

THE DAILY EXAMINER.
MARCH 6, 1884.

Opening of the Legislature.

HIS HONOR THOMAS HEATH HAVILLAND, Q. C., Lieut.-Governor, opened the Legislature of this Province at three o'clock this afternoon.

The ceremony was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

The guard of honor was composed of one hundred men drawn from No. 2 Battery of Garrison Artillery, the Charlottetown Engineers, and the 82nd Battalion. It was headed by the band of the 82nd Battalion, and commanded by Capt. F. S. Moore.

A salute was fired from Fort Edward by a detachment from No. 1 Battery, under command of Capt. Passmore.

The Speech delivered by His Honor on the occasion is as follows:—

SPEECH

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

It affords me much pleasure to meet you again and to solicit your advice and co-operation in the conduct of public business.

We have great cause to be thankful to God for the many blessings bestowed upon us during the past year. A bountiful harvest has rewarded the labors of our husbandmen. Our fisheries have proved fairly remunerative. In the midst of a somewhat widespread commercial depression our trade has maintained a healthy tone, and our Province has been mercifully exempted from calamities which have devastated other portions of the world.

The departure from Canada of our late Governor-General and his Royal partner has been the occasion of deep and universal regret. In the appointment of so distinguished a statesman as the Marquis of Lansdowne to the Vice-regal office we have the fullest assurance that the duties of that high position will continue to be ably and wisely discharged.

The Dominion Exhibition held at Saint John during last autumn afforded our people an opportunity of entering into friendly competition in the products of agriculture and general industry with their neighbors of the other Provinces. While I was gratified to observe, in every department, undoubted evidences of substantial and general progress, it gave me very great satisfaction to find that the exhibits from this Province had fully sustained the honorable record gained for Prince Edward Island at former Dominion Exhibitions.

The Provincial Exhibition of last year, held at Charlottetown, was in every respect the best exhibition of agricultural productions which has yet been made in this Province, and the County Shows were highly successful.

The want of a manual for distribution containing information regarding this Province has long been felt. My Government, therefore, very cheerfully complied with a request made by the Marquis of Lorne, and caused a pamphlet to be compiled, which I am pleased to know has been favorably received. It will, I trust, be the means of making the great natural advantages of Prince Edward Island better known abroad, and of attracting suitable immigrants to our shores.

During the recess a representative of my Government visited Ottawa and conferred with the Dominion Cabinet respecting the claim of this Province to a refund of the amount expended by the Government of Prince Edward Island on public piers since 1st July, 1873, and also regarding the future maintenance of these works by the Federal Government. A decision has been arrived at by the Government of Canada on these subjects. Papers relating to the same will be laid before you.

Our Province still remains unprovided with that efficient and continuous steam service which was guaranteed by the articles of Confederation. The loss to the people of this Island arising out of the non-fulfillment in this respect of the conditions of Union is of the most serious character. You will be asked to consider means by which justice to this Province may be secured.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:
The accounts for the past year will be presented to you.

The Estimates for the current year will be submitted to you; and, I trust, it will be found that they have been prepared with a due regard to economy, whilst at the same time amply providing for the most pressing needs of the Province, and for the efficiency of the public service in its various departments.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Your attention will be invited to the consideration of several measures calculated to promote the best interests of the people of this Province.

I now leave you to your important duties, in the full confidence that you will apply yourselves to their performance with earnestness and patriotism.

When His Honor concluded the Speech the members returned to the Assembly room.

Mr. Richards, Bideford, was then introduced by Mr. S. F. Perry and Mr. John A. Matheson.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan presented writ of elections for Fourth District of Queen's County. Mr. Alex. Martin, the newly-elected member for said district, was then introduced by Hon. Mr. Sullivan and Hon. Mr. Prowse, and took his seat.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan introduced a bill to expedite trials, and moved it be read a second time to-morrow.

A committee to draft a reply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech was appointed, viz., Blake, Martin, Holland, McKay, McLean, McDougall, Gillis.

A committee to report on Public Accounts were appointed, viz.: Bentley, McLean, and Martin.

The different committees were appointed. Other routine business was transacted, and the House then adjourned.

—The Herald of yesterday states that the Government claim against the Bank of P. E. Island, is somewhere about \$200,000. This is not correct. The Government claim has been filed for \$81,000. There is a case pending between the Government and the Bank of Montreal for \$30,000, which, if the Government lose it, will make their claim against the defunct Bank that

much more. But the Government may win the suit. If so the claim will be the amount stated, \$81,000, on which two dividends of fifteen per cent. each have been paid.

IN BERMUDA.

Another Interesting Letter from Rev. W. R. Frame.

AFTER the fall of the Bermuda Company, the Government of the Islands came under the direct control of the English Crown, which from that time to the present has appointed all the governors, as well as the other principal officials.

A sketch of the political history of the Colony might not prove uninteresting; but there is no room for it in this letter. I may just observe that there were numerous collisions between some of the Governors and the House of Assembly. The latter seemed determined to stand up for its rights, and was frequently dissolved, by the military gentlemen who held supreme rule, on the most frivolous pretexts.

The first Governor under the Crown was Sir Robert Robinson, who arrived in April 1687, and who at once summoned a new House of Assembly to meet in St. George's in the following June.

What in 1612 was a small plantation of only sixty persons, had by this time grown into a colony with a population numbering several thousand.

The new order of things seemed to infuse new life and energy into the people, and the little group of islands now entered upon an era of great prosperity. It should be mentioned that at this time the question of slavery was the cause of considerable agitation in the Bermudas.

About the year 1616 the Bermuda Company, when introducing the fig tree, pine apple, sugar cane, etc., from the West Indies, had also procured a number of slaves from the plantations there to aid in cultivating them. These slaves had largely increased when the company was dissolved, and a number of the planters, who had been virtually slaves themselves, felt indisposed to hold their fellow beings in slavery, even though they happened to possess a dark skin.

There were others, however, who justified slavery on the ground that the negro was not altogether a human being, though "developing" in that direction.

It will, then, be interesting to any of your readers who may hold the Darwinian theory of the origin of man—to know that this theory was held in Bermuda more than a century before Mr. Darwin was born.

The negro was regarded as an animal, only about halfway between a monkey and a man, when he was to attain to full manhood does not appear to have been determined, at least the date is not given. In these old times the monkey seems to have been regarded as the starting point or "origin" of the race, but it is my impression that this theory, like so many other things, has been improved, and largely "developed" in modern times. It seems to me, though I am writing only from memory, that the *Monad* is now regarded as the origin of the race, and that when, by a process of "evolution," (understood only by Mr. Darwin's disciples) it has attained so high a position in the scale of being as the monkey—it is to be viewed as a very respectable personage, and bound to "survive" and further "develop," provided that it belongs to the class of the "fittest."

I may add that the question, as to whether the negro slave is a human being, was at this time discussed in the Bermuda House of Assembly with much ability and at great length. The House, without stating in terms that the negro was to be regarded only as an animal, (politicians are generally cautious in their statements) came substantially to this conclusion by resolving: "That he was not a proper subject for baptism."

I am pleased to note that the Clergy, as might be supposed, held more enlightened views on the subject than the representatives of the people in Parliament assembled. The action of the Assembly seems to have eased if not quieted, the consciences of those who had doubts as to the lawfulness of slavery, and from this time we hear nothing more on the subject.

Those of the slaves that showed aptitude for mechanical work were trained to be stone-cutters and builders. It was during this prosperous period on which the islands were just now entering that most of those fine old mansions, with their massive ornamental stone gateways—remining one of the "Old Country"—were erected. These still substantial and often elegant residences, many of which have stood the storms of two centuries; attest the skill of those whose hands erected them—slaves though they were.

Most of the white population, who hitherto had been planters, now entered on maritime pursuits, leaving the interior of the slaves—male and female—to look after the plantations and cultivate the soil. Whale fishing, which, under the old regime, had been practically prohibited, was now successfully prosecuted, and for many years proved a lucrative business. The large quantities of cedar growing on the Islands, and that had been so sacredly preserved by the old Company, were now cut down and used for shipbuilding purposes, and most durable were the vessels built of this Bermuda cedar.

At one time there were no less than sixty vessels, all built and owned in Bermuda, and manned by Bermudians—and very energetic mariners and traders they were. For nearly a century they carried on a lucrative trade with the United States; and, as soon as Nova Scotia was settled, they traded with her until her own vessels took up the trade themselves. For fully a century and a half they carried salt and other West India produce to Newfoundland, and brought away large quantities of fish.

It may here be stated that Turk's Island, though eight hundred miles south of them, was originally settled by Bermudians, and it is also claimed that they were the first to discover its value for the production of salt, and that they actually originated "the salt business" there. For this as it may, it is clear that for fully a century they monopolised the salt business on Turk's Island, and in their own vessels carried the salt to the most profitable markets. To show the enterprise of those "ancient mariners" it may be mentioned that for many years they carried on a curious, yet very profitable, business in inter-

cepting the home bound East Indies fleet, off the Island of Ascension, and supplying it with fresh provision, and fruit.

Even the time spent at the island, when waiting for the fleet, was turned to practical account in catching the large turtles that abounded there, which they also sold to the ships. Thus, for over one hundred years, the Bermudians traded successfully in their own vessels, and many of them acquired much wealth. After the American revolution the "good times," which they had so long enjoyed, took a change for the worse, and gradually drew to a close. The ship building industry, for want of timber, came practically to an end, and the carrying trade was now divided up between American vessels, and those belonging to the Maritime Provinces. The plantations, which had been left to the care and management of the slaves for many years, had been very poorly worked, and were literally "run out."

The fruit trees and vines, partially, no doubt, through neglect of pruning, and also on account of disease, became nearly extinct. Then this backward state of things which had been going on for many years was further increased by the emancipation of the slaves on August 1st, 1834. They then numbered in the Bermudas between four and five thousand, and their owners received only £7 sterling per head as a compensation from the Imperial Government.

I may here mention that Bermuda also suffered greatly by the disastrous fire which occurred in the city of New York in the following year. Many of her wealthy men had invested nearly all their capital in the stock of New York fire insurance companies, and when the fire came they found themselves in the same plight as the shareholders of a certain bank of which your readers have all heard. With regard to the actual condition of the Bermuda slave—while the system must ever be condemned—yet it is admitted by all that the Bermudians were very kind and indulgent masters, and that the slave was much better off, and had many more comforts, than the millions of down-trodden laborers in Great Britain and Ireland, who practical slavery was quite overlooked by Clarkson and Wilberforce in their zeal for the emancipation of the colored man.

The sudden emancipation of the slaves in the Bermudas, though right in itself, proved a great injury to the islands, if not to the slaves themselves. The fault, however, lay in the system, which has eventually proved a curse to every country which has had slaves.

To most of the slaves, emancipation simply meant liberty to work or not to work, as they might choose; and it is needless to say that as far as practical things generally preferred the latter. Notwithstanding all the praise heaped on the colored man by such writers as Mrs. Stowe, there is no doubt that, as a general rule, he is essentially a very easy going individual, and would never of his own motion become a slave either to himself or his calling, much less to another person. I have carefully watched them working on their plantations here, and have observed their methods of work, and am quite of opinion that one energetic P. E. Island farmer would do about as much as half a dozen of them.

When emancipation came, the Bermuda plantations went still further back, the blacks could not be compelled to work, and the white people would not do the kind of work which the slave had formerly done.

It is one of the incidental evils of slavery that wherever it exists or has existed, there is always the idea among the whites that manual labor is degrading—something which the slaves did and which should only be done by slaves.

When the shipbuilding and carrying trade of the islands ceased there was little else left for the Bermudians except to work the plantations; but this, however, they could not bring themselves to do, for such was the proper work of the blacks, and had formerly been done by the most menial of the slaves.

Even to the present day this notion largely prevails, and the average young Bermudian—though there are exceptions—will prefer leaving home and going into a shop or saloon in an American city rather than till his own soil; and the result of all this is that the farming or planting is chiefly done by a secondary class of persons, including the blacks, who are scarce ever out of the hands of the merchants, and who, when the shipping time comes, are generally victimized by "middle men" here, and "rings" in New York.

I am living near some English and Irish planters, men who have no such idea of the dishonor of labor, and who are neither afraid nor ashamed to work with their own hands, and the result is—it could hardly be otherwise—they are prosperous, for, with all their drawbacks, the Bermudas possess a soil and a climate perhaps unequalled by any other spot on the globe.

W. R. F.
East Warwick, Feb. 23, 1884.

P. S.—I rejoice to hear of the great temperance victory in Prince County.

Our Advertisers.

John Maceachern is desirous of letting several rooms suitable for offices in his new building on Queen Street.

W. & A. Brown & Co. have resumed business in the store lately occupied by Mr. H. A. Harvie, on Queen Street, where they solicit a share of patronage.

G. H. Haszard can now be found at Desbrisay's old stand, Queen Street, where he is offering stationery of every description at greatly reduced prices.

Jas. Desbrisay wants a purchaser for the premises known as 83 Queen Street. The building is large and commodious, centrally located, and is in every respect a very desirable business stand.

John Maceachern is the agent for the Island for the Royal, City of London and the London and Lancashire Insurance Companies. His office is on Queen Street, near Watson's Drug Store.

W. A. Weeks & Co. are now holding a great sale of white cottons and sheetings. Persons desiring anything in these lines are invited to call and inspect the goods and prices at the "Sign of the Lion."

QUEEN STREET,
OFFICES TO LET—ENSUITE AND DETACHED.

J. MACEACHERN
Ch'town, March 6—21

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

—HAVE—

RESUMED BUSINESS

FOR THE PRESENT, IN THE
Store formerly occupied by H. A. Harvie,

QUEEN STREET,

NEARLY OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

Ch'town, March 6, 1884.—dy wkly

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

FIRE.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Montreal.
HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.

Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms.

AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

F. H. ARNAUD,
Merchants Bank of Halifax.

Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.

CHARLOTTETOWN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

New Price 70 cents; Old Price, \$1.

A GREAT REDUCTION.

30 PER CENT. DISCOUNT on 200 pairs of Ladies' OIL GOAT and FRENCH KID BUTTON BOOTS.

NOW IS YOUR TIME. Only until the 20th of March. Come early and you will get the best selection. Also other varieties cheap. Call before buying elsewhere.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.—cod wkly

DESBRISAY & ANGUS,

AGENTS OF THE

QUEEN AND AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANIES,

WHILE thanking the Citizens of Charlottetown for their past patronage, and assistance during the late fire, have to announce that they have taken the office in

Stevenson's Building,

CORNER QUEEN AND SYDNEY STREETS,

Where they are prepared to do business.

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1884.

GREAT SALE OF New Cottons.

We have just opened a large Stock of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

NEW SPRING STYLES,

Received Before the Advance in Duty.

We have an immense stock of

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS,

Purchased when the Cotton market was at the lowest point of depression.

Fleecy Cottons, sheeting Cottons, Pillow Cottons,

TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS,

Towels and Towelling,

TAPESTRY, SCOTCH AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,

And other House Furnishing Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.
Ch'town, Feb. 11, 1884.

CHEAP SALE

—OF—

WHITE COTTONS

—AND—

SHEETINGS.

We will hold a Special Cheap Sale of the remainder of our stock of

White Cottons and Sheetings,

During This Month Only,

to make room for our New Stock, now at Picton. Ladies about to buy should see these goods. They are fresh and good, and true.

PRICES ARE BONA FIDE, AND BEING

BELOW THE COST,
to clear out, must command a rapid sale.

Lot 1, 800 yds., at 3½ cts.; regular price, 6 cts.

Lot 2, 1,225 yds., stout English Cotton, at 5½ cts.; former price, 9 cts.

Lot 3, 1,400 yds., 35-inch wide, at 9 cts.; former price, 12 cts.

Lot 4, 1,800 yds., 36-inch, at 11 cts.; former price, 15 cts.

Lot 5, 600 yds., 36-inch, heavy English night-gown Cotton, at 15 cts.; former price, 20 cts.

WILL ALSO OFFER

Grey Cottons, Tickings, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, &c.

AT A BIG REDUCTION, FOR CASH ONLY.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Sign of the Lion.

Ch'town, March 6, 1884.—cod wkly.

G. H. HASZARD

HAS, since the fire, opened his Stationery Store in

Mr. Jam's Desbrisay's Old Stand, where you will get the very best of

STATIONERY,

in small and large lots, at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

School Books, Marked Very Low.

World's Standard Library Series, Poets, and other Standard Books,

SELLING AT COST.

Now is the time to get valuable BOOKS at a GREAT BARGAIN.

Ch'town, March 6—1m cod

ENGLISH INSURANCE CO'S.

"Royal,"
"City of London,"
"London and Lancashire."

J. MACEACHERN,

Agent for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, March 6—21

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED—A GIRL for general household work in a family of three. Apply at Mrs. Crookill's, Pleasant Street. [mar 6 St]

WANTED—A BOY to drive Bread Sleigh, attend a horse, etc. Must have good references.—J. QUER, City Steam Bakery. [mar 6 St]

WANTED—At the Hospital for the Insane, a Female Attendant, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Apply at once. [mar 5 St]

WANTED—Two furnished rooms, with use of kitchen, for a small family, in a private house. Apply, by letter, to "A. B. C.," this office. [mar 4 St]

SERVANT WANTED—One willing to nurse. No washing or ironing. Apply before two or after seven p. m.—Miss O'NEARA, Pleasant Street. [mar 3 St]

LOST—On Sunday evening, a Gold Bracelet. The finder will be rewarded by having it at THE EXAMINER OFFICE. [mar 3 6 St]

TO LET—The Union House Barber Shop, on Queen Street, including Furniture, etc. Immediate possession will be given. Terms moderate. Apply at this office. [feb 13 St]