# 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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### ALMANAC FOR MARCH.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 6th day, 11h. 27m even., S.
Last Quarter, 13th day, 6h. 7m. even., N.
New Moon 50th day, 11h. 45m. even., N.
First Quarter, 29th day, 2h. 32m., morn., N. W.

| D M | DAY WEEK | SUN rises | SUN sets | Sun slow clock | Moon S's | High Water | Day's length |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h m | h m | m | h m | h m | h m |
| 1 | Wed | 5 43 | 5 43 | 12 36 | 2 6 | 5 45 | 10 59 |
| 2 | Thur | 41 | 45 | 12 24 | 3 59 | 6 42 | 11 2 |
| 3 | Frid | 39 | 46 | 12 11 | 4 48 | 7 42 | 5 |
| 4 | Sat | 37 | 48 | 11 58 | 5 34 | 8 42 | 9 |
| 5 | Sun | 36 | 49 | 11 44 | 6 8 | 9 37 | 10 12 |
| 6 | Mon | 34 | 50 | 11 30 | rises | 10 27 | 15 |
| 7 | Tues | 32 | 51 | 11 16 | 6 37 | 11 15 | 18 |
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| 9 | Thur | 30 | 53 | 10 46 | 9 9 | even | 23 |
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| 12 | Sun | 24 | 57 | 9 58 | Morn | 2 54 | 1 34 |
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| 26 | Sun | 56 | 13 | 5 51 | 11 59 | 2 4 | 12 17 |
| 27 | Mon | 54 | 15 | 5 32 | Morn | 2 43 | 21 |
| 28 | Tues | 52 | 16 | 5 14 | 0 57 | 3 26 | 24 |
| 29 | Wed | 60 | 17 | 4 55 | 1 52 | 4 13 | 27 |
| 30 | Thur | 48 | 19 | 4 37 | 2 42 | 5 8 | 31 |
| 31 | Fri | 45 | 21 | 4 19 | 3 26 | 6 8 | 35 |


**H. HASZARD,**

**Commission Merchant,**

**GENERAL AGENT,**

AND

**AUCTIONEER**

Upper Queen Street,

Charlottetown, - - - P. E. I.

N. B.—Orders from abroad, and the country will receive prompt attention.

April 26, 1869



## Business Cards.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

OFFICE IN

**DesBrisay's Block**

*(next Apothecarie's Hall,)*

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RESIDENCE.—North American Hotel.

Charlottetown, Aug 3, 1870.

MR. A. SMYTHE,

**PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,**

Has Removed His Academy to Water St.,

(Opposite the late Telegraph Office.)

Pianoforte and Melodeon Tuning punctually attended to.

July 25, 1870. 1y

**CARVELL BROTHERS,**

*AUCTIONEERS,*

**Commission Merchants,**

AND

GENERAL AGENTS,

BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

**A. McNEILL,**

**Reading Room Proprietor**

**COMMISSION MERCHANT**

AND

AUCTIONEER.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

March 21, 1870. 1 yr

**SETH D. SHAW,**

**Attorney-At-Law, &c.**

OFFICE—Corner of Great George and Dorchester Streets.

Opposite City Hotel. Formerly occupied as a Law Office by Charles Palmer, Esq., and recently by H. J. Cundall, Esq.

Charlottetown, - - - P. E. I.

May 31, 1869. tf

WILLIAM DODD,

**Commission Merchant and AUCTIONEER,**

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**A. HERMANS,**

**Bell-Hanger, Gun and Tin-Smith,**

Dorchester Street,

(Next to "Examiner" Office.)

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 UTENSILS**

**&c., &c., &c.**

ALL ORDERS in the above BUSINESS will be punctually attended to.

Having lately made large purchases in the Cheapest Markets, intended for House Builders, such as

**Gas Fitting, Water Closets,**

**Bell Fittings, &c., &c.**

I am prepared to SELL THEM at RATES AS LOW AS CAN BE HAD IN THE CITY, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style

To a generous public, I would say, that all orders in THIS BRANCH OF MY BUSINESS will be attended to with Despatch

A Lot of First Class WATER COOLERS on hand.

SAYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE,

*Sold Cheaper than ever.*

July 12, 1869



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# CANADA INSURANCE UNION

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| *Paid Up Capital,* | $400,000 00 |
| *Surplus,* | 326,399 94 |
| *Total Assets, 1st Jan'y,* 1870, | $726,399 94 |

Risks against loss or damage by FIRE accepted on every description of property. Apply to

FENTON T. NEWBERY, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Charlottetown, April 25, 1870.


## Miscellany.

### OLD VON SLY BIS. AND PIOUS WILLIAM.

A LITTLE WAR SONG.

There came three Mortals from the West,
Three Mortals hale and strong,
And they all swore that fair Alsace
Should unto them belong.

The first was very grey and wise,
The second preciously sly,
The third was always turning up
To Heaven his sharp old eye.

The first built on his warlike craft,
The second on his snares,
The third announced to Europe he
Depended on his prayers.

Von Bismarck donn'd his uniform,
Von Moltke drew his sword,
While Pious William raised his orbs,
And prayed unto the Lord!

They rain'd their shells on hospitals;
They fired on flags of truce;
They taught the world that war may be
One horrible abuse.

And then they sat, and reckon'd o'er
The many fields they'd won;
Bismarck and Moltke grew young again
While thinking of the fun;

While William traced the ruin'd towns
His conquering foot had trod,
Counted the myriads he had slain,
And offer'd thanks to God!

—"Judy."

### IRISH BLUE GAME FOWLS.

(From the American Stock Journal).

In olden time, when gentlemen often lost and won fortunes on fighting cocks, it was "what the cock could do" was most thought of, not "what he looked like." At the present time more attention is paid to breeding to a feather than to the game properties. Ireland has long been famous for fine breeds of true dead game birds —The Irish Game fowl is valuable as a stock fowl. The only great objection to it is its extreme pugnacity, on account of which the young are with difficulty reared, "sometimes a large part of the brood being killed or blinded" before they are half grown The females are good layers and mothers, and their eggs though small are deliciously flavored. The flesh of this breed is extremely delicate and fine grained, and in great repute. A cross of the Dorking is valuable for general purposes. As sitters, game hens have no superiors. Quiet on their eggs, regular in the hours of coming off, and returning to their charge, and confident from their fearless disposition of repressing the incursions of any intruder, they rarely fail to bring off good broods.—Hatching accomplished, their merits appear in a still more conspicious light. Ever on guard, not even the shadow or a bird overhead, or the approach of a man or beast, but finds them ready to do battle for their offspring. The cock carries himself very gracefully; his port and bearing proclaim his fiery shirt, his undaunted courage, which endures even to his last breath; for while prostrate and mortally wounded, he will answer the insulting crow of his victorious rival, and make a last effort to revenge himself before the spark of life is extinct. A cross between the pure Irish Game and the common fowls makes a splendid fowl for all uses—hardy, very plump and stocky, good layers and unexcelled for market. No doubt the common or dunghill stock in this country would be improved at least in laying qualities, by the infusion of imported game blood. The game possesses so much vitality and vigor of constitution, that it transmits its qualities with wonderful certainty; a cock running with common or mixed hens, will produce stock strongly resembling games, and more than half of them finely marked, the pullets maturing earlier and beating their mothers by laying 50 to 75 per cent more eggs per year, making one of the best crosses known for family use.

### OTTAWA.

A despatch to the *Globe* on Saturday gives the closing up of the debate on Sir A. T. Galt's Fishery resolutions, on Friday night, a portion of which we quote:—

"Dr. Tupper said the House was indebted to Sir A. T. Galt for affording an opportunity of expressing an opinion on this subject.

The effect would be to show that whatever difference there might be on matters of minor importance, in all questions affecting the honor of Canada our people were a unit. He reviewed the history of the Fisheries to show that Great Britain had always protected them from foreign aggression, and he could not believe she would change that policy now. The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty had resulted beneficially to Canada, and while the commerce of the States was depressed, we were enjoying an unexampled era of prosperity. The Dominion was developing the country, prosecuting gigantic enterprises, and extending its power across the continent, and at the same time reducing the taxes, which were insignificant when compared with the burden that weighed down the Republic. He hoped Sir A. T. Galt, having obtained his object, would withdraw his motion. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. McDougall thought Dr. Tupper had mis-represented the United States. As a nation they were the most powerful in the world, and merited respect. He did not believe that either Nova Scotia or New Brunswick had been benefitted by driving away American fishermen from their coasts. The Commission seemed to have been appointed chiefly for the purpose of settling the Alabama claims, and Reciprocity and the Fenian claims seemed to have been completely lost sight of. He censured the Government for neglecting these matters. He rejoiced that the controversy between Great Britain and the United States was so near an end, and was satisfied that the interests of Canada would not be sacrificed by our Premier. He hoped our claims would not be made a set off against the Alabama claims, but such was the opinion prevalent in the Lower Provinces. (Cries of "No, No.") Well, he had just returned from there, and such was his impression. He hoped Canada would not suffer through the blundering of the Imperial authorities in the coming commission as she had in times past. (Cheers.)

### EUGENIE.

[From the London Observer.]

As many conflicting rumors have been circulated with reference to the course pursued by the ex Empress of the French since her arrival in this country we think it well to report the following statement which comes to us from a reliable quarter:—"The last Imperial Council was held at the Tuileries early on the morning of the 4th September. The Empress announced that she had received a message in cipher from the Emperor confirming the news of the surrender of the army and the captivity of his Majesty. After an animated discussion the Empress was advised by a member of the Council to immediately convoke a meeting of the officers of the Paris garrison in the court yard of the palace to tell them what had happened, and ask for an assurance of their support. The Empress replied that she did not doubt the appeal would be really responded to, but she would not, for the sake of the Emperor or the regency or the dynasty suffer a drop of blood to be shed in civil strife.

During her exile her Majesty has strictly maintained the same impassive attitude. She has constantly rejected every proposal to interfere in the affairs of Europe. She has lived in complete privacy, and, so far from intruding herself on public attention, has successfully striven to keep her name out of the papers. The accounts that have appeared of her Majesty's intrigues and negotiations for the restoration of the imperial power are absolutely and entirely without foundation. The resolution adopted on the 4th September, not, in time of war and invasion, to incur the risk of civil discord, and have never been violated in thought or deed.'


# The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March 20, 1871.


### THE TRACADIE ESTATE AGAIN.

SINCE publishing the short article two weeks ago, in the EXAMINER, on the Tracadie Estate, we have heard that one of the owners of the property is disposed to sell, upon such terms as will warrant the Government to move in the matter. The principal owner will dispose of it for an amount equal to the rental. It could not be expected that any one, in the year of grace, 1871, would take much less. Now, if the Government will not at once do something before the short leases will have expired, is it not highly probable that a much larger rent will be demanded than the tenants pay at present? Most assuredly it is, as scarcely any man could resist the temptation of asking more for his lands in 1872 than he asked 40 years ago. Why should not the poor people on the Sand Hills of Tracadie have as good chances to become freeholders as those on the Worrel or Belfast Estates? Must we wait till the overburthened people are again outraged by the sight of armed soldiers, who will have rent or blood? Is there no Edward Whelan or George Coles in the Legislature, to plead, as of old, for the cause of the tenantry? We hope so, for we believe that the statesman in Prince Edward Island can win no more lasting laurels than in striving with his whole power to make freeholders of the poor, desponding tenantry. The tenant, with a lease about expiring or that he knows will expire when the vigor of his manhood is gone, has no heart to battle with the trials of life. The fruit of his toil may be gathered by others, and it is no wonder that his dreams are disturbed by the spectre of the landlord's rent-roll. They are free whom the truth makes free, it is said; so it is true that free lands make free men. We are not speaking in the language of mere sentimentalism, but because we know something of the condition and feelings of the poor people on the sand Hills of Tracadie. Landlordism must be wiped out of Prince Edward Island. It is the sponge that saps up the greenest portions of our verdure. It permeates every branch of mercantile enterprise, and mechanical industry to their injury, and it is, therefore, our bounden duty to remove its blighting influence as soon as possible. If the gentleman to whom we alluded, will sell, we do hope the Government will close with him at once. The owners of the remaining portions, would be then, also induced to sell upon fair terms. The people of the Tracadie Estate being once freeholders, the cordon of slavery in the Island would be limited to small degrees; so small that we trust this generation may be able to celebrate its final extirpation from our land.

### THE TAXES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Sometimes we meet with people few and far between, who seem to think that our manifest destiny tends towards our absorption into the United States. It is singular that any one in the British Provinces should for a moment entertain the foolish notion. There are some, however, who look upon the existence of a British North American Nationality, as an improbablity, and they imagine that we would reach the most unbounded prosperity, if we were a State of the American Union. This subject will be forced upon us for discussion, before a quarter of a century, and in the meantime, it will afford us not a little gratification to find that our taxes are a mere trifle, compared with those borne by our neighbors in the United States. The goods upon which we pay 10 or 12 per cent, they have to pay from 50 to 150. The American Tariff includes over 4000 articles, and there is scarcely any thing upon the Free List. Nothing is more dreaded in the Island than any proposition to increase the taxes, no matter for what public improvement, and the feeling to keep down taxation is a very laudable one. We commend to our readers the following list, which shews the duties levied upon Foreign Goods in the United States for last year. We find them in the *New York World*, and no doubt the figures are correctly given:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Brandy | 182½ |
| Spirits, from grain | 434 |
| Spirits, from other material | 362½ |
| Cordial and liquors | 165 |
| Wines except sparkling | 97½ |
| Champagne and sparkling | 62½ |
| Confectionery | 117½ |
| Leaf tobacco | 150 |
| Cigars | 102½ |
| Alapaca and stuff umbrellas, not cotton | 50 |
| Varnish | 56½ |
| Vinegar | 49½ |
| Raw wool, class No. 1 | 69½ |
| Raw wool, class No. 2 | 42½ |
| Wool rags, waste, shoddy, mungo and flocks | 129½ |
| Woolen cloaks | 69½ |
| Woolen shawels | 62½ |
| Flannel, value over 40 cents | 90 |
| Flannel, value over 60 cents | 93½ |
| Wool hats | 93 |
| Wool hosiery, value over 60 cents | 95 |
| Woolen shirts, value not over 40 cents per lb | 186 |
| Woolen shirts, value over 40 cents | 91½ |
| Woolen shirts, value over 60 cents | 93½ |
| Balmoral cloaks, value over 40 cents per lb | 85 |
| Balmoral cloaks, value over 60 cents | 94 |
| Balmoral cloaks, value over 80 cents | 72½ |
| Woolen yarns, value not over 40 cents | 100 |
| Woolen yarns, value not over 60 cents | 90 |
| Woolen yarns, value not over 80 cents | 81½ |
| Woolen dress goods, real or imitation of Italian cloth | 69½ |
| Webbing, belting, bindings, braids, buttons, gallons, &c, made of wool, worsted or mohair | 81½ |
| Bunting | 125 |
| Endless belts or felts | 56 |
| Axminster carpets | 50 |
| Saxony and Wilton carpets | 69 |
| Brussels carpets | 68½ |
| Patent velvet carpets | 59½ |
| Tapestry carpets | 67½ |
| Treble ingrain or three-ply | 52½ |
| Druggets and backings | 90½ |

"Now-a-days we can get no article, whether of luxury or necessity, without paying, in addition to the just price of the article, a heavy toll in the form of a tax. To open a box of matches, one must first break or cut through a revenue stamp. Cigars formerly retailed at three cents apiece, now cost about twenty-five cents apiece. Wine we scarcely see, for the price is $6 at a hotel for a bottle of champagne. The best brandy is $50 a gallon. Whiskey, before the war $1 per gallon, is now from $2 to $5. Our fuel is taxed. Our clothing is taxed. Our tea is taxed. Our coffee is taxed. Our sugar is taxed. Our bargains are taxed. Our deeds, our wills, are taxed. Our newspapers are taxed. Our books are taxed. The very light that comes through our windows is taxed. The beds we sleep on are taxed."

This reminds one of the celebrated description of the over-taxed Briton, published by the witty Sydney Smith, in the Edinburgh *Review*.

## DEBATES OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

*(Continued from last week's Extra.)*

Mr. McLEAN said that the matters contained in the paragraph interested both himself and his constituents, to a very considerable extent. The Exhibitions for King's County had hitherto been held altogether at one end of the County, and it was therefore nothing but just and fair that they should be held in rotation at St Peters and Souris. He hoped that the Government would give the matter due consideration. In the morning's debate, reference had been made to the School Question, and as it interested every member of the Committee, it should not be trifled with, nor looked lightly upon. The Question had been set aside for four years by the party in power, and why so, he could not tell. It had been brought up at the polls, and although the Catholic members on the Government side had been pledged upon it, they had left the Liberal for the Conservative ranks, although the latter party had not promised them any assistance. Those Catholic members had been pledged to get a grant for the Catholic Educational institutions, and he did not see how those hon. members could throw up their pledges in the way they had, and face their constituents. He, himself, was the only Catholic member who did not join the Government ranks. He had not been pledged, but he was always in favor of a high order of Education. In all countries the higher class of schools receive Government aid, and he was of opinion that it was quite right they should. Some years ago, education had been at a low ebb in the Colony, and our young men were obliged to go abroad to receive a good education; but they had always distinguished themselves. In order to educate our young men at home, our higher schools should be assisted by a Government grant. Although other Catholic members had set the Question aside, he was prepared to do his duty and intended to submit Resolutions on the matter when the proper time arrived. It appeared to him that the construction of a Railway in this small Colony was a dangerous undertaking, for there was not sufficient trade to sustain it. If our resources were crippled, the trade of the country could not be carried on.

Hon. Mr. McEACHEN would ask his hon. colleague (Mr McLean) what pledges he (Hon. Mr. McEachen) had given his constituents, that he was not disposed to carry out.

Mr. McLEAN said that his hon. colleague had pledged himself to his constituents, not to support any Government that would not give a grant to St. Dunstan's College. Instead of fullfilling his pledge, the hon. member had thrown the matter aside for four years,

Hon Mr. McEACHEN had never given such a pledge, and had never made such an assertion. His constituents had returned him to that House, despite all that his hon. colleague could do and say against him, and they had never asked him to take such a pledge. He (Hon. Mr. McEachen) had lately attended a public meetieg in Souris, where the Question of a Railroad was brought up, and it was decided that provided a branch of the road were extended to that place, they would heartily support the Government in the construction of a Railroad through the Island. His hon. colleague opposed the Railroad on any condition. The result of the meeting was that he (Hon. Mr. McEachen) had nineteen twentieths of the people with him, in support of his views, while that large majority was opposed to his hon colleague's opinions. This would show the position which he and his hon. colleague respectively occupied amongst their constituents.

Mr. McLEAN did not altogether oppose the consruction of a Railroad at the Souris meeting. He had heard his hon. colleague pledge himself to support a grant to St. Dunstan's College, at a public tea party and at a public meeting at Souris.

Hon. Mr. McEACHEN did not altogether blame his hon colleague for the charge he had made against himself (Hon. Mr. McEachen) in reference to this matter. There had been a muster in Souris last summer, and Mr. Kickham took advantage of the occasion to hold a political meeting. Mr. Bowers had asked him if he would support a grant to St. Dunstan's College, and he answered that he would do so. He personally wished to see a grant given to St. Dunstan's College, but did not feel himself in a position at present to support it. The Catholic members had to make the best of the circumstances in which they had been placed. He had a more intimate acquaintance with the people of Souris than his hon. colleague, and knew that nineteen twentieths of them were in favor of a Railroad, provided they could derive some benefit from it.

Mr. McLEAN said that it was not the first time his hon. colleague had changed with the times. If that hon. gentleman was such a friend of the people, how was it he was so far behind him in his election? There was not so many people in favor of the Railroad at the Souris public meeting, as the hon. member supposed. There was quite a diversity of opinion expressed at that meeting; many were strongly opposed to the Railroad, and none were in favor of it, unless a branch were extended to Souris.

Hon. Mr. PERRY said that although he was personally in favor of a grant to St. Dunstan's College, he had never pledged himself to his constituents to support it: he was quite independent, to act as he pleased on the matter. The hon. member for Souris (Mr. McLean) knew very well that it was understood when the present Government was formed, that the question of grants to the Catholic schools was not to be meddled with for four years, on condition that Confederation was also to be dropped. As far as the Government had gone, he (Hon. Mr. Perry) was not ashamed of it; and he would be very inconsistent indeed, if he were now to oppose them on the Question of Education. No Catholic member of the House should be taunted with inconsistency for giving his support to the Government, because they (the Catholics) have promised them their support on certain grounds which are well understood. If the hon. member (Mr. McLean) thought fit to pursue another course, he (Mr. Perry) would not find fault with him; they lived in a free country, and each of them might act as he thought proper. It was very unfair to taunt him with having broken his pledge. The Government is not expected to meddle with the system now in operation during their term of office, and he (Hon. Mr. Perry) doubted if the opposition were prepared to offer any resolution on the subject which would meet the views of the Catholics. He would also beg to correct an assertion of the Hon. P. Sinclair, when he said people were quite satisfied with the Education Act. He said the majority were satisfied with it; but it was well known that a large minority were not. He (Hon. Mr. Perry) denied having made a pledge to his constituents to insist upon a grant for St. Dunstan's College, and therefore, he was not inconsistent upon that point. He had however pledged himself against Confederation, and as far as his vote and influence was concerned, he was prepared to do all in his power against a scheme which the people of this Colony are not prepared to accept at present. He (Mr. Perry) would be violating his pledge if he should oppose the present Government, because they could not give a grant to St. Dunstan's College; the present Government is composed of gentlemen who have pledged themselves against Confederation and Sectarian grants, and so long as they legislated for the good of the country they would receive his support. However he (Mr. Perry) hoped that the time would soon arrive when all denominations would agree in endowing Sectarian schools. And further if the opposition were sincere in giving a grant and would pledge themselves to that effect he (Hon. Mr. Perry) would be very happy to join them. (Hear hear, from several of the hon. members.)

Hon. D. DAVIES said that in justice to the Roman Catholic members on the Government side of the House, he would state that in forming the Government, it was distinctly understood that those members did not give up their principles in reference to grants to Catholic schools; they merely held them in abeyance, on condition that Confederation would be held in the same way by its supporters and friends. They say, "We are in a minority, and will wait till a change takes place in the Protestant mind, in reference to the Education Question, but we will not give up our opinions in reference to it." He could not see anything discreditable in their joining the Conservatives on the conditions agreed upon. He had been asked, also, to hold his opinions on the Question of Confederation in abeyance, for a time, and agreed to do so. But he still held the same views on that great Question as he ever had, and thought the time would yet arrive when Confederation would be accepted by the people. His constituents were opposed to it, and he felt bound not to press it upon their attention, nor to forward it in any way.

Hon. ATTY. GENERAL said that the hon. member for East Point (Mr. McLean) was not one of the Opposition. He had made a declaration that he was on the independent benches. He was very candid, and he (Hon. Att'y. General) gave him credit for it; but in principle, he was diametrically opposed to the Hon. Leader of the Opposition. He (Hon. Att'y General) would therefore, let him off easily. When the Coalition Government was formed the Catholic members never thought of yielding one iota of their principles, neither did the Confederate party. Both parties agreed not to press their views upon the attention of the country for four years, and they were bound to carry out this arrangement. There was nothing unfair or treacherous about the formation of the Coalition. There was the highest parliamentary authority for the formation of coalition Governments That great and skilful political pilot, William Pitt, joined his political opponents, and even went so far as to promise that he would not mention Catholic emancipation or Parliamentry reform, till the country was prepared to receive his views; and that great man was a large creditor to the wealth and glory of his nation. In reference to the Education system of this City, he believed that it did not come up to the public requirements, and that its school rooms were far behind the comfortable school houses of the country. He hoped that the Report which the Board of Education had lately published, would receive some attention, and that the youth of Charlottetown would be accommodated with better ventilated and more spacious school houses. The Government had not touched upon the Education Question, because they did not intend to tamper with the broad principle upon which it is based. In regard to the Land Question, he would rather be a member of the Opposition than of the Government, for it was a very difficult question. The carrying out of the Land Purchase Bill was the only way to give the people freehold lands, and he gave the Liberal Party full credit for that measure. His own constituents were performing an act of generosity, in assisting the farmers in obtaining freeholds. The Land Question had been a fertile subject for discussion for ninety years, and he believed that, if a clever accountant were to make a calculation of the money spent in discussing it, in sending despatches to the Imperial Government, and in other matters connected with it, he believed it would pay the interest of the money spent on the Worrell Estate, and assist materially in settling the question. The country was making vast progress, and he believed the sooner all the proprietary estates were purchased, on fair terms, the better. There was some of the old Liberal element in the Government, and he thought they would prove as zealous in purchasing the estates as ever they were. In reference to Coalition Governments, he did not believe much in them; but the present was no more a Coalition Government than that which existed for the last four years. In that Government there had been just as great a diversity of opinion as in the present one; the Roman Catholic members held precisely the same views on the Education Question as they now do. Upon the great Question of Confederation, he held precisely the same views as he did the last session, and he did not then shrink from expressing them; but he had agreed not to agitate the Question, till the people changed their opinions on the subject. He might not be able to perform the onorous duty imposed upon him to the perfect satisfaction of his constituents, but he would never betray them. There were other important matters mentioned in the Speech, which was a long one; but he would not at present enter into it any further.

Mr. McNEILL did not consider the Land Question settled. When freeholders came forward without a murmur to assist in freeing the country from landlordism, it was plainly to be seen that they considered independence necessary to their happiness and to the enjoyment of their holdings. The Hon. Attorney General had given a long account of the formation of the Government, and many things had come to light that the people were not previously aware of. Wm. Pitt was a great stateman, and though involved in a long and troublesome war, proved himself to be a most extraordinary man. That statesman, while in the Opposition, accepted office and repudiated his principles on the great question of Reform. He (Mr. McNeill) would rather copy from Earl Grey, who carried through that great measure, and he thought the memory of Earl Grey would contrast very favorably with that of William Pitt. It seemed like a dream to hear the Hon. Attorney General stand up in that House and state that he would not advocate Confederation for four years. He (Mr. McN.) expected that the hon. member would have given some reason for the great change which had taken place in his opinions since last session. He thought it quite probable that the principal measure foreshadowed in the Speech would land the Colony in Confederation The Hon. Att'y General was now quite in earnest in reference to Confederation. What had awakened him? He (Mr. McN.) thought it must have been the jingling of the Treasury boxes that had done it. But it said very little for our country, when we saw a gentleman of liberal education, whom we would expect to pursue a fixed line of policy, forsake his principles for the sake of office. There was no security for the welfare of the country, if the actions of statesmen could not be depended on from one year to another. He could not understand this changing of political principles; if he thought he was right in his views on any particular subject he believed no power on earth would cause him to change them, especially if the people were concerned, and their interests at stake. It appeared strange that the Education and Land Questions were not mentioned in the Speech. They were two very important questions, and he believed it was pretty well known, that the late Government were broken up upon the Education Question. It appeared that there were parties in the Government who held different opinions upon it; one party held very strong opinions upon the subject, but they had kept those opinions pretty well to themselves. It was well known, however, that although they appeared to be pulling together, they were only waiting for an opportunity to carry out their different principles. If any gentlemen in the Government thought Confederation would be a benefit to the Colony, why did they not fight it out manfully with their political opponents? If the Colony must perish, let it be in the face of day, that he and others of his opinions might have an opportunity to try to save their country if possible. In reference to the Railroad question, he trusted there was independence enough in the Government to prevent their going into the speculation, which, if carried, would be the means of blotting out the very name of the Colony from the map, and robbing it of its independence.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL did not intend to find much fault with the hon. member for Rustico (Mr McNeill), for he knew they did not look at matters through the same spectacles. The hon. member said he did not know of any power on earth that would stop his lips and prevent him from advocating his opinions. How about the Tenant League? He (Hon. Attorney General) could recollect when that hon. member went to the Bar of the House almost alone on the question, and received a more stinging rebuke from his own party than he ever did from the then opposition side of the House. But the hon. member made no protest or wail of disappointment for the failure of the great cause of which he was the travelling disciple; no, he calmly submitted to the snubbing which he received from his friends. His (Hon. Attorney General's) principles were the same as they were twelve months ago, they had not undergone the slightest change. He did not occupy his seat in that House as a confederate, for he owed his seat to his anti-confederate constituents, and would not betray them. He would never play the same game on confederation which the hon. member played upon the Tenant League. When the hon. member's supporters smote him on the one cheek, he turned to them the other also. He (Hon. Attorney General) was pledged on confederation just as the hon. member for Rustico had been and he felt bound to keep that pledge. He did not intend to discuss the subject either publicly or privately, directly or indirectly. He claimed his right to express his views on the question on the principle that he would go back to the people at the polls for their decision. He would give the hon member every liberty to oppose him, if he deviated from his principles to the breadth of a hair. [*Con. in Extra.*