

# THE EXAMINER:

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Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, May 2, 1864.

New Series.—No. 22.

## A FIRST RATE OPENING FOR SPRING.

To Farmers, Merchants, Shipbuilders, Tanners, and Mechanics.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been instructed by the owners to offer FOR SALE, or RENT, several VALUABLE FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES and FARMS in BELFAST and other parts of the Island, in good heart and ready for cropping this Spring, for which good valid titles and immediate possession can be given.

Also—Several BUILDING LOTS in that most advantageous mercantile situation, "SUMMER HILL," adjoining Montague Bridge, 10 miles from Georgetown, where close on to 150,000 bushels of produce are annually shipped, nearly all paid for in cash. Americans and other speculators purchase here, and ship for Great Britain, the United States, &c. &c. &c.

A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Meeting House, Post Office, and a Temperance Society established for sometime, with many Grists and Saw Mills, and other Works in the vicinity, where also any quantity of all kinds of Lumber can be had, in trade, at low rates. "SUMMER HILL" property is the only Freehold one for sale in the place, which renders it most desirable for the above class of Artisans, now so much wanted in this little village in its infancy.

A STORE, and Dwelling in it, capable of holding 15,000 bushels of produce, with a double Wharf and site for Lime Kiln, will be sold cheap or let, the 1st May next.

Buildings will be erected, if desired, and at moderate rent to good tradesmen, members of any Temperance Society, who will meet with every encouragement, and trade taken in payment.

A Temperance Hall and Farmer's Club will shortly be erected at Summer Hill. Close on to £70, in cash and material, has already been raised for this purpose, with a free site for any extent the building may require.

The inducements held out to temperance men to settle down in this locality ought to cause the Lots for sale there to be purchased at an early day. Such a good chance, on such easy terms, seldom occurs. And, indeed, some of these Lots are already looked for.

A Temperance Hotel or Boarding House is now much wanted in this locality.

Plans, particulars, and any other information can be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. BALL & SON, Surveyors and Land Commissioners, Charlottetown; W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORSTON, THOS. ANNEAR, Georgetown; JAS. BROADRICK, Campbelltown; F. W. HUGHES, Examiner Office, Charlottetown; and to the owner of "Summer Hill" property, P. STEPHENS, Orwell Cheap Store—from A NEEDLE to AN ANCHOR.

April 4, 1864.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cassia Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile, Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Cloves, Buds, Orange-peel, Sassafras, Caraway, Coriander, Eucalyptus.

S.—T.—1860.—A. C.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties. Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to excess of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world.

They make the weak man strong, and an exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. Crane, Chaplain of the 10th New York Regiment.

Near Aquia Creek, March 4th, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, was procured to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment.

I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes, I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. Crane, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. Gilds, St. Clairsville, Pa.

Gentlemen:—You were kind enough, on a former occasion, to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters for \$2.50. My wife having derived much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send six bottles more for the money enclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,

N. E. Gilds, Pastor Ger. Ref. Church.

Soldiers' Homes, Superintendent's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvellous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the 7th Vermont Regiment, writes:—"I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL, Washington, D. C., May 22d, 1863.

Gentlemen:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,

STYKES, CHADWICK & Co., Ac. Ac. Ac.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & Co., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers. Sept. 14, 1863.

## Spring Park Pottery!

Encourage Home Manufacture.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully acquaint the Citizens of Charlottetown and the people of the Island generally that he will re-open his EARTHENWARE ESTABLISHMENT on the 1st of MAY next, and will be prepared to furnish the following articles, of all sizes, at Wholesale and Retail, viz:—Milk Pans, Cream, Butter, Flower and Bean Crocks, Liqueur Jars, Pitchers, Preserver Pots, Chimney Tops, Stove-pipe Collars, &c. &c. Now on hand a large quantity of the above articles, which will be sold at low rates.

Dealers in the articles enumerated can obtain their stock at the Pottery much cheaper than it can be imported.

F. M. BURNS, Charlottetown, March 14, 1864.

## Judson's Worm Tea!

M. P. M. & P!

75 BBS. PORK of the above brands. 12 Tubs LARD.

For sale low. Apply to WM DODD, Charlottetown, March 21, 1864.

## COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.

The Hon. the President informed the House that he had received a communication from Lieutenant General Knollys, (which will be found below) intimating that he had laid the Joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of last session, congratulating His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, upon the happy event of his marriage with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, before His Royal Highness:

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, May 30, 1863.

Lieutenant General Knollys has had the honor of laying the Address from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island before the Prince of Wales, who thanks them cordially for their welcome congratulations upon his marriage, and for the affectionate terms in which they express the hope that the union may be productive of much happiness to His Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales, as well as of comfort to Her Majesty the Queen. The Prince of Wales is likewise highly gratified by the agreeable recollection retained of his visit to Prince Edward Island in 1860.

PROMISSORY NOTES BILL.

The Bill relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.—Hon. Mr. Beer in the chair.

After some desultory debate, the House was resumed, and the chairman reported the Bill agreed to without any amendment.

Hon. Mr. Yeo presented a petition of certain inhabitants of St. Eleanor's and vicinity, praying for an Act to prevent foreigners from killing and exporting wild geese, ducks, brant, plovers, and other wild fowl. The petition was read, and ordered to be laid on the table.

Adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TRADE MARK BILL.

The House again went into Committee on the Bill relating to the fraudulent marking of merchandise.

The clause which makes the vendor of any article of merchandise liable for damages, if the purchaser should, after purchasing, discover that the article was not manufactured in the country or by the person indicated by the mark upon it,—which clause was passed over yesterday, and reserved for further consideration,—was again read.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL: It now rests with your honors to say whether the clause just read shall be agreed to. The effect of the clause would be, that a person selling an article would be considered to warrant that it was manufactured in the country and by the person indicated by the mark upon it, unless the vendor took the precaution of giving the purchaser a written paper stating that he did not warrant it. I think the clause is one of rather questionable policy, and am afraid it would operate with too much strictness. No doubt it is one of the principal provisions of the Bill; but I do not wish it to pass without calling the attention of your honors to it. It might be the means of putting the seller to a great deal of trouble and inconvenience.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I think this Bill must have passed the other branch of the Legislature without much attention having been given to it, for some of the leading members with whom I have been conversing did not know there was anything in it relating to the weight or measure of articles. Now, I am of opinion that this clause would operate very injuriously upon commission merchants. Articles imported may have a certain mark; but how can the importer guarantee that they were manufactured by the person whose name they bear? It is certainly our duty to do all we can to protect honest manufacturers; and no doubt, they have been greatly injured by parties counterfeiting their marks; but it would be unjust to render business men in this colony liable to prosecution when they do not render themselves culpable by any act of their own. I therefore move the clause be struck out.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I agree with his honor who has just spoken, and I think that several other clauses in the Bill are objectionable as well as this one. I believe the object of the Bill was to prevent the dishonest manufacturer from applying the mark of another, and thus selling his article under false pretences; but I see that some of the provisions of the Bill do impose a penalty upon any individual selling an article of merchandise which may have passed through a dozen hands before it came to his. I think this is going too far. If the Bill only went to make it a penal offence to put a false mark on any article of merchandise, I think it would be right and proper; but to make the last person who sells an article liable for an offence of which he may not be cognizant, when the purchaser discovers that the label on an article is not the real label of the manufacturer, is, I think, going too far.

Hon. Mr. YEO: I do not think it is worth while to alter the Bill, for I do not see how any person can be deceived by it. I have done business for a long time, and have never experienced any inconvenience in the way referred to by your honors. I have always got along in a very quiet way.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL: That is just the reason why some of your honors wish to strike out that clause, that his honor who has just spoken, and others, may continue to do business in that "quiet way." But if this Bill is passed as it is now framed, some person may surprise his honor some day by saying, the mark on the article you sold me, on such a day, is not the real trade mark of the manufacturer, and you are, therefore, liable to a prosecution for damages. How, ever, the general principles of the Bill are good, and I think it will have a salutary effect. It will afford encouragement to the man who manufactures a good and superior article, and will consequently be a benefit to society. It will also encourage science; and it will show people that their energy and outlay of capital will be rewarded. If a superior article can be purchased for the same price as would be paid for an inferior one, it will surely be an advantage to the consumer. The Bill does not impose a severe penalty—it will only give the business man a little trouble at most. If the vendor has any doubts about the mark upon any article, he can notify the purchaser that he does not warrant it. I do not like to

dismember the Bill by leaving out a material clause; but, at the same time, I do not wish to impose any inconvenience on any portion of the trading community. In Great Britain, they are nearer the source of the supply, and are therefore more likely to obtain genuine articles. I believe those spurious articles are generally manufactured for exportation to the Colonies.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY: The title, as well as the object of the Bill, is to prevent the fraudulent marking of merchandise, and if we strike that clause out, I do not know what object will be gained by passing the Bill at all.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I am sure there is no merchant on the Island who could certify where, or by whom his goods are manufactured. Goods are sometimes brought from Bermuda, but we do not know where they are manufactured. They are bought from what we would call commission merchants. When they bear any name, it is likely that it is the name of the manufacturer; but we cannot guarantee that it is the case.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: The clause does not bind the vendor to give a guarantee that a mark which may be upon an article is the real trade mark of the manufacturer; but it renders him liable for damages if he does not give the purchaser a written notice that he does not guarantee the trade mark to be real, should it be discovered after the sale of the article that the trade mark is not genuine. I believe the Americans often make use of the trade marks of English manufacturers.

Hon. Mr. BEER: The Bill will not be destroyed by striking out that clause.

The question was then put, that the clause be struck out, and the Committee divided.

Contents.—Hon. Messrs. Lord, McDonald, Ramsay, Beer, and President.—5

Non-contents.—Hon. Messrs. Attorney General, Yeo, Anderson, and McLaren.—4

So it passed in the affirmative.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented a report of the Volunteer Brigade of Prince Edward Island, for the year 1863.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Mr. Longworth, with a Bill intitled "An Act for the establishment of a Bank of Savings in Prince Edward Island."

BILL TO REPEAL THE USURY LAWS.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration a Bill "to repeal the Act for establishing the rate of interest, and to make some provisions on the same subject." On the first clause being read,—

Hon. Mr. LORD: If I understand that clause aright, it allows people to lend money and take security on real estate at any rate of interest that may be agreed upon. A Bill of the same nature was introduced some years ago; but it was opposed by the party at present in power. Money is like every other article in the market; the price will be regulated by the supply. I have no doubt but this Bill has been suggested by some of the gentlemen who are in the habit of lending money, and who probably feel a little remorse of conscience at evading the law.

Hon. Mr. YEO: I cannot see any objection to this Act. There are various ways of evading the usury laws. As I came to town, a few days ago, I saw a man in a lot of his house property seized and just going to be sold. He had borrowed a sum of money at six per cent., but it was payable in New Brunswick currency. I relieved him and prevented his property from being sold.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: Money will command a higher rate of interest than six per cent. on the Island at present, and it is considered that a man has a right to make the best of his money, like anything else in the market. This Bill will also enable parties in want of money to obtain it more freely.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL: I certainly see no very great objection to passing a law of this nature. It was the opinion of Legislators and statesmen for many years that it was necessary to check the practice of usury by legislative enactment; and heavy penalties were imposed to prevent money-lenders from taking more than a particular specified rate. But it is well known that those laws have been evaded from time to time. There is a certain class in the old country, which it is needless to name, who have always evaded the usury laws. They managed to take as much as they could if there were no usury laws in existence,—perhaps three or four times the legal rate. And it may be said that even in this country there are persons who manage to take interest much above the rate established by law. Iustances, I dare say, might be brought to light wherein parties have taken double or treble the legal rate. They run some risk, it is true; but the higher rate of interest is considered a sufficient compensation for the risk they run; and persons of more conscious feelings are precluded, in a great measure, from obtaining similar advantages; but if the usury laws are repealed, it will be open to all parties to lend money on such terms as may be agreed upon. Money, then, will be put upon an equal with all other marketable commodities, and the fortunate person who has more than he wants can make the best of it. I cannot see any sound objections against the Bill. It will afford facilities for the employment of capital at present hoarded up; but, at the same time, it will afford means for speculative minds to involve their properties beyond their power of redeeming them. That was one of the reasons why those laws were kept up in former times, but they have given way to the march of progress. This will still be the case; but no legislature can provide for or pass laws to prevent the improvidence of some of Her Majesty's loyal subjects; therefore, the only way is, to pass such a law as, it is supposed, will operate on all classes with the best results. It will have a good effect, in that it will enable persons of moderate and reasonable minds to lay out their capital at moderate rates of interest. Persons who would not be disposed to give their money at five or six per cent., might do so at seven or seven and a half, and that would prevent the necessity of distressed persons being thrown into the hands of sharpers or shavers. It will have the effect, I have no doubt of throwing more money into the market, and will thus prevent poor people from going to those persons who ask unreasonable rates of interest. I think it will therefore operate to the advantage of the community. In

some of the United States the rate of interest is fixed by law, and in others it is not. In Canada, I believe the rate is not limited by any particular law; they consider that money should be a fair marketable commodity. I see no objection to the Bill.

Clause agreed to. Second clause read.

Hon. Mr. YEO: There is a rule, which is sometimes acted upon with regard to the time of payment, the justice of which I never could comprehend. For instance, a man may mortgage his property for a specified time, and after that time has expired, the parties may allow it to remain, on the mortgagee agreeing to pay the interest regularly; but the mortgagee has it in his power to refuse to accept the payment of the principal unless the mortgagee gives him six months' notice, or pays him six months' interest. He may say, 'I am not prepared to receive it now, because I cannot get another investment for my money immediately, and would therefore have it idle.' Many people think this rule is equitable; but I have never been able to see the equity of it, though I believe it is a law in England. I think the creditor should be prepared to take his money at any time, and interest should then cease.

Hon. Mr. YEO: It is very seldom he has the opportunity of refusing it.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL: I know it is seldom it happens; the debtor should, nevertheless, not be liable to loss and inconvenience in that way. The creditor should take his money at any time; he should not claim the sympathy of the legislature because he cannot get investment for his money the next day after he receives it. These things will happen with men who make merchandise of money, just as it will with those who buy horses or ships. If a man cannot get a market for an article to-day, he must wait, and take care of it till he can.

Progress reported, and House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, March 31.

PETITIONS.

A petition was presented by the Hon. Mr. Goff, from divers inhabitants of Lot 62, praying for an Act to amend the Liquor License Law. Also, by the Hon. Mr. Anderson, from inhabitants of Wheatley River, praying for the same object.

Two petitions were presented by the Hon. Mr. Ramsay, one from Summerside, the other from Malpeque, praying for an Act to prevent foreigners from killing and exporting game.

A Bill relating to Bills of Sale and Promissory Notes, and a Bill to prevent the fraudulent marking of merchandise, were severally read a third time and passed.

SAVINGS BANK BILL.

The Bill to establish a Bank for savings in Prince Edward Island was read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House, Hon. Mr. Walker in the chair.

Clause 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to. On clause 6 being read,—

Hon. Mr. BEER said: I am very much gratified that this Bill has been introduced; for I think it will have a good and salutary effect. It will encourage persons in humble circumstances to save small sums and deposit them in the Bank, which they would probably squander or spend in some useless way,—perhaps in the gratification of some vicious habit. I do not quite agree, however, with the clause just read. It will not admit of any interest being paid on any less sum than 20s. I think interest should be allowed 6 10s. It would scarcely give any additional trouble, for the interest on the latter sum, at five per cent, the rate contemplated by the Bill, would be six pence. It would be an encouragement to young persons to save small sums, and deposit them in the Bank.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I think it will be a greater stimulus to allow the clause to remain as it is. When a person will have deposited 10s or 15s, he will say, "I must strive to make it 20s, or I will get no interest."

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: A Savings Bank is for the poor. In it, a person can deposit any amount—no matter how small. It is supposed to be an encouragement to habits of industry and economy. I would go further, and say that interest should be paid on five shillings. It would be just as easy to calculate interest on five shillings as on twenty; it would be three pence a year, or one penny every four months. There is also another provision in the Bill which I do not approve of. Persons may deposit money at any time, but interest does not commence till the first of the next. For instance, a person may deposit money on the second of January, but it would not come under interest till the first of April. It may be the usual mode adopted in such Banks; if so, I suppose it is the correct method; but I am not sufficiently acquainted with their operation to know. I would like to hear the opinion of some of your honors on that point.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: No doubt the object of framing the clause in that way was to prevent a complication of the business in the Bank. I suppose the remuneration to the Treasurer will be small, for the depositors will be allowed five per cent.; and as the Government now pay six per cent., there will only be one per cent. left to defray the expenses of working the institution. The Bill provides that the interest shall commence at the first of every quarter, when the books are to be made up; and when the people are made aware of that, they will make their deposits at that time. I am not well acquainted with the working of such institutions; but I would not like to throw any impediments in the way to prevent this Bill from passing.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I think interest should be paid on ten shillings, particularly as none is paid till the commencement of a quarter. A person may have his money in the Bank for nearly three months before he gets any interest.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: It affords me much pleasure to see a Bill of this nature introduced. I must confess, however, that I am not intimately acquainted with the working of Civil Savings Banks; but it may be thought interesting to some of your honors to know that it was in the regiment that I belonged to that a Savings Bank for the army was first introduced. They were soon after established for the whole army. Some prejudices existed against them. It was thought by some that the Government wished to ascertain how much each soldier

could save, and curtail his pay accordingly; but the conduct of the British Government proved that they had too much honor to do so. Interest was allowed on one-third of a pound sterling, and their calculations were only made on even money. Their books were made up every month, and deposits had to be made at least one day before the month expired, so as to secure interest for the ensuing month. The money, as soon as it was deposited, was handed over to the paymaster of the army, and paid out again to the soldiers, which, in a great measure, prevented the necessity of drawing on the military chest. I believe, with some of your honors, that, considering that the accounts of this Bank in prospect are to be made up quarterly, and that all broken parts of a quarter would go to the benefit of the Bank, it would be safe to allow interest on 10s. and upwards. I will support that view, unless I can see some stronger reasons than I have yet seen for entertaining a contrary opinion.

Hon. Mr. BEER: It is desirable to afford as much encouragement as possible to young persons and others to deposit small sums. I would therefore move in amendment, that the word "twenty" be struck out, and the word "ten" inserted.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL: I do not see any objection, in point of principle, to allowing the depositors interest on small sums; but I am apprehensive that trouble and inconvenience may arise if interest will have to be calculated on smaller sums than 20s. It would give the person who would have the management of the institution claims to a larger salary; and it is to be considered whether the benefits resulting from it would be sufficient to warrant the additional trouble and expense. I am not intimately acquainted with the working of Savings Banks in that particular; but the principle is the same—the only objection is the great amount of additional labor it would give the Treasurer. The compensation to the Treasurer will be small, and you cannot make it larger without reducing the rate of interest. I think, therefore, it is better to pass the Bill as it is. It can be altered at a future time if you can afford it. It will probably take two or three years before people will see the advantages and avail themselves of the benefits of the institution. By that time other alterations may be suggested.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I think that even one per cent. will be sufficient to remunerate the Treasurer; but even if it were not,—if one or two hundred pounds had to be paid out of the general revenue of the Colony during the first two or three years, I am of opinion that it would be well expended. To allow interest on 10s. and upwards might give a little additional labor to the Treasurer; but it would be so very trifling that I feel disposed to press my amendment.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY: I would rather see the Bill go as it is, for fear the amendment might be an obstruction, and prevent it from passing. It may be amended at a future time, if it is considered necessary or desirable to do so. I may observe, that I noticed in a debate in the New Brunswick Legislature, that the Government had borrowed £130,000 from the Savings Bank of that Province. I hope to see the day when the Savings Bank of this Island will be able to afford similar accommodation to the Government.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: The additional labor caused by paying interest on five or ten shillings would be very trifling; for it is just as easy to calculate the interest on five shillings as on twenty, at the rate proposed, viz., five per cent. The object of the institution is not to benefit the Treasury, but to benefit the poorer class of the people, and we should give them every advantage we can. The Treasury, for its trouble, will receive benefit equivalent to 2½ per cent.; for they now get money from the "Bank of Prince Edward Island," and I presume it costs them 7½ per cent.; and if the Treasurer only received one per cent, then the Government would have the advantage of 1½ shillings; which, I would say, they are entitled to as a compensation for their trouble and risk. His honor from Queen's County (Mr. Henderson) says that the books of the Bank with which he was acquainted, in the army, were made up every month; I do not see any objection to the adoption of the same plan here. The additional trouble would be very trifling.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I would be very sorry if any alterations made by this House would operate as an impediment to the favorable working of the institution, feeling, as I do, and having ample proof, as I have, of the great benefits resulting to the army from the establishment of Savings Banks. They not only acted as an inducement to the soldiers to save their money, but they enabled those of them who had any regard for their parents to render them some assistance. They were also a great inducement to the soldiers to give up tipping habits. And, making due allowance for the difference between men in the army and those in civil life, I am of opinion that they will have the same tendency; therefore, in that point of view, I am persuaded that a Savings Bank on this Island would be a first rate institution. I cannot say what amount of trouble would be caused by paying interest on five shillings; but the rate of interest being five per cent., nothing can be more simple. I therefore feel inclined to go for the amendment, but would not pay interest on any sum between 10s. and 20s.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I do not see why the amendment should enlarge the Bill; nor do I see why a poor person should not receive interest on ten shillings as well as on as many pounds.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: If interest is to be calculated on less sums than 20s., I think it will be so troublesome to the treasurer that you will scarcely get any person to accept the office.

The question of concurrence was then put on Mr. Beer's amendment, and the Committee divided:—

Contents: Hon. Messrs. Beer, Henderson, Dingwell, and McDonald.—4

Non-contents: Hon. Messrs. Attorney General, Anderson, Yeo, President, McLaren, Goff, and Ramsay.—7

So the amendment was lost.

The Chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Col. Gray, with a

Bill "to amend the Act to regulate the Specie Currency of Prince Edward Island."

COMMITTEE ON THE SAVINGS BANK BILL RESUMED.

Clause 10.—Hon. the PRESIDENT: That clause is similar to one in the New Brunswick Act. It says the depositors shall receive five per cent., save and except the expense of working the institution. It is not supposed that any part of the expense will have to be paid out of the general revenue of the Colony.

Hon. Mr. BEER: Then it is uncertain whether the depositors will receive five per cent. or not.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: If we pay the depositors five per cent, and the profits of the institution will not afford that much, the country would lose by it; but it is contemplated that it will pay its own expenses.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I will not vote for such a clause at all. The depositors should not run any such risk. Should the depositors suffer on account of any mismanagement in the institution? No! any loss through mismanagement should fall upon the Colony. If one per cent. will not pay the working expenses, I would rather give £50 or £100 a year from the general revenue.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: If the per centage on the amount deposited the first year did not defray the working expenses, I would not consider it a fair test of the institution, and I would rather pay a small amount from the general revenue, during the first two or three years, till the Bank would be fairly established. If we had to draw on the five per cent. allowed to the depositors to pay the expenses, it would have a depressing influence, and might tend to break down the institution; but I have no fear of such a result. If the Government consider it a benefit to the Colony they will not allow it to be strangled.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I think it is better to pass the Act as it is. It is very probable that it may want to be amended in the course of two or three years. I think it is the third Bill of the kind that I have seen before this House, and I would not alter this one much, for fear it would meet the same fate as the others.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL: It is left to depend upon the result of the working of the institution. When the arrangements are being made by the Government, they will, no doubt, form the best estimate they can, and fix the remuneration to the Treasurer at such a rate as to keep the expenses of the institution, if possible