The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

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

VOL. XVIII.] CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1868. [NO. 20

LIVERPOOL HOUSE.
Queen Street.

WILLIAM FULL,

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

British & Foreign Merchandize,

Comprising a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

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

ALSO,

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

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

Nov. 25, 1867.

CRAPAUD.

RECEIVED, BY LATE ARRIVALS,

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

For sale low.

GEORGE HOWATT.

Crapaud, Dec. 16, 1867. tf

ALTERATION IN BUSINESS.
Notice to Debtors.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies that a complete change being about to be made in the Business carried on at Orwell, heretofore, by the late Patrick Stephens, deceased, and subsequently by the undersigned.

And this is to give notice to those parties indebted to Mary Stephens, Executrix, and to the undersigned, by Judgments, Notes of Hand, and Book Accounts, that unless they pay their respective accounts in full this Fall, they shall be sued without further notice on the closing of the Navigation.

All kinds of merchantable produce taken in payment. R. J. CLARKE.

Orwell Cheap Store, Sept. 30, 1867 } tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Attorney for the Rev. MALACHIAS REYNOLDS, late of DeSable, during his temporary absence from this Island, requests all persons indebted to the said Mr. Reynolds to pay up their liabilities without delay.

WM. CUNDALL.

Ch'town, Sept. 9, 1867.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

WORK BOXES,
WRITING DESKS,
CARD BOXES,
NETTING BOXES,
PORT FOLIOS, &c. &c.
WHITE WOOD BREAD PLATTERS,
BUTTER COOLERS, EGG STANDS, &c.

and a variety of other articles just suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS & NEW YEAR GIFTS,

AT

HARVIE'S BOOK STORE,

Dec. 23, 1867. Queen Street.

Valuable Mill Property for Sale.

ROGERS' MILLS, Western Road, on Township No. 5. These Mills are in good working order, placed on a good and never-failing stream, with 150 acres of as good Land as this Island can afford, well covered with large Hard and Soft Wood. This Property is invaluable to a person of small capital. There is an industrious and thriving settlement—Bloomfield—fast improving the lands around this property, and Lumber always in demand. There is a Cottage at the Mill, a small clearance of 6 or 8 acres, with a Dwelling House and Stable. The Mill is new, well-made, and double geared.

Information may be had on application to Mr. Rogers, on the premises; Benj. Rogers and Herbert Bell, Alberton; or to the subscriber in Charlottetown.

I. C. HALL.

January 20, 1868. 2m

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,

HAS proved itself to be the best preparation ever presented to the public; a fact to which thousands have testified who have been benefited by its use.

A few applications of this Compound will change brash, dry and wiry Hair to a moist and glossy appearance, and make it of

SILKEN TEXTURE.

The Proprietors offer the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER to the public, entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will bring back the Hair to its

NATURAL COLOR.

It is not a dye, and consequently does not stain the skin or soil the finest fabric. If the Hair is falling off or becoming grey, the use of the RENEWER will surely arrest its decay, no matter from what cause, and will create a new growth, and make it assume in a short time all its former vigor, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the Hair is nourished and supported.

HAIR DRESSING,

the RENEWER is unequalled by any other Hair preparation in the world, giving it that beautiful texture which is so much admired by all. It does not contain any poisonous drugs, the basis of its remedial properties being a VEGETABLE COMPOUND. It completely eradicates scruf and dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp, and by its cooling properties allays the itching and fever of the scalp. It combines not only the best remedial properties for all diseases of the Hair and Scalp, but also is the best dressing for the Hair. This preparation has been sold for the past seven years entirely upon its own merits.

Beware of the numerous imitations, which in appearance only are similar to it, which are forced upon the public upon our reputation. Call for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER, and take no other, or you will be disappointed.

R. P. HALL & CO.,
Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.

FOR SALE BY Henry Beer, Southport; Wm. Findley, Orwell; R. J. Clarke, Orwell; Jas. Hayden, Vernon River; Daniel Gordon, Georgetown; A. W. LeBrocq, Georgetown; J. R. Bourke, Jr, Mount Stewart; John Binns, Jr, New Glasgow Bridge; D. & P. McNutt, Malpeque; Wm. T. Hunt & Co, Summerside; David Rogers, Summerside; Herbert Bell, Alberton.

W. R. WATSON,
General Agent for P. E. Island.

City Drug Store, Victoria Building, September 30, 1867. }

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late GEORGE POOLE, Esquire, of Georgetown, are requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to either of the undersigned, within three months from date, and those indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to R. Munro, Esq., at Georgetown.

DANIEL GORDON,
JAMES N. COGSWELL,
RODERICK MUNRO,
JOHN T. POOLE, } Executors.

Georgetown, Jan. 16, 1868. 3m [mch 2

NOTICE!

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, Roselyn Cottage, St. Peter's Road, Township 34, Esquire, deceased, are requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to either of the undersigned, for settlement; and all parties indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
JOHN STEWART, Jr. } Executors.

Lot 34, Nov. 29, 1867. tf

SELLING OFF!

Robert Young's

STILL CONTINUES TO BE THE

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION!!

AND TO MAKE IT

Even still more Attractive,

He begs to announce that on and after this date he will sell the balance of Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

Furs, Sontags, Hoods, Scarfs, Winceys, Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, &c. &c.

At and under Cost Price,

so as to insure their being entirely cleared out before the arrival of the

NEW SPRING GOODS.

White Cottons,

Now is the time to buy them cheap at

ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Hoop Skirts,

Cheaper than ever at

ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Charlottetown, Feb'y 17, 1868.

BUY YOUR

HARDWARE GOODS

AT

W. E. DAWSON'S,

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

Nov. 25, 1867.

School Books!

Cheap for Cash,

AT

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,

QUEEN STREET.

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

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

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE.

September 2, 1867.

Flour, Wine, Spirits, Teas, Groceries, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has IN STORE, and offers for Sale at his Store in WATER STREET:

Bbls. FLOUR,
Casks PORT WINE,
Casks SHERRY,
Cases CLARET,
Puns. Demerara RUM, (strong)
Hhds. GIN, De Kuyper's
Casks Scotch Whiskey
Casks Pale Brandy
Do Brown do
Cases Brandy
Cases Whiskey,
Cases Old Tom Gin
Chests & half chests TEA
Bags Rice, Arracon
Cases Confectionery, 7 lb. boxes
Bales Corks, common
Bales Corks, wine
Bbls Washing Soda
Bbls Baking Soda
Boxes Liverpool Soap
Composition Candles
Kegs and Tins Mustar, Coleman's
Boxes Coleman's Starch
Tins Sardines
Pots Anchovy Paste
Boxes Black Lead, Nixey's, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO, ALWAYS ON HAND:

ISLAND MADE WHISKEY, a good article.

DOUGLAS M. HARINGTON.

Water street, Charlottetown, December 30, 1867. } 3m

Tenders for Seed.

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

Samples and prices to accompany each tender.

☞ TERMS, Cash on delivery.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN
Woollen Factory Company.

First Call on Shares!

AT a meeting of the Directors of the above Company, held on the evening of the 28th instant, it was resolved that a call of TEN PER CENT on each and every share subscribed, be now made, the same to be paid on or before the 12th day of March, 1868, to the President, at his office, South Side Queen's Square, of which all shareholders in the Company will please take due notice.

By order of the Directors,

DAVID LAIRD, President.

Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1868. 6in

HORSE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a good FARM MARE, heavy with foal. Apply to

N. RANKIN.

March 9, 1868.

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a BONUS of Five Pounds per centum on the Capital Stock of the Bank of P. E. Island, hath been this day declared, and will be payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th day of March, instant.

WILLIAM CUNDALL,
March 9, 1868. 4w Cashier.

SHOP TO LET.

TO LET, one of the Shops in REDDIN'S NEW BUILDING, immediately adjoining the Drug Store of W. R. Watson, Esqr, Lower Queen Street. For a business stand this shop is not surpassed in the City. Possession can be given about the first of April next. Enquire of

B. D. REDDIN.

Charlottetown, Feb. 24, 1868.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF P. E. ISLAND.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, will be held at their Office, Water street, on TUESDAY, the 17th MARCH, at 11 a. m.

By order of the Board,

F. W. HALES, Sec'y.

Feb. 24, 1868.

WOOL! WOOL!

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

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

ON SALE
AT
The British Warehouse!

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

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 1867.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.

JUST received, Ex *New Dominion*—
3 CASES LADIES' & CHILDREN'S
WINTER BOOTS & SLIPPERS,
LATEST STYLES.

Ex "ALHAMBRA,"
2 CASES FUR CAPS.

WM. HEARD.

Ch'town, Dec 2, 1867.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS

FROM

LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

THE Subscribers inform the public that the following vessels will be at a loading berth at Liverpool and Glasgow, and will sail from their respective ports on the 1st April next:—

From Liverpool:

the A 1 Ship "L. C. OWEN," 480 tons Register, coppered, ANGUS BROWN, Commander.

From Glasgow:

the Clipper Brig "VOLANT," 200 tons Register, ALLAN FINLAYSON, commander.

Both these vessels have first class accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. William Stewart & Co, 1 & 2 Trafford Chambers, South John Street; in Glasgow to James Kelso, jun, Esquire, Union Street, or in Charlottetown to

L. C. OWEN,
WILLIAM WELSH.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Jan. 27th, 1868 } 2m

CANADA FLOUR.

FOR Sale at the Subscriber's Warehouse, Bank Building—

400 Bbls Canada (No. 1) FLOUR,
60 Do CORNMEAL,
30 Bags do
18 Boxes Montreal Cavendish TOBACCO,
14 Do TEA,
2 Pons. (in Bond) Dark BRANDY,
8 Do do do do

R. W. BRECKEN.

Queen Street, Jan. 6, 1868. 3m

HERRINGS. HERRINGS. HERRINGS.

NOW being Landed from Sch. *Commerce*, from Bay of Islands, Nfld.:

300 Bbls. Fat Herrings,

a very superior article, and sold cheap for Cash or approved credit.

ALSO ON HAND,

3,000 Bushels of Liverpool SALT,

which will be sold cheap for Cash.

W. B. DEAN.

Dec. 23, 1867. 3m

CHAIN for MUD DIGGERS.

STEEL for MUD DIGGERS.

IRON for MUD DIGGERS

at

W. E. DAWSON'S.

Jan. 3, 1868.

THE NEW SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,
QUEEN STREET.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed to Teachers and and wholesale Dealers.

☞ Please send in your orders.

Ch'town, Sept. 30, 1867. tf

COPPER PAINT.

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Tar & Wonson's Copper Paint,

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

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1867.

FAT HERRING!!

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

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

CODFISH!

100 QUINTALS Large and Medium CODFISH, for sale by

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

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by virtue of a Deed of Release and Assignment made and executed the 21st day of OCT. inst., and duly filed and registered in the proper offices in this Island, WM. B. DAWSON, late of Charlottetown, Tanner, hath released, assigned, transferred, and conveyed to the undersigned, all his real and personal Estate in Prince Edward Island, and all Debts and sums of money and securities therefor due and owing unto him, as well as all the personal Estate and Effects belonging to and all debts and sums of money and securities therefor due and owing to GEORGE NICOLL, late of Charlottetown, Shoemaker, which had been by him assigned and conveyed to the said William B. Dawson, by a certain Deed of Assignment duly registered, upon certain Trusts, and for certain purposes, in the said first mentioned Deed of Assignment expressed. This is to notify all persons indebted to the said W. B. Dawson, and to the said George Nicoll, whether by Book Account, Notes of Hand, Judgments, or otherwise, that the several sums due from them respectively, must be paid by them forthwith, to Messrs. ALLEY & DAVIES, Solicitors, who have been duly authorized to receive and give receipts for the same; and all persons to whom the said W. B. Dawson is indebted, are requested to furnish their claims and Accounts, duly attested, to the said Messrs. Alley & Davies, forthwith.

Dated at Charlottetown, this 25th Oct. 1867.

THOMAS DAWSON.
RICHARD HEARTZ.
THOMAS ALLEY.

Yarmouth Stoves.

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED, ex Schooner "M. E. BANKS," direct from YARMOUTH, his USUAL SUPPLY of those

Celebrated Cook and Box Stoves,

which will be sold cheap for Cash or approved Joint Notes.

R. J. CLARKE.

Orwell, October 14, 1867. tf

Judson's Pills.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, 9th March, A. M.

(Continued.)

Hon. ATTY. GENERAL.—Mr. Speaker, after listening to the startling speech of the hon. and learned member, the Leader of the Opposition, and the line of argument which he has pursued, I think this House will agree with me in saying, that the hon. member has been entirely too vehement in his remarks, and that he grew too warm in their delivery, for he has laid down principles which are sadly at variance with the past practice of that party. The hon and learned member has thought proper to refer to this side of the House, and to compareit to the happy family that was exhibited in London, where animals of different kinds lived in harmony together. He was, however, happy to inform the hon. member that, although this side of the House may have men who entertain different opinions on some points yet he was sure his hon. friend would be glad to know that we get along very comfortably. We have our own individual and particular views, but we are not so bigotted as to forget how to respect each other. But Sir, it is well known that such was not the case with the late Government. The statements of the learned and hon. member do not apply to this side of the House, or to the Government, but they apply forcibly to the late Government. It is well known, Sir, that they quarrelled among themselves at the Executive Board, and that their strife and contentions became so vehement, so alarming, and so dangerous to themselves, that the country found it necessary to open their cage and set them at liberty. We have taken possession of the cage—we had to do so; and, as we agree very well, it is quite possible that we may continue to occupy it for some time longer. I am sure, sir, that it must have been apparent to this House when listening to the speech of the hon. member, that some public men never shine so brightly as when placed in the cold shades of opposition. It is, indeed, surprising to notice how the lessons of adversity benefit some people; it makes them wiser, kinder, and more considerate. It brightens their perception, too, for they can then see errors and omissions of duty which they never could notice before. It now appears that the only substantial fault which they can find, springs from the natural regret that they are not in the Government themselves. But, sir, the effect upon them since placed in opposition, has been so beneficial, that I hope Her Majesty's hon. Opposition shall long continue on that side of the House. It would be a sad calamity were it otherwise. (Laughter.) The learned leader of the opposition says that the speech of His Excellency should have informed this House of the principles of those measures which it says the Government intend submitting for the consideration of this House. Now, while my hon. friend was speaking and endeavouring to shew what the Government should do, I thought he should have remembered that it was only about a year since the late Government went out of power, and that the hon member should have considered how little his party did for the country when in office. And, considering what he has said, I only wonder to find that the Government of which he was a member did not foreshadow more fully in their Governor's Speeches the measures which they intended to bring down. Before the hon. member had made such statements I think he should have gone back a few years and reviewed the course pursued by his own party. In the Speech of 1864, the only measure promised was "A Bill to prevent the fraudulent marking of merchandize." In that of 1866, no notice was given of the measures they intended to introduce. They were then so occupied with the fascinating project of the expedition to Brazil, and the civil disturbances of the country, that they could not give attention to other matters affecting the public interests. The Speech of 1866 says, "The general prosperity of the country has been marred by the civil disturbances which took place in several parts of the Colony" We might, sir, have stated that the country is not now in a disturbed state, and that troops are not now necessary to support the law or the Government; but, sir, I have no wish to refer to these unpleasant matters, for my own part I would prefer to say nothing about them, but, were we so disposed my hon. friend will preceive that the Government could easily have done so. In the Speech then of 1866, I find no measure promsed. It is a Speech literally without a measure. I will now turn to that of 1865, and see what measures are referred to in it. The hon. member has found fault with the Government because no line of policy is laid down in His Excellency's Speech. If it is right that His Excellency should have done so in the Speech now before this House, it was surely also proper for the late Government to have laid down their policy, and foreshadowed their principles. There was in 1865 a matter of vital importance brought to their notice by the Imperial Government; one which aimed at changing the constitution of this Colony, but they only told the House that they deemed it expedient to appoint delegates "to proceed to Quebec," and that they would give the subject their *earnest consideration* This was all, sir, they pledged themselves to do, on a question so important and at a time, too, when it was expected that they should declare their policy. It is true they refer very generally to the militia laws of the Colony, and say that '*a measure* will be proposed" relating to that service. These are the only matters I notice in the Speech of that year, alluded to in the vaguest manner; and, therefore, I think that the arguments of the hon. member fall to the ground. The learned and hon. member finds fault because we have not embod ed in the speech the leading principles of the measures proposed to be brought down. But when, in 1864, they referred to the Report of the Land Commissioners and the "Bill to prevent the fraudulent marking of merchandize," which they proposed bringing in, they did not at all even foreshadow the principles of that measure, under the latter of which, too, I have never heard of a person being prosecuted. I do not intend travelling over all the ground gone over by the hon. member, and will only say that my hon. friend may be in a Government yet; and, therefore, I think he should be careful in making such speeches, for they may be brought up against him on another occasion, in a very inconvenient way. The learned and hon. member has alluded to the Loan Bill, and I have to acknowledge that in dealing with that measure I have always received the utmost courtesy from him. When the measure was before the House last Session, it was thought that unless something was done to relieve the immediate drain required to meet the instalments which became due in July and January last, on the Cunard Estates, that it would lead to commercial difficulties in this Colony. Am I going to complain because a commercial crisis did not occur? By no means. I rejoice that it did not; but I believe that if the loan had been obtained, the country would be in a better state now than it is. It cannot, I think, be otherwise than admitted but that the arrangements of the late Government caused a large amount of money to be retained in the Banks, that might have been in circulation. I am glad that no crisis has occurred the Colony, sir, has weathered the storm; although I still believe that, financially, it would have been better for the Colony if the loan had been obtained. The hon. member has said that there is no evidence that a loan can be obtained, though this seemed to be taken for granted in the address. Upon this matter, the learned and hon. member has taken the trouble to state the course the Government ought to have pursued, and really, sir, it is a most valuable thing to have such a lesson. I hope Her Majesty's Government will always get full and faithful instructions from that side of the House. But, notwithstanding all that has been advanced by the hon. and learned member, I believe the Government will be able to satisfy this House that the course they pursued was a proper one, and such as will command their respect. It is true, we did not obtain a loan, but the Bill received the Royal allowance, and it can be obtained when we require it. When the Bill was under discussion last Session it was said that it would not receive the Royal allowance, but it has. Our attention was then directed to the Tasmanian Government, which was unable to obtain a loan in July last. And when I was in England last year that Government had not obtained it, but they procured it last January at a trifle above par. And although these North American Provinces do not stand as high as the Australian Colonies in the money market of London, yet it is probable that if our loan had been pressed at the same time, that we could have obtained the money for 95 or 96, terms which could not have been had when I was in England. On account of the large shipments of produce and fair prices obtained last autumn, the country has surmounted the difficulties of the past year better than was at one time anticipated. With respect to the negociations for the purchase of proprietors' estates, I do not see what the Government could do but express regret that the negociations have not been "productive of any results." Not longer ago than last week, I received a letter from Lord Melville, in which he refuses 10s. 3d. an acre for the land which he holds in this Island. And when this and other communications are laid before the House, it will be seen that the Government did all it was possible for them to do. My hon. friend, the Leader of the Opposition, has also referred to the clause referring to Education, and in doing so proposed all manner of vexed questions. He would have liked it better if something more definite had been furnished, and that this House had been informed whether the consolidation of the laws and some trifling amendment was all that was intended, or was some more difficult questions to be entertained, and the whole system remodelled. The hon. member is very well aware that the general rule in Speeches from the throne is to say as little as possible in regard to details. When the Imperial Government promised a Reform Bill in the Queen's Speech, they did not announce what its provisions were to be. Such a course would be inconvenient. But as the hon. member has spoken so earnestly on the subject, and seems so much interested in the matter, I am surprised that he has not given us his own opinion. I think he should do so.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—Oh! no, I want to get the opinion of the Government first.

Hon. ATTY. GENERAL.—Yes, of course, my hon. friend would prefer to have the opinion of the Government first; but the proper time will be when the Bill is brought down. If the Speech entered into these details, a discussion would arise, which would unnecessarily prolong this debate, and delay the presenting of the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech. With respect to the remission by the Home Government the amount demanded for maintenance of the troops I never said that this Government claimed all the credit, for it will be seen in my Report that I based my application (and clearly stated it) upon the remonstrance of the late Government, as embodied in their Minute of Council forwarded to the Colonial Minister, nor has this Government ever put forth the opinions attributed to them in this matter. But this question can be more fully discussed when the paragraph comes up in committee. With all due deference to my hon. friend, I think the course he has pursued most unusual. We never until now heard the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech discussed before the Speaker left the Chair.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—I rise, Mr. Speaker, to a point of order. I maintain that I have sir, a perfect right, according to the constitution, to follow the course I have pursued. Indeed it was the only time for a running commentary on the whole Address, although I admit that it is, perhaps, not the best time.

Hon. ATTY. GENERAL.—I admit the correctness of what the hon. member has said. I did not say it was unconstitutional, but unusual.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—I agree to that.

Mr. BRECKEN.—Mr. Speaker, I will offer a few remarks, although I do not intend to go into all the subjects alluded to in this reply, but simply to notice the very reticent manner in which the matters referred to in this address, comes before us in His Excellency's Speech. Sir, if they have a policy, why do they not come boldly down and state it? The learned Attorney General, before the last election issued an address to his supporters, in which he enlarged upon the divided state of the late Government. It is no use denying that the late party were split up and divided on the subject of Confederation. But in this Government it would seem there is nothing of the kind. They say that they are possessed of all the energy and industry of the country, and are overflowing with good intentions. They may have very good intentions, but I am afraid they lack public spirit. I was prepared to hear from my hon. friend, the Atty. General, that though comprised of men of all shades of politics, they can hang together, and I believe they will continue to do so as long as the rules of Parliament will allow, and that when they do die, it will be of political consumption. Will they deny that they are not constantly at issue among themselves? On the floor of this House they have all the appearance of a happy family, but it is in caucus that their differences are brought out. In reality, Sir, they differ as widely as men can on all public questions, and when they find that they cannot agree, round goes the ballot-box, that political Pandoras Box which will yet bring them into difficulty. The Pandoras Box of mythology had hope at the bottom; but this political box of their's has only despair. Last Session they had the excuse that there was not time; but they have not that excuse now, for during the recess they had plenty of time to mature their measures. I am sure, Sir, that my hon. friend, Mr. Coles, is desirous of doing his best for the country; but, if it is true that all political shades of opinion are associated in that party, and that they cannot agree on important public questions, then I am also sure that the position of my hon friend is not an enviable one. I know that there are men in that party who entertain extreme views. There are some of the old Liberals, some middle men, and a few Conservatives, and I ask, Sir, what confidence can we have in such a party. There is something radically wrong in the manner in which they deal with important public questions. And I say that public questions will not be properly dealt with by a party so divided among themselves. They do not agree even on minor points, for a few days ago, when the official Reporters for this House were appointed, the curtains of the windows were brought into requisition by one hon. member who did not wish to vote on the question. I put it to the hon. Atty. General if it is not so? And when he says that this Government can do well, I am not so sure that my hon. and learned friend is very sanguine on that point. The way in which the hon. the Atty. General has replied to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, regarding the meagre promises contained in the Speech from the throne, was rather amusing. You know, Sir, that it has been said that a sort of political delusion led the people to support the late Government, and I would submit for the consideration of the Atty. General, if the Liberal party have not always held up the Conservatives as a useless party? How then can the hon. member fall back upon their acts, in order to excuse his Government for bringing forward this meagre Speech? The Conservative Government had been in power for several years at that time, and by their management of public affairs had so matured and perfected their measures, that comparatively little was then required of them. It is, therefore, no use for the learned Atty. General to be referring to the Governor's Speeches during the time the Conservative party was in power. If the Conservative Government did not do well, that is no reason why the present Government should not. Did he suppose that his supporters would be satisfied, when he told them that the Tories had also given meagre Speeches from the throne, in which their measures and the principles upon which they intended to base them, were not set forth? Had he told his supporters that he intended to take these Tories into his confidence, and hold a consultation with them on important questions, then there would be some reason in the arguments he has advanced. The hon. Atty. General has come in here as a reformer, and, therefore, what he has said forms no answer at all to the objections taken to the Speech from the throne, by the hon. and learned Leader of the Opposition. Last year, Sir, as I before said, they had the excuse that the Tories had delayed the election so long, that there was no time to mature measures, and I admit, there was some reason in that excuse; but, are they coming down here now to tell us that they had no time? There is a diversity of opinion in the Government, and I have no doubt but that my hon. and learned friend, the Atty. General, does not feel quite as comfortable as when in opposition, and notwithstanding what he has said about hon members, when placed in opposition, I speak sincerely when I say, that so far as my personal feelings are concerned, I would much rather be in the Opposition than in the Government. This, however, might be said to be the first Session of the present Government, and some new measures might, therefore, be reasonably expected. The Speech informed the House, that the Government had considered the petition from the tenants on the Selkirk Estate of sufficient importance to be referred to the Crown Law officers for their opinion. I find no fault with those gentlemen for the opinions given in that report; but when they stated that the matter was worthy the consideration of the Government, and that the spirit and intention of the Act was to make the Estate self-sustaining, I do find fault with the Government for not declaring their intention of legislating upon this matter, as well as upon the sale of wilderness land.—In the extracts from the speeches, which had been read by the Attorney General, there was one which spoke of the country being in a state of agitation and turmoil; and the hon. member said that if the Government had been disposed, they might have referred to the state of the country then, and have compared it with its condition now. Whatever the opinions are, which my hon. friend may entertain on this point, he will admit that when the agitation arose in the country, the Conservative Government had manliness, public spirit, and energy enough to take what they considered the proper course to check it, though they were well aware that their action in thus suppressing the Tenant Union would operate against their party, and produce a feeling that would cause their overthrow; and I heard one hon. member, who is not now here, say he was very well aware that such would be the case. Yet, Sir, with this knowledge plainly before them, the Conservative Government considered that their first duty was to maintain the honor of the country, and it is to be regretted that the present Government have not more of such public spirit. And let me tell them further, Sir, that a Government which cannot respect itself, will not long continue to command respect. We knew, Sir, that we had a character to sustain, and we upheld it with the certainty before us of breaking up the Government. The Conservative Government, Sir, had too much public spirit to act otherwise. On the matter of Confederation, I will ask the hon. the Attorney General what other course the late Government could have pursued in reference to that question? It is true the Leader of the Government introduced a Resolution on the subject, but he stated at the time that he did so as a private member. I say, Sir, that the Conservative party pursued a straight-forward, honorable course, in dealing with that question, one that would satisfy the most timid Anti-Unionist in the Colony. Both parties had friends in this House, who were in favor of the measure, and one of these was the late Queen's Printer, and although Conservatives cannot be expected to say much for that gentleman, for the severest handlings they ever received were from him, yet he was the brightest and most talented man who ever sat among the Liberals, and he may have considered that the Conservatives deserved it all. But there was a time, Sir, when he monopolised the business of that party, and at that time there was more respectability among them than is to be found to-day. There was, too, a political manliness at that time in the party that does not exist now. Well, this man was a Confederate, and he was placed in one of the best and most important offices in the gift of the Government. I do not reflect upon them for this; for he had strong claims upon them. As regards the Insolvency Act, to which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has referred, I suppose the Government will be prepared to deal with the subject. Last Session a special committee was appointed to consider the subject; but Sir, that is not the way to deal with this important matter. The subject is one which required very serious consideration, for there is, perhaps, no Act upon the Statute Book of the Mother Country which has been more frequently altered and amended. Indeed, it is not yet settled. There is no question that has given more trouble to legal men whose duty it has been to frame such measures, or to legislators who have had to legislate upon them. Some of the ablest men in England have been engaged in preparing and legislating upon such measures. Lord Westbury and Lord Brougham, two of the ablest men in that department of study that Great Britain ever produced, devoted their attention to the consideration of the Law of Insolvency. To frame a measure of this kind properly we would require to have a collection of all the laws of the neighboring Provinces and the United States on this subject. It is an important question, and one that should be taken up by the Government. The intentions of the Government on Education, I dare say, are very good, but still I think my learned friend the Atty. General should have been more explicit when referring to this matter. The hon. Leader of the Opposition was probably not far wrong when he stated that they only purposed consolidating the Act, and making a few alterations in minor details. Perhaps enacting how the chimneys should be built, that the doors of School-houses should open outside instead of inside, or that teachers would not be required to attend the Normal School. Last year they altered the mode in which the teachers were paid, by repealing the section introduced by the late Government, as it had not given general satisfaction in the country. But, Sir, sooner or later it will come to be seen, that the principle laid down by the Conservative Government was a correct one. This is the only country in the world whose teachers are paid entirely from the public treasury, and I believe that it will yet be found that the drain upon the revenue will be too great; and that a local assessment will have to be resorted to, for raising a part of the teacher's salary. In upper Canada the Government had lately granted $50,000 for Education, but it was expected that over a million dollars would be raised by assessment. I know it was said that the section which had been introduced by Mr. Longworth was wrong, and that it was made use of to prejudice the people against him, but I submit that it was not. It would, no doubt, be well to consolidate the Act, and amend it in a few minor details, but have this beautiful composite Government no other policy? Were there no important alterations required. Their good intentions would perhaps be made known at the next general election.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN.—Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pity that the Government had not called upon the learned and hon. members of the Opposition and informed them of their intentions, especially as they are so fond of asking questions and so anxious to know what the Government intend to do. The hon. and learned member for Charlottetown (Mr. B.) has told the House what the Government should do, and I hope they will be sufficiently grateful for such gratuitous advice. Perhaps it is to be regretted that the hon member was not employed to prepare the Speech. No doubt he thinks so himself. I cannot but regard it as strange that the hon. member should have sat in this House for so many years, and that he should have for so long a time neglected to have brought forward this highly important matter respecting the chimnies and doors of school houses. It is, indeed, wonderful that he never thought of this before; but I rather suspect, sir, that when they are attended to, that it will have to be done by other people. When the question of Education comes up for consideration, the Government will, I hope, be prepared to treat it upon its merits. The hon. member has also made the discovery that there is no respectability on the Government side of the House. That all the respectability of the country and of this House, is to be found in Her Majesty's hon. Opposition.

Mr. BRECKEN.—I rise to a point of order. In using the word "respectable." I did not mean to apply it to any individual. I meant political respectability. I meant nothing personal; or that my remarks should apply to any individual.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN.—Oh, of course not. Lawyers are so fond of special pleading, that as a matter of course the hon. member meant nothing personal. But, Sir, it does not become the hon. member to be twitting the present Government with want of unity and respectability; such taunts come with a very bad grace from the Opposition. Is it possible, Sir, that there is no respectability in the country, but what belongs to that side of the House, and that this side should have no respectability, no manliness, no public spirit, and no enterprise, and that they should have it all, and that we are but playing second fiddle to the public spirit and respectability of our opponents? Certainly this want of respectability is an all important one in the estimation of the hon. member for Charlottetown. When I first took my seat in this House, five years ago, the Conservatives had a majority which enabled them to carry everything before them; they had then all the respectability of the Colony with them. The fact is,