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. XVI.] CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1866. [NO. 45

1866.

BY the various Ships from ENGLAND, and Steamers from BOSTON, I have completed my Stock of IRONMONGERY, and GENERAL HARDWARE GOODS, and feel confident that, for prices and quality, greater inducements to purchasers cannot fairly be offered; and I would call particularly the attention of intending

HOUSE BUILDERS

To my large STOCK of NAILS (in quality not to be excelled in the City), LOCKS, HINGES, GLASS, PAINTS, and OILS; of

Carriage Builders and Blacksmiths.

To my extra large quantity of STEEL, IRON AXLES, FILES, BOLTS and NUTS CARRIAGE BANDS, BELLOWS, ANVILS, VICES; and of the

Farmer & General Public

To remember that, as heretofore, HARDWARE GOODS, both CHEAP and GOOD, are to be had at the Brick Store, CORNER OF KENT AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS.

W. E. DAWSON.

August 6, 1866.

LAND SALE.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the Sixteenth day of NOVEMBER next, commencing at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and made between THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY ROBINSON, of Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, Trader, of the one part; and JOHN MORRIS and THOMAS MORRIS, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Commission Merchants, of the other part: All the right, title, share interest and estate of him, the said Theophilus DesBrisay Robinson, in and to that piece of Land, being part of Town Lot Number five in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, and fronting on Queen Street forty-two (42) feet, and extending backwards by parallel lines fifty-eight (58) feet, and which said piece of land was devised to the said Theophilus DesBrisay Robinson and his brother George Robinson, by the last Will and Testament of their Father, Thomas Robinson, deceased, together with all buildings, fences, improvements, rights, ways and appurtenances to the said piece of land belonging or appertaining.

For further particulars cand onditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs Haviland & Brecken' Water Street, Charlottetown.

Dated the 10th day of August, A. D. 1866.

JOHN MORRIS
THOS. MORRIS.

JOHN BELL,

MANUFACTURER of Clothing in all its Branches, thankful to his friends and patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his Old Stand on QUEEN STREET, and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments, entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

Terms Cash.

Entrance at the Side Door.

Queen Street, July 9, 1866.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to CHARLES BELL, *formerly* of Charlottetown, but at present residing in Auckland, New Zealand, are hereby notified to make payment to the Subscriber, Attorney of Messrs. JOHN S. MCLEAN and JOHN B. CAMPBELL, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Merchants, to whom all debts due to the said CHARLES BELL have been assigned by Deed of Assignment, dated the 16th day of June, instant.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, June 18th, 1866.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Boot and Shoe Factory,

South Side Queen Square.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to his COUNTRY CUSTOMERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS, that he has engaged MR. CHARLES WELDON to travel for him, and that he will be at all times ready to fill up their Stock and take their Orders, as they may require. For the FALL TRADE, he has the largest and choicest Stock of all Goods in his line, ever exhibited in this Island, and at prices that defy competition. Having the sole agency for the Canadian Rubber Co., his assortment of Felt and Rubber Boots and Overshoes, of every class, will be found complete, of the best material, and lower than ever. The Retail Trade will, in future, be conducted on strictly Cash Principles, but at such prices as will prove most advantageous to all parties purchasing. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment of their Accounts.

GEORGE NICOLL.

Charlottetown, August 27th, 1866.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of WILLIAM REID, Carriage Builder, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, to Mr JOHN SCOTT, Steam Navigation Company's Office, within three months from date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay their respective accounts to Mr. Scott forthwith.

By order, GEORGE R. BEER,
JOHN SCOTT,
WM. E. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, August 20th, 1866. sp3 4w

Clearing-out Sale!

THE Subscribers take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to their numerous customers and the public at large, for the very generous support they have received during the past ten years; and now as they intend CLOSING UP THEIR PRESENT BUSINESS NEXT SPRING, would inform them that on and after the 2nd day of JANUARY, 1866, they will OFFER at RETAIL the whole of their STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, and Earthenware,

at 10 per cent discount on present marked prices for all sums of £5 and under; and for over that amount 15 per cent, to Cash Customers, or approved Joint Notes at 3 months, payable in Charlottetown.

They have also a quantity of IRON, STEEL, ROPE and CANVASS, which they will sell at 6 months, on approved Joint Notes of Hand.

They would hereby notify ALL PARTIES owing them, either by Notes of Hand or Book Account, that they must settle their respective amounts at once, as there will not be any distinction of persons made after the First day of APRIL, 1866.

OATS will be taken at the market prices for old accounts.

W. W. LORD & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan'y 1, 1866. tf

NOTICE.

IT is requested that all BOOKS regularly issued or taken from the LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, previous to the 1st June, be returned without delay. Among the latter are — the 2d volume of "Burke's Landed Gentry;" 3d and 4th vols of "Froude's History of England;" "Memoirs of Count de Grammont;" "Barrington's Sketches;" several volumes of "Strickland's Queen's of England," and do "Queens of Scotland," do. "Lodge's Portraits;" do. "Statutes at large."

L. C. JENKINS, Librarian.

Aug 13, 1866. 1m

TO THE

TENANTRY

OF

P. E. ISLAND.

THE Legislature, during the late Session having passed "An Act to assist Tenants in the purchase of the Fee-simple of their Farms," by advancing to the Tenant ONE HALF of the amount agreed upon by the Proprietor and Tenant, as the Purchase Money of his Farm—

The Commissioner of Public Lands hereby gives notice to all tenants

desirous of availing themselves of the privilege of the above recited Act, that he is now prepared to ASSIST SUCH TENANTS in the purchase of their Farms, as in manner and extent provided under such Act.

FORM OF APPLICATION and full particulars may be obtained at the office of Crown Lands, Colonial Building, Charlottetown.

JOHN ALDOUS,
Commissioner.

Public Lands Office, May 8, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having fitted up, since the fire, a STORE in DORCHESTER STREET, in the building owned by J. D. MASON, Esq., adjoining the Store of Messrs. DAVIES & WEEKS, hereby respectfully informs his numerous customers, in Town and Country, that from and after this date the business will be carried on as heretofore.

B. D. REDDIN takes this opportunity to return thanks to his customers for their past support and patronage, and to solicit a continuance of the same.

B. D. REDDIN.

Dorchester Street, Ch'town, Aug. 6, 1866.

Nash's Best Scythes,

AND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Haying Tools,

at BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, July 12, 1866.

EXECUTOR'S FINAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Executors of the will of WILLIAM SMARDON, late of Charlottetown, Saddler, deceased, being about to close the accounts of the Estate, hereby call upon all parties indebted to the Estate to make payment on or before the 20th day of SEPTEMBER next, as legal proceedings will be resorted to for the recovery of all sums remaining unpaid after that date

THOMAS DAWSON,
JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, August 20, 1866. isl

REMOVAL!

THE Subscriber hereby notifies his Customers, and the public generally, that since the late Fire, whereby his premises, on Queen Street, were destroyed, he has removed to that building on KENT STREET, next door to the premises of Mr. JOHN SCOTT, Carriage Builder, where he is prepared to carry on his Business in all its branches as usual. Having been a heavy loser by the fire, he takes this opportunity to request all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment of their respective amounts, as his Books will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for settlement and collection on the 1st of SEPTEMBER next.

AUGUSTUS HERMANS, Gunsmith.

August 13th, 1866.

From Liverpool, England.

THE fir-t class A 1 Brig "MARGARET LEAH," 400 tons burden, WATSON, Master, will sail from LIVERPOOL, England, about 25th SEPTEMBER next. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. D. CANNON & SONS, Liverpool, or to the owners at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

W. W. LORD & CO.

August 6, 1866.

EXCHANGE!

EXCHANGE on BOSTON, and Greenbacks bought and sold by

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, July 30, 1866. tf

FLOUR, NAVY BREAD, &c.

100 BBLS. EXTRA FLOUR,
50 " NAVY BREAD,
25 Boxes " "
For Sale by I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Charlottetown, May 14, 1866.

TOBACCO. TOBACCO.

10 BOXES Fiat TOBACCO,
For Sale by I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Charlottetown, May 14, 1866.

SALT. SALT.

10,000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT. For Sale by
I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Charlottetown, May 14, 1866.

Administration Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN GATES, late of Charlottetown, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having legal demands against the said Estate, are required to furnish the same, duly attested, to the undersigned for settlement.

MRS. M. GATES, Executrix.
JOHN H. GATES, Executor.

Ch'town, July 30, 1866.

Boston and Colonial STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE Steamships *Alhambra*, Capt. P. A. NICKERSON, and ORIENTAL, Capt. F. M SNOW, sail for BOSTON from CHARLOTTETOWN every MONDAY, connecting with different Lines of Steamers to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

	Ladies' Cabin.	1st Gent's Cabin.	Forward.
To Boston,	£2 10s	£2 15s	£2 5s
Halifax,	1 10s	1 15s	1 5s
Canso,	1 0s	1 5s	1 0s

For further information apply to the Agents.

CARVELL BROTHERS.

CARVELL BROTHERS,

AUCTIONEERS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
AND
Commission Merchants,

Charlottetown, - - Prince Edward Island,

AGENTS FOR:

New York Board of Underwriters,
Boston Board of Underwriters,
Eastern Express Company,
Fairbank's Patent Standard Scales,
Gowrie Coal Mines, Cow Bay. C. B.
Fiskwick's Express.

☞ CASH ADVANCES made upon CONSIGNMENTS received, or when sent to their Agents abroad.

April 30, 1866.

Valuable Freehold Farm for Sale.

CONSISTING of 175 Acres of Front Land, in a high state of cultivation, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Couch House, Threshing Machine, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also,

One Hundred Acres of Wood Land

in the rear, situate on the south side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two public wharfs for shipping produce, &c. The above Property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good Freehold Property, being the estate of the late J. C. Wright, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of HENRY PALMER, Esquire, or of the subscriber.

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

June 25, 1866.

Extension Tables.

E. D. STAIR,

Kent Street, next H. Palmer's Office.

Cabinet-making Upholstering, &c.

FURNITURE of all kinds made to order, and from seasoned Stock.

Undertaking punctually attended to.

Coffin Plates Lettered.

ALL WORK MADE WARRANTED TO Give Satisfaction.

Chairs, Sofas, Wardrobes & Bureaus.

Hall Tables & Hat Trees.

Feb'y 26, 1866.

NEW FOUNDRY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Charlottetown and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Castings of various descriptions at the

CITY FOUNDRY,

near McKINNON'S TANNERY. Ship and Mill Castings, Thrashing Machines and Mud Diggers, &c, made at shortest notice.

MICHAEL RIORDAN.

Charlottetown, May 28, 1866 3m

HENRY A. HARVIE,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

Dealer in Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c.

BEGS leave most respectfully to announce to his many friends in town and country, and the public generally, that he has removed (with one-half of the Stock of the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE) from the Old Stand, Queen Square, to his

New Stand, Queen Street,

recently occupied by Mr. BELL, and directly opposite the Store of Wm. McGILL, Esq.

Having had sixteen years practical experience in the above line of business, and having REFILLED HIS ESTABLISHMENT, and intending to do business as much as possible on the

CASH SYSTEM

is prepared to supply wholesale and retail customers on the very best terms possible.

MR. HARVIE embraces this opportunity of thanking those friends, and the public generally, who have so kindly patronized him while in connexion with the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE.

HARVIE'S BOOK STORE, Queen street.

Charlottetown, July 2nd, 1866. tf

LONDON HOUSE!

Established 1820.

1866 SPRING GOODS! 1866

THE Subscribers have now completed their Importations for the Season, per Ships *Undine, L. C. Owen, Lotus, Lillie, Edwin & Lizzie, Ariadne,* and Brigt. *Helen Davies.*

Wholesale and Retail at their usual low prices.

Hhds. and Tierces Bright SUGAR,
Hhds. Muscovado MOLASSES,
Crates Earthenware.
Chests and half-chests prime Congou TEA,
Cases Rubber Boots and Shoes,
Cases Ready-made Clothing and Rubber Coats
Cases Millinery,
" Haberdashery,
" Silks and Ribbons,
" Linnen Drapery,
" Hosiery,
" Gloves,
" Shawls and Mantles
" Townsend's HATS and CAPS,
" Floor Cloths,
Bales Cloths,
" White and Coloured Cotton Warp,
" Printed, Unbleached and White Calicoes.
Bales Carpe's & Woolens
" Striped and Check Shirtings.
" Bagging,
" 3 and 4 bushel Grain Sacks,
Packages assorted Paints,
Hhds Paint Oil,
Casks assorted Cutlery,
Bundles Spring, Cast and Blister Steel,
Tons assorted Bar Iron,
Pieces Plough Metal,
Packages Nails & Spikes
" Ironmongery,
Sides Sole LEATHER,
Barrels Currants, Crushed Sugar, Flour, Epsom Salts, Cudbear, Ginger; Casks Baking Soda; Kegs Mustard, Powder; Boxes Tobacco, Raisins, Soap, Lozenges, Glass; Bags Pepper, Rice; Coils Manilla Rope, &c, &c.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 4, 1866.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schr. "Vincent," from Montreal:

400 BBLS. No. 1 Superfine Canada FLOUR.
100 Bbls CORN MEAL,
50 Bags No. 1 SHIP BREAD,
50 do No. 2 do,
33 Boxes TOBACCO, 10's,
150 Sides No. 1 SOLE LEATHER,
150 Doz. SODA WATER,
30 Doz. CHAMPAGNE CIDER,
100 Boxes SOAP,
50 Cases CLARET, (Ex. Julius Medic.)

Also in Store:

4 Casks GIN, (DeKuyper's),
1 Pun. Bourbon WHISKEY,
3 Casks Hennessey's BRANDY, pale & dark
1 qr. Cask U. C. WHISKEY,
1 Cask Scotch WHISKEY,
100 Bags SALT, (Liverpool),
12 Cases CHAMPAGNE,
10 Bbls. Bottled ALE and PORTER,
2 Hhds. ALE (McCallum's), superior.

J. ROBERTS ECKART,

Peake's Brick Building, Water Street.

July 23, 1866. tf

HONEY BEE.

QUINBY'S MYSTERIES of BEE-KEEPING, and
LANGSTROTH'S Treatise on the HIVE, and HONEY-BEE,

Just received, and for sale at

HARVIE'S BOOK STORE,
August 6, 1866. tf Queen Street.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscribers have just received, per L. C. OWEN, and UNDINE, from Britain, part of their large and well-assorted Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c, &c., &c

STAPLE DRY GOODS — Grey & White Cottons, Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Denims, Striped Shirting; White, Red and Blue Cotton Warp; Towels and Toweling, Table Cloths and Tabling, Sheets and Sheeting, Ticking, Bags and Bagging; Scarlet, Blue, and White Flannels; Fancy Flannels, &c. &c.

DRESS GOODS—Black & Colored Coburg and Lustres, Alpacas, Barathea, Alexandra Cloths, Cambets, Barages, Fancy Checks, &c &c.

CLOTHS—Fancy Tweeds, Milton, Black and Fancy Doeskin, Broad Cloths, Mantle Cloths, Alpacas, Russell Cord, &c, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—Pants, Vests, Coats, Shirts, Neckties, Collars, Braces, Hats Caps, Boots, &c, &c.

SUNDRIES—Shawls, Paletoes, Ladies' Hats, Scarfs, Ribbons, Paper and Linen Collars, Lace Falls, Hair Nets, Bugle Buttons and Trimmings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Ladies' Hose, Gents' Half Hose, Gloves, Belts, Belt Ribbons and Buckles, Flowers, Feathers, Hoop Skirts, Back Combs, &c, &c.

GROCERIES — Tea (an excellent article) Sugar, Molasses, Ginger, Mustard, Pepper, Cloves Raisins and Currents, &c., &c.

The above Stock will be sold, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at their usual LOW PRICES.

The remainder of Stock expected daily, per Ships to arrive.

HEARTZ & SON.

Charlottetown, May 28, 1866.

SODA WATER!

WE HAVE RECEIVED, per Steamship ALHAMBRA, one of PUFFER'S celebrated SODA-WATER APPARATUS, at a cost of $600.00, for manufacturing

Pure SODA WATER.

This delicious, healthful, cool and refreshing Beverage is extensively consumed throughout the United States and British Provinces during the hot months of Summer.

Our GROCERY STORE is pleasantly situated on

Kent Street,

and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City who favour us with a call will always find a WARM reception and a cool drink of SODA WATER, flavoured with choice SYRUPS, manufactured on the Premises.

HUDSON & WRIGHT.

Charlottetown, July 9th, 1866.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE SALE—
400 Cedar Posts,
40 Tons Pictou large Coal.
50 do. do. (sma do.)
1 Anchor, 2¼ cwt.
A lot of Chain, 5-8th
Standing Rigging, — suitable for a Schooner of 25 tons
4 Bbls Pogies, 1 Bait Mill.

Also — 1 Mare, 6 years old, suitable for general purposes. Apply to

J. P. IRVING.
At Mr. DeBlois's Office.

May 7, 1866.

Notice to Mariners!

ON and after the 5th MAY, 1866, a FIXED WHITE LIGHT will be shewn at the NORTH CAPE of Prince Edward Island, in lat. 47, lon. 64—elevation eighty feet.

J. W. MORRISON, Dep. Col. Sec'y.

Secretary's Office, May 3, 1866.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, 10th May, 1866.

House in Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the 16th day of April last, transmitting to the House various despatches and papers. Mr. McLennan in the Chair.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S DESPATCH CONCERNING THE SALARY OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, &C.

The Despatches of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the Colonial Minister, accompanying the Joint Address to the Queen from the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to recommend to Parliament the continuance of the annual provision for the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor, and the Reply of the Colonial Minister thereto, having been read as follow:

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
7th April, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose an Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament, the continuance of the salary of the Lieutenant Governor of this Island.

The principal reasons urged in this Address, are the alienation of the lands in this Island in 1767. The fact that at the time of the surrender of the Crown Revenues to the Colony, provision was not required to be made in the Civil List for the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, and at that time the Secretary of State informed the Lieutenant Governor, in his Despatch, No. 93, of 27th December, 1849, (§4), that he had no reason to suppose that the Imperial Parliament was likely to withdraw the provision made for that service.

The Crown Revenues surrendered at the time of the introduction of Responsible Government, were those derived from the permanent Spirit Duties, the sale of Crown Lands and the Quit Rents, which were together estimated by Sir Donald Campbell to be of the annual value of £2,600.

Confid: Nov. 12 1849. Sir D.C to Earl Grey.

I wish that the Legislature had placed it in my power to recommend this Address for your favorable consideration, without any reservation; there are, however, some points, which, in the interest of the office which I hold, I think it right to bring under your notice.

I regret that the Legislature should apparently have thought proper to have reduced, as low as it well could, the comparatively small expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the office of the Lieutenant Governor. Amongst other retrenchments, I may remark, on the Legislature having ceased to make any provision for the salary of a Private Secretary.

I have no hesitation in stating, that a Private Seeretary is necessary to the Lieutenant Governor of this Colony, in his official capacity, and that the salary of the Lieutenant Governor is barely adequate to meet the requirements of his position, much less to enable him to appropriate, out of it, a sufficient sum to pay a salary of a Secretary.

On my arrival here, in 1859, I found the Government bound, by hustings pledge, to discontinue the very small amount, £66 13s. 4d., which had previously been appropriated for that service: In consequence, I believe, of the knowledge that I had brought from England a Private Secretary, on the understanding that the small salary I have mentioned, was attached to that office, that sum was granted for the period he was with me; at the expiration of a year, he resigned his office on receiving another appointment elsewhere, and since that time no provision has been made for the salary.

For more than five years I have, in consequence, been dependent upon the chance circumstance of a relative of my own having given me his assistance as Private Secretary.

Another retrenchment was made about the time of my arrival, by the withdrawal of two out of three men who had previously been allowed as Gate-keepers or Messengers.

Government House is only partially furnished at the expense of the Colony; the rest, by the Lieutenant Governor for the time being. The house itself has been of some expense to the Colony, owing in a great measure to its having been constructed of wood. I am glad to be able to report that considerable improvements have been made in it since I came here, principally at the time of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

But for keeping it and the Farm Buildings, &c., in repair, £100 a year appears to be now considered adequate, a sum hardly sufficient to make the repairs which cannot by any possibility be avoided.

In fact, the whole Expenditure of the Colony towards the support of the Lieutenant Governor, according to the Estimates for the present year, will be—

Government House, - - - - - -	£100	0	0
Guard at Gate, - - - - - -	33	6	8

I may further add, that the Lieutenant Governor does not receive any fees or allowances of any kind.

In my despatch No 93, of 25th October, 1863 (§15), I enclosed a plan of a small farm of about 80 acres attached to Government House, which was granted in 1789 by Lieutenant Governor Fanning for the use and accommodation of the Lieutenant Governor for ever.

It was with surprise that I observed from the Journals of the Legislature (Extract enclosed), during last Session, that a Petition signed by Citizens of Charlottetown had been presented, praying that the Legislature would procure a portion of that ground for a Public Park. I think it but just to remark that many of the leading citizens did not sign that petition.

As no action was taken on the subject by the Legislature, I trust that this attempt to deprive the Lieutenant Governor of a portion of his land may not be renewed. Apart from other considerations, the Farm itself (consisting not of 100 acres as would appear from the Petition, but of about 80 acres), although, perhaps, it hardly pays its working expenses, is of very great convenience in many ways and is more particularly valuable on account of the privacy which it affords.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,
(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,
Lieutenant Governor.

The Right Honorable EDWARD CARDWELL, &c., &c., &c.

DOWNING STREET, 29th April, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 30, of the 7th of April, enclosing a Joint Address to the Queen from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to recommend to Parliament the continuance of the Annual provision for the salary of the Lieutenant Governor.

I have duly laid this Address before the Queen, but adverting to the very favorable representation as to the resources of the Island made by both branches of the Legislature in their Address which accompanied your Despatch No. 27, of the 3rd April, I am unable to advise any departure from the decision of Her Majesty's Government, which I communicated to you in my Despatch of the 8th of February last.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Lieutenant Governor DUNDAS, &c., &c., &c.

Hon. Mr. COLES. This Despatch of His Excellency is the strongest that has ever been sent Home, by a Lieutenant Governor, in condemnation of a Joint Address of both Houses of the Legislature, unanimously agreed to by both. When that Address was placed in the hands of His Excellency, by a Joint Committee of the two Houses, with the request that he would be pleased to transmit it Home to be laid at the foot of the Throne, it was expected that His Excellency, in his despatch accompanying the Address, would recommend it to the favorable consideration of Her Majesty. Such, at least, would have been the course pursued with respect to such an Address in any other of the Provinces. But, instead of a despatch recommending the prayer of the Address, what do we find was the nature of the missive which accompanied it? Why, nothing less than a direct censure of the Legislature, concocted and transmitted to the Imperial Government, by the Executive Council. But this most extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Executive was kept secret from us. It has not been fairly communicated to us. We have, in fact, found it out. It was only through my having observed, in looking over *the numbers* of the Despatches laid before us, that No. 30, His Excellency's Despatch, transmitting the Address, was not, as it ought to have been, among them, and my then pointing out the omission, that that Despatch was at length sent down to us. The Despatch of the Colonial Minister was sent down to us with the other Despatches, but the Despatch of His Excellency, touching the Address, was not. This shews that there was a desire, on the part of His Excellency's Advisers, to keep it back; but now we have got it, and we hold them responsible for it.

Hon the Leader of the Government (J. C. POPE.) His Excellency's advisers knew nothing about it.

Hon. Mr COLES. If you knew nothing about it, you ought to have known. Now, Mr. Chairman, I say this despatch is of so unjustifiable a character, censuring the whole Legislature as it does, that in no other Province, could a Government have retained the reins of power for a single day after it is having been brought to light. Indeed, were not the House so thin as it is, I would be disposed, on account of this Despatch alone, to move a vote of no confidence in the Government. The Despatch bears date the 7th April, 1865; and if His Excellency's Advisers were cognizant of it, they ought to have expressed their dissent from it by a Minute of Council. If they knew nothing of it until the present time, it is a proof that, for more than twelve months, they had not seen the Despatch Book; a fact which would, most certainly, argue a most culpable remissness of duty on their part. If His Excellency has occasion at any time to make a *private* complaint to the Imperial Government, he is perfectly free to do so by a *private* despatch; but he has no right to couple a *private* despatch with a *public* document, such as an Address of either, or of both Houses of the Legislature to Her Majesty the Queen. The Despatch accompanying such an Address should be a public one. As respects the Despatch now under our consideration, every member of this Committee must be well aware, that the duty of the Government, as members of the Legislature, with respect to the Address, did not terminate with their having caused it to be placed in the hands of His Excellency for transmission to the Colonial Office; but that it was further their duty to have positively ascertained whether it was duly forwarded or not, and, if forwarded, what was the nature of His Excellency's Despatch accompanying it—recommendatory or otherwise? That they exercised no such care or vigilance concerning the Address, is admitted by themselves; and by what excuses or explanations they can hope to ward off the censure due to their remissness, I am truly at a loss to imagine. It was certainly not the duty of His Excellency to send after the Leader of his Government to Summerside, or elsewhere, whither the calls of his private business might have taken him, nor yet to despatch a messenger after the Colonial Secretary, on one of his pleasure tours, for the purpose of making known to his Council, through either the one or the other of these gentlemen, the purport or contents of his Despatch concerning the Address. No: but it was clearly the duty of his Council to have respectfully requested him to be pleased to shew them the Despatch; and, had he declined to do so, to have told him that, then, it would be their duty respectfully to request him to forward, on their behalf, to the Colonial Minister, a Minute of Council, expressive of their own views and sentiments in favor of the prayer of the Address to Her Majesty. Had they done so, and caused such a Minute of Council to be forwarded to the Colonial Office, they would have done their duty in the matter, and no blame whatever could have attached to them on account of the adverse despatch. His Excellency would then a one have been responsible for that. With these views, I will move this Resolution:

Resolved, That this House is of opinion that the Government were remiss in their duty with respect to the Despatch of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with which he thought proper to forward the joint Address of the two Houses of the Legislature to Her Majesty, the Queen, concerning the payment of the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor of the Colony, in not sooner ascertaining the nature of the said Despatch, and in not taking steps to forward a representation to the Colonial Office, supporting the views set forth in the said Joint Address, by a Minute of Council.

Hon. Solicitor General (Mr. HAVILAND.) I cannot agree with the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition in what he regards as the constitutional view of the question which he has brought before the Committee. The theory, as respects that question, is this: the Executive Council are not responsible for either the private or the public despatches of the Lieutenant Governor; and they cannot claim a constitutional right to see either the one or the other. Despatches of both kinds are only for the information and consideration of the Imperial Government; but all *not* marked "*Confidential*" are laid before the Imperial Parliament; others are not, unless their being made public should be necessary for the due consideration of some question of moment or important interests. The proper mode by which the Executive Council can express their views, relative to any public question, is by Minute of Council. As to the confidential Despatch in question, the Executive Council, it is said, knew nothing about it. The question touching such Despatches was set at rest in New Brunswick, in 1858 or 1859, when the late Duke of Newcastle wrote a Despatch to the Lieut. Governor, the Rt. Hon. Manners Sutton, laying down the principle that the local Government had no right to a perusal of the Lieut. Governor's Despatches, previous to their transmission to England. The matter was brought up, in the Legislature, next Session, and a vote of want of confidence in the Government was moved for their having allowed the Lieutenant Governor's Despatch against the allowance of a Bill relative to the New Brunswick University to be sent Home, without their having endeavoured, by means of a Minute of Council, to neutralize His Excellency Despatch against the Bill.

Hon. Mr. COLES. They do not act according to that decision in New Brunswick. The Hon. Solicitor General has read one authority in support of his views; I will read one in support of mine. The Governor, I admit, may write what he pleases to the Imperial Government; and what he writes may be withheld from the knowledge of his Council; still, however, there is a means, by which a truly honorable and independent Government can cause all his private Despatches be brought to light; and that is by resignation. The *Church Witness* represents the opinions and intelligence of a large portion of the people of New Brunswick; and I find, in its editorial columns, an article upon this very question, by which it appears that the dictum of the late Duke of Newcastle with respect to it does not meet with practical acceptance in that Province. [The hon. gentleman then read the article of which he had spoken; but, as the Reporter has not been able to procure a copy of the *Church Witness* containing it, he is unable to give it in this Report.] We say the Executive Council have neglected their duty in not having made a Minute of Council expressive of their dissent from the Despatch of His Excellency, relative to the Joint Address of the two Houses of the Legislature to the Queen, in which Despatch he severely reflects upon the whole Legislature. We say that, seeing what His Excellency had done, concerning that Address, it was their duty, either by a Despatch of their own, or by a Minute of Council, to have recommended or sustained the prayer of it. They have done neither, and we hold them responsible for the Despatch in which the whole of the Legislature has been directly arraigned and censured.—We have had a Governor who said he wanted no private despatches: he neither wished to receive, nor desired to send any such despatches. The Government excuse themselves by saying they are not bound to see His Excellency's Despatches. Having a majority in the House of Assembly to sustain them, they believe they are not responsible for any thing.

Hon. Sol. General (Mr. HAVILAND). When he was Leader of the Government, did he not refuse to produce a Despatch which we asked for?

Hon. Mr. COLES. Despatches, although asked for, are frequently withheld in the Imperial Parliament; but I have yet to learn that the Liberal Government of Prince Edward Island can be justly accused of ever having done so. It is indeed true that, on one occasion, in compliance with a demand of the Opposition for a certain Despatch, they gave them merely an extract from it; but the part withheld was of no public moment, having reference only to the Lieutenant Governor himself, as they themselves found, two or three years after, when they came into power. That, I believe, is the Despatch to which the Hon. Solicitor General has alluded; for I am not aware that we, when in possession of the Government, ever withheld even a part of any other Despatch that was asked for by the Opposition.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY. Mr. Chairman, I do not rise to speak in support of the Resolution which has been submitted by the hon. member, the Leader of the Opposition, in the expectation of its being carried; but simply to second it, and briefly to give my reasons for doing so. With reference to the assertion which has been made by my hon. friend the Solicitor General (Hon. Mr. Haviland) that the Governor is not constitutionally bound to shew all his despatches to his Council, allow me, Sir, to observe that I am not aware that any one maintains that he is so bound. The Governor acts in a double capacity. In the first place, he is the representative of Her Majesty; and, in the second, he is the head of the local Government, and as such a branch of the local Legislature. We can imagine a great many cases to arise, not involving opposition to acts or measures of the Legislature, in which it may be proper and even necessary, that His Excellency, in his first capacity, should hold private or confidential correspondence with the Imperial Government. But the case is very different with an Address to Her Majesty, passed unanimously by both Houses of the Legislature, and directly involving the pecuniary interests of the Colony. With respect to such an Address, I cannot agree that, after it has passed out of the hands of the Legislature into those of His Excellency, his Council have nothing more to do with it, and that His Excellency should be left, by them, entirely at liberty to neutralize it, by a private or confidential despatch, should he think proper to do so. I cannot but say that I think the Executive Council have been very much to blame in not having taken care that that Address should either be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, accompanied by a despatch from His Excellency, recommending it to the favourable consideration of Her Majesty; or, in case,—having endeavoured to satisfy themselves that such a recommendatory despatch was to be forwarded, with the Address, by His Excellency, and having failed to do so; or His Excellency having declined to communicate to them, the purport and contents of the despatch, and, if, in answer to their request he should have said, "No, gentlemen, I will not shew you this despatch; for I have thought proper that it should be a private and confidential one,"—then they might well have concluded that it was not favourable to the measure, and they should, at once, have made a Minute of Council, declarative of the facts of the case, and expressive of their own sentiments concerning it; and have insisted that it should immediately be transmitted to Her Majesty's Colonial Minister. The regulation which authorizes such a proceeding is a good and necessary one. Its due observance would, at all times, prevent a Governor's successfully endeavouring, by means of private or confidential despatches, to neutralize or damage any expression of public sentiment, transmitted through his hands to the Imperial Authorities, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne. And, besides, I may observe, Sir, that I have yet to learn how a Government could hold their position when in direct antagonism with their head, on a most important public question; although, it would seem, our present local Government have contrived and still think it constitutional to do so. In this case His Excellency, it seems, thought proper to transmit to Her Majesty's Colonial Minister, Mr. Cardwell, a certain highly important Address of the two Houses of Legislature, to Her Majesty, accompanied by a private despatch, intended to contravene the prayer of that Address, and in direct opposition to the views of his Council concerning it; and, yet, after the adoption of this course by His Excellency,—a proceeding at variance with their own views as a Government, and adverse to those of both Houses of the Legislature, as unanimously expressed by them,—and, after the receipt of Mr. Cardwell's answer to that Despatch in which he (Mr. Cardwell) says, "I am unable to advise any departure from the decision of Her Majesty's Government," concerning the Salary of the Lieut. Governor, "which I communicated to you in my Despatch of the 8th February last,"—after their having become thoroughly acquainted with the condemnation which His Excellency had passed upon themselves, (and I will not say but that it was fully deserved), and with the steps which he had taken to contravene their views—that they are still satisfied to retain their position, as His Excellency's advisers, argues, I think, something more than a common love of place and power. Mr. Cardwell says, in effect, that he has not changed his opinion with respect to the propriety of the Colony's being burthened with the Lieut. Governor's Salary; and it is not likely that he would when the Address, instead of being sustained by the Government, was accompanied by such a Despatch as that which His Excellency thought himself called upon to send with it. Had the Government manfully come down to this House, on becoming acquainted with the issue of the Address, and candidly stated that, after it had been placed in His Excellency's hands, for transmission to the Colonial Minister, they had had nothing to do with it, had neglected their duty, had never even asked His Excellency for the Despatch, and were consequently in entire ignorance of its purport and contents, such an acknowledgment on their part might have been accounted some extenuation of their fault; but it would, nevertheless still have been held that it was their duty to see that the Address was forwarded. If they knew nothing of any Despatch concerning it, how did they know that the Address was transmitted Home at all? If they knew that His