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. XVII. } CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1867. { NO. 32

NOTICE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Store and Warehouses of the late JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esqr, on MONDAY, the 24th day of JUNE, 1867, the whole Stock of MERCHANDIZE, viz:

DRY GOODS of various descriptions,
Ladies' and Men's HATS,
Gents' Beaver HATS, Fur CAPS, Cloth do,
SILKS of various descriptions,
Silk and Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
Printed Cotton SHAWLS and CAPES,
Gents' Silk and Cloth VESTS,
A large quantity of Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Children's SHOES of various descriptions.
COBURGS, Orleans, Alapacas,
A large quantity of Superfine CLOTHS,
Gents' under and over COATS,
Light Summer COATS,
Red and White FLANNEL,
Men's Ready-made SHIRTS,
Neck Ties, Ladies' Ties and Belts,
Ladies' and Men's Gloves and Stockings in Silk and Worsted,
Ribbons of every description, Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Bonnets of different descriptions,
A large quantity of Iron and Steel,
300 bush. Salt, a large quantity of Coal, Rope, and Cordage,
2 large Boilers, 1 set of Purchase Blocks,
A quantity of empty Casks of various descriptions,
Stoves, Pans and Pots,
Tin and Earthenware, China do, in setts or otherwise,
Trunks, an assortment Ladies' Boxes,
A large assortment of Carpenters' Tools,
Paints of different colours,
Hand Saws, Pit Saws,
Spar Varnish, Coal Tar, Pitch, &c., &c.

A variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS made known at time of Sale.

ANTHONY McCORMACK.
Agent.

Head St. Peter's Bay,
April 5, 1867.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on private terms, the

Cargo of the Brigt. 'Helen Davies,'

just arrived from DEMERARA, consisting of—
13 Hhds. Bright Muscovado SUGAR,
56 Bbls. do do do
50 do fine granulated do
60 Puns. rich Muscovado MOLASSES,
30 do medium quality,
20 do dark,
91 do Strong Demecara RUM,
500 COCOA NUTS.

Apply to J. & T. MORRIS, or to
DANIEL DAVIES.

Ch'town, May 6, 1867.

P. E. ISLAND Boot & Shoe Factory.

THE Subscriber would hereby inform his numerous friends and customers that he has in course of preparation, a very superior style of

LADIES' KID BOOT,

suitable for the coming season. Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear, in every variety, such as

Ladies' and Misses'

Balmoral Kid BOOTS, Congress BOOTS,
Grain Calf Congress do, Serge do,
do Balmoral do, Imitation Lace do,
&c. &c. &c.

Gents' and Boys'

Calf Tap soled BOOTS, Balmoral BOOTS,
do Single do do, Shooting do,
Grain Leather do, Knee do,
Heavy Congress do, Kip do,
Light do do, Brogans & Shoes,
&c. &c.

Wholesale Dealers before sending their orders abroad should call and examine the large and varied stock of

Ladies' & Misses', Gents' & Boys'

BOOTS & SHOES,

Specially manufactured for the Trade of P. E. Island.

GEORGE NICOLL.

South Side Queen's Square, March 4th 1867. } tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has REMOVED from his old premises in the rear of the Bank of P. E. Island, to the Store next door south of the said Bank, formerly occupied by Mr MORIN LOWDEN.

RALPH W. BRECKEN.

May 20, 1867. 3m

Big Loaf for a Small Price.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at a reduced price,

200 Barrels Extra Family FLOUR.

W. McGILL.

Ch town, 11th March 1867

THE ELECTIONS ARE COMING!

CONFEDERATIONISTS!
AND
ANTI-CONFEDERATIONISTS!!
can be supplied with the best
PARIS SILK HATS, for the occasion, at
J. HOBBS' Hat & Cap Store,
Opposite Temperance Hall.

Jan. 28, 1867.

JOSEPH F. ELLIS,

INSURANCE, SHIPPING,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
STOCK BROKER, CONSIGNEE, &c
PICTOU, N. S.

REFERENCES:

Hugh Hartshorne, Esq. Solicitor.........Halifax.
Messrs. Black, Bros. & Co, Merchants....Halifax.
J. B. Bland, Esq. Banker.....................Halifax
Jonathan C. Allison, Esq, Merchant.......Halifax.
John M. Walker, Esq..................St. John, N. B.

☞ Business respectfully solicited.

May 20, 1867. 3m

RUM! RUM! RUM!

20 PUNCHEONS of Old Demerara RUM for Sale at Subscriber's Establishment, in or out of Bond.

GEORGE COLES.

Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1866

Barley. Barley.

SOUND 2 ROWED BARLEY bought at BRIGHTON BREWERY.

R. SMITH.

Feb. 15, 1867.

WANTED!

A FARMER and his WIFE, to take charge of a New Farm at Cascumpec Village. French preferred.

Apply to Mr. J. E. S. Bagnall, Charlottetown, or Mr. Thomas Hopgood, Lot 6, Cascumpec.

May 20, 1866. tf

Schooner for Sale.

THE *Star of the Sea*, 58 tons register, now laying in Charlottetown, four years old; was built in New Brunswick out of the best material; is perfectly tight, and well found; has two Chains, three Anchors, Standing and Running Rigging and Sails, all in good order.

For Price and further particulars inquire of W. B. DEAN, Esq., Charlottown, or of the owner.

REUBEN TUPLIN.

Margate, New London, February 25, 1867. }

Pianoforte for Sale.

A VERY handsome and superior toned Cottage Cabinet 6¾ Octavo PIANOFOTE, Rosewood Case in excellent order, for sale. Original cost, Forty guineas

For particulars enquire of MR. GEORGE DOUGLASS, Kent Street.

Ch'town, March 25, 1867.

Constantly on Hand.

SUGAR,
in Hhds and Bbls.

MOLASSES,
in Puncheons, Tierces and Bbls.

FLOUR, CORN-MEAL and RICE.

RAISINS,
in half and quarter boxes.

IRON and STEEL.

W. W. LORD.

Ch'town, April 29th, 1867

1867. Liverpool House. 1867.

The Subscriber

HAS RECEIVED by Ship *L. C. Owen* from LIVERPOOL, *Lotus* from LONDON, and *Empress* from GLASGOW, his

Spring Importation
OF
British and Foreign Merchandize,
COMPRISING A SELECT AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
Dry Goods,
Suitable for the Season,

among which may be enumerated—a choice selection of Dress Materials; Ladies' White and Colored Hats and Bonnets, in all the latest styles.

A select assortment of Shawls, in Black and Fancy Cashmere and Immitation Paisley, Black Cashmere filled, Balers, Lace, Tissue, &c, &c.

Ladies' Sacques and Paletots, and Mantle Cloths in variety, with Trimmings of all descriptions; and the usual assortment of Cotton, Linen, woollen and Silk Staple Goods, at very moderate Rates.

The Gentlemen's Furnishing Department comprises a select assortment of

THE BEST TOWN MADE CLOTHING;

A choice selection of Felt, Cloth and Straw

Hats and Caps;

Glass, Collars, Neckties, Shirts, &c., &c.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES,

in all sizes and qualities, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Choice Congo TEA,
Bright MOLASSES,
Brown and Crushed SUGAR,
New York SOLE LEATHER,
BUCKETS, BROOMS, &c.,
at Wholesale and Retail.

The above Goods having been purchased in selected the best markets and with great care,

Are now offered to the public at the very lowest prices for Cash.

W. FULL.

Charlottetown, June 3, 1867.

NEW GOODS!

FOR
SPRING & SUMMER, 1867,
AT
Glasgow House.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his customers, and the public, that he has, by the *Undine* and *L. C. Owen* from Liverpool, *Empress* and *County of Pictou* from Glasgow, and *Abeona* from London, completed his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, which comprise the usual assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which are now ready for Sale.

FREDERICK LePAGE

Charlottetown June 3, 1867.

FOR SALE.

PUNS. strong proof Demerara RUM,
Do do Cuba do
(good flavor.)
Qr. Casks Pale BRANDY (Pinet Castillon & Co.)
Puncheons, Tierces and Barrels Bright Retailing MOLASSES
Hhds, Tierces and Barrels Bright Barbadoes and Centrifugal SUGAR
Bbls Granulated SUGAR,
Bbls CORNMEAL, Painted PAILS
Boxes Soap, Boxes Boston Candles, 25 lbs. each
Bbls Cider Vinegar, N Y Sole LEATHER
Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO, 10's
Bbls Kerosine, Boxes Bunch Raisins
Half and Qr Boxes Layer Raisins.

B. WILSON HIGGS.

Auctioneers' Row,
Charlottetown, May 20, 1867.

COPPER PAINT.

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Tarr & Wonson's Copper Paint,

an article which has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it. It possesses superior qualities for effectually preventing the accumulation of all foul matter, such as Worms, Barnacles, Grass, &c., on the bottoms of Vessels or Boats, when properly applied.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1867.

Cotton Duck.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated

Russels Mills Cotton Duck,

the subscriber is prepared to receive orders for all the different Numbers, in quantities to suit purchasers.

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, May 20, 1867.

PASTURE.

RICH and WELL-WATERED PASTURE for Cattle and Horses, but no responsibility for accidents, to be had of

JOHN A. McDONELL.
Donaldston, Lot No. 35.

27th May, 1867. 4i

For Sale.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES belonging to the Subscriber, situate on the MALPEQUE ROAD, opposite St. Dunstan's College, and about one and a half mile from Charlottetown. There are two Pasture Lots attached to the House, but the purchaser may have six, if required. Two-THIRDS of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage. Possession could be had on the 1st of June next.

The Subscriber also offers for Sale Two HOUSES in Hillsborough Street, Charlottetown, on the same terms as above.

JOHN MORRIS.

May 20, 1867. 6w

BOAT.

STOLEN from BRIGHTON SHORE, on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., a Ship's Boat, painted dark, with a white stripe. Whoever will deliver the said Boat to the undersigned, will be rewarded for their trouble.

W. H. HOBKIRK.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1867.

FISHERMEN!

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AT THE

City Hardware Store,

FOR

Cod & Hake Fishing,

55 Doz. LINES, 90 Gross HOOKS,
5000 SNOODS for Ganging,
600 lbs. LEADS,
30 doz. Splitting and Throating Knives.

Mackerel Fishing,

20 superior BAIT MILLS,
100 doz. Bait Mill KNIVES,
70 do. LINES, 320 Gross HOOKS,
24 do. Snappers, 600 JIGS,
40 do. Jig Rasps, 150 lbs. Pewter,
62 do. Splitting and Bait Knives,
Manilla and Hemp Cordage,
Paints, Oils, &c.

A good assortment of

Cooper's Tools.

Charlottetown, May 13, 1867. 6w

FISHERMEN'S OUTFITS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish promptly to FISHERMEN, at reasonable prices, all the OUTFITS necessary to prosecute all the different branches of FISHING carried on about Prince Edward Island, and in the adjacent waters, such as

Salt,	Flour,
Barrels,	Bread,
Pogies,	Beans,
Clams,	Peas,
Mackerel Hooks,	Butter,
Cod do	Pork,
Mackerel Lines,	Beef,
Cod do	Lard,
Mackerel Jigs,	Tea,
Cod Leads,	Coffee,
Cotton Duck,	Sugar,
Do Sail Twine,	Molasses,
Bait Knives,	Spices,
Splitting Knives,	Pickles,
Jig Rasps,	Lanterns,
Bait Heavers,	Boiled Oil,
Clam Choppers,	Kerosene Oil,
Oil Clothes,	Vinegar,
Sou' Westers,	&c., &c., &c.

He also possesses excellent facilities for INSPECTING and PACKING MACKEREL and other FISH.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1867.

TURNIP SEED! TURNIP SEED!

THE Subscriber has just received from Scotland, a large quantity of

Skirvings' Purple top SWEEDE,
Laings' do do do
Green top do
Bronze top do
The King of the Sweede and Yellow Bullock TURNIP SEED.

All warranted to be fresh and good. Sold wholesale and retail.

HENRY A. HARVIE,
Queen Street.

May 27, 1867.

TO FISHERMEN.

THE Subscriber has on hand at Cascumpec, 3,000 Ash-bound Mackerel Barrels, manufactured this season, which will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers. Apply to CARVELL BROTHERS in Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber at Cascumpec.

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Cascumpec, May 20th, 1867. her s p 3m

Council Chamber, 7th May, 1867.

ORDERED, That in future the Meetings of the Executive Council be held on the first and third WEDNESDAY in every month; and that a Notice be published in the ROYAL GAZETTE newspaper, stating that all accounts against the Government, as also all Communications addressed to His Excellency in Council, are required to be left with the Clerk of the Council on or before THE DAY PREVIOUS to the meeting of the Board.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. E. C.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, the HOUSE and PREMISES in Upper Queen Street, at present tenanted by Dr. Jenkins.

Also, the vacant piece of GROUND adjoining occupied as a Fish Market.

WM. McGILL.

Ch'town, 27 May, 1867.

Tea, &c., for the Trade,

THE Subscriber has received by *Lotus* from LONDON—

87 Chests Congo TEA, which, for quality and price, defies competition.
6 Casks CURRANTS,
10 Kegs MUSTARD,
20 Boxes Valencia RAISINS,
10 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR,
12 Cases BLUE, a very superior article,
10 Hhds DeKyper Gin.

All at usual terms.

WILLIAM DODD,
Queen Square.

June 3, 1867. 4ins isl pat

Now Landing,

Ex L. C. OWEN, from LIVERPOOL,

94 Boxes Liverpool Soap.

R. W. BRECKEN.

Peake's Brick Building, June 3, 1867. 3m

Assignee's Notice,

MR. WILLIAM H. WILSON, of Charlottetown Merchant, having, by Deed of Assignment, this day registered in the Prothonotary's Office, in Charlottetown, assigned all his Stock in trade and Debts to the Subscriber, for certain purposes and trusts therein mentioned, all persons indebted to the said WILLIAM H WILSON are hereby requested to make immediate payment of their respective Debts, at the office of Messrs. PALMER & MACLEOD, to the undersigned, who alone is now authorised to receive and give receipts for the same.

MALCOLM McLEOD, Assignee.

Ch'town, 3rd June, 1867. all papers 6w

TO BE LET.

THE SHOP attached to the Dwelling House occupied by the late M. W. SKINNER, situate in Street, opposite the Store of the Hon. J. H. Calbeck. Apply to

W. E. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, May 27, 1867.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE SUBSCRIBER will pay CASH for WOOL at the CITY TANNERY.

WM. B. DAWSON.

Ch'town, May 27, 1867. 4w

Executors' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late PETER STEWART, formerly of the Red Point, Lot 46, and latterly of New Perth, deceased, are requested to pay their Accounts immediately to the undersigned; and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to furnish their accounts to us within three months.

JOHN KNOX,
ALEXANDER McGREGOR, } Executors.
JOHN McGREGOR,

Lot 48, June 3d, 1867. 3m

B. WILSON HIGGS,

General Commission Merchant
AND
AUCTIONEER,

Charlottetown, ... P. E. Island.

May 27, 1867. 1y

Situation Wanted.

A young man, recently arrived from Liverpool, wishes for a Situation in an Office or Store. Thoroughly understands shipping and the general routine of office work, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the highest references from Merchants in this City.

Address J. J.,
"Examiner" Office.

May 27th, 1867.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, May 15th.

BILLS FORWARDED.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. GORDON, a bill to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned, to compel masters of vessels to exhibit a light while in harbor in the night time, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, was read a third time and passed.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Howlan, with a bill to authorize the establishment of an additional Small Debt Court at Somerset and at Montague Bridge, and for other purposes therein mentioned. Also, a bill to alter a certain Act therein mentioned, relating to the revenue.

The said bills were severally read a first time, and, on motion of the Hon. Mr McDonald, the first named was read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL thought theis bill was an improvement upon the former Small Debt Act, inasmuch as it named the places at which the Commissioners were to hold their Court, and he considered it necessary that the Courts should be confined to the places for which they were appointed. Bay Fortune Court had not been held in the place for which it had been appointed during the last seven or eight years, but was sometimes held in Grand River and sometimes in Dundas. He questioned the legality of the business transacted at the Court when it was removed from one part of the country to another without any authority. He wished to know whether it was competent for the Commissioners thus to remove the Court, so that all parties interested might know what they had to expect.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON asked if the Court had been removed to a different Township from that in which it had been formerly held.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL replied that Bay Fortune, the place for which the Court was appointed, was in Lot 43, and it was held part of the time in Lot 56, and he believed part of the time in Lot 54 or 55.

Hon. Mr. BEER remarked that by the present Act the precise locality where the Court was to be held was to be decided by the Governor in Council.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL said what he wished to know was, whether it was a legally constituted Court when it was removed without the sanction of the Governor in Council.

Hon. the PRESIDENT said he could not see how it could be a legally coustituted Court when it was held at a different place from that named by the Governor in Council.

Hon. Mr. LORD wished to know if it would be an advantage to Bay Fortune to have another Court established there. It was considered by many that the further people were from a law Court the better, as distance from a Court had a tendancy to prevent litigation.

Hon. the PRESIDENT said that what his honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) wished to know was whether a Court was legally constituted when it was held at a different place from that named by the Governor in Council. It was not whether another Court would be an advantage.

Hon. Mr DINGWELL said the President exactly understood his question; but in reply to his honor from Prince County (Mr. Lord) he would say that the people of Bay Fortune, as far as he knew, did not desire another Court. It was Bay Fortune Court, though it was held at Grand River.

Hon. Mr. GORDON said he was sorry that this bill, which was intended as an amendment to the Small Debt Act, did not go further, as that Act required many amendments. By the 68th section the defendant arrested by virtue of a Capias could put in security before the Justice of the Peace nearest to the place of arrest, that he would appear at the Court for the district. What district? It should mention the Court nearest to the district where the Capias is issued. He was also of opinion that the Clerk should have power to issue a Capias for £30 as well as a Commissioner or Justice of the Peace. The 24th section also required amendment. It required that notice should be given to a surety ten days before the issue of an execution, but there was no form of notice in the Act, neither was there any fee fixed for the Clerk. The Act now allowed milage to a bailiff upon every summons He thought that when a joint suit was instituted against two or more persons, all in the same direction, and a summons issued for each, milage should only be allowed upon the one furthest off, and the fee for service on each of the others. In case of a bailiff becoming liable on account of some error, he was of opinion that no action should be maintained against him unless it should be commenced within six months after he became liable. When the Court is opened he thought the Clerk's functions, with respect to persons acknowledging judgment, should cease, for a considerable amount of confusion was caused by parties coming in to confess judgment to the Clerk while the Court was sitting

Hon. the PRESIDENT remarked that formerly a bailiff, when he had a number of summonses for parties residing at or near the same place, only received milage for one, but the rate of milage was higher at that time. There was a good deal of difficulty connected with it, and to obviate that, the milage was reduced and the present arrangement made. As to parties confessing judgment to the Clerk, he thought they should not be compelled to go into a trial. Parties who had business at the Court might arrive after the Court was opened, and it would be unfair to deprive them of the privilege of confessing judgment to the Clerk.

Hon. Mr. GORDON thought they should have the privilege at any time before the opening of the Court, but not after.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON was of a different opinion. He thought they should have the privilege at any time before the case was called, and he had known Commissioners wait a whole day without having a single case come before them

Hon. Mr. BEER said that he had seen the business of the Court very much delayed, and a good deal of confusion caused, by parties coming in to confess judgment to the Clerk, and he thought they should either do so before the Court was opened or wait till the case was called.

Hon. Mr. LORD said that after the case was called the parties had to pay the judgment fee, but if they confessed judgment to the Clerk that fee was saved. He supposed some of the gentlemen who had spoken felt a personal interest in the matter. He did not think it was the intention or desire of the majority of the Legislature to introduce any very extensive amendments this session; but if his honor who had found so much fault with the Act would introduce an amendment next session he would probably have his support. This bill, he supposed, was introduced for a certain purpose. When a change took place in the Government it was necessary to make changes in various departments. It was intended by this bill to establish some additional Courts, and he thought there should have been provision made to establish one at the head of Murry Harbor and one or two other places, but he hoped no amendment would be introduced at this late hour of the session.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL said that though it might be a little inconvenience to the Court, it was an advantage to the people. Perhaps some parties might not rightly understand their position till they came to the Court, and they should have the privilege of confessing judgment to the Clerk. He would like to see further amendments made to the Small Debt Act, but they had very little time to devote to it at present. Before another session they might ascertain the views of the people, and they might then have time to consider it more fully. He did not think it was necessary to establish so many Small Debt Courts. If there were fewer Courts, their sittings less frequent, and their jurisdiction extended, they would answer the general purposes of the country much better. He did not approve of having law too cheap, nor did he think it was an advantage to a man to have a court near his door.

The House was then resumed, the Chairman reported the bill agreed to without any amendment, and, on motion of the Hon Mr. McDonald, it was read a third time and passed.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General, with a bill to appropriate certain moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, which was read a first and second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.—Hon. Mr. McDonald in the chair.

Respecting a grant of £600 for the purpose of procuring Steam Communication between Souris, Georgetown, Murry Harbor, Pictou and Charlottetown, Hon. Mr. Dingwell remarked that he was sorry that the Government had not thought proper to include Grand River. It was a good harbor, perhaps as good as that of Georgetown, for a steam boat of the size contemplated. From Georgetown to Souris was a long distance, and he did not see why Grand River should be over-looked. He did not know whether £600 would be sufficient for the attainment of the object contemplated. However, as it was a step in the right direction he would not oppose it, though he would rather the resolution had said "a sum sufficient."

Hon. Mr. WALKER quite agreed with his honor who had spoken. Grand River was an important place, and it was entirely overlooked. The amount was too small to induce any person to run a steam boat to those places. £600 more would be something like what was required. It was not what they would expect, but, he supposed, the state of the finances would not admit of a larger grant being given.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL said if the Government were sincere in desiring to get Steam Communication to those places, as he supposed they were, they should have said "a sum sufficient," and then, perhaps, they would not have to pay more than £600. As it was, they might not receive a single tender, and otherwise they might receive tenders for less than £600. That part of the Island had been long neglected in that respect, and it should not be neglected any longer for the sake of a few hundred pounds. The people of King's County had to pay their share of the expense of Steam Communication to Charlottetown and Summerside, and they received no equivalent in the shape of extra grants for roads, bridges or wharves. Whether Grand River was unintentionally omited, or whether it was considered that it would occupy too much of the steamer's time to call there, he did not know, but he would be glad to have an alteration made if it were competent for the Council to do so. He observed that tenders had been advertised for, but did not know if that would make much difference.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD observed that the people of Grand River had not asked for the boat to call there.

Hon. Mr. WALKER said he was aware that the Government had received a communication from a person at Dundas, calling their attention to it, and he thought that was sufficient to bring it to their notice.

Hon. the PRESIDENT said he supposed it was the first time the two representatives of that part of the country had an opportunity of knowing whether Grand River was included or not. He thought it would be well to bring it to the notice of the House of Assembly, as it might have been unintentionally omited.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL said he was satisfied to leave it to the discretion of the Government, for he had confidence that they would do justic to that part of the country. Some members of the Council were members of the Government, and they should see that no part of the country was neglected.

Hon. Mr. LORD: His honor says "if the Government is sincere." Thus he evidently doubts our sincerity.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: No! I said I did not doubt their sincerity.

Hon. Mr. LORD: Well, his honor has qualified his statement now. For my part, I believe the Government is thoroughly sincere as far as the amount is concerned. If the resolution said a sum sufficient, perhaps the tenders would be for double the amount which has been named. I think it is intended that the boat should call at Grand River, and, if I mistake not, it is named in the advertisement for tenders.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: No! it is not named in the advertisement.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I am sorry that it was not "a sum sufficient" instead of the definite sum of £600; but, at the same time, I think it is probable that a boat can be obtained for that sum, or even less. It would be very little additional expense for the boat to call at Grand River. I believe it is quite possible for a boat to run from Georgetown to some part of Nova Scotia during ten months of the year.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I believe a boat can come to Grand River several weeks later in the season than to Georgetown.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I quite agree with my colleague (Mr. Gordon) respecting the time a steam boat can run from Georgetown to Nova Scotia. With regard to the grant of £600 under consideration to be placed at the disposal of the Government to procure Steam Communication to that part of the Island, some of your honors think it would have been better to have said "a sum sufficient," but in that case it is within the bounds of possibility that tenders might be put in at an extravagant rate, and the Government might be subjected to censure if they refused to accept a tender which they considered extravagant. I think the sum granted is sufficient. It is equal to £25 a trip for the remainder of the season. I also consider it a fair appropriation when compared with the amount given to the present mail steamers, £1700. It is more than one-third of that amount, and they will not be required to run so far nor so often—only once a week, the others twice. It would, no doubt, be well to have the boat to call at Grand River, though it would be some additional expense. It is a better harbor than Souris till the break-water is completed. I think the appropriation is a fair one, and there is a good prospect of getting a boat to run for that amount.

Item agreed to.

MACADAMIZING ROADS.

A special grant of £250 for the main post roads in the Royalty and Common of Charlottetown, and £100 each for roads near Georgetown and Summerside, to be expended under the direction of the members for those Towns.

Hon. Mr WALKER. I think it is not improbable that some difficulty may arise from that mode of appropriating money. Last year there were some grants appropriated in the same way, and there should be some returns or vouchers to show how the money was expended. It is a very loose and unsatisfactory way of doing business; but, at the same time, I believe the amount appropriated for the roads near Charlottetown was well expended.

Hon Mr. GORDON: I do not know whether the remarks of his honor are intended to apply to the members for Georgetown, but I can assure him that the money was well expended, and vouchers can be produced for every shilling of it if they are required.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I think the plan adopted last year must have given satisfaction or it would not have been continued. It may be a good method, but it is making Road Commissioners of the representatives of those towns. It is the duty of the Commissioners to expend the money appropriated for that branch of the public service, and I cannot see how the representatives of the people can claim to have it expended under their direction, nor is it to be supposed that every member elected understands making roads. The money may have been well appropriated last year, and it is thought proper to appropriate it in the same way this year, but I do not think this method will be pursued very long.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: As far as Georgetown is concerned, I may say that the amount appropriated was taken charge of by the two members for the town—half by each—and the part which came into the hands of the non-resident member was placed at the disposal of the magistrates. They had several meetings, and the money was expended under their direction. I can endorse the statement of my hon. colleague, respecting the vouchers, for I believe both he and I were present when they were produced and audited by the magistrates.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: With reference to the expenditure in and about Charlottetown, I can only say that, though I was one of the representatives of the city, yet I never heard a single word about the matter, and therefore I cannot give any account of the manner in which the money was expended.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: It is the members of the House of Assembly who are intended.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: If the money has been better expended than formerly, I think it is well to appropriate it this year in the same way, for improvements are greatly required in our system of road making.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: There is a Road Commissioner appointed for Charlottetown and Royalty, and only three or four days ago a member for the City directed him to make a drain in the centre of road. If the Commissioner is not competent to make roads, let him be displaced, and let the whole amount appropriated be placed at the disposal of the members. Any man of independent principle would not act as a Road Commissioner, if he were subject to the direction and control of the members for the town or district. If I were a Commissioner, I would resign the appointment, rather than be dictated to and controlled by a member who perhaps did not know as much about road making as myself.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I agree with his honor who has just spoken. I believe one member of the House of Assembly is going on the railroad principle. He had a drain cut in the centre of the road, and travellers were to keep the right hand side; but I think the Commissioner has had his own way so far, for when the member from the city went out to see the road the next morning after he had the drain cut he found it filled up, and I believe he has withdrawn his authority. Matters are now going on favorably. If I were a representative of either of those towns, I would not like to interfere with those small matters. If we will have men appointed who are not trustworthy, and I presume it amounts to that, then it would be better to leave it in the hands of the magistrates. Perhaps the members of those towns have a great deal of private business to attend to, and it cannot be expected that they would spend their time in superintending the roads without remuneration. His honor from Georgetown (Mr. McDonald) and a member of the House of Assembly for that town, have spent a great deal of time in that way, and I believe the way the roads have been made has given great satisfaction, but it has given those gentlemen a great deal of trouble and they have not received anything for their time. The Government should appoint proper men as Commissioners, in whom the public would have confidence, and then there would be no necessity for others, who are not connected with the business, losing their time. Besides, it is seldom we find two persons agree about road-making. We discuss the subject here, and scarcely two of us agree as to the best method to be pursued. It may be just so with the members and the commissioners, and we cannot expect them to work harmoniously together.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I think it is the members of the House of Assembly who are intended, and if they choose to take the trouble I do not see that we need complain or make any objection.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: His honor, the speaker before the last, said it would be better to leave it to the magistrates. I remember that eight or ten years ago the street opposite to my residence was cut down by order of Mr. Swabey, a magistrate, at an expense of £60, and last year it cost the Corporation £60 to fill it up again. I do not see any great benefit in that. The men who are appointed Commissioners should be competent to perform the duty—they should be men of ability and integrity—and they should not be controlled by members of either branch of the Legislature. I am sure the present Commissioner, Mr. Williams, has done good service to the country. He has built bridges which have stood the test of years, and he should not be under the supervision or control of any member of the House of Assembly. If it is thought that he has not sufficient ability or integrity, let him be superseded.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I do not think it is a very great improvement upon the system of expending the road money, as regards the Town and Royalty—that of placing the Commissioner under the superintendence of the members representing the city. I very much agree with his honor who has just spoken in that respect, for if it is necessary to appoint a commissioner or overseer of roads, none should be appointed but one in whom confidence could be reposed, and one sufficiently well acquainted with the business to perform the duty properly. I think it is a false idea to appoint and pay an officer, and then say to him, "We do not think you are fit for it, and we must appoint a couple more to watch you." Persons will differ in opinion; and there may be a great difference between the members for the city, for instance, the result of which may be a great deal of inconvenience and embarrassment. Those two members differ in their political views, and they may differ just as much in road making. And if one should give the commissioner directions to do so and so to-day, and the other give him different directions to-morrow, how is he to act? He would just be left to his own judgment. I believe the present commissioner is as good a one as can be found. Only give him plenty of money and material and he will make good roads. I do not see that there is much to be gained by debating the matter, for it is a money bill and a money vote, and we have no power to alter it. The whole appropriation comes up in one bill, and we must pass it as it comes before us or reject the whole bill. True, we may have a conference, but that is of little use. And even though it were in our power I do not know that I should offer any amendment, for, till we arrive at that better system to which we are all looking forward, I do not know that it is worth while "tinkering" with the plan at present in use. I suppose the gentlemen representing the city, in the House of Assembly, will not take any over officious interference in the matter, but will leave it pretty much to the present efficient commissioner.

The House was then resumed, progress was reported, and leave to sit again granted.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Attorney General, with a Bill to authorize the Government to raise a loan of money for the public service of this Island. Also, a Bill to enable George C. Stiles to obtain letters patent for the invention of a new and useful improvement in the construction of Spinning Wheels.

Adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 23.

Debate on the Draft Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech (continued.)

Mr. BRECKEN—I do not agree with hon. members who are inclined to attribute the present monetary depression soley to the purchase of the Cunard Estate. No doubt that purchase has caused a drain of specie to the extent of the instalments paid, but the amount was not such as to be felt seriously by our mercantile community. The present depressed state of the shipping market, the number of vessels owned by our merchants now laying in London and Liverpool docks, is, I believe, the chief cause. Could those vessels have been sold last winter, exchange would not have been so scarce, and the Banks would have been able to afford more accommodation. I admit it was rather unfortunate that the purchase of that large estate should have been made at a time when our trade was not very buoyant. We should not forget that there are other interests besides those of the Tenants which require consideration at our hands: and desirable as it is to get rid of the leasehold tenure in this Island, this ought not to take place to the prejudice of our commercial and other interests. Commercial panics occur periodically, and it appears that no foresight on the part of business men can prevent them. If any such measure can be proposed to relieve the present depression, I will gladly support it; but, Sir, I believe that it is not within the province of politicians to control commercial matters. Trade will always regulate itself, and, like water, find its own level. With respect to the loan that is talked of, I was not present when the debate commenced, nor am I aware that any prospects have been held out of our being able to obtain one. There is one member of the Government who, from his connection and acquaintance with capitalists in the Mother Country, can throw more light on this question than perhaps any other hon member in this House. I allude to the Hon Attorney General; but I doubt whether he thinks there is any chance in our present isolated position of being able to borrow money without an Imperial guarantee, and we know that the Home Government have set their face against guaranteeing Colonial loans. The guarantee that was given the other day for a loan of £3,000,000, sterling, to assist in building the Inter-colonial Railway, was owing to the special circumstances connected with that undertaking, and indeed was one of the conditions of Confederation. That undertaking is looked upon by the public men in England pretty much in the light of a great military work and valuable means of defence. As a commercial undertaking, apart from the question of Confederation, I doubt whether that guarantee would have been given.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Had the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown been present this morning he would have heard what I said as to the prospect of obtaining a loan. I stated that I thought there was a probability that a loan might be obtained in the money market of Great Britain by laying the resources of the Colony before the capitalists in London. In Nova Scotia a loan was obtained at 6 per cent. An Imperial guarantee for a loan I do not think we can obtain.

Mr. BRECKEN.—I expected, Mr. Chairman, that the Government would have propounded some policy on the subject of a loan. If it is thought desirable that we obtain a loan abroad, it must be remembered that an agency would have to be established wherever that loan was obtained, and that the principal as well as the interest would be payable there. It is unfortunate that the purchase of the Cunard Estate should have taken place at a time when trade was so depressed as it is at present, for the withdrawal of the purchase money for that estate from the Island must have a tendency to increase the difficulty. If a loan could be negotiated on reasonable terms, I do not see why members on this side of the House should object to it; but any money obtained in this way must be employed in paying for land only.

Mr. McNEILL.—I merely rise, Mr. Chairman, to remark upon the extraordinary assertion made by the hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Duncan.) He stated that some of the new members said before the Election that they could settle the Land Question without the assistance of the Legislature. He did not mention names, but insinuated that they were the members put in by the Tenant League. The hon. member seems to think that there is not a good feeling between the north and south. Now, Mr. Chairman, the best course for him to pursue would be to move for a committee to discuss the subject of the man who went from the north to the south to raise money for the League; he no doubt understands black and white.

Hon. Mr. DUNCAN.—I do not see anything to answer in what the hon. member has just said. He does not deny that a certain gentleman went from the north to the south to collect money for the League, and was paid ten shillings per day for his trouble

Hon. Mr LAIRD.—I rise to second the motion of the Hon. Attorney General, and in any remarks which I may offer will endeavor to confine myself to the subject of the paragraph under consideration. The substance of that paragraph has been very well discussed, with the exception of one clause, that relating to the future purchase of and payment for proprietary lands yet unbought. Now, Mr. Chairman, I must, though a member of the Government, say that I think the discussion of this subject premature at present. We should leave it until we have the question before us. But, Sir, it has been said that trade will regulate itself, and so it would had this Island been treated properly. It is allowed that the soil of a Colony should be the property of the Colony; but that is not the case in this Island, and the want of these lands will always prove a drain upon our resources. This fact, Sir, is a good plea for a loan to enable us to buy up these lands and make them the property of the Colony. Many reasons are advanced by different persons to account for the present financial depression. Some attribute it to one thing, some to another. Some lay much stress upon the dull sale of ships in England, and of course this has contributed to it; but the direct cause is the purchase of the Cunard Estate and the withdrawal of money from the Island to pay for it. I must confess to being somewhat surprised at the manner in which the hon. Leader of the Opposition has spoken of the war which is expected in Europe. He spoke as if he were glad that war was likely to take place, since it would improve our money market.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—I did not, Mr. Chairman, attempt to justify the war. I said that the war was looming in the distance, that therefore the prices of our vessels might be raised, and perhaps all our difficulties wiped away in one night.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD.—Some remarks were made by the hon. member for Georgetown (Mr. McAulay) about money *breeding*, and he appeared to hint that the idea was new. But, Sir, money does *breed*, for what is the use of Banks if it does not? The hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Duncan) followed, and tried to prove that our Banks were able to supply the wants of the Colony. If that gentleman is a sound financier, why do so many of our merchants think differently? We have only his assertion for what he brings forward. Were the Government only to employ him as Financial Secretary, all their difficulties would vanish. But, Mr. Chairman, there is really little in the paragraph requiring debate. There is nothing binding in it, and I will second the motion for its adoption.

Hon. Mr. DUNCAN.—The last speaker, the hon. member for Bedeque, has stated that I said our Banks could supply the wants of the country. I believe, Sir, that they have the means and could do so if trade was not against the Colony. The merchants have imported more goods than they should have done, but is the Government to find exchange for them? Will any person tell me that money cannot be procured to buy produce, such as pork, &c., for exportation from the Island. But, Sir, £11,220 of the purchase money of the Cunard Estate has been drawn from the people who have bought the land. This would ordinarily have gone into the pockets of the merchants, and they, of course, feel the loss; but they must recollect that some of this money must go in the shape of rent. The Government has paid