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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The Examiner

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ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1869.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 5th day, 1h. 31m., morn. E.S.E
New Moon, 13th day, 4h. 34m., morn., E.N.E
First Quarter, 21st day, 1h. 42m., morn., N.W.
Full Moon, 27th day 5h. 20m., even, 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	Mon	6	43	5	43	12	3	9	56	1	14	0	59
2	Tues		41		45	12	1	1	8	2	2	1	2
3	Wed		39		46	12		morn		2	49		5
4	Thur		37		48	11	5	0	16	3	38		9
5	Frid		36		49	11	38	1	20	4	33		12
6	Sat		34		50	11	24	2	16	5	32		15
7	Sun	6	32		51	11	9			6	32		18
8	Mon		31		52	10	54	3	10	7	35		21
9	Tues		30		53	10	39	4	45	8	31		23
10	Wed		28		54	10	23	5	15	9	22		26
11	Thur		26		55	10	7	5	48	10	8		29
12	Frid		23		57	9	51	6	50	10	51		34
13	Sat		19		58	9	35	se	14	11	27		39
14	Sun	6	17		59	9	18	7	03	morn			42
15	Mon		15	6	1	9	1	8		0	3		46
16	Tues		14		2	8	44	9	2	0	38		48
17	Wed		13		3	8	26	10	25	1	15		50
18	Thur		11		4	8	9	11	30	1	54		53
19	Frid		9		5	7	51	morn		2	33		56
20	Sat		7		6	7	33	0	33	3	17		59
21	Sun	6	5		7	7	15	1	31	4	6	12	2
22	Mon		3		8	6	56	2	26	5	5		5
23	Tues		1		9	6	38	3	18	6	10		8
24	Wed	5	59		11	6	20	4	7	7	20		11
25	Thur		58		12	6	1	4	49	8	28		14
26	Frid		56		13	5	42	5	26	9	30		17
27	Sat		54		15	5	24	rises		10	23		21
28	Sun	5	52		16	5	5	7	41	11	17		24
29	Mon		50		17	4	47	8	4	even			27
30	Tues		48		19	4	29	9	58	0	4		31
31	Wed		45		21	4	10	11	4	1	3		35

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 consuled 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, 1868. } 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 accommodation 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 Proprieter, 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 Stock 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

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. }

TROTTING RACES!

THE CHARLOTTETOWN TROTTING RACES will take place every alternate SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, p. m., during the Winter, commencing JANUARY 23rd. RULES and PRIZES as usual. At the last meeting in March, a prize of $50 will be offered, and also the "Inn-Keeper's Plate," value $25.
Jan. 20, 1869.

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'town', 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

BROOMS & PAILS.

40 DOZEN BROOMS,
40 dozen PAILS,
For sale by
CARVELL BROS.
ay 18, 1868.

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
FRANCIS 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.

KEROSENE

20 Bbls KEROSENE,
For Sale by
CARVELL BROS.

BUTTER CRACKERS

10 Bbls BUTTER CRACKERS
10 Bbls. SHIP BREAD
For Sale by
CARVELL BROS
Oct 19, 1868.

MR. W. H. POPE
Begs to inform the Public that he has resumed
THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW.
OFFICE—A few doors below the Bank of Prince Edward Island.
Charlottetown, March 8, 1869.—1m

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Publications of John Dougall & Son
MONTREAL.

THE phrase "GET THE BEST" has passed into a proverb, and all will agree that the best *Family Paper is one that has something interesting* and profitable for every member of the family, not excluding the children, and which includes within its scope all the best interests of humanity, temporal and eternal. Such a paper the MONTREAL WITNESS has aimed to be from its commencement, 23 years ago; and that the country was prepared for such an enterprise is shown by its success. The WITNESS in its three editions—"Daily" "Semi-Weekly," and "Weekly"—issues about 16,000 copies; and, consequently, reaches probably Eighty Thousand readers; but what are they out of a population of four millions, all of whom we desire to reach?

Our publications are as follows, and we respectfully call attention to their cheapness as well as quality, and ask all the friends of interesting and wholesome literature everywhere to aid us in extending their circulation. Nor will their circulation interfere with that of local papers, which are a necessity in their respective localities, and which are, generally speaking, very meritorious.

1.—The DAILY WITNESS contains as much reading matter as the ordinary Dailies, and of a choice quality, at about half the price, viz., $3 per annum. Besides being a first-class Family Paper, it is especially valuable to business men on account of its abundant commercial intelligence, prices current, &c.

2.—The MONTREAL WITNESS, Eight Pages, Semi-Weekly, $2 per annum, contains all that appears in the Daily, except part of the purely city matter and advertisements.

3.—The WEEKLY WITNESS, Eight Pages, $1 per annum, contains the greater part of the News, Contemporary Press, and Editorials of the Semi-Weekly, with a portion of the Family Reading and Prices Current.

4.—The CANADIAN MESSENGER, containing Eight Pages, is published twice a month, at the very low price of 37½ c. per annum. Postage paid; or Seven Copies for $2 to one address. It contains Religious, Temperance, Agricultural, Scientific, Educational matter, Stories for Children, &c., &c. This paper is recommended to the public generally, and it is hoped that its adaptation for circulation through schools will greatly extend its usefulness. It has at present upwards of 20,000 subscribers, representing, probably, 100,000 readers, but at the very low price (namely, 25 cents per annum, Post-paid, if 100 copies are sent to one address), it is hoped that its circulation will greatly increase.

5.—The NEW DOMINION MONTHLY is a handsome Monthly Magazine, containing a rich selection of original and copied articles every month, together with one or more choice pieces of music, and pictorial illustrations. Price $1 per annum, Post-paid. This Magazine has been favorably noticed by nearly the entire Press of the Dominion.

The terms of all these publications are necessarily CASH IN ADVANCE, and the periodicals are invariably discontinued when the subscription expires.

Any one who will kindly make up a club for the above publications to the value of $8, and remit the same Post-paid, in Bankable funds, will receive, if asked for at the time, the WEEKLY WITNESS or the NEW DOMINION MONTHLY gratis, and One Dollar's worth of our Publications for every additional Eight Dollars remitted for them in P. O. Money Order or Canadian Bills.

N. B.—Postmasters are authorized and requested to receive individual subscriptions in Silver (but not Club-Subscriptions), and convert the same into Bankable funds at our expense.
JOHN DOUGALL & SON.
Montreal, Nov., 1868.

INK! INK! INK!

CARTER'S
COMBINED WRITING & COPYING
INK!

THIS COMBINATION INK has been awarded the HIGHEST PREMIUMS over all others in the United States and pronounced by the most celebrated Chemists the best Ink ever offered to the public.

It is used by many of the largest Commercial houses, Banks, Railroads, and other Corporations and gives perfect satisfaction.

The Advantages of this over other Inks are

FIRST—It flows freely from the pen, and does [not] thicken by exposure to the air.

SECOND.—It will give a perfect and instantaneous copy.

THIRD.—It will not mould.

FOURTH.—Being equally as good for Copying as for Book-keeping, it entirely does away with the use of two kinds of ink.

FIFTH.—It is more permanent than common Inks

SIXTH.—The color, when first written, is a beautiful dark green, but in a remarkably short time it changes to a BRILLIANT JET BLACK—not a brownish black.

SEVENTH.—It is admirably adapted to the most delicate writing, and ALWAYS "makes its mark."

This Ink is warranted to flow as freely as any other Writing Fluid now in use; to give as perfect a copy as any Copying Ink; and not to mould.

This ink is for Sale at
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,
Oct 26, 1868. Queen Street

ON SALE
AT THE
GLASGOW HOUSE!

MEN'S Felt Over Boots,
Women's Felt Over Boots,
Children's Felt Over Boots,
Men's Rubber Shoes,
Women's Rubber Shoes,
Children's Rubber Shoes,
Women's Rubber Boots,
Girls' Rubber Boots,

Women's Serge Boots,
Girl's Serge Boots,
Women's Kid Boots,
Women's Memel Boots,
Women's Leather Boots,
Girl's Memel Boots,
Children's Boots,
Women's Felt Boots.

White Cotton Shirtings,
Checked and Striped Shirtings,
Wincey Shirtings,
Plain Dress Goods,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Black Cloths,
Fancy Cloths,
Striped Doeskins,
Fancy Doeskins,
Mens' Hats, Ready Made Clothing,
Osnaburgs, Towelings, Tabings,
Paper Collars, Linen Collars,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Flannels, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Superior Tea & General Groceries!

FREDERICK LEPAGE.
Ch'town, Feb. 15, 1869. i & p

CANADA FLOUR.

RECEIVED, ex Schr. *NORRIS* and Steamer *FLAMBOROUGH* from MONTREAL:

813 Bbls. Canada No. 1 (Superfine)
25 do CORNMEAL (Yellow)
25 do do (White)
30 Bags do
75 Boxes Steele's best family White SOAP.

R. W. BRECKEN.
Water Street, (over Telegraph Office) } January 5, 1869. } 3m

LORD LOVELL AND HIS VELOCIPEDE.

A NEW VERSION.

Lord Lovell he stood by the garden gate
With his shining velocipede,
And whispered farewell to his Lady Bell,
Who wished for his Lordship good speed.

"When will you be back, Lord Lovell?" she said,
But he gave to her question no heed—
Placed his feet in his stirrups, and galloped away
On his famous velocipede.

Then Lady Bell cried, in frantic alarm,
"What a monster my Lord is, indeed,
To ride thus away, from his loving young wife,
On that horrid velocipede?"

Lord Lovell returned, broken-hearted and sore,
Broken armed and, alas! broken kneed;
For he struck on a post, nearly gave up the ghost,
And smashed his velocipede.

MORAL.

Remember the fate Lord Lovell has met,
Let this be your warning and creed:
Stay at home with your wife for the rest of your life
And beware of the velocipede.

[From the Toronto Globe, March 5.]

THE "ALABAMA" TREATY.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which was supposed to have provided means for the adjustment of the Alabama difficulty, is not only foredoomed to rejection, but its provisions are so distasteful to the Senate, that a simple vote of rejection will not sufficiently express their disapprobation. Probably this determination to reject the treaty is the best that could be arrived at. The joint wisdom of Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson produced only a cumbersome instrument to work a simple purpose; and the probability of its effecting its intended object without giving rise to fresh complications was, to say the least, extremely doubtful. The point to which the United States attach the most importance was left in doubt. No one could gather from a careful study of the several clauses, whether England did or did not admit to discussion her action in recognizing the billigerency of the South. One party in America saw certain merit in it because she did; the English people consented to the treaty because she did not; and so with this glorious uncertainty hovering about them the Commissioners would have gone to work with almost a certainty of coming to loggerheads the first time a debateable subject came up.

What the Senate will do beyond rejecting the treaty, remains to be seen; but it is to be hoped that they will refrain from any course calculated to add fresh difficulties in the settlement of the question. England has acknowledged that she did America wrong in allowing the Alabama to leave her shores; and she has accepted, as a means of reparation, a proposition almost identical with that dictated by the American Foreign Secretary. A large portion of her own people were dissatisfied with the concessions made; and a repetition of old insults from the governing body of the United States, is certainly not the means to obtain the redress that is asked. The rejection of the treaty will place England in a much better position than she before occupied. She has more than met America half-way; and she has extended her compliance with the requests of the United States to what the *Times* calls "the verge of humiliation." It now remains for the Washington authorities to reduce their demands to a simple form; and in the present temper of England, it will at least be unwise to accompany these demands with any of the vague threats that have been so freely used by the American press. The principle of the joint commission is the one most likely to be adopted by those who desire to see the matter settled; and divested of certain excrescences, it will answer the purpose required.

Out of this Alabama difficulty comes the oft-repeated suggestion that Canada should be handed over to the United States, not as a payment for Alabama Claims, but as a salve for the wounded honor of the people of the Northern States. Even the New York *Tribune* suggests it as the panacea for all Anglo American woes, though he pays us the compliment to say that the transfer is to be made with the consent of Canada. It is a curious fact that Americans will not learn the nature of our relationship with England. It seems fruitless pointing out to them that Canada belongs to the Canadians, and that we are the people to determine under which Government we will abide; that we live next door to them and are perfectly competent to weigh the merits of our own form of Government and theirs, and to decide upon the relative advantages of being Americans or Englishmen. They should know by this time, as their leading men have for years, that England will not hesitate to go to war with the United States rather than submit to the loss of Canada, so long as Canada desires to remain a British colony.

As those who have themselves been persecuted are often the most intolerant to others—so America—whose very existence is a monument to the right of a people to choose its own government—is forever harping on our allegiance to the British crown, and would deny us that right for which she herself fought. When we wish to become part of the United States we have only to say so, and we shall depart with the blessing and good-will of our English brethren; but until that time comes, the repeated propositions for our annexation are merely so many insults.

The popular idea amongst Americans that a war between Great Britain and the United States would be the signal for the annexation of Canada is a very erroneous one. With England to our back we are likely to come out of the affray to the full as well as the Republic. It is simply impossible that the good sense of Americans would allow them to go to war with Britain on the Alabama question, particularly as their object is likely to be effected by peaceful measures; but while the matter is unsettled, it is well that the people of the United States should understand that the annexation of Canada is an object which can only be obtained at the cost of a long and bloody war, and not then if manly courage and the spirit of independence still lives in the breasts of Englishmen.

The Montreal *Star* relates a snowshoeing adventure with a narrow escape from death. Several of the young city bloods have taken lodgings at Longueuil, where they go at night and shoe it back in the morning to business. On Friday morning four of them returning to Montreal walking in Indian file. When about half way across, the third tramper on looking back was horrified at the disappearance of his comrade behind. He called to the others, and quickly retracing their steps, at a short distance from their tracks, they discovered the missing man in a chasm seven feet deep, held by his snow shoes, over the water beneath. His mates were just able to get hold of his arms, by which they managed to haul him up safely. Fortunately he had not reached the water. He said he had only stepped out of their footsteps a few moments when he felt the snow give way, and did not recollect anything more till they got him out of the chasm. His shoes saved him, for had they not caught as they did he would have been swept away by the cold current, and never heard of more. As it was he experienced a fright that he will not forget for many a day.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, March 13th.

Hon. Attorney General alluded to the *Patriot's* synopsis of his speech on the negotiations about the purchase of Lot 19. Mr. Pope (he said) gave him no assurance that he would do all he could to aid the Government in obtaining that property. What Mr Pope did say to him (the Attorney General) was that he would be glad to see the tenants on Lot 19 placed in the same position with Mr. Pope's own tenants on Lot 27.

Hon. Mr. Howlan, and His Honor the Speaker took occasion to remark that in their allusions to the system of keeping the accounts in the Land Office, they disclaimed any intention of finding fault with the Commissioner of Public Lands. What they wished to convey in their remarks about the accounts of that department was that the mixing up of the receipts and expenditure for lands with the general revenue was a wrong system.

Hon Atty. General presented to the House the Public Accounts as classified by the Auditors for the year 1868. And the Impost Accounts for the Port of Charlottetown and the various Outports of P. E. Island also returns of Light and Anchorage dues.

Ordered, That said Accounts be referred to the Special Committee appointed to examine the same and report thereon.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General the House went into Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the question of establishing a Board of Works.

Mr. Bell in the Chair.

Hon. Attorney General (Leader of the Government) submitted a Resolution to the effect that it is expedient to pass an Act providing for the appointment of a Board of Works to supervise and take charge of the Public Buildings, Roads, Bridges & Wharves of the Island. Said Board to consist of Five Members of which the Colonial Secretary and Commissioner of Public Lands shall *ex officio* be members, and the Colonial Secretary to be Chairman of said Board.

The necessity of a better system of road making was then remarked on generally, by hon. members on both sides of the House. That an improvement was loudly called for no one seemed to deny. The discussion on the subject was confined principally to the necessity of securing the services of efficient superintendents of roads for the Counties and the appointment of a board, as non-political in its complexion as possible, with the view of conducting that important branch of the public service unrestrained by political bias. It was contemplated by the Resolutions submitted, that the members of the Board of Works be three gentlemen, one from each County, who, with the Land Commissioner and the Colonial Secretary, would comprise a Board of Five Members, and that said Board would have under them three Superintendents of Public Works, one from each County, whose duty it would be to report on all matters relating to their offices, to the Board at its meetings which they (the superintendents) would be expected to attend. The necessity of selecting for the offices of superintendents men of scientific skill and of practical experience, was strongly enforced in the course of the debate, and also, the desirability of making such appointments non political, and not subject to dismissals with every change of Government. Competance could only be acquired by a course of training and experience, it would be, therefore, fatal to the best interests of the Colony, to displace efficient officers of that important branch of the public service on mere political grounds.

The Resolution as submitted was adopted.
Progress reported.
House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 15.

House in Committee resumed consideration of Board of Public Works.

Mr Bell in the Chair.

Hon. Attorney General submitted a second resolution, to the effect that the members of the Board be allowed £20 per annum each, and six pence per mile for travelling expenses, subject to deduction for nonattendance; and another to the effect that the acceptance of the position of a member of the Board of Works shall not vacate the seat of a member of the Legislature; and a Fourth Resolution to the effect that the salaries of the Superintendents of Public Works be as follows:—

Queen's County Supt.	£150	0	0
King's do do	120	0	0
Prince do do	120	0	0

including travelling expences.

After a few remarks relating principally to the details of the measure contemplated, the question of concurrence was put on said Resolutions, and agreed to by the House; and the following Committee appointed to bring in a bill in accordance therewith, viz, Hons. Attorney General, Laird, Kelly.

On motion of Hon. Attorney General the House went into Committee on the Militia Law.

Mr. G. Sinclair in the Chair.

The Hon. Attorney General submitted a Resolution to the effect that the whole of the Regular and Sedentary Militia, until arms would be furnished to them, would be formed into a Reserve to be called out for an annual muster only, in such manner and at such times as the Commander-in-chief might direct.

2nd, That each Captain of the Militia referred to in foregoing Resolution, receive an annual allowance of Five Pounds, in lieu of all charges for contingent expenses.

3rd, That the Volunteer Militia entitled to Government allowance shall consist of nine Companies, not to exceed Fifty men each, The formation of Volunteer Companies not receiving such aid not to be prevented.

After a few remarks from several hon. members, the said resolutions were severally adopted and reported agreed to.

Ordered that Hons. Attorney General, Howlan and Laird be a Committee to bring in a bill in conformity with the foregoing resolutions.

The Bill to increase the amount of deposits in the Savings Bank was committed to a Committee of the whole, and reported agreed to.

Mr. Kickham remarked that a branch of the Savings Bank might be opened at King's County. The Custom House officer to receive deposits and forward same to the Colonial Treasurer. As that institution had prospered so very well at Charlottetown, he could see no reason why branches could not be opened in the other Counties.

Hon. Attorney General in reply said that the subject of branch Savings Banks was under consideration, and would be entertained in due time.

Mr. McMillan presented a petition from divers inhabitants of Prince County, praying that the law relating to the inhabitants of that County be amended so that prisoners on said limits might enjoy the use of the public wharves of Summerside, as are the wharves of Charlottetown and Georgetown, by prisoners on the jail limits of the other Counties.

Said petition was then referred to a Special Committee to report thereon, Mr. McMillan, Hon. Attorney General, and Mr. Brecken to compose said Committee.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House the Colonial Treasurer's Accounts for the past financial year, also accounts of the Stock Farm Committee for the year 1868.

Hon. Mr. Laird presented a Petition of Inhabitants of Prince County, praying for the establishment of offices for the Registry of Deeds and for the Probate of Wills, and a branch of the Savings' Bank. Also a Petition of Inhabitants of Summerside, praying for an amendment of the Election Law, for the purpose of establishing an additional Polling Division in the Fifth District of Prince County. Said polling division to be at Summerside.

Ordered that said Petitions be referred to a Committee of the whole House to morrow.

The Bill to amend the Patent Law was reported agreed to.

Hon. Attorney General, by command, presented a message from His Honor the Administrator, transmitting papers on the subject of carrying out of capital punishment within prisons. Also, submitted a despatch from Earl Granville, on the subject of Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, intimating the necessity of observing great caution on the part of the Legislature of this Colony, in taking any action in that matter.

Ordered that said papers and despatches be laid on the table.

House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 16.

The Bill to increase the amount of deposits in the Savings' Bank, and also the Bill to amend the Laws relating to Patents, were severally read a third time and passed.

Hon. Attorney General presented the following Bills, all of which were received and read a first time, viz:—

A Bill to amend the Militia Law.

A Bill to extend the Jail Limits at St. Eleanor's.

A Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board of Works. In introducing said Bills he (Hon. Attorney General) observed that as the contemplated changes in the Militia Law had already been before the House in Committee, and also the Resolutions relating to a Board of Works, in conformity with which the said Bill was introduced, it would be unnecessary for him at that stage of the proceedings to enter into any further explanation, or repeat what he had previously said touching the questions involved in the said Bills.

Hon. Mr. Haviland (Leader of the Opposition) asked the Hon. Atty. General (Leader of the Government) if the Royal instructions had been received since the appointment of Sir John Young, as Governor General of the New Dominion and this Island. Why he asked the question was in order that hon. members might have access to the constitution, and thereby facilitate the business of the House. It occurred to him that on the advent of Confederation, changes might have taken place in the Royal Instructions, a knowledge of which would be desirable.

Hon. Leader of the Government in reply, said that if the papers alluded to had been received they would be submitted as asked for.

Hon. Mr. Davies said, he thought, the Hon Leader of the Opposition was pursuing an extraordinary course in asking for the Royal Instructions through the Governor General of Canada as if *we were* in a subordinate condition.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition.—There was nothing extraordinary on the part of the Opposition in asking a question touching a constitutional matter such as that referred to. He could tell the Hon Mr. Davies that our Lieutenant Governor was subordinate to the Governor General of Canada, and stated a case that took place in the time of Lord Sydney, to show that there was nothing peculiar in the question asked by him.

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

House in Committee on the Board of Works.

When the clause relating to the appointment of members of the Board came up—

Hon. Mr. Duncan observed that it would be well to leave it optional with the Government to appoint the Colonial Secretary and Land Commissioner on the Board, or otherwise as they in their wisdom might think proper, and urged as a reason for his suggestion, that should the Government at any time be able to secure the services of a competent engineer, whose skill and ability would render his appointment on the Board of Works of first importance to the best interests of the country it would be extremely ridiculous to say that the Government could not employ him on said Board. He would, therefore, leave the appointments in question discretionary with the Government.

Hon. Mr. Hensley said that the Land Commissioner, from the nature of his office must be possessed of a more extended knowledge of the state of the Roads, and other Public Works throughout the country, than can be reasonably expected from persons not having the same facilities. He would not, however, object to any proposal that would tend to increase the efficiency of the measure, and the less the Government were tied down in regard to said appointments the better.

Hon. Mr. Howlan and the Hon. Mr. Laird also remarked on the propriety of naming the Land Commissioner a member of the Board of Works. That Gentleman possessed more than ordinary knowledge of the state of the Roads and Public Works of the country. He was constantly travelling from one end of the Island to the other, and could report on the more important matters before the Board with greater accuracy than a mere casual visit from the most competent inspector.

Hon. Mr. McAulay said that on a change of the Administration, he had no doubt, an amendment to this measure would be called for, if for no other purpose than to introduce the suggestions made by Hon. Mr. Duncan. It would, therefore, be less expensive to the country to make the Bill as perfect as possible at this stage.

Hon. Mr. Duncan asked if hon. members of the Government were afraid that the Government should be entrusted with making the appointment in question. He was of opinion that other parties equally as competent as the Land Commissioner could be had for the service alluded to. The clause under discussion was then agreed to without any amendment.

The remaining clauses of the Bill elicited but very little debate.

Hon Leader of the Opposition said that if Road Commissioners were to be under the jurisdiction of the Board, it should have power to dismiss any Commissioner who might act adversely to the views of said Board.

Mr. McNeill agreed with the remarks made by the Hon Leader of the Opposition, a collision between the two parties might take place. He favored the abolishment of the statute labor system and said that the Commutation money should not be wholly expended until the fall of the year when it was required to fill up ruts on the roads.

Mr Kickham was of opinion that it would be better to abolish statute labor and let all pay Commutation money. Then men might be employed to keep say 4 or 5 miles of a road each in repair winter and summer.

Hon. Mr. Laird.—Any deficiency that might be found in the working of the bill could be remedied next session. He was not in favour of abolishing the statute labour system at present. Radical changes could not be effected at once.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition said that the principle alluded to by Mr. Kickham was sound. The difficultly appeared to be in getting people to adopt that system.

Hon. Leader of the Government said in reply to the suggestion of the Hon. Leader of the