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The Examiner.

Ch'town, March 30, 1874.

MR. HAYTHORNE'S LETTER.

WE are not surpised that the *Patriot* has come to the rescue of Mr. Haythorne. It was seen that the defence of "social position" behind which Mr. L. H. Davies sought to entrench his leader, was of so flimsy a nature as to border upon the ridicerous. The idea of one, claiming to be the leader of those who call themselves 'Liberals,' urging that 'social position' can palliate a crime, was felt to be something more than a mistake. And, inasmuch as it was known that the whole *Patriot* staff together were unable to extricate Mr. Haythorne from his disgraceful position, it was agreed that a united effort should be made to do something towards reinstating him in the opinion of those credulous enough to believe him an honest man. Accordingly, the defence is divided into two parts. One consisting of an editorial—evidently from a very young hand at the business—the other part, a ponderous and a prolix epistle from the inculpated gentleman himself.

A careful, candid perusal of the defence, conclusively shows that Mr. Haythorne's conduct is even worse than it was represented by Mr. Hodgson. The question in dispute between the two gentlemen—whether the awards referred to could in any sense be deemed 'then pending'—is a purely legal question, and being so, we prefer Mr. Hodgson's opinion to that of Mr. Haythorne. Then we find Mr. Haythorne, by his own admission, writing to the Court of Appraisers regarding suits which we now know to be then pending before them,' and which might again be referred to them for judicial consideration, telling them, in effect, that 'the question had suggested itself to the Council,' whether they had sufficiently [illegible] the claims of certain suitors whose lands had been damaged by the railroad? If Mr. Haythorne were dissatisfied with the *conduct* of the appraisers, he would have been justified in dismissing them, if he were dissatisfied with their *judgment* in any case; his proper course was to have removed it to the Supreme Court and made known his complaint, and urge his objection against it there. The worst days of the Pelhams and the Walpoles,' is a favorite expression of his when endeavoring to blacken the character and injure the reputation of his political opponents. But if his appeal to history can show us one act so treacherous and so subversive of justice, as that which he stands convicted of, then, but not till then, will we admit that he does not stand alone the living embodiment of political profligacy and abandoned honor, which we hitherto supposed him to be.

We again beg our readers special attention to the following sentence: "It is quite probable that very sufficient reasons can be assigned for making these appraisements; and, if so, it would be well that the Council should be informed of them, *because*, as members of Parliament, the members of the Council will be called on to explain and defend the action of the Appraisers." Now mark the insidious wickedness contained in this statement. He tells the appraisers that their every award is to be made the subject of a party warfare in the House of Assembly. Had he written to them the direct reverse of this; had he suggested that they should allow no thought of what would be said in the Legislature to influence them in any way, but that their duty—sworn as they were to perform it impartially—lay between their conscience and their God—had he done this, he would have acted as an officious, meddlesome, busybody; but nothing worse than this could be said of him. But to write to these gentlemen,—not that they must do right between the parties, and do it uninfluenced by any consideration whatever—but that they must keep ever before them the political battle ground upon the floor of the House of Assembly, and that 'sufficient reasons' must be reasons which will be deemed 'sufficient' in a party debate, or help to carry a party division,—this, we repeat, is an act of wickedness so great and so daring, that had the men whom he thus approached, been appointed by a court which could have protected them from insult, Mr. Haythorne would have learned a lesson he sadly needs—that if there be an act a court will punish most severely, it is one so atrocious and wicked as this has been.

Of course we do not hope—after what we have seen, we cannot hope—that anything we can say, will have that good effect upon Mr. Haythorne, which we assure him, we earnestly desire it may; and yet, for his own sake, we are willing to make one more attempt. There is a case in point to which we shall draw Mr Haythorne's attention,—in which even he must see that if he should act as he did towards the Appraisers, what the consequences would probably be. Some time ago, a case was tried in the Court of Chancery before Judge Hensley, in which Mr. Herbert Bell played a conspicuous part. He had gone into court; and upon the strength of affidavits which he had sworn to, had obtained an order preventing an honest man from getting his property. When the affidavits upon the other side were read, Mr. Bell's case was put out of court with an alacrity which, although unusual, was most richly deserved. In giving judgment, the Vice-Chancellor observed that "Mr. Bell's affidavit's were calculated to mislead the court." Now, suppose Mr. Haythorne had written to Judge Hensley, telling him that he was not unaware that he was sworn to perform his duty impartially, but that the Legislative Council "was jealous of the reputation of its members," and that he must be very explicit in "assigning reasons" to him why he made this charge, "because, as members of Parliament, the members of the Council will be called upon to explain and defend" the conduct of the Vice-Chancellor. The facts of the case are as we have given them; and, if Mr. Haythorne will write to Judge Hensley such a letter upon that case as he wrote to the Appraisers touching the awards, then we will undertake to say that whatever other results may be, one is certain, and that is that the Senate at Ottawa will be deprived of his valuable services for at least this session.

The nonsense which the *Patriot* writes about the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chancery Commissioners, arises from ignorance upon these subjects too dense for us to hope to enlighten. If the editor of the *Patriot* ever has a case before the court, we strongly advise him, for his own peace and comfort, not to follow the example of Mr. Haythorne, and, when judgment has been given, write a private note to the Judges asking them to furnish him with "sufficient reasons" for their judgment, as he expects to be called upon to remark upon their conduct in the columns of the *Patriot*. No Chancery Commissioners ever are asked to make an award in the same sense that the Appraisers make theirs.

And now, we have but one remark to make as to Mr. Haythorne's very evident bad temper all through this matter. His friends, we know, represent him as an individual so "fine grained," and of such an exquisitely sensitive temperament, that even the truth must not at all times be told him for fear it might ruffle the profound calm of his dignified self-complacency. Now, this may be all very true. We admit that Mr. Haythorne is very, very angry. But we are inclined to attribute his irritability to the consciousness of his guilt. Mr. Hodgson has not denounced him one-half as strongly as Mr. L. H Davies has done. Mr. Hodgson has done it openly and dispassionately. He has asked the public to assume nothing but has given facts, the correctness of which Mr. Haythorne admits. He called him no bad names and merely characterized his crime in language which he was fully warranted in using. But Mr. L. H. Davies, in the columns of the *Patriot*, denounced Mr. Haythorne in language which no gentleman should use to another. "Baseness," "treachery," "perfidy," were the mildest terms he could use; and his torrent of wild and vehement abuse terminated with giving Mr. Haythorne the option of choosing whether he should be regarded as a "knave" or a "simpleton." And what was this for? Because he wished to give Catholics a grant towards their educational establishments,—the only political act of his life of which he has any reason to be proud. Yet, when Mr. Davies denounced him as a knave and a simpleton for this, he made no sign, he said no word; for he felt, as the truth was, that he did not deserve it. Had his conscience, in this matter, been as clear, he would have been calm and quiet, and would try to be as dignified as he then endeavored to be

THE ESTIMATES.

ESTIMATES of the public revenue and expenditure of this Province for the coming year were submitted to the Legislature on Monday last. The revenue, it is computed, will be made up in the following manner:—

Land Assessment,		$13.000
Public Lands,		35.000
Fees Col. Secretary's office,	$ 750	
" Registry's office,	1,200	
" Prothonotary,	2,700	
" Normal School,	100	
" County Courts,	2.000	06,750
Interest of money in Banks,	1,000	
Fines,	280	
Wharves,	1,400	
Licenses,	1,600	
Total from local sources.		59,030
Subsidy,		140800
Interest of Land Fund,	22,500	
Legislation,	15.000	
80c per capita,	37.608	
Difference of Interest,	45,500	120.608
		$320,438

The ordinary expenditure of the year is estimated at a hundred thousand dollars less than this amount; but there are many important public services yet to be provided for. The estimates of expenditure we think unworthy a place in these columns. They are principally made up of the salaries of officials; and are only remarkable because they show the ridiculously small salaries Prince Edward Island pays its public servants.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

HON GEORGE BROWN, of the Toronto *Globe*, is the Canadian Commissioner at Washington to discuss the question of compensation to Canada in return for fishing privileges conceded to citizens of the United States by the Treaty of Washington. Mr. Brown is the last man in the Dominion who should have been sent on such a mission. Apart from an overbearing temper, which renders him totally unfit for diplomacy, the Dictator to the present Dominion Administration, possesses neither the knowledge of, nor the interest in, our fisheries which a successful negotiator must possess. A politician from the Lower Provinces should have been sent to execute this important Commission. The appointment of Mr. Brown, the "impracticable" Ontarian Legislator, was a grave mistake.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The Government has decided to proceed with the construction of the railway from Fort Garry to Pembina, at once. The work will take about six months.

THE LAND QUESTION.

THE draft of a bill to be entitled "THE LAND PURCHASE ACT, 1874," was submitted to the House of Assembly on Monday evening last. It sets forth that the leasehold system is "seriously detrimetnal to the prosperity of this Province and to the contentment and happiness of its people; and that from correspondence recently held, it appears there is no reasonable hope of proprietors voluntarily selling their Township lands to the Government at moderate prices." It provides a way by which the sale of the fee-simple of estates over one thousand acres may be made compulsory. The way cannot be better shown than by quoting its leading sections:—

1. The Colonial Secretary shall notify any proprietors owning or possessing one thousand acres of land or upwards, that the Government of this Province intend to purchase his land under the provisions of this Act.

2. The Government and the proprietor so notified, shall each nominate a Commissioner to award the amount of money to be paid to such proprietor as hereinafter mentioned.

3. The Commissioners appointed by the Government and the proprietor shall nominate a third Commissioner, who shall act in conjunction with them.

4. If any proprietor shall not, within sixty days after the notification prescribed in the first section, appoint a Commissioner, application may be made on behalf of the Government to the Supreme Court to nominate a Commissioner on behalf of such proprietor.

5. The Supreme Court shall, upon such application, appoint a Commissioner for such proprietor so refusing to appoint, who, when appointed, shall have the same powers and authorities as though such Commissioner had been appointed by such proprietor under the second section of this Act.

6. If the Commissioner appointed by the Government and the Commissioner appointed by any proprietor cannot agree upon the appointment of the third Commissioner, either party may apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of such third Commissioner.

7. The Supreme Court shall, upon such application, appoint a third Commissioner, who, when appointed, shall have the same powers and authority as though he had been appointed by the Commissioner so appointed by the Government and the proprietor.

8. In case any proprietor shall be a lunatic, a person of unsound mind, or a minor, an application shall be made on behalf of the Government to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a guardain for such lunatic, person of unsound mind or minor.

9. Upon such application the said Court may appoint a guardian *ad litem* for such lunatic, person of unsound mind or minor.

10 When the three Commissioners shall have been appointed, not less than thirty days notice shall be given on behalf of the Government to any proprietor (or to his agent residing in this Island, authorized by power of Attorney duly registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds) that the Commissioners will be called upon to value the lands of the proprietor.

11. The Government and any proprietor may be represented by Counsel before the Commissioners.

12. Either party shall have power to issue subpœnas to witnesses to give evidence before the Commissioners, which subpœnas shall be issued from the Prothonotary's office upon payment of the usual fees.

13. If any witness refuses to obey such Subpœna he shall be liable to an action or to an attachment for contempt by the Supreme Court.

14. The other Commissioners when appointed as aforesaid shall make oath before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, that they will well and faithfully discharge the duties imposed upon them under this Act, and adjudicate on all matters coming before them, to the best of their judgment, without fear, favor or affection.

15. The Commissioners shall have power to administer oaths to all witnesses brought before them for examination.

16. If the proprietor shall neglect to appear before the Commissioners, pursuant to notice, the Government shall be at liberty to proceed *ex parte*.

17. The Commissioners may, upon application made by any proprietor upon sufficient cause being shown, grant an extension of time to such proprietor before entering upon the hearing of such proceedings before them.

18. After hearing the evidence adduced before them, the Commissioners, or any two of them, shall award the sum due to such proprietor, as compensation or price to which he shall be entitled by reason of his being divested of his lands and all interest therein and thereto.

19. When the award shall have been made by the Commissioners, or any two of them, the same shall be published by delivering a copy thereof to the proprietor or to his agent, duly authorized as aforesaid, and filing the original in the office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

20. At the expiration of thirty days from such publication of the award, the Government shall pay into the Colonial Treasury the sum so awarded by the said Commissioners, or any two of them, to the credit of the suit or proceeding in which such award shall have been made.

These sections contain the leading principles of the bill by which the Government propose to finally settle the Land Question. That, taken altogether, it is a good bill, there, we think, no doubt; that a better might be framed might, we think, be demonstrated. Its most objectionable feature is that of arbitration. Arbitration means doubt, and delay, and complication. There is danger in it. Possibly some two or three years hence, our Lieutenant Governor, for the time being, may come down to the Provincial Building and tell the Legislature that "the sums paid as compensation to proprietors exceeded all reasonable anticipation." It is not probable that we shall ever again have Mr. Haythorne as Leader of our Provincial Government, and it is utterly impossible that such another one as he should ever again hold the reins of power in this Island,—or it might be that some future Premier would commit the crime of writing to the arbitrators and threatening them that their awards may have to be explained and defended in Parliament. The fact that such a thing has been done, should, however, be sufficient to warn our legislators, and to render them exceedingly careful how they legislate respecting the appointment of the duties and the control of arbitrators. Doubtless, in view of the disgraceful act which has recently been brought to light, our Government have already well considered this difficulty. Still, we think, the people of the Island would feel more secure if the element of arbitration were not contained in the Bill at all. Would it not be possible to frame a measure on the principle contained in the offer of Henry J. Cundall, Esquire? Could not the rent roll of an estate be taken as a criterion of its value; and a principal sum be given by the Government which, at five or six per cent, (as might be deemed fair) would yield interest equal to the annual rental? Could not a per centage on all arrears due, and a price at which unleased wilderness lands shall be taken, be fixed by the Legislature? We think it could; and we think this course would not be more unjust to proprietors than the course proposed in the bill. The proprietor's property is not so much in the land, as in the rent derived from it. The land he has, with his own hand, alienated for a period (in the majority of cases) of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. So long as the rent is paid, he is satisfied. He does not care whether the land is fertile or barren; well situated or ill-situated. All he wants is his rent. If, then, the Government give him money which will yield a sum equal to his rent, and make good arrears due, he should not greatly complain if the land is taken from him for the public good. Mr. Cundall states that, "for fertility of soil and natural advantages," his estate [illegible] exceeded by few in the Island," [illegible] et, for a "principal sum, which [illegible] per cent., will yield interest equal [illegible] the annual rental," he is "ready to convey to the Government the said property at any time." We think other proprietors should be *compelled* to sell on the same terms. Of course, those few whose land is leased for short terms, should receive a proportionately larger price.

If some such scheme as this could be carried out, we should be inclined to prefer it to the scheme embodied in the bill which has been introduced,—not because the latter is a bad but because the former is a better.

The Government have laid hold of the "Land Question" so vigorously and with such an honest desire to settle it satisfactorily, that we are sure they will listen to suggestions from whatever source.

DUAL REPRESENTATION.

A BILL to secure the "Independence of Parliament" has passed its third reading in the Assembly. It provides for the abolition of dual representation. If it receives the assent of the Legislative Council, no member of either the Senate or Commons of Canada will, after the next dissolution, be permitted a seat in the Legislature of this Province. The Opposition desired an amendment. They wished to prevent Senators from taking their seats in the Provincial Legislature after the end of the present session. Their motive, it is needless to say, was not a noble one. They dislike Senator Haviland, and they are jealous of the Government. True, they would—if their amendment passed—be obliged to sacrifice Senators Haythorne and Montgomery. But what of that?—one Haviland is worth a hundred Haythornes. Besides, Haythorne's term in the Legislative Council will, in any case, expire at the end of the present session; and they know that Senator Montgomery is too honorable a man to hold a false position long. Their amendment, it is easy to perceive, was dictated by dislike and envy; and, it failed. The Government took the view that it was unjust and unprecedented to legislate a member out of his seat, unless he had been guilty of some political or criminal offence; and, therefore, they opposed and voted down the amendment

Nevertheless, we are bound to admit that if Senator Haviland continues to represent the Province in the Assembly and the Dominion in the Senate, he continues in a false and invidious position—a position in which it is impossible to defend him. He is the introducer of a measure which condemns dual representation; and can he remain a dual representative? The duties of a Senator of the Dominion, are entirely distinct from those of a member of the Local Assembly. It is quite probable that they may at times be directly antagonistic; for the power of the Dominion Parliament must occasionally clash with the independence of the Provincial Legislature. Again the Senate sits at Ottawa and the Provincial Legislature sits here,—and it is just as impossible to be in both places at the same time, as it is to conscientiously exercise the totally distinct functions of a Senator and a member of the Assembly. Besides, it is inconsistent with the dignity of a Senator of the whole Dominion—one of the conscript fathers of Canada—to sit in our little petty Legislature,—to be condemned to listen to long harangues on such subjects as the price per yard of 'two-ply Kidderminster carpets'—and to be taunted by such an inferior man as Mr. Benj. Davies, with being the "Honorable member for frog-pond." A political veteran—with such a record for honor, consistency and dignity, as Senator Haviland can show, will not, we feel quite satisfied, longer than is absolutely necessary, remain a member of the Assembly of Prince Edward Island while he is a Senator of the Dominion of Canada. The same remark will we are sure, apply to Senator Montgomery. Of Senator Haythorne, however, we are not prepared to express any such an opinion. His moral obliquity, and his political blindness, may again have the effect of rendering him—as in the case of his letter to the Appraisers—totally oblivious to the plainest rules of consistent and honorable conduct.

THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

To any friend of our educational institutions, a visit to the "Commercial College," lately established here, could not fail to prove interesting. Its management does not consist in the ordinary stereotyped school routine to which most of us have been accustomed. There is none of the sameness or repetition of lessons or lectures according to given theories or favorite authors; neither are the students classified according to either supposed or real qualifications or attainments. Properly speaking, no text-book is depended on, so that the student's memory is not strained with either extraneous matter or unnecessary mental labor, but he glides smoothly, and almost unconscious of actual progress, through the supposed intricacies of book-keeping, from the simplest entry of a *bona fide* business transaction to the apparently laborious completion of a balance-sheet. To one only acquainted with the dry theory of the science, the course of instruction in the Commercial College wears an entirely new aspect. Here is an active business community, engaged in all kinds of mercantile avocations—so far as business transactions are concerned—buying, selling, exchanging, dealing in commissions, speculating, making partnerships, dissolving them, dealing in stocks and banking.—in short, getting actual practice in all that pertains to a complete business education. We have used the term, "*bona fide* business transaction." This is literally correct. For, by means of a system of tickets, representing the actual market or current values of the different kinds of merchandize, every student begins by buying or selling these either to or from a fellow-student, or to or from the teachers of the College, who, for the more perfect working of their system, and for becoming more intimately acquainted with the capacities of their students, freely and unreservedly mix themselves up with the pratical business of the institution, and without in the least sacrificing their self-respect or detracting from their dignity as teachers or professors. The school is a perfect business mart in miniature, as it might be aptly termed. The students call it their "city." Every student keeps his books, and records his business transactions in any department of trade that may suit his fancy; but his entries are made under the direct supervision of the teachers, so that the terse style of composition peculiar to the science, may be acquired,—each set of books being as different in the original entries as if the several students were in different schools. Nevertheless, so admirable is the system and so closely do the teachers identify themselves with the interests of all, that there is no lagging, no jarring, and no diversity of style. For by means of the intercourse to which the system of tickets gives facility, each student can, at all times, have more or less, or even a full knowledge of the record of the business transactions of his neighbor.

Here the student is initiated in all that is necessary to make the thoroughly successful merchant, banker or speculator. Nor is the system that induces bankruptcy forgotton. In this latter phase, laughable and interesting incidents occur. The shrewd youngster who succeeds in showing a large profit on his balance sheet, does not attract half the attention that the apparently unfortunate speculator does whose balance sheet exhibits him as a bankrupt. But here the young bankrupt learns a valuable lesson. When the balance sheet representing the transactions of a given period is made out, and the balance exhibited on the 'wrong side,' the young book keeper, or, in this case, bankrupt, calls a meeting of his creditors, (his fellow students) shows his deficit, and has his accounts investigated according to the provisions of the bankrupt laws. After compounding or arranging with such creditors, he is regularly released from his incumbrances; and he usually borrows capital, and begins business anew—that is to say, begins a new set of books—and with the aid of his late experience, endeavors to recover, in the favorable exhibition of an improved balance sheet, the ground lost by his late misfortune.

It must not be supposed that the teachers jog along with the mathematical regularity and precision incident to the old style. Under their system they have to be continually on the alert. A great strain is brought to bear on the mental faculties and powers, from the fact that they keep a counter set of books, which check completely the books of the several students, and represent, as it were, the books of a merchant exhibiting his dealings with all his customers. They have also to keep a check on all the banking and speculating transactions, and this proves conclusively what we stated before, that they closely identified themselves with the interests of all the students—precluding the possibility of favoritism, or negligent teaching.

Much more of very interesting matter might be written, for which we have not space at present; but we may say, that the assiduity and attention of Mr. Reagh and his assistant, will commend themselves to the friends of those already receiving instruction, and will act as a guatantee of the further prosperity of this really excellent institution.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

By Telegraph to News Room and Examiner.

OTTAWA, March 27.—His Excellency the Governor General, at 3 o'clock yesterday, proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, and having taken his seat on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Commons. The members of that body preceded by their Speaker, the Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin, appeared at the Bar. The Hon. T. W. Anglin then informed His Excellency that the choice of the House of Commons had fallen upon him to be their Speaker; and he prayed for the Members thereof the customary Parliamentary privileges,—after which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate;

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have convoked Parliament at the earliest moment consistent with the delay entailed by the recent dissolution.

Your attention will be invited during the present Session to measures having reference to the Representatives of the people in Parliament embracing the system now prevailing in Great Britain and in most other Countries enjoying Constitutional Government of taking votes by ballot and to the establishment of a general court of appeal.

Measures will also be submitted to you for the amendment of the laws relating to the Election, the Militia and Insolvency.

The enactment of 1872 respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, having failed to secure the prosecution of that great enterprise, you will be called upon to consider what plan will best and most speedily provide the means of trans-continental communication with British Columbia.—A report of the Chief Engineer will be laid before you showing what progress was made during the past year in the surveys connected with the proposed line.—The destruction of the Railway office by fire involved a serious loss of maps, plans, and papers, the possession of which would have made the report more complete.

The Canal and Harbor improvements are being vigorously prosecuted, with a view to insure an equal accommodation for the rapidly growing trade of this country. The report of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works on the proposed canal between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, will be submitted for your consideration.

With the progress already made in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, another year will be required to complete it. A report indicating its actual condition will be laid before Parliament, and a measure will be introduced to vest in the Department of Public Works the powers now exercised by the Board of Railway Commissioners

The question of Compensation due to the Dominion for fishing privileges conceded to the United States by the Treaty of Washington, has given rise to renewal of negotiations tending to widen reciprocal trade relations with that country. At the instance of my Government, the Imperial Authorities have given directions to the British Minister, to discuss the whole subject with the Administration at Washington, and have associated with him for this purpose, a Canadian Commissioner.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the last financial year will be laid before you, as well as a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the present year, to the latest practicable period. I regret to state that the receipts of the current year will not be sufficient to meet the expenditure. It will therefore be necessary for you to consider the best means to be adopted for making good the anticipated deficiency. The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. They have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate;

Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

The combined efforts of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to promote emigration, have met with a reasonable measure of success, thus adding a considerable number of desirable persons from other countries to our industrial population. Notwithstanding the commercial depression which through exceptional causes, prevailed, to some extent during the past year, it is satisfactory to know that the general prosperity was not thereby seriously affected. I do not doubt but that as the great natural resources of this Dominion, become more widely appreciated, the results will be a healthy stimulus to the enterprise and energy of our people, and a still larger accession to our numbers.

I trust that your deliberation may be directed by wisdom and aided by Divine Providence.

LEGISLATIVE.

DURING the past week, considerable progress has been made with the public business. We are pleased to observe that members are beginning to learn that in the House of Assembly, at least, "*speech is silvern but silence is goldern.*" There are fewer speeches,—fewer senseless harangues in the House,—than formerly. Consequently, more work is performed. Occasionally, however, a scene takes place, which, for the credit of the House and the country, had better been unacted. A notable scene was that played on Friday, in which Hon. Benjamin Davies acted the part of the "two-ply Kidderminster carpet merchant."

On Monday last, Mr. Conroy presented a petition for the repeal of the law under which fishermen, bound by articles, are freed from arrest. Mr. Conroy also presented a petition to amend the County Courts' Act. The Attorney General presented a petition to incorporate the "Prince Edward Island Chamber of Commerce," and introduced a draft bill prepared for that purpose. In Committee of the Whole, the House discussed the expediency of authorizing additional taxation in Charlottetown for the support of the Fire Department. A resolution to introduce a bill on the subject was carried.

On Tuesday, Hon. John Yeo, in moving the House into Committee of the Whole on Supply, said that the revenue for the current year was estimated by the Government at $320 000, — the expeniture at from $210,000 to $220,000. Mr. Welsh called attention to the neglected state of his district, and in a vigorous speech demanded 'justice for Belfast.' He said the people he represented would reap no advantage from the railway; and he wanted an indemnification to the additional taxation it had entailed upon them. On Tuesday evening, the Colonial Secretary submitted estimates of the proposed bridge across the Hillsborough at Hickey's wharf, and the Attorney General moved to introduce the "Land Purchase Bill, 1874." His motion was seconded by the Solicitor General. Both gentlemen delivered able speeches on the Land Question. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were principally occupied in discussing the Public Accounts and the Bill to secure the Independence of Parliament On Saturnay, the working of the now expiring Insolvency Law was discussed.

BURGLARY. — Two young men, named Samuel Nicholson and Francis Mitchell, were arraigned on Friday morning last, before the Mayor, on a charge of burglary. Between half-past eleven and twelve o clock on the previous night, the City Marshal saw two persons, whom he identified in Court as the prisoners, leave the premises of James Dunn, tavern keeper, on Queen Street. He gave chase as far as Water Street, and, seeing there was no chance of securing them, he sounded the alarm for the police, who were promptly on the spot. Following his instructions, they saw two persons near Prince Street, who ran away on their approach. When closely overhauled, they turned and fired on the police, and made their way to the premises of a man named Mitchell. One of the police remained here on guard, while the other sought further aid; and, on search of Mitchell's house, the parties whom the Marshal says he previously detected coming out of Dunn's, were arrested. As his Worship the Mayor saw fit to remand them for trial at the next term of the Supreme Court, it would at present be unfair to publish any more relating to the charge against them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Twenty-seven Nashville ladies determined to practice economy—vowed not to wear anything more expensive than calico dresses to church—and they stuck to it, as none of them has attended church since.

Americans who pay a thousand dollars a head for about twenty thousand useless soldiers may envy the fortune of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who hired all the soldiers he wanted from two African kings at fifty dollars per thousand.

"If," advertized a philosophical victim, "the person who took a fancy to my overcoat was influenced by the weather then all is serene; but if he did so from commercial considerations, I am ready to enter into negotiations for its return."

The total length of projected narrow guage railways in America is 4680¼ mi es 3889¼ in the United States and 791 in the Canadas. Of this there are completed 1364¼ miles—923 in the United States and 436 in Canada.

The recent invasion of Egypt by the Darfoorians was in order to capture slaves. The Khedive has determined to enter the Darfoor country in force, and put an end to the whole system of slave hunting carried on there.

A panting deer, chased by hounds, came to a woodman working near the Umpqua Oregon, bridge, and after he had driven the dogs off, the deer remained with him all day, and appearing to feel a lively sense of gratitude for the man's interference in its behalf.

The latest thing in dolls is a young lady of tinted wax, who when wound up and given a high chair at the table, reaches out her arms, seizes a bit of bread and slowly puts it in her mouth. When she has done this a certain number of times, it's necessary to open her back, remove the food and wind her up again. Would that human beings could be relieved of indegestion in this way.

A pretty German girl of Indiana made $100 quite neatly the other day. She took it from a gay deceiver with a wife and family in Coldwater, Mich., to buy her outfit for an elopement. but, about the time he expected to meet her at the next station, she was on the train in precisely the opposite direction, going home.

The proposed railway over Mont. St. Bernard, will involve the boring of seven tunnels on the Swiss side and three on the Italian, in addition to the great tunnel, which is 5800 metres in length. The entire length of tunneling will be 8680 metres about one and one-fifth miles.

A new arrangement of screw propellers, whereby it is asserted that a saving of fifty per cent. can be effected in the power required to drive the vessel through the water, has been proposed by Mr. Griffths, a well-know English engineer. In addition to the screw propeller in the ordinary place, he would put another screw in a tunnel near the bows of the ship. The *Engineer*, in commenting upon his proposition says that the results which he claims from his experiments vary from those obtained by every other person who has tried the tunnel plan for screws propeller has yet been laid before the world.

A WIFE OF TEN HUSBANDS.—They are boasting of a lady in Lewisburg, Ark., who had ten husbands and survived them all, and yet she is only seventy-three years of age. This is a very fair record and does credit to the lady's taste and judgment. It proves that there is something very attractive in matrimony after all, and is a complete refutation of the theories of Victoria Woodhull. It has been suggested that this frequently-married person was unfortunate in all her matrimonial ventures, and kept on marrying in order to find a really good husband; but this hint of course, comes from one of that class of people who are forever picking flaws. If her husbands were bad no one of them could have troubled her for a very long time, for suppose her to have been first married at eighteen years of age, her husbands would have only averaged five years each. She finds it difficult to take unto herself an eleventh sharer of her joys and sorrows, as the marriageable young men of the place give her a wide berth, and look ominously in directs ion of the churchyard when her name is mentioned. But a woman who has had ten husbands need never despair, and if she be at all superstitious she may pin her faith on the truth of the proverb that there is luck in odd numbers, and presevere until she adds one more to her list.

Not so very many years ago, the "correct thing" for nobles and rich people was to take the "grand tour," as it was then called, and which comprised a visit to the principal countries of Europe. Beyond Europe, few ventured, save bold explorers or restless spirits. Princes liked to travel, but desired to travel in comfort; and besides, no one thought for a moment that any particular information of use to a prince or magnate could be gathered outside the magic circle of Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome and Florence. Gradually things changed. Railroads and steamboats enabled the masses to enjoy their grand tour, and the aristocratic travellers found themselves everywhere elbowed by their inferiors—as they chose to consider them. The East then became a refuge, but not for long, and of late years it has become fashionable to send the members of Royal families all over the world. The English Princes have been and still are great travellers—the Grand Duke Alexis is a Russian wandering Jew, and now the Red Prince, the conqueror of Metz, Frederick Charles of Prussia, is to start on his tour round the globe. Very pleasant it is to travel as he and his peers do, seeing everything worth seeing, and never being excluded, as is too often the case in Europe, from the objects of particular interest, because one is not a titled personage. The mania of touristing is spreading through all classes. Perhaps future ages may behold a royal Cook guiding royal parties over two hemispheres.

Gambetta, 'the flying statesman,' as he was not unfrequently called after his famous balloon voyage, has been openly charged by De Keratry in the French Assembly with having sacrificed the national defence to political designs. The charge is contained in a petition presented by De Kerarty, and no one at all conversant with French politics will be surprised at the resolution of the Right to press the consideration of the petition. Gambetta is an eminent Republican, and however numerous his faults and grievous his mistakes, the part he took in the defence of France against the Germans entitles him to the gratitude of the patriots, and no less to the suspicions and enmity of the Monarchists. Notwithstanding the Chambord *fiasco*, the Monarchists have not lost all hope, and are yet working steadily for the accomplishment of their aims. One of the first necessities for them is to clear the political arena of all their political foes, and Gambetta is amongst the most resolute of these. No charge is more quickly preferred against a statesman, more easily propped up by flimsy, but apparently sound evidence, than this of sacrificing the national interests to personal ambition. It is an almost infallible way of rousing fierce popular wrath against the victim. Whether it will be successful in this case, or whether the weapon will not rather destroy those attempting to use it, remains to be seen.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.'s reprint of the *Edinburgh Review* for January has just reached us. The following is a summary of the contents:

I. "Libraries, Ancient and Modern." A short account of the histories of ancient libraries, and of the nature and circumstances of book cllecting in early times, followed by a survey of the progress made within the past few years by the library of the British Museum and its rivals abroad — an attractive article to bibilographers.

II. "Memoir and Letters of Sara Coleridge." A thorough review of the work, interspersed with many quotations, illustrating the moral and intellectual characteristics of a highly gifted woman.

III. "The Diplomatic Service." Dwells mainly on the difficulties with which the younger members of service have to contend.

IV. "Autobiography of John Stewart Mill." The most interesting of the many reviews we have seen of this work, written by one who was personally acquainted with the author. It will be no fault of the periodical press if the public fails to form a correct estimte of this distinguished author.

V. "Ninth Census of the United States." Comments mainly on the Southern States, the effects produced by the war and the emancipation.

VI. "Heer's Primeval Life in Switzerland." Describes the remains of ancient animal and vegetable life that abound in its mountains, from base to the very summit.

VII. "Life and Correspondence of the First Earl of Minto." After a glimpse at the early records of the Elliot family, we have here a condensed narrative of Sir Gilbert Elliot, now better known as the first Earl of Minto. Many interesting details are given connected with his career in Parliament during the anxious times of the American and French Revolutions. For many years Elliot was intrusted with various important foreign missions and embassies; and he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Earl of Minto, as a reward for his services in Corsica. Eventually appointed Governor-General of India, he won no mean place in history by his efficient administration of the Government.

VIII. "Results of the Education Act."

IX. "The Doctrine of the Sacred Heart." Suggests that the style and metaphorical language of the worship of the Sacred Heart had possibly their origin in the mystical effusions of the famous Puritan divine, Thomas Goodwin, the Jesuits only giving "the additional body coloring, which Romanism imparts and admits, to the vigorous but less definite outlines traced by the Calvinist."

X. "Disraeli's Glasgow Speeches." A timely paper, considering the present state of parties in England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Six Months' Trade Sale.

IMMEDIATELY after the receipt of our Spring Stock, by arrival of Steamer *Prince Edward*, and sailing vessels from Great Britain, and Steamers from Boston, Halifax and Montreal, we will sell at AUCTION—

50 Puns. Molasses,	100 Doz. Pickles,
25 Hhds. Sugar,	100 Tins Mustard,
50 Bbls. White C. Sugar,	25 Bbls. Vinegar,
200 " Flour,	25 " Currants,
100 " Cornmeal,	200 Boxes Raisins,
120 Chests Tea,	50 Bbs. Nuts,
40 half-chests do.	100 Bxs. Confectionary
60 Boxes Tobacco,	40 Tins mixed Spices
100 Caddies "	40 " Ginger,
10 Kegs Twist do.	100 Boxes Blacklead,
230 Boxes Cigars,	25 Gross Blue,
30 Sacks Rice,	100 Tins Pepper,
150 Boxes P. Y. Soap,	40 boxes Epsom Salts
50 " Century "	300 Reams W. Paper,
50 " Scented "	40 M. Paper Bags,
40 Bbls. Washing Soda,	50 Doz. Brooms,
75 Kegs Baking Soda,	50 " Pails,
100 Doz. Table Salt,	45 Boxes Clothes Pins
&c., &c.,	&c.

Due notice will be given of day of Sale in future Advertisement, and by Handbills.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, March 30, 1874.

AUCTION.

I WILL SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April, at the hour of 10 o'clock, the building of two Blocks and Span to Saw Mill Bridge, Covehead Road, and at 12 o'clock, noon the repairs of Clow's Bridge, Suffolk Road. Also, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the repairs of Connors' Bridge, Friston Road, and on Thursday, the 10th day of April, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the repairs of Crooked Creek Bridge, Wheatley River. Two securities will be required for faithful performance of each Contract.

RICHARD WEEKS, S. P. W.

Ch'town, March 30, 1874.—till sale

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

1 SECOND HAND chain Cable, suitable for a Schooner 50 tons.

HYNDMAN BROS.

March 30, 1874.—6i

Tonnage Wanted!

A VESSEL of about 250 tons, to load with OATS for Great Britain.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, March 30, 1874.—2w

BARLEY! BARLEY!

THE Subscriber will pay the highest price in cash for any quantity of good TWO-ROWED BARLEY.

BLATCH McKENZIE & CO.

Ch'town, March 30, 1874.—3w

Elliot River Ferry.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE. 25th March, 1874.

SEALED TENDERS will be recieved at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon, from any person or persons being willing to contract for

THE FERRY AT ELLIOT RIVER,

for five years, from the first day of May next, in terms of the Act 3, Will. 4, cap 8.

The Tenders must express the rates of Ferriage demanded for Passengers, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine; also, for vehicles, Luggage per cwt., and Produce per bushel. The Contractor or Contractors to find his or their own Boats, Scow, &c.

Tenders will also be received from persons for the above service, stating the lowest rates at which they will be willing to take it, the Government finding a Scow.

The names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the performance of the service, must accompany the tender. "*Tender for Elliot River Ferry*" must be written on the envelope.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, Colonial Secretary.

March 30, 1874.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Secretary Board Works, until FRIDAY, the 10th April next, at 12 o'clock, noon, from parties willing to to enter into a contract to build a SCOW for the Ferry at West River. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned. Two securities willing to become bound for the faithful performance of contract to accompany each Tender. Board do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any tender.

RICHARD WEEKS, Supt. Public Works.

Ch'town, March 26, 1874.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be recieved by the Secretary of the Board of Works until SATURDAY, the 12th day of April next, from parties willing to enter into a contract for the rebuilding of DeSable Bridge. Two good and sufficient securities willing to become bound for the faithful performance of said contract to accompany each tender. The Board will not be bound to accept the lowest tender. Plans and and specificatiods to be seen at the office of the undersigned and at the residence of Mr. A. McKay, near Bridge.

RICHARD WEEKS, S. P. W.

Ch'town, March 30, 1874.—3w

GRAND RIVER FERRY, LOT 56.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 21st March, 1874.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of APRIL next, at 12 o'clock, noon, from any person or persons being willing to contract for the Ferry at Grand River, Lot 56, for three years from the 15th day of April next, in terms of the Act 3, Will. 4, cap. 8.

The Tenders must express the rates of Ferriage demanded for Passengers, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Calves and Swine; also, for Vehicles, Luggage per cwt., and produce per bushel.

The names of two responsible persons, willing to become bound for the performance of the service must accompany each tender. —"*Tender for Grand River Ferry, Lot 56,*" must be written on the envelope.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, *Colonial Secretary.*

March 24, 1874.

COAL COAL.

TO arrive on the opening of the navigation, 1000 Tons Old Mines Sydney Coal, with Certificate. Also, several Cargoes Pictou Large and Small Coal. The above will be delivered from the vessels at the lowest prices for cash only.

WM. KOUGHAN, Queen Street.

March 30, 1874—4in

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

500 VOLUMES.

I WILL Sell at Auction, at my Sale Room, Queen Square, on WEDNESDAY, 1st April, at 2 o'clock:

A large collection of Books, over 500 volumes, comprising Works on Theology, History, Chemistry, Farming, Smoking, Botany, Astronomy, Latin, Greek, and French Dictionaries and Grammars, Shakespeare's complete plays, Parliamentary History, Poetical Works, Clarke's and Barnes' Commentaries, Wesley's Sermons, &c., &c.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

March 30, 1874.

A RARE CHANCE!

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Island, offers at PRIVATE SALE up to the 24th day of April next, that

Desirable Business Stand,

situate on the corner of the SOUTH SHORE and WEST RIVER ROAD, known as

"RINGWOOD CORNER,"

and containing FIFTY ACRES of excellent land, almost adjoining

ROCKY POINT WHARF,

where large quantities of produce are shipped spring and fall. The proposed

STEAM COMMUNICATION

with sections along the West River will largely increase the actual value of this property, and being on the road to the Rocky Point Ferry, a public thoroughfare, and a large amount of business is transacted at the stand both in winter and summer.

It is also the favorite centre of resort for pleasure-seekers and pic-nic-parties during the summer season.

There are on the premises a DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP combined, 39x27 feet, with walled cellar capable of containing twenty-five hundred bushels of Potatoes, and out houses, including a stable for eight horses.

For further particulars apply at the EXAMINER Office, or to the subscriber on the premises.

MICHAEL MURPHY.

Ringwood Corner, Lot 65, March 30, 1873.—4ins

Wanted.

ONE OR TWO JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKERS can get employment at JAMES STANLEY'S.

March 16, 1874.—tf

THE NEW ERA.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his former patrons and the public generally, that on receipt of Printing Material, (which is at Cape Tormentine, and which is being forwarded as favorable weather permits,) he will commence the publication of the NEW ERA, a Journal devoted to Politics Literature, Agriculture, Local and Foreign News.

The NEW ERA will be a twenty-eight column paper, printed on new Type, and will be sent to subscribers at $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

Judging from the large number of subscribers already obtained, the NEW ERA will afford a good medium for advertisers to bring their business before the country. Only a limited space will be allotted to advertisements, and no patent medicine or handbill advertisements will be admitted. Rates of advertisement will be 40 cts per inch of column for 1st insertion, each continuation, 20 cts per inch; special notices 12 cts per line.

Communications addressed as follows will be punctually attended to.

P. R. BOWERS

New Era and Royal Gazette Office, Welsh & Owen's Building, Corner of Queen & King Streets, Ch'town, P. E. I.