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. 1 | CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1868. | NO. 21

LONDON HOUSE!

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

BY Fall Ships & Steamers from England, Boston, Halifax, Montreal and Barbadoes, the Subscribers have completed their

Importations for the Season,

which, having been purchased by one of the Firm at some of the First Houses in England and Scotland, they are enabled to offer their large STOCK OF GOODS at the lowest prices for CASH.

The present Importation comprises:

Chests & hlf chests prime Congo TEA.	Bales Wrapping Paper,
Cases DRESS GOODS,	" Paper Hangings,
" Shawls & Mantles,	" Bagging and Grain Sacks,
" Millinery,	Tons Bar Iron,
" Haberdashery,	Bundles Sheet Iron,
" Ready made Clothing and Rubber Coats,	Casks assorted Cutlery, Hoes, Shot & Traces,
" Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes,	Setts Plough Metal,
" Ladies' and Gents' Rubber Shoes and Overalls,	Pkgs. Nails and Spikes,
" Towneud's Hats and Caps,	" Assorted Paints,
" Ladies' Furs & Men's and Boys' Fur Caps,	Hhds Paint, Sweet and Seal Oil, &c
" Ladies' Straw & Felt Hats and Bonnets,	Hhds Granulated Sugar,
Bales Carpets & Woollens,	" Muscovado Molasses,
" Cloths & Doeskins,	Sides Sole Leather,
" Printed, Unbleached and White Calicoes,	Bbls Currants, Crushed Sugar, Washing Soda,
" Check and Woollen Shirtings, &c, &c,	Epsom Salts Ginger,
" Buffaloes,	Kegs Cudbear, Powder Tobacco, Mustard, Baking Soda,
" Blankets and Horse Rugs,	Boxes Raisins, Lozenges, Soap and Candles,
" White and Colored Cotton Warp,	Bags Pepper, Rice and Coffee,
	Dozs Brooms & Buckets,
	Coils Manilla Rope, &c. &c. &c.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Ch'town, Nov. 11, 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

BELL'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the large number of his customers who have so promptly complied with his terms and paid for their work on delivery. There are, however, a considerable number who have not paid thus promptly; and he respectfully requests all such to call and pay their respective accounts without delay. He would further remind them that their respective amounts, although a trifle to each, would in the aggregate materially assist in making up some of the deficit which their indebtedness has occasioned.

Feb 17, 1868. JOHN BELL.

July 10th, 1867.

Cheap Goods! New Goods!

HEARTZ & SON

HAVE just received by *Java* direct from ENGLAND, a further supply of

DRY GOODS,

which, owing to the decline in Cotton, they will be able to sell this Importation cheaper than the Stock imported this spring.

GOODS:—Consisting of Grey, White, Striped and Painted Cottons, Ginghams, Grey and White Sheeting, Striped Bedding, Cotton, Union and Linnen Ticking, Towels and Towellings, Cheese Cloth, &c, &c.

DRESS GOODS:—French Merino, Circassians, Poplins, Coburgs, Lustres, and Fancies.

CLOTHS:—Fine Cloths, Tweeds, Does, Silk, Mixed, Russel Cord, &c.

SUNDRIES:—Bugle and Straw Trimmings and Ornaments, in Black, White & Mixed; Velvet Trimmings, &c; Buttons and Clasp Dewdrops, Feathers and Flowers, Corsets, Prunella and Kid Boots, Gents' Hats, Collars, Ties, Braces, Hand kerchiefs, &c, &c.

P. S.—The above, along with Stock on hand, will be sold, wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

HEARTZ & SON.

July 15, 1867

FIRST FALL IMPORTATION.

BRITISH DRY GOODS FOR *Fall Season,* 1867.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

BRITISH WAREHOUSE!

PER SHIP "DAVID CANNON,"

7 Boxes and 6 Bales

Cottons & Woollens.

W. & A. BROWN.

September 16, 1867

WEST INDIA HOUSE,

Upper Great George Street.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the following, viz:

11 Hhds. Strong Demerara SPIRITS,
Hhds Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry WINE,
Casks Hennessey's Dark & Pale Brandy,
Casks Scotch Whiskey (Prime),
Casks Irish WHISKEY.

50 Doz Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE,
40 " Blood's xxx PORTER,
Cases CLARET
40 Boxes RAISINS, 3 Bbls CURRANTS,
25 ½ do RAISINS, Bags RICE,
60 Boxes FIGS, Bags PEPPER,
Chests Superior TEA,
Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing Soda,
Hhds and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES, Hhds and Bbls P. R. SUGAR,
6 Bbls. Kerosene OIL, 6 Bbls. Red ONIONS,
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS, 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS,

—Also—

A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.

The above articles are of the very best description, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

LEMUEL McKAY.

Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1866.

ERSKIN'S BRAHEE SUGAR POWDERS,

A Tonic and Unfailing Remedy for

Rheumatism of all kinds, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica,

As also for FACE-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, EAR-ACHE, COUGHS, and all affections from Colds.

☞ See Lancet, under MEDICAL PATRONAGE.

WM. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Victoria Building, Queen Street, Sept. 16, 1867

WOOL! WOOL!

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

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

SPRING GOODS.

ON SALE AT

GLASGOW HOUSE,

Grey Cottons, Striped Tickings,
White Shirtings, Blue Denims,
Printed Cottons, Hollands,
Furniture Cottons, Grass Cloth,
Jean Shirtings, Osnaburgs,
Tweed Shirtings, Towelings,
Flannel Shirtings, Linens,
White Flannels, Col'd Coburgs,
Scarlet Flannels, Colored Lustres,
Hoop Skirts, Black Coburgs,
Hoisery & Gloves, Black Lustres,
Ribbons and Silks, Fancy Dress Stuffs,
Laces & Edgings, Fancy Tweeds,
Frillings, Black Cloths,
Velvet Ribbons, Colored Cloths,
Threads & Reels, Mantle Cloths,
Flowering Cottons, Shirts & Collars,
Stamped Edgings, Handkerchiefs & Ties

Rubber Boots & Shoes,

Children's Boots & Shoes,

LADIES' KID BOOTS,

Men's Hats & Caps,

Hemp, Drugget & Felt Carpets,

TABLE OIL CLOTHS,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

Ladies' Cloth Jackets,

Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c. &c. &c.

All at the lowest market prices,

FREDERICK LEPAGE.

February 24, 1868. ist pat

SAVE MONEY.

J. W. FALCONER & CO.

Have received, per *Alhambra* from Boston,

Mens' and Boys' Winter Caps,

In Fur, Astrican & Cloth. Sold at Small Advance on Cost.

Paper Collars,

In Shakspeare, Crescent, Linen Finish, and Clipper, at 7d per box

Gentlemen's Ties,

In Sheridan, Grecian, Henrietta, Exposition, Queen, Fancy and Black Knots and Parepus. The best assortment in town.

Gents' Knit Vests!

BUFFALO ROBES.

For all who seek Comfort.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown, Nov 25 1867

For Sale

AT THE

Establishment of W. W. Lord,

BY WHOLESALE!

MOLASSES in Puncheons, Tierces and Barrels,
SUGAR in Hhds. and Barrels,
FLOUR and INDIAN MEAL,
TEA in Chests and half Chests,
ONIONS and APPLES,
Boxes Ground COFFEE,
Boxes Ground PEPPER,
Boxes SODA and WINE BISCUIT
Barrels PILOT BREAD,
Bags RICE,
Boxes Liverpool Brown SOAP
Boxes PIPES, 6 gross each,
Any quantity of SALT, by the Bushel or Bag,
HERRINGS in Barrels and half do
25 Tons common BOLT IRON, ½, ⅝, ¾, a £15 cash,
STEEL, Nails, Spikes and Rope,
Second hand Rigging, Blocks, Sails, Masts, Bowsprit, Patent Iron Work for the Windlass, and Boat for a Schooner of about 60 tons.
500 Tons Round COAL. 50 Tons Small COAL.

Ch'town Dec 2, 1867

Look there! Look there!

WE OFFER FOR SALE 50 Sets 1¼ inch

WAGON AXLES,

American make, warranted of BETTER MATERIAL and FINISH to any yet made on this Island, at

Twenty-two Shillings and Six-pence per Set.

They are on hand and MUST BE SOLD this Spring. Also on hand, as usual, A complete assortment of requirements for

Wagon-makers & Blacksmiths,

at prices to correspond with the times.

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.

"City Hardware Store"

Ch'town March 9 1868 5m

THE FISHERIES, &c

For Sale to the Trade.

100 BALES first quality Cotton Herring and Mackerel TWINE.
10,000 lbs first quality do do NETTING,
5,000 doz do do do COD LINES,
2,000 doz do do do Mackerel and Pollock Lines,
50 superior do Stopper and Hauling Seines,
20 do do Light and strong Mackerel Purse Seines.

Cotton is as cheap as before the war.

AMERICAN NET AND TWINE CO

43 Commercial street, Boston.

ISAAC C HALL, Agent.

Ch'town, December 2, 1867 4m

NOTICE!

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, 11th March, 1868.

THE MILITARY SCHOOL interrupted by the Militia Training will be re-opened at 7 o'clock, p. m. on Monday, the 16th inst.

Candidates for commissions are requested to attend. By Command,

[signed] A. J. DOUGLAS SMITH, Inspector of Militia.

NOTICE!

IS hereby given that a call of ONE PER CENT on all sums insured in the Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company, between the 25th JULY, 1866 and 25th JULY, 1867, is hereby required within forty days from the date hereof, to pay LOSSES; otherwise proceedings will be taken the next day to enforce payment from all defaulters.

Dated this 28th January, 1868.

HENRY PALMER, Sec'y & Treasurer.

Ch'town, Feb. 3, 1868 isl

Co-partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of

ALLEY & DAVIES.

OFFICE - - - - O'HALLORAN'S BUILDING, GREAT GEORGE STREET.

GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, Oct 15, 1867. tf

GOOD FIRES.

NOW selling at the Gas Works a quantity of very superior COKE at FIVE PENCE per Bushel. N. B. Coke will last longer and give a greater heat than Sydney Coal.

January 20, 1868. isl

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.

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.

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

CHAIN for MUD DIGGERS.

IRON & STEEL SLEIGH SHOEING

NARROW AXES.

STONE & BOVYER,

British Hardware Store, Reddin's New Building, Queen Street.

Ch'town, Feb. 3, 1868.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to Messrs J S & J PURDIE whose accounts still remain unpaid, are hereby notified that unless the amounts due by them respectively be IMMEDIATELY PAID to the undersigned, legal proceedings will be taken for their recovery, without further notice and without distinction.

ALLEY & DAVIES, Attorneys at Law.

Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1868. 4i

DAWSON'S ESTATE!

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!

THE Subscribers have been instructed by the TRUSTEES of W B DAWSON'S ESTATE, to SUE all parties, without any distinction, whose unsettled Accounts or Notes of Hand, to W. B. DAWSON or GEORGE NICOLL, are not immediately paid.

ALLEY & DAVIES,

Attys. for Trustees of Dawson's Estate.

Ch'town, Feb. 24, 1868.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the public for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last year. Having enlarged and fitted up his establishment at the Old Stand LORD'S WHARF, is now prepared to execute with despatch all orders which he may be favored with in his line as SHIP and GENERAL BLACKSMITH. Fishermen will find Anchors of all sizes for Boats cheaper and better than can be found at any similar establishment in the City.

GEORGE H. FOSTER.

Lord's Wharf, Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1868. 1y

Look here! Look here!

Greater Reduction.

Carriage Axletrees,

Waggon Axletrees.

On hand, One Hundred Sets

Half Patent Carriage Axletrees,

At Twenty-one Shillings and six pence per Set

Superior in Material and Workmanship to any yet imported.

ARCH'D WHITE

King Square, Feb'y 24, 1868. 3m

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

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately received a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Hardware,

which have been bought at Auction, and will be sold very low.

GEORGE HOWATT.

Crapaud, August 29, 1867.

TOWNEND'S HATS AND CAPS.

A LARGE STOCK of the above, received ex "Lotus," from LONDON, of the newest STYLES and SHAPES—

Good Silk HATS, 7s 6d to 14s.
Paris Velvet do. 20s 27s 6d.
Townend's best do, 32s 6d
Boys & Gent's FELT HATS, in great variety.
A large Stock of Tweed and Cloth CAPS,
And also in Ladies' STRAW HATS &c &c.

G & S DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 7, 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.

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, Cashier.

March 9, 1868. 4w

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY 9th March, A. M.

(Continued)

Mr BRECKEN.—I do not charge the hon member (Mr. Coles) with having made extravagant promises to the country; but if he did not, some of his supporters did. It is perfectly fair then to make some remarks upon it. He has said, with some truth, that the divisions in the camp of the late Conservative party were the cause of their dissolution. They did split upon a very great question; but, Sir, it reflected no discredit upon them. I consider that the present party will not split upon any great question, for I think the welfare of the country is with them secondary to their own interests. The hon Leader of the Government will not deny the fact that he derives his support from members who said that the present measures for settling the land question were radically wrong. Now Sir, he has a member in his Government—I refer to the hon member for Belfast—who said that the Tenant League was constitutionally right. I do not know whether he was an honorary member of that body; but I do know that he was held in highest em among them. I prefer what the hon Leader of the Government said: he thought they went a little too far. I do not wish to see any futile measures brought in to redeem the promises of some hon members; but it is right to ask them what they are going to do. Does my hon friend, Mr Davies, who cheered the Tenant League in its palmiest days think that he will discharge his duty and satisfy his constituents with this "milk and water" paragraph? What a wonderful change must have taken place in the sentiments of my hon friend! Does he think that he has redeemed his promises to his constituents? Will they be satisfied with what the present party has done to settle the land question? The hon. Attorney General went home to England to negotiate the Loan, and whilst there he took a hint from this side of the House—he opened up a correspondence with the proprietors there. He was told by Colonel Cumberland that when they showed him they were in a position to give him a remunerative price for his land, he would be prepared to treat with them. Other proprietors, however, did not give him as satisfactory an answer. My hon friend, the member from Belfast, is one who came into this House to reorganise the land question and carry out the views of the Tenant League. He has had a year to think of this matter, and does he think that what the hon Attorney General did in England was sufficient. Sir, if the hon member for Belfast is honest now, if he feels that this is a right way to deal with this matter, what a conservative influence a seat at the Executive Board must have! Let any person compare this mild paragraph with the fiery speeches of that hon member on this subject. Now, Sir I have been told that I am constantly at this Tenant League, that I am constantly telling members on the other side of the House that they belong to this association. I do it not for the sake of opposition, but for the purpose of eliciting their views. I hold it to be one of the first principles of politics that an hon member, who takes any political platform, is bound to see the principles which he enunciates carried out. I ask them what respect can be entertained for them by this side of the House? I do not make these remarks against the Leader of the Government and the fragments of the old Liberal party; but against those members who came into this House pledged to support principles which they have no intention of carrying out. I cannot agree with the hon Leader of the Government, that the Conservatives wanted the troops to be brought here, if their services could have been dispensed with. The Conservatives felt that the peace of the country required this strong remedy, and they did not shrink from their duty. It is not to be wondered at, that in this country, where a large majority of the people are leaseholders, that they should tear asunder the political party which had acted so contrary to their wishes. But I doubt very much the statement that this matter took its rise among the Conservative party. I believe that some designing Liberals made cat's paws of some Conservatives. The hon. member, Mr. Coles, stated very candidly that he did not think the present party came into power pledged to do more for the country than the old Conservative party. I hope that two of his supporters, Mr. Davies and Mr McNeill, will take notice of this.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—We did not agitate the country more on the question.

Mr BRECKEN.—It is pretty well understood that when any party speak of grievances, they say, "return us to power and we will redress them." If this is all that is going to be done, what a respectable position those two hon members (Mr Davies and Mr McNeill) occupy? Bold as lions on the hustings—deriding the Tories as tyrants and I know not what, now quiet as lambs. Now, if they have anything in store, why so reticent about it? I know as the hon Leader of the Government says, that they should not give us all the details; but they might have foreshadowed what they were going to do. I wish, Sir, that I had at my elbow half the denunciations which the hon member for Belfast hurled against the Conservatives. This is not waste time, Mr Chairman, it is the duty of the Opposition to probe the honesty of the Government. Perhaps the hon member, Mr. Davies, will repudiate these sentiments; but, if he is sound upon these questions, I do not see how he can be an honest politician.

BALDERSTON, Reporter.

Hon. ATTY. GENERAL.—Mr. Chairman, whatever the views of my hon. friend on the left (Mr Davies) may be, I believe he is sincere in them, and it is useless for the hon. member for Charlottetown (Mr Brecken) to attempt to introduce matters into this discussion that can only have a tendency to stir up feelings and provoke a discussion that can not be productive of any good. In Belfast, they considered that they were not fairly dealt with by their late representatives, and have returned my hon. friend, in whom they have every confidence, for they know that his intentions are honest and sincere, and that he will use every proper effort to deal fairly with this question; and I believe that the people are satisfied that the Government will also exert themselves to the utmost of their power to settle the land question. No doubt it is an easy task for the learned and hon member to strive to charge hon members with not fulfilling their pledges to their constituents; but, Sir, I do not see what more could be expected of the Government than they have done. In dealing with this question, it was the duty of the Government to remember that it is a rash thing to make rash promises, and it would have been outrageous to have done so in His Excellency's Speech. The Government entered into negotiations with the proprietors to induce them to sell their estates, and if their efforts have been unsuccessful, what else could the Government do but express their regret. All that the Conservative party did when in power, was to fall back upon the measures which had been introduced by the Liberals. The hon. the Leader of the Government and myself brought in a Bill calculated to extend the operations of the Land Purchase Bill to the whole Island, and although the negotiations opened up with the proprietors have not been successful, yet it cannot be said but that the present Government have endeavored to fulfil their pledges. In the Address we express our regret—a sincere feeling of regret, not merely of the Government, but of each individual member in the Government—that our negotiations with the proprietors were not more successful. As far, Mr Chairman, as I am concerned, and in so far as my hon. friend, the Leader of the Government and other members of the Government are concerned, we do regret the result. I do not say that there is no regret felt also by hon. members opposite, for I believe there is, and I would not say so if I did not think it, but it will be remembered that it was the Conservative Government who were not satisfied with the Land Purchase Bill, and who promised another measure that would settle it in eight weeks. I think since the failure of the Land Commission, that hon members of the Opposition ought to be aware of the impropriety of making rash promises. The country took the Liberals at their word; and, Sir, what has been done by the present Government since they came into power to show that they are not worthy of the confidence of the country on this point? I had the honor, last year, of being sent to England, and one of the duties I had to attend to was, to see if the remaining proprietors of lands in this Island would dispose of their estates at a reasonable rate. In conducting these negotiations, and dealing with the other matters with which I was instructed, the Government allowed me to pursue that course which I might deem the most advisable. I corresponded with several of the proprietors, but although the result has not been such as I could wish, yet when the negociations are laid before this House, I think the hon member will not be dissatisfied with the course I adopted. The hon member for Murray Harbor, (Mr. Henderson) referred to what some tenants had said, to the effect that the Government ought not to have permitted Miss Sullivan to have visited her estate in that district with no other escort than her agent. When I was in England I called upon that lady at her residence, and afterwards made a fair offer to her for her estates, and advised her to dispose of them to the Government, assuring her that I was certain that it would be the best course for her to adopt. And surely, Mr. Chairman, this was a much more respectable course to adopt than to send a person to travel at her heels and haunt her footsteps after she came to this Colony. To say that a lady of education could not travel through this country without being watched every moment by the Government, was too absurd and ridiculous to be thought of. I would be ashamed of any Government who would adopt such a course. Why, Sir, to have done so would have disgraced any Government. If it was the duty of any one person more than another, to have haunted and pursued that lady in her tour to Murray Harbour, it was that of the hon member himself, as the representative of the district.

Hon Mr HENDERSON.—Mr. Chairman, will the hon the Attorney General allow me to say so much eloquence? The hon member heard from me that it was the sentiments and opinions of some of the warmest supporters of the party in power; and they say that the Government should not have permitted that lady to have gone unattended by a member of the Government, not for the purpose of protecting her—there was no occasion for that—but to prevent false impressions being made upon her mind by parties supposed to be opposed to the wishes of the people. These, Sir, were the views I uttered. I did not say they were my sentiments. I hope the hon member will understand me now.

Hon. ATTY GENERAL.—Mr Chairman, when an hon member makes a statement here and does not give the name of the author, he must not afterwards try to shield himself under the name and language of another, by saying, "I did not say so, but such and such a one did, some one met me in the streets and said so," and then to come here and say, "Oh, I do not mean to say so. They are not my views." I have no doubt, Mr Chairman, but that the hon member would desire to excuse himself in this way, but still the statements he made did appear very much like, as if they were the actual sentiments of the hon. member himself. There may have been individuals in the country who entertained the opinions put forward by the hon. member, but I think they form no grounds upon which to found an argument against the Government.

Hon Mr DUNCAN.—Mr Chairman, I cannot allow this paragraph to pass without a few remarks. Before the last election, I heard one gentleman, who is now a member of this House, say that the land question would be settled in a short time without a Loan Bill.

Hon. Mr DAVIES.—Who was it? Name him.

Hon Mr DUNCAN.—Mr Chairman I did not refer to my hon. colleague. My hon colleague and I had quite a time of it in an electioneering campaign, and I had an opportunity of hearing him express his opinions pretty freely, but I never heard him make such a rash promise as that. When I spoke I alluded to the hon member for Cavendish (Mr. McNeill), who stated on the hustings, after the election, that his whole desire in getting into the House was to have the land question settled, which would soon be accomplished.

Mr McNEILL.—The statement is incorrect. I never said so.

Hon Mr DUNCAN.—Perhaps the hon. member is now ashamed of what he then said, and in so far as the negatives have proceeded it is all very well; but I understood him to say, that the party then returned intended to settle the land question in the Tenant League style.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES.—What was that style?

Hon Mr DUNCAN.—I think the hon. member could explain that himself, but the way I understood the hon member was, that the party who carried the day at the polls intended to make an offer to the proprietors for their lands, and if it should be refused that the House would pass a measure which would compel them to accept the terms offered, and in such a case I supposed there would be no need for a Loan. My hon. colleague was not so extravagant in his statements. All I heard him say was that he would use his best endeavours to have the question settled, but the inducements held out by the hon. member (Mr McNeill) and his friends were the means of securing his return and that of two other hon members to this House. Now however the hon. member finds it convenient to say, "I never made such promises."

Mr McNEILL.—The hon. member is astray again.

Hon Mr DUNCAN.—I told him at the time that it was foolish for him to be making such rash promises; but now that he is here he seems to have forgotten them. I will say though that my hon colleague (Mr Davies) was sincere in his promises and I know that he meant what he said. The paragraph before the Committee would surely not meet the expectations of the hon member for Cavendish. He had better return to his constituents and tell them that the promises he made to them cannot be fulfilled. I was going to refer to the Loan Bill, but it will do at another time.

Mr. McNEILL.—Is there any other matter the hon. member was going to refer to?

Hon Mr. DUNCAN.—The hon. member would not like to hear it now. But as my hon colleague thought I was referring to him, I may say that I was not. I think the hon the speaker knows where the League originated. It was near to his place—in the Sturgeon School-house. It commenced with the Liberals, but they succeeded in getting some of the Conservatives to join them.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Was that where the cannon was?

Hon Mr DUNCAN.—I do not know. Afterwards they had a meeting in Georgetown. In so far as the Loan and the purchasing of estates from the proprietors are concerned, I think the Attorney General and the Liberal party have done well in not taking up a Loan when they had no offers from the proprietors, and they have let their friends know the results.

R GORDON, Reporter.

Hon Mr DAVIES.—It is a very proper paragraph, and the Opposition do not seem disposed to offer a resolution to rectify it. I will hurl back the ungentlemanly charges which are thrown at me.

Mr BRECKEN.—I rise to a point of order. Does the hon member mean to say that I have betrayed my constituents? I deny the charge. Does he not understand the difference between personal charges and those of a political nature?

Hon Mr HAVILAND.—I rise to a point of order.

Mr BRECKEN.—I impute strange motives to him in his political conduct, not in his private station. I respect the hon member. How many charges has he made in this House? I used strong language, but I had cause to do so.

Hon Mr. DAVIES.—I deny that I ever made promises which I never intended to carry out. I will, Sir, acknowledge that I sympathized with the Tenant Union—I was free to do so. I say that the action taken against the Union was unconstitutional and tyrannical. It must be a most extraordinary affair that would warrant a Government in bringing troops into a country like this, to keep order. A charge remains on the Statute Book which vilifies the people of the Island. The late Government would make it appear that it was unsafe for the Sheriff to go into the country to carry out the laws. I deny it, Sir. They wished to make it appear that the country was in a state of rebellion, and it was represented in the Journals of the House, that this was the case. But I will inform the hon gentlemen of the Opposition that the Tenant League was organized for the purpose of purchasing the Proprietary lands; the late Government having failed to do so. Will they deny that the people had a right to offer the Proprietors a price for their lands? I am not ashamed of the principles of the Tenant Union when it was organized, but after a time, it was joined by large bodies of men over whom the leaders had no control. There was then opposition offered to the laws, and when I saw this, I warned the people of the consequences. I told them that redress might be had in a constitutional manner; that the Government could pass an Act to compel the Proprietors to sell their lands at a fair valuation, and that if they got the majority in the Legislature, this would be done. I promised them that I would do all in my power to have such a Bill passed. I believe that if the representatives of the people had given them advice in this extremity, all the trouble would have been avoided. But the tyrannical manner in which the late Government acted, only irritated the people, and forced them, as it were, to break the laws. The people never intended to take the lands from the proprietors without giving them any equivalent. It is very singular that the steps taken by the present Government are the very same as those adopted by the Tenant Union at its initiation. When the Attorney General gave an account of his mission to England, I felt proud of the manner in which he acquitted himself. We hope the proprietors will be obliged to give way before long. The Government can obtain a loan in England at any time to pay them the value of their lands. No persons know better than the officers of the Banks that the Bonds of the Government are the best of securities. But before I sit down I will ask the hon members of the Opposition, how many out of more than a hundred of the Tenant Leaguers were convicted? All the charges were struck out except a few frivolous ones. The principal case was that of a poor harmless Frenchman.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—If nothing was found against those who were convicted, the jury must have perjured themselves.

Hon Mr. DAVIES.—No. The jury discharged their duty faithfully. It is quite unworthy of the hon. member for Charlottetown (Mr. Brecken) to say that it was not safe for the Sheriff to serve a writ of any kind within twenty miles of the City. I think him unworthy to hold the seat which he now possesses. I know of no good measure which he has brought forth, nor of any good which he has done for his constituents.

I. OXENHAM, Reporter.

Mr BRECKEN.—I never heard an hon member stultify himself as the hon. member for Belfast has done. He says that the people have been slandered and vilified; but does he believe their reputations suffered unjustly? Did he ever hear of such a thing as a Government investigation? Why does he not remove the stigma resting upon the Tenant Leaguers? I never sought a constituency in my life. I have always been a supporter of the Conservative party; and whatever measures were introduced by them, which I considered were for the benefit of the people, I have always supported. Whenever my constituents want anything, they uniformly find that my humble abilities are at their command. If my memory serves me right, the hon. member was foreman of the Grand Jury when the Tenant Leaguers were condemned. His was the hand that sent in this vile document, of which he speaks.

Hon Mr DAVIES.—Let that alone.

Mr BRECKEN.—If the hon member thinks that the Tenant Leaguers were unjustly treated, why did he bring in that Bill of Impeachment? He was the man who brought them to the Bar of Justice. He advised the people to wait till they had a majority of Tenant Leaguers in the Legislature, then they would get free land. The Tenant League influence on the other side of the House, is quite sufficient to paralyze the Government. I hold the hon. member for Belfast more responsible for the doings of the Tenant Leaguers than nineteen-twentieths of the Leaguers themselves. If he believed that their constitution was a legal one, why did he not support it? The Leader of the late Government *did* warn the people of the consequences of their unlawful proceedings. Your humble servant also protested against their doings, whenever he had an opportunity.

Hon. Mr DAVIES.—Why did he not hold public meetings throughout the country?

Mr. BRECKEN.—I am a representative of the city. I would ask him to point to a single member, on this side of the House who supports proprietory influence. The hon. member has stated that the proprietors are now unwilling to sell their estates. How will he satisfy his constituents, after such an admission?

Hon. Mr DAVIES.—I did not promise to settle the Land Question. Why did not the Opposition do so?

Hon LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—It is the duty of a healthy Opposition, to propose nothing, and oppose everything, as well as to harrass the Government, when they deserve it.

Hon Mr DAVIES.—I wish the Opposition success. It is more than is likely to be accomplished.

Hon Mr HENDERSON.—The hon member for Belfast has brought in a heavy charge against the late Government. The charge is this, that not one of them went to the country to warn the Tenant Leaguers of the evils they were bringing upon themselves; and to persuade them to keep within the bounds of the law. Now, Sir, I think I fully answered that charge, on the last day of last Session. If he refers to the Debates he will find the answer. I will ask the hon. member, Mr. Speaker, through you, if he intends to prove that charge?

Hon. Mr DAVIES.—The hon member asked me the very same question last Session. If he will turn up the Debates, he will find my answer. I have to inform the hon member for Charlottetown (Mr Brecken) that there is not a Tenant Leaguer in Belfast—he must have been erroneously informed.

Hon Mr. HENDERSON.—Does the hon. member say that I have not answered his charge? It is a silly one, and I will make short work of it. I will only say that I shall take no notice of his charges in future.

Hon Mr HOWLAN. I have been dared to prove that the late Government were aware that they would have to pay the troops, when they sent to Halifax for them, during the Tenant League disturbances. My authority is to be found in a despatch from Lieut Governor Dundas to Mr Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 23rd March, 1865. It is a quotation made by His Excellency from a despatch of Mr Cardwell's predecessor, as follows:—"I trust you will impress upon the Commissioners if requisite, the necessity of avoiding, as far as possible, any steps calculated to excite unreasonable expectations, or to stimulate agitation; on the other hand, while assuring the proprietors that the Award of the Commissioners will not be enforced by Her Majesty's Government against any persons who have not either personally or by their representatives, consented to refer their claims to arbitration. I should wish you also to observe to them, that their refusal to concur frankly in a measure which was intended to compose existing differences, and which, so far as it has yet proceeded, has been assented to by a large portion of their body, may materially influence the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, if called upon hereafter to support them in any future disputes with their tenants." In a despatch from Mr. Cardwell to Governor Dundas, dated April 28th, 1865 we find the following answer:—"The duty of enforcing the law in the Island, against those who defy it, rests with the Local Government, and for that reason, if for no other, it is impossible to suppose that the Duke of Newcastle could have intended to imply, by the passage to which you refer, that the proprietors who refused to compromise their rights, would be left without the protection of the law." In a despatch from the Administrator of the Government to Mr. Cardwell, dated August 2nd, 1865 there is the demand for the troops:—"At a full meeting of the Executive Council, convened yesterday, the subject matter of this despatch was fully discussed, and I have the honor to acquaint you that, with the unanimous consent and approval of the members of the Government, I have forwarded to Sir Richard G McDonnell, a requisition for two companies of Troops, to be without delay despatched to this Island. I have the honor to enclose a copy of the requisition addressed to Sir R. G. McDonnell." This despatch was answered August 23rd, as follows—Mr. Cardwell to the Administrator of the Government:—"I have already expressed my opinion, that to maintain the supremacy of the law is the first duty of the local Government, and I readily admit, that in the present emergency, and in the absence of any regular military force, no other course was open to you, than the one you adopted. But Her Majesty's Government must adhere, in this instance, to the principle on which they have elsewhere hitherto acted, and I therefore wish to impress upon you that civil disturbances should be met by an efficient civil force, and that *Her Majesty's troops cannot be placed at the disposal of the Colonial Government at the expense of this country for the purpose of supplying the want of a Colonial Police.* Whether the presence of a military force is required for the suppression of riots, between different factions of the population, or to aid the civil power in the due execution of the law, the same principle applies, and the expense of the transport of such force from a neighboring garrison, and also *the cost of their maintenance in the Colony in which their presence is required must be defrayed by that Colony and cannot become a charge on the Imperial Exchequer.*" On August 4th, the troops were embarked at Halifax, and the following was despatched by their Commander to the Administrator of the Government:—"I have further to request that as by my instructions from the Imperial Government (which I have reason to believe, you will also find recorded in the Government correspondence of Prince Edward Island, in the third quarter of 185) troops are not to be detained, a moment after the occasion for their services have ceased. You will be pleased to inform me by telegraph of the earliest period at which you can dispense with them." This shows pretty clearly that the late Government knew that they would have to pay for the troops. Mr Cardwell says that Her Majesty's Government *must* adhere to the principles on which they have hitherto acted. In asking for the troops, and accepting their services, the late Government bound themselves to bear the ordinary expenses.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—The hon member has put a wrong construction upon these despatches. They relate to the expense of transporting the troops from one locality to another. The late Government had no doubt about their signification. They knew that they were not bound to pay the ordinary expenses of the troops. The Colony was required to pay only the extra expenses.

Hon Mr HOWLAN.—But for fear that the Government should forget these requirements, what does the Commander-in Chief say about these troops? It was this, "They are not to be detained a moment after the demand for their services has ceased." In the despatch dated August, 18th Mr Cardwell states, "*That Her Majesty's troops cannot be placed at the disposal of the Colonial Government at the expense of this country, for the purpose of supplying the want of a colonial Police.*"

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—The learned member is only making it a case of special pleading. The late Government were at a loss to understand these despatches. They did not wish to understand anything contrary to the interests of the Colony. They wished to have more definite instructions on the subject. If the hon. member will look a little farther back he will find that the assistance of the troops was to be relied upon, whenever occasion required them. He knows that it was the duty of the late