of the hon. member for Bedeque (Mr. Calhoun) as the latter was most anxious to put forth some kind of programme, in order to satisfy, if possible, the majority of the electors of the District which he at present misrepresented in the House. The Government had, ever since the session had opened, made

DESPERATE EFFORTS

to show that they retained the confidence of the electors of this Province. The hon. Leader of the Government had made a long address to the House, or rather to the country, through the reporter's, for that purpose. He (Mr. S.) had paid a great deal of attention to that speech. It was very long, and well delivered; but, after all, there was really nothing in it beyond the empty, pointless declamation in which the hon. gentleman so frequently indulged. His honor stated that when the present Government came into power, they found the public affairs in a very bad condition. The hon. gentleman should remember that

DURING THE PAST TWENTY YEARS

there were so many changes in the Government that neither party retained the public offices sufficiently long to enable them to prepare and carry through the Legislature the measures necessary to regulate the affairs of the various public departments. But during the latter part of their administration, the Conservatives introduced and passed the

CIVIL SERVICE BILL,

under which the present Government had been working, and by which the Public Departments had been better organized than ever before. To that Bill a great deal of exception had been taken by the hon. Commissioner of Public Works. That hon. gentleman now seemed to think that a general election was staring him in the face, and that it was therefore necessary to cut down the salaries of the heads of departments. But, when the Bill was before the House, and that hon. gentleman was in Opposition, he said that the salaries provided by it were not sufficient for ordinary clerks in business establishments, and altogether insufficient for the persons for whom they were intended. This statement was made when the hon. member expected soon to fill one of the positions provided for by the Bill. But the other day he stated that the Civil Service Bill was a most extravagant one, and that he desired to have it repealed, and a new and better measure introduced and passed. So far as he (Mr. S.) was concerned, he was not particularly wedded to the rates of the salaries provided for in that Bill. Times were much better when it was passed than they were to-day, and the rates were considered fair at that time. All branches of trade were now very dull, and the Province was

LESS ABLE

to pay high salaries than when the Civil Service Bill was passed. It would now become the duty of the House to reduce those salaries to a lower figure, to suit the times. Having seen that the public business was not conducted in a satisfactory manner under the old Board of Works, the late Government, of which he was a member, thought it would be to the interest of the country to introduce a Civil Service Bill that would provide for the efficient management of the various public departments. That Bill was passed just before Mr. Owen's Government went out of office. The hon. member for Strathalbyn was the first Commissioner of Public Works—except during the first few weeks—before the late Government resigned, when the office was filled by the Hon. L. C. Owen. Whatever good, therefore, had resulted from the system under which that Department was at present managed, was due to the predecessors of the present Government, and not to the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works or his colleagues. The Hon. Leader of the Government stated, the other evening, that the finances of the Province were in

A VERY BAD CONDITION

when the present Government came into power, and that the late Government were most extravagant, and had expended the public monies in a most lavish manner. His honor asserted that wharves and bridges were built in many places where they were not required. If this statement was correct, the hon. member for Port Hill must take his share of the responsibility of such gross mismanagement. He hoped that hon. gentleman would take in those remarks by his Leader on that matter. The Hon. Leader of the Government had also stated that, when this Province entered Confederation, there were $265,000 to our credit in the Banks.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES had stated that, six months after this Province entered Confederation, there was that amount lying in the Banks to the public credit.

Mr. SULLIVAN said that he had given the hon. gentleman's words correctly, as he had noted them down very carefully. The Hon. Leader of the Government must remember that it was on the 31st December, 1873,

AFTER

we had received $209,000 from the Dominion Treasury, that we had the sum of $268,000 to our credit in the Banks. The sum received from the Dominion was paid this Province half-yearly in advance, so that we had only $59,000 of local revenue on hand at that time. When the Province entered Confederation, there was only $68,000 in the Banks after yaying all liabilities. If the late Government expended a large amount of money while they were in power, they had

SOMETHING TO SHOW FOR IT.

They had constructed a large number of expensive bridges and wharfs, which amounted to a very considerable sum of money. They paid large amounts due on the railway. In 1874 they paid under that head $80,000; in 1875, $40,000; in 1876, 18,000. The steamer *Southport*, built by their predecessors—the Haythorne-Laird Government—cost $28,000, and was paid for by the late Government. The addition to the Charlottetown Jail cost $13,000. Prince of Wales College and Government House underwent extensive repairs, costing $3,000. The expenses of the Land Commission amounted to nearly $25,000. The new Law Courts erected in Charlottetown cost $60,000. The County Court Houses at Bonshaw, Dundas, St. Peter's, and other places, were also erected by them; as also the Court House and Jail at Summerside, which latter cost $35,000. The total expenditure on those works alone was upwards of $300,000. This was the way in which the late Government expended the public moneys, and they had something to show for it. No Public Works, however, excepting those of real utility were undertaken and constructed by them. Of course this heavy expenditure reduced the capital of the country to a considerable extent; but it was not to be expected that it would continue to be so heavy for all time to come. The hon. Leader of the Government had endeavored to

GLORIFY HIMSELF,

and his followers at the same time, when he might have left it to them to do this. The hon. gentleman took great credit to himself for what he had done in securing the Fishery Award and in the settlement of the Land Question. So far as his honor's services before the Land Commission were concerned, he (Mr. S.) was in a position to say that he did his duty faithfully, and succeeded very well. For the hon. gentleman's services in connection with the Fishery Commission, he was very well paid, although he (Mr. S.) did not know what sum he received. But it appeared that his honor expected the House to pass a vote of thanks to him, setting forth how much it admired him and estimated his distinguished services in connection with that Commission. The Nova Scotia press praised their Mr. Weatherbie, the St. John press praised their Mr. Thompson, but the press of this Island withheld its praises from his honor the Leader of the Government for the vast and distinguished service which he had rendered to the country in securing an award of no less than five and a half millions of dollars!! This was, in the hon. gentleman's eyes, a most unpardonable sin! He (Mr. S.) always understood that if the thanks of the country were due to any counsel for his services on the Fishery Commission, they were due to Samuel R. Thompson, Esq., to whom we were indebted, more than to any other person, for bringing about the result of that Commission, although he (Mr. S.) did not think they awarded the Dominion a sufficient sum of money. Mr. Thompson was really the only gentleman who distinguished himself as counsel in connection with the Fishery Commission. The Hon. Leader of the Government had thought it his duty to endeavour to obtain from the Deminion Government the portion of that award to whiey this Province was entitled. It was his (Mr. Sullivan's) opinion that

THIS ISLAND IS ENTITLED

to its fair share of the Award, and that the proper way to dispose of the money, when received, would be to fund it, in order that we might continue to participate in the benefits arising from it, for years to come. There were other ways in which the money might be usefully employed, such as for instance, railway extension to Belfast, Murray Harbor or New London, which would be of great advantage to those Districts. But in the present state of our finances, the interest of the money would prove more acceptable to us than the construction of Public Works. He had been informed by the hon. member for Montague that a very able Minute of Council had been prepared and sent to the Dominion Government respecting this matter.

Dr. ROBERTSON had not used the word "able," but stated that the Minute of Council alluded to was put in as strong language as possible.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN—If the House was to judge from the allusion made to it in the Speech with which the Session was opened, he thought it might assume that the document forwarded to Ottawa was a very "learned" as well as "able" one. The hon. Leader of the Government desired some credit for assisting in obtaining the Award; but he (Mr. S.) thought that to Sir John McDonald was due the greater part of the credit, for negotiating the treaty under which it was obtained. The hon. gentleman might think that he had pleased the people by sending up to Ottawa a flaming Minute of Council, demanding as our share of the Award one and a quarter millions of dollars! Did he (Mr. Davies) imagine that anything which he could send to Ottawa would have greater influence with the Dominion Government than a document forwarded by his successors in office. If the hon. gentleman should remain in power—which could not possibly happen—he (Mr. S.) would like to see him succeed in obtaining for this Province its

RIGHTFUL SHARE

of the Award; but did he (Mr. Davies) think that if a new Administration was formed to-morrow, it would not have as much influence at Ottawa as he had? He (Mr. S.) thought that the House would bear him out, and come to the conclusion that the successors of the present Government would have more influence in obtaining the sum due this Island than the present Government. The hon. Leader of the Government wished the House to understand that his Administration

POSSESSED THE CONFIDENCE

of the country to-day! In fact, the House had been informed that the Leader of the Government would be returned as one of the representatives for Charlottetown by a handsome majority! Although the Government candidate for the seat in the Legislative Council had been returned at the late election by a small majority of twenty-one, it was only because they had a very popular candidate and used almost superhuman exertions to secure his election, that they succeeded. The candidate, himself, had made a personal canvass of the city, and was most industriously assisted by the Commissioner of Public Works. The hon. Leader of the Government had declared that they were the people's Government. Indeed! Out of seven gentlemen returned by the people to represent them in the Legislative Council, two, only, were supporters of the Government! In the First District of Prince County where two Conservative candidates opposed a third gentleman, the latter was elected; but he (Mr. S.) understood that he would not support the Government. However, whether such was the case or not it would not effect the situation. The two Conservative candidates secured a large majority of votes in that District, and, therefore, the Opposition had, properly speaking, won the seat. This should teach the Government that they were not the people's party. The Belfast District which they had, all along claimed as their own, had sent two representatives to the House to oppose them. One of those representatives had been returned without a contest—much to his credit; and had told the Government the other evening that out they must go. He (Mr. S.) might be told that those two hon. gentlemen had not been returned to support him. This might be true, or it might not: he could not say, for he had never asked any hon. gentleman in the House to support him. It had fallen upon him, during the last two sessions, to perform the duty of

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION,

and he had performed it honestly, if not efficienty. He had tried to do his duty faithfully. The position of Leader of the Opposition had been given him by the few hon. members who had followed him in opposition to the Government during the last two sessions. As for himself, he did not care who was to be selected as Leader of the Administration which would shortly be formed; he would follow him as best he could. It appeared that the Leader of the Government had come to the conclusion that, whoever else led the new Government, he (Mr. S.) must go down. He did not know whether the hon. gentleman really wished this to be so, or not; but he thought his honor might have left such a statement for some narrow-minded follower of his own (Mr. Davies'). He (Mr. S.) had supposed that the hon. gentleman was too liberal to act in that way. After hearing this, he (Mr. S.) began to inquire what extraordinary crime he had committed to deserve such treatment. He (Mr. S.) supposed that the endeavor which had been made to crush him in this way, was based on the statement made by the hon. member for Strathalbyn at a meeting held in New London, namely, that he (Mr. Stewart) would use his influence against a Roman Catholic ever leading a Government in this country.

Hon. Mr. STEWART emphatically denied ever having made such a statement, and said that he had freely supported Senator Howlan when he led the party to which he [Mr. Sullivan] belonged.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN was glad to hear this prompt denial from the hon. member. As for himself [Mr. Sullivan], he wished hon. members to.

LEAVE HIM OUT OF THE COUNT

altogether in the formation of a new Government, and to do justice, irrespective of any one member. The House had been informed, two years ago, by the present Government, Government, that they wished to see Protestant and Catholic children sit side by side in the public schools, and, also, to see gentlemen of both denominations transact the business of life together, in friendship and harmony. It now appeared, from the remarks made during the present session by hon. members of the Government, that when the school-days of Catholic children were ended; they must expect to occupy a subordinate position among their fellow-countrymen.

Seventh Annual Report of the St. Lawrence Marine Insurance Company.

In presenting this, the Seventh Annual Report of the St. Lawrence Marine Insurance Company, your Directors beg to submit the following remarks:—

It will be remembered that at the last Annual Meeting the Company showed a liability to Messrs. James Duncan & Co. of $8,059.50 for losses of 1876, and 2,575.00 for losses of 1877. Owing to the failure of that and other firms, from which the Company derived a large portion of its business, your Directors were compelled to make a second call upon the Shareholders. This was done on the 10th October last, and was payable on the 18th November, amounting to $9,881.25. It was estimated that in consequence of the large number of failures amongst the Shareholders, that not more than $7,500.00 of this call would be immediately paid in, and at this date only $4,840.00 has been paid.

On the 9th October your Directors deemed it advisable to call a Special Meeting of the Shareholders, in order to place before them the financial state of the Corporation. The meeting took place on the 28th October, when it was *Resolved*, by a majority of those present, "that no further risks should be taken by the Board until the Annual Meeting," which resolution has been strictly adhered to.

Previous to the Special Meeting 56 Policies were issued, covering $132,070, the premiums on which amounted to $11,367.29, and it is a matter of congratulation that with so large an amount at risk, the losses on the year's business which have come before the Board and been passed amount to only $518.95; and it is estimated that $1000 will be sufficient to cover all outstanding claims which have been reported.

Owing to the insolvency of many of the shareholders the Board considered it in the interests of the Company to obtain the cancelment of as many of the yearly polices as possible, and have to a great extent succeeded, so that at the present date only seven polices remain in force, covering $19,300, of which $2,500 runs off on the 22nd inst., and $7,800 is suspended for the winter months and will in all probability run off before the opening of the navigation, leaving only $9,000 then at risk which will run off in June and August.

If the Board's estimate of outstanding losses prove correct, and all solvent Shareholders' calls be paid, there will be sufficient to make a return payment to the Company of at least 25 or 30 per cent. of the last call.

In conclusion, your Directors would urge upon the Shareholders who have not yet paid the call, the necessity of their doing so without delay, to enable the Board to meet its remaining liabilities.

ARCHD. KENNEDY, President.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Secretary.
Ch'town, March 12, 1879.

Russia is in a bad way. The whole country is honey-combed with revolution, and the distracted Czar feels the very ground crumbling beneath his feet. All the repressive measures that are devised by the minions of tyranny only add to the difficulties of his position, and Russia is evidently on the eve of a revolution, compared to which, that which shook France in 1789 was a harmless and feeble affair. The troubles of the Imperial family are aggravated by a quarrel between the Czar and his oldest son, who is said to be a man of some capacity, although, unfortunately for himself, he was born a hundred years too late. He is another Nicholas, without the engaging qualities of that tyrant, and therefore sure to be among the first victims of the coming revolution. Russia's foreign policy is weakened and neutralized by her domestic condition, and the Emperor William, of Germany, who might be disposed to strengthen the hands of his nephew, the Czar, has more than he can attend to at home. Russia's recent plotting to prevent the Turks from occupying the Balkans as provided by the Berlin Treaty, has ended in failure, and the Western Powers have informed the Sultan that the Berlin Treaty must be carried out. Add to these difficulties the plague and a prospective war with China, and it will be seen that Russia is in the most pitiable position of any European nation.

FREE TRADE IN LONDON.—The London *Telegraph* says: "Here is a broad and simple fact. Sixty four American locks have been fixed in the Walsal hospital, side by side with English locks, and within a stone's throw of where locks are made: and it is almost undeniable that the architects preferred the American locks to the sixteen previously supplied."

Wildey Lodge No, 27, I.O.O.F.

MEMBERS are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, TO-MORROW [Friday] EVENING, at half past seven o'clock, sharp. Initiatory Degree and other important business. By order of the N. G.

C. F. YATES, R. Sec'y.
Ch'town, March 13, 1879.

GRAND RALLY.

A MEETING
—OF ALL—
Mechanics and Workingmen
of Charlottetown will be held in the
ATHENÆUM,
—ON—
FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,
at eight o'clock,

for the purpose of discussing the Political Situation, in view of the approaching election, as it affects their interests.

March 12—

Coal. Coal.

SYDNEY ROUND COAL $3.50 per ton;
Gowrie Mines Small Coal 2.50 do
—ALSO—
200 Tons Anthracite Nut Coal, $6.50 per ton,
For sale at
KOUGHAN'S SCALE'S.
Charlottetown, March 12, 1879.

YARN.

GOOD GREY YARN, only 40 cents per pound, at
H. COOMBS'.
March 10, 1879.—3in

FLOUR.

100 BBLS. SUPERIOR EXTRA "Camelia."
300 BBLS. EXTRA—Howland's Choice, St. John City, Queen's.
100 BBLS. FANCY—Oxford.
200 BBLS. SPRING EXTRA—Rose of Ontario, Delphi and Chettenham.
100 BBLS. CHOICE SUPERFINE—"Holland River."

FENTON T. NEWBERY & CO.
Ch'town, March 10, '79.—pat 4in

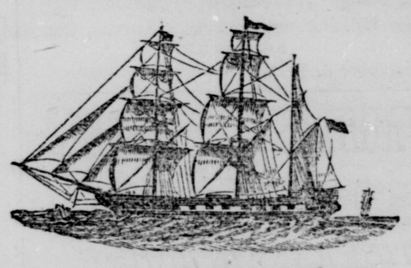
UNDERTAKING, &C.

JAMES M. BUTCHER is now prepared to give close personal attention to all funerals that may be entrusted to him.

COFFINS, CASKETS, &C.,
of various sizes, styles and quality, always on hand, ready-made.
"PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES."
Ch'town, February, 24, 1879.

REGULAR TRADER.

From London to Charlottetown



P. E. ISLAND, DIRECT.

1879. SPRING TRIP. 1879.

The Well-known Clipper Barkentine
"Ethel Blanche,"
(NOW ON THE BERTH),
423 Tons Register, Coppered and Classed 9 years A1 at Lloyds,
CHARLES GOULD, COMMANDER,
Will Sail from London on or about the 5th April,
CARRYING FREIGHT AT THROUGH RATES TO
Pictou, Summerside and Georgetown.

This vessel was built expressly for the London trade, being thoroughly fitted out in every respect, with splendid accommodation for Passengers, and offers every inducement to Shippers.

Parties wishing to have their Goods delivered here early in the season will oblige by forwarding their orders in time, so as not to detain the Vessel.

For Freight or Passage, apply in London to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 16 Great Winchester Street, E. C.; in Liverpool to PITCAIRN BROS., Brockley Buildings, 51 South John Street: or here to the owners,—

PEAKE BRO'S & CO.
Charlottetown, Feb. 28, 1879—4w 2aw

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

FLOUR,
Cornmeal & Tea,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
—AT THE—
LONDON HOUSE.
Charlottetown, Feb. 18, 1879.

ROPE.
SIX TONS MANILLA,
different sizes, at Factory Prices.
Wright & MacGowan,
Manufacturers Agents,
Queen's Wharf
February 18, 878—taw for 2m

Marine Insurance Company
OF P. E. ISLAND.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in their Office, corner Great George and lower Water Street, on
Thursday, the 20th March,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,
for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business.
By order of the Board,
F. W. HALES, Sec'y.
March 4, 1879.

FLOUR!
200 bbls. "GREENHOLM,"
100 bbls. "CAMLACHIE,"
100 bbls. "NORVAL."
A consignment for sale at a bargain, for cash.
Wright & MacGowan,
Queen's Wharf.
February, 8, 1878—taw for 2m

Spruce Boards,
No. 2 Clapboards,
No. 3 Clapboards,
SELLING VERY CHEAP.
F. S. HANFORD & CO.
Water street.
Ch'town, March 5, 1879.—3i wft

Brush. Brush. Brush.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
7th March, 1879.

WANTED—BRUSH for Pownal Wharf. Apply to this Office, or to WILLIAM KOUGHAN, Esq.
W. B. MORRISON,
City Clerk.
[mar. 7—2i]

CATARRH.
Constitutional Catarrh Remedy
CURES CATARRH.

Hear what a Reverend Gentleman says of the Constitutional Remedy.

T. J. B. HARDING, Esq., Brockville, Ont.:—
DEAR SIR—It is now two years since your "Constitutional Catarrh Remedy" was introduced to me. I have waited this long to see if the cure would remain permanent before doing this, my duty, to you, as at first the happy effects seemed to me to be "too good to be true."

I was afflicted in my head for years before I suspected it to be Catarrh. In reading in your Circular I saw my case described in many particulars. The inward "drop" from the head had become very disagreeable, and a choking sensation often preventing me from lying long, I would feel like smothering and be compelled to sit up in the bed. My health and spirits were seriously affected. When your agent came to Walkertown in August, 1876, I secured three bottles. Before I had used a quarter of the contents of one bottle I found decided relief, and when I had used two bottles and a third. I quit taking it, feeling quite cured of that ailment, and have not used any since until of late I have taken some for a cold in my head.

A sense of duty to sufferers from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, prompts me to send you this Certificate, unsolicited, with leave to make what use of it you may see proper.
Yours truly,
W. TINDALL, Methodist Minister.
Port Elgin, Ont., Aug. 24, 1878.

Ask for Littlefield's Constitutional Catarrh Remedy and take no other.
T. J. B. HARDING, Dominion Agent, Brockville, Ont.
For sale by all Druggists at only one Dollar per bottle.

BUY IT. . . . . TRY IT.

Coal. Coal.

THE Subscriber has on hand, fresh from the Mines (under cover),
200 Tons ROUND COAL, at $3.25 per ton.
200 " NUT " " 2.70 "
40 " BLACKSMITH (Old Albion Mines), at $3.00 per ton.
TERMS—CASH.
JOHN HUGHES, Water Street.
Dec. 13, 1878—wkly 3m

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in spaces not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for Ten Cents per day.

TO LET—A Dwelling House, with six Rooms, on Great George Street. Apply to JOHN HIGGINS.
Feb. 24, 1879.