The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."---Euripides.

VOL. XVIII.] CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MONDAY, MAY 11, 1868. [NO. 27

THE EXAMINER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY BY

WALTER C. GRANT,

AT HIS OFFICK, HILLSBOROUGH STREET, NEAR KING'S SQUARE.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum, half in ADVANCE.

ON SALE

AT

The British Warehouse!

Fancy and Plain Coal Scuttles.
Fancy and Plain Coal Shovels.
Iron Bedsteads and Stretchers.
Umbrella Stands.
Fire Guards. Nursery Guards.
Fancy Fenders for Grates.
Mahogany Poles, Rings and Ends.
Brass Poles, Rings and Ends.
Brass Brackets and Holders.
Brass Stair Rods and Eyes.
And all Furnishing Goods.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 1867.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE.

Queen Street.

WILLIAM FULL,

HAS received by Fall Ships from BRITAIN, Steamers from HALIFAX and BOSTON, and other arrivals, his Fall and Winter supply of

British & Foreign Merchandize,

Comprising a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

In all the various departments, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for CASH.

ALSO,

Chests & Half Chests Choice TEA: hhds. Bright Sugar & Molasses; and a choice assortment of Family

GROCERIES.

The Public are respectfully solicited to examine the stock, as great bargains for CASH may be expected.

Nov. 25, 1867.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

WORK BOXES,
WRITING DESKS,
CARD BOXES,
NETTING BOXES,
PORT FOLIOS, &c. &c.

WHITE WOOD BREAD PLATTERS, BUTTER COOLERS, EGG STANDS, &c.

and a variety of other articles just suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS & NEW YEAR GIFTS,

AT

HARVIE'S BOOK STORE,

Dec. 23, 1867. Queen Street.

THE NEW SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE NEW SERIES OF READING BOOKS, authorized by the Board of Education for use in the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this Island, can now be had complete at

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,

QUEEN STREET.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed to Teachers and and wholesale Dealers.

☞ Please send in your orders.

Ch'town, Sept. 30, 1867. tf

CHAIN for MUD DIGGERS.

STEEL for MUD DIGGERS.

IRON for MUD DIGGERS.

at

W. E. DAWSON'S.

Jan. 3, 1868.

BUY YOUR

HARDWARE GOODS

AT

W. E. DAWSON'S,

Who has Imported this Fall, and has on hand, the largest stock hitherto offered to his customers.

Nov. 25, 1867.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately received a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Hardware,

which have been bought at Auction, and will be sold very low.

GEORGE HOWATT.

Crapaud, August 22, 1867.

School Books!

Cheap for Cash,

AT

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,

QUEEN STREET.

Worcester's Dictionary,
Campbell's Geography,
Advanced Reader,
Lennie's Grammar,
Thompson's Arithmetic,
Grey's Arithmetic,
Spelling Books in variety,
The New Series of School Books,
The Irish National Series of Do.
Webster's, Johnson's and Wilker's Dictionaries,
Copy Books, Slates, Pens, Pencils, &c. &c.

☞ *Remember the Chapest School Books are to be had at*

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE.

September 2, 1867.

DR. J. HOMER,

Physician and Surgeon,

HAS established a convenient Office in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Sutherland, on the corner of Kent and Great George Street, Charlottetown, where he may be consulted upon all the different branches of the Medical Profession, FOR A MONTH OR TWO.

N. B. Special attention give to the most modern and successful method of treating diseases of the EYE and EAR, in connection with all those of a Surgical character.

☞ Surgical appliances, with all the mordern improvements, in great variety constantly on hand.

Rooms at Miss RANKIN'S corner of Pownal and Sydney Streets, Charlottetown.

March 2, 1868.

B. WILSON HIGGS,

General Commission Merchant

AND

AUCTIONEER,

Charlottetown, ... P. E Island.

May 27, 1867. 1y

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

MASON'S THREE-STOREY BUILDING,

Dorchester Street.

Charlottetown,.....P. E. Island.

July 23. tf

CARVELL BROTHERS,

AUCTIONEERS,

GENERAL AGENTS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

Charlottetown, - - Prince Edward Island

AGENTS FOR:

New York Board of Underwriters,
Boston Board of Underwriters,
Eastern Express Company,
Fairbank's Patent Standard Scales,
Gowrie Coal Mines, Cow Bay, C. B.
Fishwick's Express.

☞ CASH ADVANCES made upon CONSIGNMENTS received, or when sent to their Agents abroad.

April 30, 1866.

THOM S W. MAY,

Surveyor and Conveyancer,

Glenstewart - - - Southport.

REFERENCE:

The Surveyor-General, Charlottetown.

June 10, 1867. 1y

FRANCIS S. LONGWORTH,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,

OFFICE—PAVILLION HOTEL,

(next door to Hon. Joseph Hensley's)

Charlottetown, - - - P. E. Island.

Jan. 14, 1867.

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office: -- Great George Street, Charlottetown.

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

September 3, 1866. tf

F. P. NORTON,

Commission Merchant

AND

Auctioneer.

GEORGETOWN - - - P. E. ISLAND

October 24, 1864 1y

WEST INDIA HOUSE,

Upper Great George Street.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the following, viz:

11 Hhds. Strong Demrara SPIRITS,
Hhds. Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry WINE,
Casks Hennessey's Dark & Pale Brandy,
Casks Scotch Whiskey (Prime),
Casks Irish WHISKEY.

50 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE.
40 " Blood's x x x PORTER,
Cases CLARET.
10 Boxes RAISINS, 3 Bls. CURRANTS,
25 ½ do RAISINS, Bags RICE,
60 Boxes FIGS, Bags PEPPER,
Chests Superior TEA,
Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing SODA,
Hhds and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES, Hhds and Bbls. P R SUGAR.
6 Bbls. Kerosene OIL, 6 Bbls. Red ONIONS,
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS, 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS,

—Also—

A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.

The above articles are of the very best description, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

LEMUEL McKAY.

Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1866.

Tenders for Seed.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, until the 6th March next, at his Office, Reading Room Building, for the delivery of Timothy and English Red Clover Seed of Island growth, in quantities of not less than 10 Bushels Timothy and 1 cwt. Clover.

Samples and prices to accompany each tender.

☞ TERMS, Cash on delivery.

A. McNEILL,

Ch'town, Feb. 24, 1868. Sec'y Farmers' Club.

Look here! Look here!

Greater Reduction.

Carriage Axletrees,

Waggon Axletrees.

On hand, One Hundred Sets

Half Patent Carriage Axletrees,

At Twenty-one Shillings and six pence per Set.

Superior in Material and Workmanship to any yet imported.

ARCH'D WHITE.

King Sqnare, Feb'y 24, 1868. 3m

LIGHT! LIGHT!!

Kerosene Oil,

at

WM. E. DAWSON'S.

March 23, 1868.

GOOD FIRES.

NOW selling at the Gas Works a quantity of very superior COKE at FIVE PENCE per Bushel. N. B. Coke will last longer and give a greater heat than Sydney Coal.

January 20, 1868. 1sl

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers hereby caution all persons indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq., of Lot 34, to pay the several amounts to themselves alone, as their receipts only will be valid discharges for the same

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, JOHN STEWART, Jun. } Executors

St. Peter's Road, March 13, 1868. tf

A CARD.

MRS. COMBS desires to intimate to the ladies of Charlottetown that she has opened a class to teach Wax Work in Flowers, and Baskets. Groups of Flowers made to order.

E. COMBS.

Residence opposite the Catholic Cathedral.

☞ Also, part of a house to rent.

ELEANOR COOMBS.

LONDON HOUSE!

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

BY Fall Ships & Steamers from England, Boston, Halifax, Montreal and Barbadoes, the Subscribers have completed their

Importations for the Season,

which, having been purchased by one of the Firm at some of the First Houses in England and Scotland, they are enabled to offer their large STOCK OF GOODS at the lowest prices for CASH.

The present Importation comprises:

Chests & half chests prime Congo TEA,
Cases DRESS GOODS,
" Shawls & Mantles,
" Millinery,
" Haberdashery,
" Ready made Clothing and Rubber Coats,
" Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes,
" Ladies' and Gents' Rubber Shoes and Overalls,
" Townend's Hats and Caps,
" Ladies' Furs & Men's and Boys' Fur Caps,
" Ladies' Straw & Felt Hats and Bonnets,
Bales Carpets & Woollens,
" Cloths & Doeskins,
" Printed, Unbleached and White Calicoes,
" Check and Woollen Shirtings, &c, &c,
" Buffaloes,
" Blankets and Horse Rugs,
" White and Colored Cotton Warp,
" Paper Hangings,
" Bagging and Grain Sacks,
Tons Bar Iron,
Bundles Sheet Iron,
Casks assorted Cutlery,
Hoes, Shot & Traces,
Setts Plough Metal,
Pkgs. Nails and Spikes,
" Assorted Paints,
Hhds Paint, Sweet and Seal Oil, &c
Hhds. Granulated Sugar,
" Muscovado Molasses,
Sides Sole Leather,
Bbls. Currants, Crushed Sugar, Washing Soda, Epsom Salts, Ginger,
Kegs Cudbear, Powder Tobacco, Mustard, Baking Soda,
Boxes Raisins, Lozenges, Soap and Candles,
Bags Pepper, Rice and Coffee,
Doz. Brooms & Buckets,
Coils Manilla Rope, &c. &c.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Ch'town, Nov. 11, 1867.

COPPER PAINT.

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Tar & Wonson's Copper Paint,

an article which has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it. It possesses superior qualities for effectually preventing the accumulation of all foul matter, such as Worms, Barnacles, Grass, &c., on the bottoms of Vessels or Boats, when properly applied.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1867.

SPRING GOODS.

ON SALE

AT

GLASGOW HOUSE,

Grey Cottons,
White Shirtings,
Printed Cottons,
Furniture Cottons,
Jean Shirtings,
Tweed Shirtings,
Flannel Shirtings,
White Flannels,
Scarlet Flannels,
Hoop Skirts,
Hosiery & Gloves,
Ribbons and Silks,
Laces & Edgings,
Frillings,
Velvet Ribbons,
Threads & Reels,
Flowering Cottons,
Stamped Edgings,
Striped Tickings,
Blue Denims,
Hollands,
Grass Cloth,
Osnaburgs,
Towelings,
Linens,
Col'd Coburgs,
Col'd Lustres,
Black Coburgs,
Black Lustres,
Fancy Dress Stuffs,
Fancy Tweeds,
Black Cloths,
Colored Cloths,
Mantle Cloths,
Shirts & Collars,
Handkerchiefs & Ties

Rubber Boots & Shoes,

Children's Boots & Shoes,

LADIES' KID BOOTS,

Men's Hats & Caps,

Hemp, Drugget & Felt Carpets,

TABLE OIL CLOTHS,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

Ladies' Cloth Jackets,

Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c. &c. &c.

All at the lowest market prices,

FREDERICK LEPAGE.

February 24, 1868. isl pat

TOWNEND'S HATS AND CAPS.

A LARGE STOCK of the above, received ex "LOTUS," from LONDON, of the newest STYLES and SHAPES—

Good Silk HATS, 7s 6d to 14s.
Paris Velvet do, 20s 27s 6d.
Townend's best do, 32s 6d.
Boys & Gent's. FELT HATS, in great variety.
A large Stock of Tweed and Cloth CAPS,
And also in Ladies' STRAW HATS &c &c

G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 7, 1867.

CRAPAUD.

RECEIVED, BY LATE ARRIVALS.

200 Bbls. Extra Canada FLOUR,
350 Sides SOLE LEATHER,
20 Puncheons MOLASSES,
8 Hhds. SUGAR,
20 Bbls. Kerosene OIL,
20 Bbls. CURRANTS,
150 Boxes LOZENGES,
50 do RAISINS,
50 Kegs Baking SODA,
50 Gross MATCHES,
80 Boxes TOBACCO,
4 Bbls. Spirits TURPENTINE,
20 Boxes SOAP,
30 Kegs NAILS, 1 Bbl. OLIVE OIL,
1 Bbl Lubricating OIL,
2 Bales BUFFALO ROBES,
4 Bags RICE.

For sale low.

GEORGE HOWATT.

Crapaud, Dec. 16, 1867. tf

FAT HERRING!!

300 BBLS. Bay of Islands FAT HERRING, just arrived per Schooners "Lettie" and "Foam," and for sale by

Ch'town, Dec. 23, 1867. I. C. HALL.

CLOVER SEED!

LEA'S RED CLOVER SEED.

BUY THE BEST.

THE Subscriber has on hand a supply of Best Quality Red Clover Seed. Warranted free from Daisy.

For Cash Only!

HENRY A. HARVIE.

March 16, 1868.

WOOL! WOOL!

CASH PAID for WOOL on delivery at the Store of H. J. CALLBECK.

Ch'town, Jan'y 13th, 1868. tf

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, April 17th.

House in Committee of the whole on the further consideration of the Bill for the relief of unfortunate debtors. The necessity of appointing a third judge, or a Commissioner of Bankruptcy, whose duty it would be to preside over the Court constituted under the Bill, elicited considerable discussion, which ended in a provision empowering the Government to appoint a Commissioner of Insolvency, to be paid by fees, and not by salary, and also a Clerk of such Insolvent Debtors Court.

The Bill in question, does not embrace a general Bankruptcy Law, but applies to the transactions of embarrassed business men in the Colony, who having assigned their debts proportionately to their creditors, applied for relief. The preferential assignments of absconding debtors, nor any assignments made by parties not seeking the benefits of the Bill, are not affected by its provisions. Nor does it enable a Creditor to force his debtor into the Insolvent Court thereby constituted. The Bill was reported agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

Hon. Mr. Kelly, from the special Committee, to whom was referred every petition praying for the opening of Roads, presented to the House the report of said Committee.

House in Committee of the whole on said Report, the purport of which was that the Committee to whom were referred the petitions alluded to, recommended that inquisition be held under the Act 14th Vic., Cap. 1, for opening the following Roads, viz:—

From McAleer's to Fort Augustus.
From Burnt Hill to Baldwin's Road.
From T Gardiner's farm to Hurd's Point Wharf.
West Line Road, Lot 22, to be changed.
From Appin Settlement to Melville Road, to Survey and Report by next Session.
From Wm. Roper's to Winter River.
From Johnson's Mill Road to the Shore, Lot 21
From Division Line, Lot 16, to Kent's Cross.
From St. Peter's Road to Hillsborough River.
From Neil Shaw's to Angus McMillan's, Cove Head.
From Pleasant Valley to Little Sands.
From Portage Lot 41, to Naufrage.
From New London to Summerside.

And that the remainder be provided for by the Members for the respective Districts to which petitions relate.

Mr. Bell, Chairman of the Committee of the whole House, on the above Report, reported that the Committee had gone through the same, and after some amendments, agreed thereto.

Ordered, That the Committee who prepared said Report be appointed to prepare an Address, praying His Excellency to direct that the recommendations contained therein, may be carried into effect.

Hon. Colonial Secretary, presented to the House the return of Mr. Green, one of the members for the Electorial District of Summerside, of money expended under a special grant of the Legislature, for macadamizing roads at Summerside.

House in Committee of Supply. Mr. Reilly in the Chair. Reported several Resolutions. The principle one being the grant of £3000.

On motion of Hon. Col. Secretary, it was ordered that the House go into Committee, to-morrow, to take into consideration the Messages of His Excellency, transmitting the various despatches laid on the table during the Session.

Mr. McLennan introduced a Bill to continue and amend the Act relating to the fire department at Summerside, and other matters therein named.

On motion of the hon. Mr Haviland, the Bill from the Legislative Council, to shorten the wording of Sheriff's Deeds, was read a second time, submitted to a Committee of the whole, and after some amendments, was reported agreed to; and the rule being suspended, relative to the 3rd reading of a Bill, it was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Col Secretary, presented the Custom House returns, for the year 1867, showing that the exports of the Colony, for that period, including shipping at £6 per ton sterling, exceeded the imports by about £80-000.

[Here follows the resolution granting the sum of £3,000 for the purchase of Seed Grain, which have already appeared in the *Examiner*.]

The ordinary Resolutions granting the usual remunerations to members of both branches of the Legislature, were then passed, and supply was closed.

Mr. McLennan having expressed his regret that the petition from Summerside, asking for a grant to aid in erecting a Public Building for a Court House, Post Office, &c., had not been entertained by the Government, and that a small sum had not been voted before closing Supply, towards fencing the Drill Shed Grounds at Summerside, presented, as Chairman of the Committee on expiring Laws, a Bill to revive the Act relating to that Town.

House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Bill, relating to Small Debt Courts. After some time spent in Committee, progress was reported.

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 18.

The Revenue Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to revive and continue the Act relating to the Fire Department at Summerside, was reported agreed to.

House in Committee on the Resolution submitted by the Hon. Atty. General, granting £10,000, for the purpose of authorizing the Government to purchase lands in the Colony. Said resolution was agreed to, and a Bill in conformity therewith was presented, received and read. Ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Hon. Atty. General said that though no proprietory lands were at present offered, hopes were entertained that certain proprietors might yet accept of offers which had been made to them.

Hon. Mr. McAulay would not approve of placing the money indiscriminately into the hands of the Government. Some limits as to price and restrictions relative to the mode of precedure under the bill should be laid down, by which to control the Government.

Hon. Atty. General said that discretionary power such as that contemplated by the bill, had been conceded to former Governments. The specific object in view was the purchasing of proprietory lands on the most advantageous terms possible; and it was not to be presumed that the Government would make an improper use of the money, for which they were held accountable by the House.

House in Committee on Public Accounts. Hon. Mr. Kelly, Chairman of the special Committee on said Accounts, presented the report of that Committee, which was reported agreed to, without any amendments.

On motion of Hon. Colonial Secretary, it was ordered that the Resolutions touching the appropriations for seed grain, be published in all the newspapers published in Charlottetown.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented the return of Mr. Brecken, showing the manner in which monies received by him, as one of the members for the Electoral District of Charlottetown and Royalty, were expended towards the macadamising of roads in said District.

House in Committee on the bill to amend the Small Debt Act. The principal amendments contemplated by said bill, introduced by Hon. Mr. Kelly, are to make sittings of Small Debt Courts quarterly, instead of monthly. To compel creditors to sue to the Court nearest the place where goods were sold, or where the cause of action arose. It provides that when a debtor in jail is sued before a Small Debt Court, and wishes to defend the action, he may, on application to any of the Judges of the Supreme Court, obtain an order for the Sheriff to bring him (the said prisoner) to the Court where the suit is pending. The bill also provides for the establishment of a Small Debt Court at Egmont Bay, and the removal of the Court at Cranberry Point to Fort Augustus, and the one at Eldon to Belle Creek.

A lengthy debate followed, the principal question being whether or not a plaintiff, if called on as a witness in his own suit, should be allowed mileage. When the question to go into Committee on the bill was put, Hon Mr Laird moved in amendment that it be committed that day three months, on which the House divided as follows:—For the amendment—Hons Laird, Haviland, Howlan, McAulay, Henderson, Atty. General, Messrs Bell, Owen, Brecken, Green—10.

Against it—Hons Kelly, Col. Secretary, Callbeck, Dr. Jenkins, Messrs McCormack Reilly, Kickham, Cameron, McNeill, G. Sinclair, P. Sinclair—11.

House then in Committee.

Hon. Atty. General submitted a clause which he moved to be added to the bill to the effect: that in the event of a Plaintiff or Defendant, or any other person attending as a witness in more than one case at the same time or Court, he should only be allowed one full sett of witnesses fees, to be divided equally between each case allowed by law in Small Debt Courts. Said clause having been agreed to, the Chairman reported the bill as amended. After which Mr G. Sinclair moved, seconded by Mr. P. Sinclair, that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of adding a clause to the following effect, viz:

That in no case should the Plaintiff to any suit or action brought in any Court of Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts, now constituted under any existing act, or to be constituted under the Bill now under consideration, be entitled to any mileage fees for attendance as witness in his own suit. The question was then put on said motion, and negatived on the following division, viz:

Yeas—Hons. Col Secretary, Callbeck, Kelly, Messrs. G Sinclair, P. Sinclair, McNeill, Arsenault, Kickham—8.

Nays—Hons. Laird, Haviland, McAulay, Henderson, Atty. General, Howlan, Messrs. Green, Owen, Brecken, Cameron, McCormack, Reilly, Bell—13.

On motion of Hon Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the various despatches transmitted by His Excellency during the Session.

The despatch from the Home Government, on the subject of the Lieutenant Governor's salary was read.

Hon Leader of the Government then remarked, that as it was then past the usual hour of adjournment, he would not detain the Committee by any lengthened remarks on the subject. He presumed a similar course to that adopted in a former Session, would be taken by the Legislature on that question.

MONDAY, April 20.

Hon. Mr. Speaker read to the House the following telegram, in answer to the Resolution of the House, relative to the assassination of the late Hon. T. D. McGee:

Ottawa, 15th April, 1868.

To Hon. Joseph Wightman, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, P. E. Island.

I am directed by the Speaker of the House of Commons to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, containing Resolution of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island expressing condolence on the subject of the lamented death of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and I am further directed to say that Mr. Speaker had the melancholy satisfaction of reading the same to the House of Commons.

(Signed) GEO. H. MCAULAY,
Speaker's Sec'y, Commons of Canada.

The Bill to amend and explain the Act relating to the celebration of marriages, so far as relates to the Bible Christian Church, was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented the returns of the state of the Union Bank of P. E. Island, up to 4th March, 1868. Ordered that said returns be laid on the table.

House in Committee on the despatch of the Secretary of State relative to the salary of the Lieut. Governor.

Mr. Reilly in the chair.

Hon. Atty. General remarked on the injustice done to the Colony by the manner in which the Township lands thereof were originally granted away, and on the compact entered into on the introduction of Responsible Government, among other reasons why the people of the Colony ought not to pay the Governor's salary, and at the close of his speech submitted a resolution to the following effect:

That a Committee be appointed to join a Committee of the Legislative Council to prepare an humble address to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to reconsider the determination to discontinue the payment of the salary of the Lieut. Governor of this Island, after the present Lieut. Governor shall cease to administer the Government, as communicated in a dispatch to his Excellency George Dundas, Esq., from his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 12th Oct., 1867; and that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to recommend the Imperial Parliament to continue, as heretofore, to make provision for the payment of said salary.

Hon. members on both sides of the House reiterated the sentiments expressed in the joint address of the Legislature in answer to the Despatch from the Secretary for the Colonies, in the year 1865, on the same subject. In addition to the fact that the Township lands of the Colony were originally granted to absentees who had claims on the Crown for services of the Nation, either as soldiers, sailors or statesmen; that at the time of the surrender of the Crown Revenues to the Colony, on the introduction of Responsible Government, provisions was not required to be made in the Civil list for the salary of the Lieut. Governor.

That in the Law passed by the Representatives of the people to give effect to the Civil List Bill—and which duly received Her Majesty's sanction—the salaries and pensions which the Colony was rendered liable to pay were enumerated; and that in passing that Law the Legislature of the Colony had no reason to suppose that the Imperial Parliament would withdraw, or even refuse to provide for the salary of the Lieut. Governor; and that in consideration of the great and unmitigated wrong to this Colony, occasioned by the very unprovident manner in which the lands of the Island were disposed of as aforesaid, it was but reasonable to expect from the Home Government the small compensation of a salary to a Lieut. Governor, not appointed by the people of this Colony, were among the reasons urged against the payment of the Governor's salary. In addition to which, the fact that the salary of his Excellency's Private Secretary had been recently provided for out of the local Treasury; and also that as one of the natural fruits rising from that unprecedented act of cruelty perpetrated against the Colony, by granting away its soil, and in addition to the many wide-spread agitations and burdens thereby entailed on the labouring classes, the expenses incurred in sending for a detachment of Her Majesty's troops, at the time of the recent troubles in the Colony, at a cost to the country of some £20,000, also was submitted in proof of the peculiar hardships endured by the inhabitants of the Island as the result of alienating it Townships lands. The vicissitudes to which the prosperity of the Colony was subject, owing to the uncertain growth of the soil, which—in the absence of mines, minerals and other sources of wealth accessible to the sister Colonies—was the sole support of the people, were also alluded to by hon. members in giving strong expression to their opinions that the Home Government should continue the provision for the salary of the Lieut. Governor of P. E. Island.

During the discussion the Hon. Mr. Davies said that the accepted opinion of both parties appeared to be that a court of Escheat had been denied by the Crown, which he thought was questionable. True, Colonial Ministers from time to time stated that insuperable objections to that tribunal existed. He contended, however, that under the provisions of the Civil List Bill that Court was as attainable in this Colony as in Canada, and the other Provinces, which, if established, and thereby the lands restored to the Colony, the call to provide for the salary of the Lieut. Governor would not be so unjust, but as the Colony was deprived of its just rights, the demand to pay the salary in question was extremely unjustifiable. On motion of the Hon. Atty General, it was then

Ordered, that Hons. Atty. General, Col. Sec'y, Howlan, Laird, Messrs. G. Sinclair and McNeill, be a Committee on the part of the House to prepare said address.

House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 21st.

When the motion for the third reading of the bill to amend the Small Debt Act was made, Hon. Mr. McAulay took exception to the bill on the ground of irregularity relative to the mode in which some of the principles in the bill were introduced. The petitions on which the bill was based, he said, had no reference to a principle embodied in one of its clauses, relating to the bringing of prisoners from the Jail of any County to attend Commissioners Courts. He would therefore move that the bill be read that day three months.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition doubted that the question to read the bill could be put to the House, from the fact that it levied a tax on the subject, and therefore involved a principle which should have originated in a Committee of the whole House.

Hon. Atty. General did not consider the provision for the tax alluded to was of such a nature as to call forth any serious objections to the course adopted.

Mr. G. Sinclair could not support the objections offered to the bill which, in his opinion, were not based on sound principles.

Hon. Mr. Laird said, the bill was founded on three different petitions asking for several amendments to the Act, relative to the changing and establishing of Small Debt Courts, but there were other clauses in the bill which, in his opinion would not be found to work favorably.

Hon. Leader of the Government said, the fee chargeable by the bill was not of the nature of a tax payable to the Treasury, and did not therefore come under the rules alluded to.

Hon. Mr. Davies said, it might be necessary to pay due regard to rule, but did not feel bound to oppose the bill because of any technical objections which hon. members might choose to offer.

Mr. Bell said, if the bill would cause as much confusion, and gave rise to the same diversity of opinion throught the country as it had done in that House, the sooner it was thrown out the better.

Mr. McNeill said, the bill merited some consideration, the changes sought for were no doubt required in the localities to which they referred.

Mr. Arsenault regretted that hon. members appeared determined to strangle the bill Some of its provisions were loudly called for in those parts of the country to which they related.

Hon. Mr. Kelly replied to the objections offered to the Bill by the Hon. Mr. McAulay, and said that all the force of speech that hon member could employ would not change his views relative to the principles of the Bill He, (hon. Mr. Kelly) and the district which he had the honor to represent, could do without Commissioners' Courts as well as any section of the Colony. He could not, however, but express his disapproval of the course hon. members in opposition to the Bill had taken to defeat it.

Hon. Mr. Henderson commented on the importance of adhering to the established rules of the House, and said that all matters affecting the interests of the subject, should be submitted in a constitutional manner

Mr. McLennan would support those clauses in the Bill which provided for the establishment and changing of Small Debt Courts, but was opposed to its provision relative to those matters not prayed for by the petitions on which the Bill was founded.

Mr. P. Sinclair feared that some of the clauses in the Bill would give rise to trouble in the country. He was especially opposed to the provisions made for allowing Plaintiff's mileage fees, in their own suits, and would not, therefore, support the Bill.

The question was then put on the motion to read the Bill that day three months, and carried on the following division, viz:

Yeas—Hons. McAulay, Laird, Howlan, Henderson, Haviland, Messrs. P. Sinclair, Bell, Cameron, Owen, Brecken, Green, MacLennan—12.

Nays—Hons. Kelly, Col. Secretary, Att'y General, Callbeck, Davies, Messrs G Sinclair, Arsnault, McNeill, Reilly, Kickham, McCormack—11.

The Bill was accordingly lost.

The Bill placing at the disposal of the Government £10 000 to purchase Proprietory lands, was read a second time, committed and reported agreed to.

Mr. P. Sinclair asked the Government what action, if any, they purposed taking relative to a petition, accompanied by a subscription list from the people of New London, for a Bridge across the South-West River at Graham's Wharf.

Hon. Leader of the Government replied, and said the petition alluded to, was laid before the Government, accompanied too, by a very handsome subscription list, in aid of the contemplated work, but as it would involve a large expenditure, the Government did not feel prepared to entertain, for the present, the prayer of petitioners.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on the contingent Accounts of the House, for the present Session, viz: Hons. Howlan, Callbeck, and Mr. Owen.

House in Committee resumed the consideration of Despatches, when the Despach from the Secretary of State to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, announcing the Royal Proclamation, declaring the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to be one Dominion, was read, it called forth from several hon. members on both sides of the House, strong expressions of congratulation, that P. E. Island was not included in the Union of the Provinces named, and of sympathy towards the people of Nova Scotia, because of the unconstitutional manner in which they were forced into that Union, for the repeal of which they were now struggling.

Allusion was also made to the apparent reaction that had recently been manifested in New Brunswick, relative to Confederation, the manufacturing interests of which Colony were said to be seriously affected by the policy of the Dominion Government.

Papers relating to Colonial Office list were then read.

Hon. Mr. Haviland directed the attention of the House to the neglected condition of the Legislative Library, the Books and Periodicals of which were taken and used all over the City, as if they belonged to some trifling circulting Library. He hoped the Joint Committee of the Legislature, to whom were entrusted the interest of the Library, would do their duty, and adopt rules by which to govern the Librarian in the management thereof.

Hon. Mr. Coles also complained of the manner in which Books were taken out of the Library. Volumes, he said, disappeared and could not be traced

Mr. Geo. Sinclair expressed his disapproval of allowing Books to be taken indiscriminately out of the Library. During the Session he wished to refer, on several occasions, to Reviews and other records which should be found in the Library, but were not forthcoming.

Mr. Brecken said he hoped renewed interest would be taken in that institution, and would willingly assist in placing it in better condition.

After which progress was reported and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 22nd, 1868.

Hon. Mr. Davies—The fact that overtures had been made to the Government by one or two Proprietors, relative to the sale of their Estates, rendered it necessary to place at the disposal of the Executive, the means of purchasing any lands that may be offered at a low figure. He then reviewed the general question of land tenures, and in reply to the hon. Leader of the Opposition, remarked that the Escheat party, at the time alluded to, were powerless, because that the Governor in Council, had, at that time, the prerogative to reject any measure they pleased. It was, therefore, folly to think that under the Constitution of the Colony, as it then stood, that the Escheat party could have obtained their object.

Hon. Leader of the Government observed, that the principle of purchasing Proprietary Estates, under the provisions of the Land Purchase Act, met with general approval, and had been adopted by the Conservative as well as the Liberal party. There were, however, a few small Estates well settled, that could not be purchased at the limited price fixed by the Land Purchase Act. Should any such Estates be offered, the Government would be placed by the bill under consideration, in a position to purchase. He then proceeded to show the propriety of ascertaining the views of the Home Government, relative to a compulsory measure, previous to its introduction, in order to prevent any misconception on the subject. He concluded by expressing the hope, that the owners of the remaining Township Lands on the Island would follow the example of others, and yield to the wish of the people, by selling their Estates on fair terms.

Mr. Brecken—The bill under consideration was based on precisely the same principle as that much abused so called Tory Bill—the Fifteen Years' Purchase Act. If the latter was so very unjust, and so adverse to the interests of the tenantry, what he would ask would be said by the supporters of the present Government of the bill now before the House, placing unlimited power in the hands of the Executive to purchase lands at an unrestricted price. He would offer no opposition to the bill, but would merely remark that it was in his opinion a complete abandonment of the coercive policy alluded to in the Minute of Council already referred to, and a repudiation of any effort to secure a compulsory measure. He would, therefore, willingly give the bill his support.

Mr. McNeill said that the effort made to secure the consent of the Home Government to a coercive measure, was not accompanied by any declared or implied intention, to give up the policy of the Liberal party, relative to the Land Purchase Act. The principle of purchasing on equitable terms was closely adhered to, and even under the provisions of a compulsory measure. There was no desire to deprive rightful owners of a fair valuation for their lands. The main object was to secure to the hard working sons of toil the fee simple of their farms, on just and reasonable terms. The principal Proprietors having consented to part with their Estates, and thereby a large majority of the tenantry of the Colony being placed in a position to become free holders, it was but natural, he said, to expect that the remaining portions of the people would eagerly seek like privileges. And if the owners of remaining estates would persist in resisting the well understood wishes of the people, it was but reasonable to expect that coercive measures would be applied for, and if possible, obtained. In other Colonies obnoxious systems had yielded to public opinion, and he hoped that here, also, the remnant of an oppressive and baneful system of land tenures, such as seldom disgrace the annals of any country, would soon be wiped away.

Hon. Mr. McAulay said that extreme agitators and quack politicians were the greatest enemies to any country. All ultra attempts at settling any question always ended in disappointment and defeat. Such had been the fate of the promoters of compulsory legislation, relative to the land tenures in the Colony; and he hoped that the country would now see the folly of all such extravagant and groundless efforts.

Hon. Mr. Henderson said that it appeared the present Government had taken precedent from the much abused Fifteen Years' Purchase Act That was, in his opinion, proof of the fact, that parties were disposed to view measures more by their preconceived prejudices, than by the exercise of impartial mature judgment. He was, however, prepared to support the bill now before the House, or any other reasonable measure, having for its object the releasing of the people from Proprietory bondage.

Mr. Cameron said he was happy to give his hearty support to the bill. It during the recess lands were offered for sale to the Government on reasonable terms, it would be extremely impolitic not to allow the Executive the exercise of discretionary power. The Government, he said, would be held responsible to the people, and he did not fear that they would be guilty of any undue or extravagant misappropriation of the public funds. There was no departure from the general principle of purchasing under the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill, contemplated by seeking for a compulsory measure. Proprietors who persistently rejected every offer made to them, should be made to feel the force of public opinion, and he would, therefore, still urge the propriety of agitation on the question. It was humiliating to reflect on the position in which a few small Proprietors placed the country, by the defiant attitude they assumed, relative to what they termed—vested rights. It was indeed high time that the Home Government was urgently appealed to for a coercive measure, having for its object the