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

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WALTER C. GRANT,

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ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1869.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 3d day, 4h. 36m., even. N.
New Moon, 11th day, 9h. 35m., even. N. W.
First Quarter, 19th day, 10h 53m., morn. E.
Full Moon, 26th day, 2h 9m , morn, N E.

D M	DAY WEEK	SUN rises h m	SUN sets h m	Sun slow clock m s	Moon rises h m	High Water h m	Day's Length h m
1	Thur	5 41	6 24	3 52	morn	2 23	12 43
2	Frid	40	25	3 34	0 28	3 13	45
3	Sat	38	26	3 16	1 5	4 5	48
4	Sun	36	27	2 58	1 54	5 3	51
5	Mon	35	28	2 40	2 37	6 4	53
6	Tues	34	29	2 23	3 8	7 2	55
7	Wed	5 32	31	2 6	3 47	7 57	59
8	Thur	30	32	1 49	4 16	8 49	13 2
9	Frid	28	33	1 32	4 42	9 34	5
10	Sat	26	35	1 16	5 8	10 16	9
11	Sun	25	36	0 59	5 32	10 56	11
12	Mon	23	37	0 41	sets	11 32	4
13	Tues	21	39	0 28	8 22	morn	18
14	Wed	5 19	40	0 13	9 26	0 8	21
15	Thur	17	6 41	fast	10 27	0 46	24
16	Frid	16	43	0 17	11 26	1 27	26
17	Sat	14	44	0 31	morn	2 10	30
18	Sun	12	46	0 45	0 23	2 57	34
19	Mon	10	47	0 58	1 16	3 49	37
20	Tues	8	49	1 11	2 3	4 47	41
21	Wed	5 7	50	1 24	2 46	5 53	43
22	Thur	5	52	1 36	3 22	7 2	13 47
23	Frid	3	53	1 48	3 56	8 9	50
24	Sat	1	55	1 59	4 30	9 8	54
25	Sun	0	56	2 10	rises	10 2	56
26	Mon	4 59	57	2 20	7 32	10 54	58
27	Tues	57	58	2 30	8 43	11 40	14 1
28	Wed	56	59	2 39	9 52	even.	3
29	Thur	55	0	2 48	10 54	1 11	5
30	Frid	53	2	2 57	11 50	2 1	9

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office: -- Great George Street, Charlottetown.

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

September 3, 1866. tf

Grain! Grain! Grain!

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at

Coles's Brewery and Distillery,

☞ Constantly on hand, at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the market, the best of Rum, Brandy Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1868

JOHN F. BRINE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

May be consulted at the Office of John T. Jenkins, Surgeon.

RESIDENCE:

Mrs. BOYYER's, Great George Street,

Nov. 16, 1868. tf

B. WILSON HIGGS,

General Commission Merchant

AND

AUCTIONEER,

Charlottetown, ... P. E Island

May 27, 1867. 1y

BELL'S

TAILORING ESTABLISAMENT

QUE EN STREET,

Charlottetown - - - P. E. Island.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning thanks for the patronage with which he has been favored during the past year, and would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he is still prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business with punctuality.

CUTTING

Parties desirous of having Garments or Paterns cut, can be accomodated at the shortest notice.

JOHN BELL.

January 8, 1869.

JAMES F. WHITE

COOPER,

Tremain's Red Building, Queen's Wharf

FISH, Pork, and Beef Barrels, constantly on hand.

300 PORK BARRELS will be sold if applied for immediately, Cheap for CASH or approved notes of hand.

Ch'town, P. E. I., August 3, 1863. 1y

To the Travelling Public,

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened out, in this city a

FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

to which they have given the name of the

UNION HOUSE,

This Hotel is pleasantly and conveniently situated on the corner of

Queen and King Streets, Ch'town, P. E. I.

(The stand is well known as having been in the occupation of Mr J. G. Eckstadt)

It is the intention of the Proprietors of the UNION HOUSE to furnish First Class accomodation to travellers, and do all in their power to render a stay in Charlottetown pleasant and agreeable

A First Class Ice Cream and Oyster Saloon, and a Barber Shop, are kept in connection with the House.

The Union House is pleasantly situated near wharves, and steamboat landings, and will be found convenient for travellers in all respects.

All matters pertaining to the wants and convenience of Guests will be promptly attended to by the Proprietors.

O'NEILL BROTHERS

Ch'town, Sept. 28, 1868 tf

A Fortune for Sale!

IN consequence of the death of the Proprietor, the Subscriber is instructed to offer for positive Sale, that beautifully situated well known pooperty, the

Half Way House, Vernon River, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The, Land consisting of about 40 acres, is in that state of cultivation that it has been for some years past, and will for years to come, yield a clear net profit, more than sufficient to pay the interest on the amount of purchase money asked for the whole establishment As a money making investment this is an opportunity seldom equalled in these Provinces, which fact can be positively proved to any person about purchasing The Steck of Liquors and Stock of Goods in the Store can be taken or not at the option of the purchaser.

For particulars, address,

GEORGE ADAMS,

Half-way House, Vernon River. May 18, 1868 tf

TO LET!

THE **HOUSE and SHOP** in KENT STREET, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HUDSON, with large STABLE, COACH HOUSE and WAREHOUSE attached. Apply to

W. E DAWSON,
WILLIAM DODD,
Assignees of
JOHN HUDSON.

Ch'town, Sept 7, 1868.

Flour, Leather, &c. &c.

Just Received by the Subscriber,

100 Barrels FLOUR,
200 Sides SOLE LEATHER,
26 Casks MOLASSES, (in Puncheon Tierces and Barrels,
6 Casks SUGAR,
100 Boxes RAISINS,
15 Chests TEA, (Warranted,)
30 Barrels APPLES,
50 Kegs NAILS,
10 Dozen Underhill's AXES,
10 Barrels Kerosene OIL,
10 Tons IRON and STELL,
120 Bags SALT,
50 Quintals CODFISH,
6 Barrels CURRANTS.

For sale low by

GEORGE HOWATT.

Crapaud, Dec. 7 1868.

Dissolution Notice.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing between STANFORD WELLS & JAMES PHILLIPS, of Charlottetown, Marble Workers, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will in future be conducted under the name of

JAMES PHILLIPS.

The Subscriber has constantly on hand a supply of

Italian and American Marble

FOR

MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES,
TOMBS,
TABLETS,
TABLE TOPS,
&c., &c.

A superior style of Workmanship to any on the Island. Terms moderate.

JAMES PHILLIPS.

Charlottetown Marble Works, Nov. 7, 1868

MAILS.

Winter Arrangement!

THE Mails for the neighboring Provinces and the United States will, until further notice, be closed at this Office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland, and the West Indies, will be closed every alternate Friday and Monday, at 7 o'clock, p m , as follows viz:—

Friday December 25,	Friday, March 5,
Monday, do 28,	Monday, do 8,
Friday, January 8,	Friday, do 19,
Monday, do 11,	Monday, do 22,
Friday, do 22,	Friday April 2,
Monday, do 25,	Monday, do 5,
Friday, February 5,	Friday, do 16,
Monday, do 8,	Monday, do 19,
Friday, do 19,	Friday, do 30,
Monday, do 22,	Monday, May 3.

Mails for Summerside and St. Eleanor's via Bedeque, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday at 9, a m.

Letters to be registered, and Newspapers, must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

J A McDONALD,
Postmaster General

General Post Office, Ch'town, December 16, 1868.

FARM FOR SALE AT ROSENEATH.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for SALE his VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM, in the flourishing settlement of ROSENEATH, on the MAIN POST ROAD, being six miles from GEORGETOWN, and Two miles from a good shipping place. The FARM consists of

One hundred and thirty acres of very rich and fertile land

fit for any kind of crop; 90 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the remaining forty acres are covered with hard and soft wood. There are a good new Dwelling House, Barn and outhouses on the premises, and well watered. The above property is well situated for mills, Churches, Schoolhouse ; is partly covered with mussel mud, and within 1½ miles of the shore, where abundance can be obtained.

WILLIAM HENRY DRAKE,

Roseneath, Lot 52, Dec. 14, 1868. tf

BROOMS & PAILS.

40 DOZEN BROOMS,
40 dozen PAILS,

CARVELL BROS.

ay 18, 1868.

TOBACCO!

JUST received per *Commerce* and *St Lawrence*, via Halifax, a large and varied assortment of fancy Tobacco, viz : —

12 boxes Best Gold Bar,
12 Caddies Best Navy,
12 do Temptation Roll,
12 do Beauties, Extra fine,

Wholesale and Retail for Cash or approved Credit.

O'NEILL BROS.

Union House, Queen Street, Nov. 23, 1868.

Common Sense

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

only £3 17s. 6d.

AT

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,

Sept. 7. *Queen Stree*

WILLIAM KOUGHAN,

Ship Broker & General Agent,

Queen's Wharf.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Feb. 8, 1869.

"LONDON HOUSE."

Established. 1820.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers, that they have REMOVED from DODD & ROGERS' building, to their

New Brick Store.

AT THE

OLD CORNER, QUEEN SQUARE.

where they have just opened one of the largest Stocks of

British, Foreign, & West India Goods

ever imported into the Colony

G. & S. DAVIES,

Charlottetown, Nov. 23, 1868.

WOOL. WOOL.

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

Charlottetown July 13th, 1868. tf

Cheapest School Books

AT

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,

Sept. 7, 1868. *Queen Street.*

GOLD & SILVER,

Watches, Clocks, Chain

BROACHES, EAR-RINGS, PENCILS, BUCKLES, STUDS,

and a large assortment of

BLACK EAR-RINGS, BROACHES AND CHAINS.

ALSO—A varied assortment of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES to suit any sight, for sale by the Subscriber, opposite the City Hall.

ROBERT SNEESTON, Watch Maker

N Side Queen Square, Ch'own , June 15, 1868. 1y

WRIGHT'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE SUGAR

COATED PILLS!

CURE SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM FEVER and AGUE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, COUGHS, COLDS, PAIN IN THE BONES, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, PILES, DROPSY, GRAVEL, DIZZINESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DIARRHŒA, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., and are

Warranted to Purify the Blood.

For Sale at the Principal Office, No. 372 Pearl Street, New York, and by Druggists and *Storekeepers generally.*

W. R. WATSON,
Charlottetown,
Agent for the Island

July 27, 1868. 1y

NEW PAINT SHOP!

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a new **PAINT SHOP** above the Carriage Factory of McPhail & Hunter, Kent Street, where all orders left either in the

House, Sign, or Carriage Painting,

will be attended to with punctuality, neatness, and on reasonable terms.

FRANIS McGRORY, Painter.

McPhail & Hunter's Carriage Factory, Kent Street, May 4, 1868

SUGAR AND MOLASSES

20 hhds SUGAR,
50 Puncheons choice MOLASSES,
For Sale by

CARVELL BROS.

KERCSENE

20 Bbls KEROSENE
For Sale by

CARVELL BROS.

BUTTRE CRACKERS

10 Bbls BUTTER CRACKERS'
10 Bbls SHIP BREAD '
For Sale by

CARVELL BROS.

Oct. 19, 1868.

A. HERMANS

Bell-H nger,

GUN AND TIN-SMITH!!

Dorchester Street,

(next to Reading Room Building.)

BEGS to return his thanks to the general public for the liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, and asks for a continuance of the same. He keeps constanty on hand

A neat Assortment of

Tinware, Kitchen Utensials, &c., &c., &c

ALL ORDERS in theabove BUSINESS will be punctually attended to.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, March 27.

Several resolutions from supply, were reported to the House and adopted.

Among the items contained therein were for the protection of the Revenue, if required,

	£200 0 0
Victoria Barracks	60 0 0
Steamboat Inspection,	60 0 0
Ferries,	60 0 0
Extra trips Charlottetown Ferry,	400 0 0
Boards of Health & Hospitals,	200 0 0
Charlottetown Hospital,	100 0 0
Indian Teacher—Lennox Island,	75 0 0

Legislative Council and Education sums sufficient.

The grant to the Indian Teacher at Lennox Island elicited a few remarks from several hon members, expressive of their satisfaction at finding from the report of the Indian Commissioner that the Indian School was proving a success. And that the progress made by the young Indians in learning would compare favorably with the other schools of the Colony.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House the Accounts of the Commissioner of Public Lands, and also the Reports of the Three School Visitors for the past year.

The Visitor for Queen's County remarks that since his appointment in June last, he visited all the Public Schools in the County numbering 163, every one of which was supplied with a teacher Very few Boards of Trustees visit schools as required by law The number of Pupils on School Registers in Queen's County 6623, namely 3638 boys and 2985 girls Daily average attendance at school 3933 Present at time of examinations 3875 Daily present at each school for every 100 59-38ths. Estimated proportion of the population of the County at School equal to 11-44ths Number of pupils attending the City Schools as registered at date of issue 770—namely, 516 boys and 254 girls. Nine of the City Schools without Maps Seven no Black-board. Four destitute of a necessary Outhouse. In one instance the children of two schools were compelled to use the one water closet. But few of the children of the middle or higher classes attended the City Public Schools At the Normal School, there were in attendance during the term ending last July, 55 Pupil Teachers. 28 of whom were females, and 27 males. For the present term there were 35 pupil teachers 18 females and 17 males Students at the Normal School were learning that which they should have acquired before leaving the District Schools, and not acquiring a knowledge of the art of teaching. The Visitor for King's County reports the number of schools in that County 92 ; pupils registered, 3126 ; present at examination, 1917. The Visitor for Prince County reports 3601 pupils in the districts of whom 3070 were enrolled; average daily attendance at schools 1890. All the visitors complain of the apathy of School Trustees generally, relative to the neglect of the discharge of their duties, and their reports contain many valuable suggestions relative to the interests of the Education of the Colony.

Hon. Mr Davies said that he had placed a notice on the Order Book, relative to the introduction of a measure for the final settlement of the Land Question but as a similar measure was before the British Parliament touching the Irish Land Tenures, he would defer any further action until next session.

That a Bill such as the Tenant Compensation Act, was loudly called for, could not be denied. It was the duty of the Legislature to see that absentee proprietors be compelled to pay their full share of the burdens of the Colony. He (Hon. Mr Davies) then entered fully into the Land Question, and said that the best efforts of the friends of the people from time to time, were rendered abortive by the counteracting influence of the proprietory faction in the Colony, backed up by Colonial Governors and Downing Street. The extent to which the hostility of that faction at one time was carried could be shown from the fact that members of the Assembly were imprisoned for expressing the views and wishes of their constituents on the floor of that House. He alluded to his resignation of his seat in the Executive Council, and said that he could not consistently remain at a Board where his views and the wishes of a large portion of the people could not be regarded.

It was humiliating, to say that the whole Legislature of the Island was compelled to submit to the dictum of Downing Street. Our Parliament was but a farce, when proprietors and their abettors could set at defiance the best measures of the peoples' representatives. Our boasted powers and independance were but a mere shadow under the control of Colonial Governors, and Home Secretaries. And it appeared that now, the people, in addition to all their burdens, were called upon to pay the Governor's Salary, a further token of the injustice inflicted on the Colony.

Hon. Att'y General said that merely placing a notice in the Order Book, did not entitle hon. members to a discussion on any subject. It were better, therefore, to defer the debate till the question of paying the Governors' Salary would come up in proper order. While admitting that gross injustice had been done to the people of the Island by the rejection of several measures calculated to better their condition, yet he could not agree with the views of the hon. Mr. Davies, that because we could not accomplish all our desires, that therefore, we must leave the Goverment. The proprietory system was being gradually stamped out of existence by measures conced.d to by both sides of that House, and there was no reason to despair of its final abolishment.

Hon Mr. Kelly said that if a measure had been submitted such as that referred to by the Hon. Mr Davies, it was his intention to introduce a clause for the purpose of placing proprietors on the same level with other creditors. Merchants could not collect debts due further back than six years, where as proprietors could collect without limit.

Hon Mr. Haviland directed attention to the unusual and irregular mode by which the Hon. Mr. Davies introduced his remarks. He was surprised that the hon member would wait for precedent from the House of Commons touching the Land Question, why did he want to know what action would be taken in England on the Irish Land Question? If he (Hon. Mr. Davies) had faith in his own measure, be it a Tenant Compensation Bill, or a Compulsory Law, he should have proceeded with it irrespective of any precedent from abroad. As to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Kelly, he would remark that the proprietors had no more power to collect their rents than had the merchants and other traders to collect their debts Merchants as well as proprietors could collect debts due for 20 years if secured by sealed instruments, when bonds were taken there was no distinction between the landlord and merchant.

Mr. Brecken was not disposed to give the Hon. Mr. Davies credit for sincerity on some of the points touched upon, his (Hon. Mr Davies) reason for not entertaining the question of Compulsory Legislation until Mr. Bright's Bill relative to the Land Tenures in Ireland had been disposed of was not by any means satisfactory. There was no analogy between the nature of the land tenures in Ireland and this Island. The object of the Irish Compensation Bill was to meet difficulties not complained of in this Island No action on the Irish Question in the House of Commons would, therefore, militate for or against the measure propounded by the Hon. Mr. Davies. He (Mr. Brecken) was of opinion that views and opinions such as those advanced by the Hon. Mr. Davies and others, were calculated to damage the best interests of the Island in the estimation of British Capitalists to whom we might ere long be compelled to apply for money to redeem our debentures The credit of the Colony was injured by class legislation. Compulsory measures were productive of no good whatever, and could not be expected to receive the sanction of the Home Government. We were gradually getting rid of the leasehold system, and no friend of the people would ever attempt any other than conciliating means for the total abolishment of that system

Mr. McNeill did not know what the hon. member, Mr. Brecken, meant to convey by his remarks, unless it was that proprietors had no right to pay their share of the expenses of keeping up the Government. It was unjust to call upon the people of the Colony to pay the Governor's salary It had been conceded on all sides that a grevious wrong was inflicted upon the Colony by the mode in which its lands were granted away, and now when the Government were trying to free the people from the incubus of Landlordism, they were most unjustly called upon by the Home Office to provide a Salary for the Lieutenant Governor, prompted no doubt by Canadian influence, and perhaps backed up by Governor Dundas. He then alluded to the ignorance of Secretaries of State, and even Colonial Governors as to any knowledge of the local wants and requirements of this Colony. We were, however, not far from a great power and a free people, with whom ere long we would have reciprocity. He commended Hon. Mr. Davies for resigning his seat at the Executive Board ; no spirited man would hold his seat at a Board where its head arrogated to himself the exercise of power beyond that of his Royal Mistress. It was well known that a large number of the yeomanry of Queen's County were proscribed, and the wishes of the Executive thwarted relative to the appointment of officials. Was such an interference with the people's rights, he would ask, in accordance with the principles of responsible Government. Should war break out in Europe, the policy of the Home Government toward her Colonies would perhaps be changed. If they had starved Newfoundland and driven her people into Confederation, it was not honorable for any Lieutenant Governor to be trying to tie us to a country with which we could exchange nothing. He hoped the day was not far distant when we would be free from such serfdom and restrictive policy, and have free trade with a free people. He also censured the interference of Governor Dundas relative to Free Trade negotiations, and said that the utter ignorance of Colonial Governors touching the wants and interests of the Island reminded him of the words of the poet who exclaimed :

" An idot race, to honor lost
Who know them best, despise them most "

Mr. P. Sinclair said, that if the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor was such as was represented by hon. members, he would not attempt any justification of the course pursued by the Governor. As to the Land Question, he would observe that the only means for settling that question finally was on the principle of a compromise, such as had already to a great extent proved succesful.

House adjourned.

MONDAY March 29th.

Mr. McNeill presented a Bill to incorporate the Wheatly River Lime Company. Received and read.

Hon Mr Davies presented a petition from divers inhabitants on the Selkirk Estate, setting forth that by the last amendment to the Land Purchase Bill, all occupants in arrears are still liable to be distrained upon, thereby causing a depreciation in the value of property, and much anxiety and suffering to many honest settlers ; that those in arrears on the Selkirk Estate might be discharged from further payment for their lands without injury to others, on the grounds that no injustice would thereby be done to those who paid up for their lands ; that those who have not paid up may safely be regarded as unable to do so, they holding land of inferior quality, on the rear settlements, and having large and weak families ; that to enforce the law in such cases would prove unprofitable, and only result in compelling many to abandon their farms too seek shelter in other countries. Petition received and read.

Mr Arsenault presented a petition from Inhabitants of Egmont Bay, asking for the establishment of a Small Debt Court in that place

The Bill to amend the Summerside Bank Act was read a second time and agreed to

Hon. Attorney General presented the Report of John Ball, Esq., on the most eligible site of a new line of Road from the Melville Road to the Appin Road with plans. Also a report on survey of a contemplated new line of Road through Townships Nos. 14 and 16, with plans. Also Report of Commissioners on Crapaud Harbour.

Hon Attorney General also submitted the Supplementary Estimates of the Government for the current year. Providing among other matters for Public Works under the Board of Works £1000. Breakwaters £780. New Roads and rights of way including Road from Montague Bridge to Murray Harbour £400. Packet from Souris to Grand River, Georgetown, Picton and Charlottetown, if required, £150. For the encouragement of Inland and Intercolonial Steam Navigation, in addition to present contract £1200.

Repairs to Georgetown Grammar School £50. To purchase a site for Public Buildings at Summerside £500. To encourage Salmon Fisheries and culture £100. To commence a Museum in connection with the Legislative Library £100.

House in Committee on the subject of paying the Salary of Lieutenant Governor.

Hon Mr. Kelly in the Chair.

Hon. Attorney General (Leader of the Government) said it was a matter of deep regret to hon members on both sides of the House, that the Home Government had most positively refused to continue to pay the Lieutenant Governors' Salary. He alluded to the Joint Address of the Legislature in 1865, forwarded to the Home Government on the subject of the payment of the Governors' Salary, that address, he said, was well drawn up, and all the points that could be of service were ably adverted to, but it was ineffectual in regard to the object in view. A similar address from the Legislature last session was also forwarded to the Home Office on the same subject, but all remonstrances have proved of no avail, and the people of this Colony were now called in very peremptory words to provide at once for the payment of the Salary of our Lieut Governor, after the present Governor's term of office expired The demand of the Imperial Government view d in whatever light it might, was unfair and unjust towards this Colony. In none of the other Colonies was the real wealth of the country alienated in one day, as were the Township Lands of this Island by the manner in which they were improvidently granted. He then reviewed the arguments set forth in the remonstrances contained in the Joint Address alluded to, to the effect that when Responsible Government was introduced in 1851, it was tacitly understood by the compact entered into that the Imperial Government would pay the Salary of our Lieutenant Governor from time to time. The question now was what would follow our refusal of the payment of said salary? We might anticipate on our refusal that they would perhaps take steps to join us to Canada. At the close of his speech he submitted a Resolution to the following effect :

Whereas a despatch dated 16th Feb'y. last, from the Right Honorable Earl Granville, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed to His Honor the Administrator of the Government of this Colony, had been received, by which the Imperial Government called upon the Legislature of this Island to make provision for the payment of the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor, so soon as the present Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Dundas, should relinquish his office

Resolved that this Committee deeply regret that Her Majesty has not seen fit to accede to their view respecting the payment of the salary of the Lieutenant Governor as set forth in the Address from both branches of this Legislature, adopted in 1865 and 1868, and still adhere to the opinions therein expressed, that this Legislature should not have been required to provide for the payment of the said Salary, but after due consideration of the present position of the matter under the terms of the said despatch, they are of opinion that provision should now be made for payment of the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor or other Administrator of the Goverament of this Island after the present Lieut. Governor Mr. Dundas shall relinquish his office.

Hon. Mr. Haviland followed, and said that he was opposed to making provision for the payment of the Governor's Salary, until a third remonstrance was made. It was unjust to urge the same reasons against us as in the other Colonies, for they had many resources which we had not. We had no Crown Lands, Mines, nor Minerals from which to pay that salary, and in the time of King George III, the Imperial Government granted away all the Lands of this Colony, in one day, to sailors and soldiers, who had claims on the mother country ; and when the Civil List Bill was passed, it was mutually agreed upon between this Colony and the Imperial Government that the latter would pay the Governor's Salary. The Home Government was therefore morally and legally bound to pay it. His remarks, he said, might be viewed with distrust because of his views on Confederation, but he always held that it would be the height of political folly to force that question upon the people of this Colony until they were prepared for it. He could not for one moment believe the Imperial Government would force us into Confederation against the will of our people, because we would not yield to an unjust demand in resisting which we had right on our side. He would, therefore, submit as an amendment to the Resolution of the Hon. Attorney General, the following, viz:

Resolved that another joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assemby be forwarded to the Imperial Government, setting forth the injustice of this Colony being compelled to pay the Salary of the Lieut. Governor out of its local resources after the injurous Act of the Government of King George the Third, in granting away the Township Lands of the Colony to 123 individuals who had pecuniary claims on the Mother Country, and praying the British Government to reconsider their determination, as set forth in Lord Granville's Despatch.

Hon. Mr. McAulay—The time would come when we must pay the salary in question, but, to be called upon to do so now was contrary to the spirit of the compact entered into when Responsible Government was ceded to this Colony.

Hon. Mr. Duncan said, the Imperial Government was not using the Colony properly in demanding the payment of the Governor's Salary, and if he considered that we would not be forced into Confederation by refusing to pay it he would be for making another appeal against the injustice done to the Colony on this question, but under present circumstances, he would not withhold his support from the resolution of the Hon. Attorney General.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—The Home Government would not so degrade its own character as to perpetrate an act of such gross injustice as to put this Colony into Confederation against our will, because we remonstrated a third time against submitting to the payment of the Governor's Salary. He was satisfied that if the British people knew our position they would not give their consent to such treatment as the despatch pointed out, calling upon us, very unjustly, to pay that which by the Civil List Bill compact was to be defrayed by the Home Government.

Mr. Prowse concurred with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. Att'y General, and said the course pursued by the Home Government, would tend to alienate the affections and affect the loyalty of the people of this Colony in no small degree. In the adjoining Province of Nova Scotia, where one flag was raised on the first of July last, in honor of the New Dominion, there were ten floating in the Fourth of July, shewing the feeling of a people thrust into Confederation against their will.

Hon. Mr. Davies—There was something ominous in the words of the despatch in question, which implied that if we did not provide for the salary of the Governor, the Home Office would find a way to compel us It were better, he said, to comply with the unjust demands of Earl Granville, that to be forced into Confederation He then entered into the manner in which this Colony was deprived of its rights relative to its Land Tenures. The Imperial Government had treated this Colony worse than any of the other Colonies, and should therefore have continued to pay the Governors' Salary as they agreed to do, under the terms of the Civil List Bill.

Mr Brecken—The question required calm consideration He referred to the very curt manner in which the Colonial Minister replied to the address of last Session. He reviewed the arguments and remonstrances used in the joint addresses of the Legislature both in the year 1865 and also last year, on this subject ; and said that a third application could not place us in any worse position. He would, however, support the resolution to pay the salary in question, rather than incur the risk of forfeiting our local Government ; but he did not think that the British Government would be so arbitary as to attempt to force us into Confederation, or to deprive us of our Constitution, because we again asked for our just right.

The debate was then on motion adjourned

House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 30.

Hon. Mr. Henderson asked the Government what action was taken on the new line of road from Montague to Murray River.

Hon. Attorney General, in reply, said that provision was made in the Supplementary Estimates of the Government for the opening up of that Road.

Hon Attorney General presented to the House a Despatch from Earl Granville, on the subject of Reciprocal Free Trade between the United States and Prince Edward Island, and setting forth that the proceedings which took place in connection with the visit of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States to this Island last summer might have been followed by beneficial results, had they been restricted as originally intended, to the mere giving and receiving of informations on questions of trade between P. E. Island and the United States. That Her Majesty's Government desired that the Committee should be treated with all proper courtesy and furnished freely with such bona fide information as could properly be imparted to them ; but that it was unfortunate to allow the discussion which took place to assume the appearance of a negotiation between a Colonial Government and the Representatives of a Foreign Legislative body. Such isolated negotiations with individual Colonies were open to most serious objection, especially when they extended to matters affecting Imperial interests, and also the interests of the other North American Colonies who were not made parties to the transaction. That the Government of this Island had exceeded their proper authority in treating with the said Committee of Congress, and that if His Excellency had been applied to for his sanction he should not have given it ; that Her Majesty's Government was not prepared at present to take any steps in consequence of this Report of the Executive Council of this Island ; that if, however, in course of time there should be a possibility of a general arrangement between the United States and the North American Colonies, the suggestions contained in that Report would be borne in mind by Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. McNeill presented a Petition, from divers inhabitants of Lots 23 and 24, setting forth that the Act regulating Fees charged by members of the Bar and officers of the Superior Courts of Law in this Island required to be amended with the view of moderating and defining the Fees charged by said parties.

Received and read, and referred to a Committee.

On motion of Hon. Attorney General the House went into Committee on a Resolution to take into consideration the advisibility of placing a sum not exceeding £35,000 at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of purchasing Proprietary Estates without limit as to price. In introducing the measure he said that the purchases effected, under a similar bill last session, met the approval of the country, and as no injudicious use had been made of the grant of last session, he hoped the House would support a further expenditure for like purposes. Some 400,000 acres were still in the hands of the Proprietors, some of whom had made offers to sell, hence the necessity of giving extended powers to the Government to enable them to continue purchasing lands that might be offered on reasonable terms.

Mr. Peter Sinclair hoped the Government would continue to act as judiciously in the future as they had in the past, in buying lands under the provisions of the Bill under consideration. There were tenantry whose proprietors would not sell under the provision of the Land Purchase Bill. In order, therefore, to place the Government in a position to purchase lands that might offer for sale, it was necessary to give them power to act.

Mr. Howat would support the Resolution, and hoped every economy would be used in expending the sum placed at the disposal of the Government: and he sincerely trusted that Lot 19 would be among the Estates that would be bought by the Government.

Hon. Mr. Davies said, the proprietors refused to sell on reasonable terms. Tenants having short leases in some parts of the District which he represented, and also on the East River, would soon be in the hands of the proprietors, some of whom threatened already that the terms on which new leases would be granted were to be at £20 a year rent, and £100 to be paid down on receiving such new leases. Some measure should be adopted similar in principle to the Tenant Compensation Bill, by which farmers would be allowed for their improvements. Such a law existed in England, and he could see no just grounds against its adoption here.

Hon. Mr. Coles said, when he introduced the Tenant Compensation Bill 7s. 6d. an acre was the highest sum paid for lands, but the placing of an extended power in the Government would enable them to deal with the proprietors more effectually, and exercise their discretion as to the rates at which to effect purchases. There might be some choice spots worth 13s. per acre, but much of the lands in the hands of the proprietors were worth only 7s 6d There was no use to try compensation nor compulsory measures now. He hoped that with the means about to be placed in their hands, the Government would wipe out the remaining fragments of the Land Question. Landed proprietors were getting few and beautifullyless. Messrs. Pope's & Haviland's estates had been bought since last Session, and now the Messrs. Palmer were disposed to sell. He regretted that those poor tenants in his District, alluded to by the Hon. Mr. Davies, were not likely to be benefitted by the measure about to be passed, as their proprietors evinced no disposition to sell. He hoped, however, the whole Land Question would ere long be finally settled.

Hon. Attorney General, Hon. Mr. Haviland, and Hon. Mr Laird concurred with the sentiments expressed by the Hon Colonial Secretary, and complimented him on the very excellent tone of his remarks. They severally expressed the hope that the incumbus would soon be removed, and that the odium attached to holding out against the will of the people would yet influence the owners of Tracadie, Fort Augustus, and other small estates to sell their lands to the Government. Said Resolution was then passed unanimously and a Committee appointed to bring in a Bill in conformity therewith.

House in Committee on further consideration of Supply. The Chairman, Mr. Bell, reported several resolutions agreed to.

Mr. Prowse regretted that the sum appropriated for the opening of new Roads, was so small, especially as the intended road from Montague Bridge to Murray River was included in the resolution just submitted. That road would cost at least over £500. He alluded to the report of the Surveyor General last session on that road, which he opposed because the route pointed out was not the proper one, but he was satisfied with the report now before the House on that subject.

Hon Mr. Henderson agreed with the remarks of his colleague (Mr. Prowse) in reference to the road in question, as well as to the report of last session on the route alluded to, which, if adopted, would cost a very large sum and would not then be the proper route. He wished the sum voted was larger, for such an important road should not be left dependent on the ordinary grant for the district, a larger sum than that now appropriated must be given before the original design of making a good road in the locality referred to could be carried out. He referred to other roads in an unfinished state because the necessary sums were not granted for their completion. If instead of a small pittance, a handsome sum had been voted for the new Road in question, it could have been properly completed this year.

His Honor the Speaker alluded to the diversity of opinion as to the proper route for the new line of road referred to. He was, however, pleased to find that the Government were about to open a Road which it appeared