Senate News Room

POSTAGE PREPAID.

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. XXVII. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1876. NO. 18.

The Examiner

Is Printed and Published every Monday Forenoon,

BY

William L. Cotton,

OFFICE:

Corner Queen and King Streets.

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SPACE.	1 w	2 w	3 w	4 w	5 w	6 w	7 w	2 m	3 m	4 m	5 m	6 m	9 m	12 m
1 Inch.	0.50	0.70	0.90	1.10	1.30	1.50	1.70	1.90	2.61	3.33	4.05	4.40	5.67	6.42
2 do.	1.00	1.40	1.80	2.20	2.60	3.00	3.40	3.80	5.22	6.66	8.10	8.80	11.34	12.84
3 do.	1.50	2.10	2.70	3.30	3.90	4.50	5.10	5.70	7.83	9.99	12.15	13.20	17.01	19.26
4 do.	2.00	2.80	3.60	4.40	5.20	6.00	6.80	7.60	10.44	13.32	16.20	17.60	22.68	25.68
5 do.	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	13.05	16.65	20.25	22.00	28.35	32.10
6 do.	3.00	4.20	5.50	6.60	7.80	9.00	10.20	11.40	15.66	19.98	24.30	26.40	34.02	38.52
7 do.	3.50	4.90	6.30	7.70	9.10	10.50	11.90	13.30	18.27	23.31	28.35	30.80	39.69	44.94
8 do.	4.00	5.60	7.20	8.80	10.40	12.00	13.60	15.20	20.88	26.64	32.40	35.20	45.36	51.36
9 do.	4.50	6.30	8.10	9.90	11.70	13.50	15.30	17.10	23.49	29.97	36.45	39.60	51.03	57.78
10 do.	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	15.00	17.00	19.00	26.10	33.30	40.50	44.00	56.70	64.20
11 do.	5.50	7.70	9.90	12.10	14.30	16.50	18.70	20.90	28.71	36.63	44.55	48.40	62.37	70.62
12 do.	6.00	8.40	10.80	13.20	15.60	18.00	20.40	22.80	31.32	39.96	48.60	52.80	68.04	77.04

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The sum of 12 cents per line will be charged for each insertion of all "Special Notices;" and 25 cents for notices in editorial or news columns.

The sum of 50 cents will be charged for the insertion of all Marriage and Birth notices.

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1876.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 8th day, 5h. 46m., a. m., W.
Last Quarter, 16th day, 9h. 14m. a. m., S. W.
New Moon, 23d day, 11h. 13m., a. m., S.
First Quarter, 30th day. 1h. 36m., a. m., W. below horizon.

D. M.	DAY WEEK	SUN rise	SUN sets	MOON rises	HIGH water	DAY'S len'th
		H M	H M	M	M	H M
1	Monday	4 51	7 3	11 52	4 8	14 12
2	Tuesday	49	4	A 17	5 30	15
3	Wedn'sd'y	48	6	2 19	6 49	18
4	Thursday	47	7	3 31	7 49	20
5	Friday	45	8	4 30	8 37	23
6	Saturday	44	9	5 43	9 17	25
7	Sunday	43	10	6 52	9 51	27
8	Monday	41	12	8 5	10 28	31
9	Tuesday	39	13	9 11	11 8	34
10	Wedn'sd'y	38	14	10 17	11 38	36
11	Thursday	36	15	11 11	A 21	39
12	Friday	35	17	11 53	1 1	42
13	Saturday	34	18	M	1 42	44
14	Sunday	33	20	0 27	2 25	47
15	Monday	32	20	0 46	3 12	58
16	Tuesday	31	21	1 14	4 8	50
17	Wedn'sd'y	30	22	1 27	5 9	52
18	Thursday	29	24	1 48	6 15	55
19	Friday	28	25	2 4	7 21	57
20	Saturday	27	26	2 24	8 20	59
21	Sunday	26	27	2 40	9 12	15 1
22	Monday	25	28	3 1	10 0	3
23	Tuesday	24	29	3 36	10 48	5
24	Wedn's'dy	23	30	4 13	11 28	7
25	Thursday	22	31	5 28	M	9
26	Friday	21	32	6 48	0 17	11
27	Saturday	21	34	8 12	1 2	13
28	Sunday	20	34	9 37	1 46	14
29	Monday	19	35	10 56	2 37	16
30	Tuesday	18	36	A 12	3 44	18
31	Wedn'sd'y	4 18	7 37	1 30	4 41	15 19

PRICES CURRENT.

Ch'town, April 25, 1876.

BREADSTUFFS.

Buckwheat Flour, per lb	0.03 to 0.3½
Flour, per bbl	5.50 to 7.00
Flour, per 100 lbs	3.00 to 3.25
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	2.70 to 3.00
FISH.	
Codfish per qtl	3.50 to 5.00
Herring per bbl	4.87 to 6.49
Mackerel per doz.	0.48 to 0.72
BOARDS.	
Hemlock, 100 feet.	0.81 to 0.94
Pine do	1.62 to 2.40
Spruce do	0.97 to 1.30
Shingles, per M.	2.11 to 2.48
POULTRY.	
Chickens, per pair	$0.50 to 0.70
Ducks, (each)	0.24 to 0.35
Fowls, (each)	0.25 to 0.40
Partridges, (each)	0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys, (each)	0.80 to 1.75
Geese (each)	0.50 to 0.75
MEAT.	
Beef, (small pieces) per lb	$0.08 to 0.16
Beef, per lb (by the quarter)	0.06 to 0.10
Ham, per lb	0.10 to 0.12
Lamb, per quarter	0.00 to 0.00
Lamb, per lb	0.06 to 0.09
Mutton, per lb	0.07 to 0.12
Pork, (small pieces) per lb	0.08 to 0.12
Pork, per lb (by the carcass)	0.6½ to 0.09
Veal, per lb	0.04 to 0.08
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Apples per bushel	0.00 to 0.00
Barley per bushel	0.00 to 0.75
Butter (fresh) per lb	0.18 to 0.25
Butter per lb by the tub	0.18 to 0.20
Calfskins, per lb	0.06 to 0.10
Cheese (new milk) per lb	0.14 to 0.16
Cheese, per lb	0.05 to 0.08
Clover seed, per lb	0.18 to 0.22
Eggs, per doz.	0.12 to 0.16
Green Peas,	0.00 to 0.00
Hay, per ton	8.50 to 10.50
Hides, per lb.	0.04 to 0.4½
Honey, per lb.	0.25 to 0.32
Homespun, (men's wear) per yd.	0.65 to 1.00
Homespun, (women's do) per yd	0.35 to 0.48
Homespun Flannel, per yard	0.31 to 0.46
Lard, per lb	0.12 to 0.16
Oats, per bushe.	0.34 to 0.40
Potatoes, per bushel	0.32 to 0.40
Pearl Barley, per lb	0.03 to 0.04
Sheepskins	0.60 to 1.00
Straw, per ton	2.50 to 3.00
Timothy Seed, per bush.	3.50 to 4.00
Tallow per lb	0.07 to 0.10
Turnips, per bush.	0.20 to 0.24
Wool, per lb	0.17 to 0.25

BUSINESS CARDS.

COOMBS & WORTH,
JOB PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS
51 WATER STREET.
Charlottetown, - - - P. E. Island.
Jan.17'76 1y

E. C. NELSON,
IMPORTER & REPAIRER
OF
SEWING MACHINES.
ADDRESS:—P. O. Box 303, Charlottetown.
Oct. 25, 1875.—1y

MacKENZIE & STUMBLES,
Auctioneers, Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
77 North Side Queen Square,
Charlottetown. - - P. E. Island.
October 18, 1875.—1y

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant and
AUCTIONEER
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

CARVELL BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.
Lower Queen St. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

HASZARD BROS.,
Commission Merchants & Auctioneers,
FORWARDING, MANUFACTURERS,
AND
General Agents,
61 WATER STREET.
Opposite Merchants Bank,
Charlottetown, - - - - P. E. I.
J. E. HASZARD, | HORACE HASZARD.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Greenshields, Son & Co., Montreal,
Messrs. W. & R. Brodie, Quebec,
Messrs. J. S. Farlow & Co., Boston,
Henry Lawson, Esq., Halifax, N. S.
Hon. Daniel Davies, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
May 3, 1875.

REVERE HOUSE,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE,
ALBERTON, - - - - P. E. I.
The subscriber has fitted up the above House in good style, and wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally that he is prepared to accommodate
Transient and Permanent Boarders.
Charges moderate. Good Stabling on the premises.
RICHARD GLADNEY, Proprietor.
Alberton, Sept. 13, 1875.

INTERNATIONAL!
CENTRAL STREET.
Summerside, P. E. Island,
JOHN McKAY, PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOUSE, second to none on the Island for beauty of situation, comfort and convenience afforded, commends itself to the patronage of all who may visit the Island for business or pleasure.
Choice Sample Rooms to let.
Conveyances from Cars and Boats.
Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to patronize this Hotel.
Feb. 21, 1876.—tf

INSURANCE.

ST. LAWRENCE
Marine Insurance Co.
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
A. KENNEDY, ESQ., *President.*
JOHN F. ROBERTSON,
ARTEMAS LORD,
THOMAS MORRIS,
GEORGE D. LONGWORTH,
P. W. HYNDMAN,
W. D. STEWART.
Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange Building.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, April 24, 1876.—1y *Secretary*

MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ROBERT LONGWORTH, Esq., President,
HON. JAS. DUNCAN,
HON. L. C. OWEN,
HON. A. A. McDONALD,
HON. J. C. POPE,
THOMAS HANDRAHAN, Esq.,
GEORGE R. BEER, Esq.
Risks taken daily at their office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets.
F. W. HALES, Secretary.
Ch'town, March 22, 1875—1y

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON
AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE AND LIFE.
Invested Funds, 1st Jan'y., 1874, $21,628,356
Deposited with Receiver General of Canada, 162,800
Other Investments in Dominion of Canada, 367,091
FAIR RATES.
Prompt & Liberal Settlements.
Insurance against Fire effected upon Private Residences, Household Furniture and Farm Properties, for
One, Three or more years,
At Reduced Rates.
Office—Great George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent.
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—6m

POETRY.

LOST.

Once on a time she came to me,
As some small star from heaven might flee,
To be a mortal's sole delight,
A love by day, a dream by night,
The sweetest thing on land or sea,
My little darling crept to me.

A trembling, tender, fairy thing,
Too grave too smile, to sad to sing,
Aware of earth with grieved surprise,
An alien from her native skies,
A baby angel strange to see,
My little darling came to me.

But love and loving taught her smiles,
And life and living baby wiles—
The way to cling to coax to kiss,
To fill my soul with deepest bliss;
My heart of hearts, my life was she,
This little love who came to me.

What word she stammered, soft and low,
No other ear but mine could know;
More gentle than a cooing dove,
More fond than any voice of love,
So shy, so sweet, so tenderly,
My little darling spoke to me.

I know not how to tell the grace
That dwelt upon her wistful face—
The tinted skin, the lip's pure bloom,
The clearest eyes that knew not gloom,
The hair as soft as moth wings be,
My little darling showed to me.

Alas! I know that all is gone,
That here I sit and grieve alone,
That every fair and gracious thing
I loved and lost is but a sting;
Another thorn thy memory,
My little darling, brings to me.

But kindly night doth pity pain;
In all my dreams she comes again;
Her precious head is on my breast;
My happy arms caress her rest;
I hear her words of tender glee;
My little darling kisses me.

Ah! sweet is night—too sweet, too brief—
When day recalls our bitterest grief,
The hungry heart, the longing dire
That burns the soul with vain desire,
The ancient cry of wild distress,
The Rachel-mourning, comfortless,
O God! once more that face to see!
My little darling, come to me!

—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MARCH 22—(*Continued.*)

Hon. Mr. Strong said that the advantages of our railway might be considered a small thing to introduce in the speech, but they were referred to in the speech from the throne in the Parliament of Canada, and therefore the Local Government had followed a good example. The speech at the opening of Parliament was not supposed to refer to all the measures which the Government intended to introduce. If the paragraph was intended to reflect upon any Government, it would apply to the Owen Government, the Haythorne Government and the Dominion Government, for all were more or less at fault. Even when the Government were desirous of doing what was fair they were censured, as in the matter of the appointment of Mr. Davies as Council for the tenantry. The land purchase act was not intended to be a party measure, but it was one of a very difficult and unusual nature, and they had recourse to the assistance of the Leader of the Opposition. It was right that the best council the province could afford should be employed, and he (Mr. S.) had proposed in the Executive Council that Mr. Davies should be the man, not because he was Leader of the Opposition, but because of his known ability. Even for their good intentions and good deeds his honor was prepared to censure the Government. With regard to the Centennial Exhibition, it was known that this province was not in a position to act separately from the Dominion. The apartment was appropriated to, and the expenses were to be borne by the Dominion. His honor was a member of the committee who had charge of the matter. It was true that $80,000 were voted last session to build a new Lunatic Asylum. Plans were called for and they were submitted to the best medical authorities, who thought proper to alter them. They had to be sent back for confirmation, and only came to hand yesterday. As those plans would call for an expenditure of probably $200,000, the Government did not feel justified in proceeding without the sanction of the Legislature. With regard to the land office, he was sorry to say that the remarks made by his honor were too true. It was one of the most important offices in the province, and required the services of the best men that could be obtained. The present appointment was not intended to be permanent. He hoped the office would soon be placed in such position as to be satisfactory to the country.

Hon. Mr. Walker was aware that the Poor House was not in a satisfactory condition, but the Government were not to blame. Applications for admissions were freely granted, and the accounts, generally furnished through the keeper, were promptly paid.

Hon. Mr. Bolger said that although some of their honors said there was not much in the speech, yet, it appeared that a good deal had come out of it. With regard to the depression of trade, although it was felt here to some extent, yet we were in a better position in this respect than the other Provinces. Importation beyond the requirements of the country, and the early closing of the navigation had caused commercial depression here. He believed a measure providing for the registration of votes would be satisfactory to the country generally; but he preferred open voting to voting by ballot. He was aware that the railway had not given entire satisfaction, especially in the winter. A part of the road at St. Peter's Bay was destroyed by a storm last fall, but it might have been repaired in a few days instead of taking five or six weeks. The delay was a great annoyance to those engaged in shipping oats. He hoped the bill to be introduced this session would have the effect of finally settling the long agitated Land Question.

The Address was reported from committee agreed to without amendment, and it was then read the third time and passed.

Adjourned till three o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ADDRESS PRESENTED.

At four o'clock the Council presented their address to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in the Legislative Library. His Honor was pleased to make the following reply:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Accept my thanks for this address, and for your assurance that the measures brought to your notice shall receive your earnest and careful consideration.

VICTORIA BREAKWATER.

Hon. Mr. McGill, according to notice, asked the leader of the Government if he would lay upon the table a copy of the specifications for the repair and extension of Victoria Breakwater, Wood Islands.

Hon. Mr. Strong said he would reply to-morrow.

Adjourned.

March 23.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Hon. Mr. McGill, according to notice, asked the leader of the Government if he would lay upon the table a return, showing the number of postage stamps remaining in the hands of the Government when the Island entered Confederation—if they were sold, to whom, and the sum realized, and if sold by public competition.

Hon. Mr. Strong could not state the exact amount, and did not consider it of consequence as the facial value of those stamps amounted to nothing. The cost of them was merely for printing. They were sold for $1100. It was not considered that they were matter for traffic and the treasurer was authorized to sell them to the best advantage. It was possible that the parties who purchased them might make some profit by taking them to different parts of the world.

Hon. Mr. McGill said he knew a man who would have given three times that amount for them.

PACKET SERVICE.

Hon. Mr. Strong also said, in reply to a question by Hon. Mr. McGill, with respect to a contract with captain Neil McMillan, for running a packet between Charlottetown, Pictou and Wood Islands in 1873, that there was no such contract in the hands of the Government. It was the prerogative of the Dominion Government to pay for such service. He had been paid for any service performed for the Local Government.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Hon. Mr. Laird rose and said that he had given notice of the introduction of a Bill to secure the independence of the Legislature in perfect good faith. No such Bill was referred to in the speech of his honor the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the session; and it was also reported outside that the Government did not intend to introduce such a measure. He therefore considered it his duty to proceed with the Bill, and would move that it be now read the second time.

The Bill was accordingly read the second time and referred to a committee of the whole House.

Hon. Mr. Dodd took the chair.

Hon. Mr. Laird said it would be observed that by this Bill members of the Legislature holding office as heads of department must be members of the Executive Government, and must be elected after accepting office. There were now heads of departments, such as the Commissioner of Public Lands, who were not members of the Government, and therefore were not in a position to assist in carrying on the business of the country. In fact the Bill simply proposed to carry out Responsible Government. It was important to have heads of departments in the Government; not having them there led, in several ways, to injurious results. He looked upon it as absolutely necessary that the Commissioner of Public Lands should have a seat in the Government. We should also have a Minister of Education holding a seat in the House, so that explanations, which otherwise required time to obtain, could be readily given. The Local Government of Ontario consisted of five members, and they were all heads of departments. Heads of departments upon the floor of the House could speak with authority as having the sanction of the Government. When anything was wrong with educational matters the teachers would throw the blame upon the Board of Education, and they upon the School Visitor; so that, as matters were now, it was almost impossible for one of the peoples' representatives to arrive at the parties really to blame.

Hon. Mr. Strong said the measure before them was a very important one, and he approved of it in the abstract, but he did not think the paragraph just read, would meet the end which the promoters of the bill had in view. He did not see why a distinction should be made between a fixed salary and a salary taken as fees. It was not his intention to aim, in his remarks, at any individuals. He would be sorry to legislate any useful man out of the Assembly. His object was to have such a bill passed as would, in reality, make the Legislature independent. According to the bill a man who received a salary of $100, from either the Local or General Government, would not be elegible to a seat in the Legislature, while another man who received $200, in the shape of fees, might sit therein. He could not see how a man received a fixed salary of $100, would be less independent than a man who received $200 in the shape of fees. Under the late Government of the Dominion, Hon. Mr. Gray was appointed to codify the laws, and his salary was paid monthly. By that means the law was evaded, and he was allowed to retain his seat as a member of the Legislature. If a man were to receive $500 in that way, would it not destroy his independence as much as if he received that amount per year? The Judge of Probate, for instance, might, for aught he (Mr. S.) knew, receive $1,000 or $2,000 a year, and yet he would be eligible for a seat in the Legislature under this Bill. He did not want to pass a sweeping measure, but if a man were an aspirant for legislative honors he should be prepared to make some sacrifices.

Hon. Mr. Laird said it appeared to him that his honor who had spoken on behalf of the Government had a fair trial of having office-holders on the floor of the House, and that the system, in his opinion, was found wanting. Consequently he was now prepared to discard his friends after they had assisted him to carry on the Government for a number of years. Perhaps he considered that everything necessary had been attended to, that he (Mr. Laird) was not aware that any extra talent was coming to the Island which would render occasional outside assistance unnecessary. If the measure were made as sweeping as his honor had indicated, our best men would be precluded from entering the Legislature. A man who would even let his horses go to assist in getting the cars upon the tract, in case they should run off, would forfeit his seat in the Legislature. We require the best men the Province could produce in the Legislature, and therefore we should not make this measure too sweeping. A man who was occasionally called upon would necessarily have some other means of support, but a man in the service of the Government with a fixed salary might be dependent upon his connection with the Government for his subsistence. It was rather strange that persons should preach one thing and practice another. The Government had practiced one system for four years, and now his honor was condemning that system.

Hon. Mr. Balderston said that when he was first elected he took an active part in excluding office-holders from the Legislature, but our circumstances had changed since that time. Some of our best men had now to be sent to the Dominion Parliament. We should endeavor to make the Legislature as independent as possible, but if a man were to be excluded for taking a small amount of fees an injury might be done to the country. At present no member of the Legislature was allowed to enter into a Government contract, either by himself or by a second or third party. If a man had an office he should attend to the duties of it, and he could not serve in two places at the same time.

Hon Mr. Strong said that if they did not practice what they preached it was not too late to reform. He admitted that there was some necessity for the Bill. Dual representation should be abolished. However perfect a system of Government might be, it would require alteration to suit the times. If he now expressed a desire for a reform it did not follow that the Government were insincere in what they were doing. According to the Bill, a man who would receive 20s. a year as salary would be disqualified from sitting in the Legislature, while another receiving hundreds of dollars as fees would be allowed to retain his seat. He saw the difficulty. A sweeping measure would drive many useful men from the Legislature, but he wanted to be consistent with himself and with the principles they were laying down. Perhaps the amount of fees a man would be allowed to take and retain his seat might be limited, but there was difficulty even in that.

Hon. the President said the principle of the Bill was the same as one which was fully discussed in this house last year. A measure which would exclude all the officers from the Legislature would be too sweeping. A measure which would exclude a man from the Legislature for taking a few dollars in the shape of fees, might be very injurious to the country. He would limit the amount of fees a man would be allowed to take without forfeiting his seat. There was a large number of postmasters in the country who were receiving small amounts as fees, and many of them might be capable of representing districts in the Legislature. It would be going a great length and would almost be curtailing the privileges of British subjects to exclude such men, and all others who would take a small amount of fees from the Legislature. There was great necessity for such a Bill, more especially with respect to dual representation. He was aware that there were difficulties in the way, and it was difficult to say how far they should go without going too far.

Hon. Mr. Bolger was in favor of the principle of the Bill, but to exclude a man from the Legislature for taking a small amount of fees would be too sweeping. He believed, however, that a man who received fees from the Government to any considerable amount should be excluded as well as a man who received a salary. He believed it would meet the approval of the country to have a Commissioner of Education appointed.

Hon. Mr. McGill agreed with the principle of the Bill. To adopt the suggestion of the Leader of the Government would be going to extremes. The Bill did not affect him. He did not expect any office, but if the suggestion of his honor the Leader of the Government were adopted he could not sit upon a court martial, if the Dominion Government should offer him such a situation, without forfeiting his seat. He would support the clause as it stood.

Hon. Mr. McEwen considered that the clause before them was sufficiently stringent to suit the requirements of the country at present, and he would support it as read.

Hon. Mr. Balderston was of opinion that the difficulty might be got over by allowing members of the Legislature to take fees to a certain amount—something like a living.

Hon. Mr. Laird said that would look like putting a price upon a man's independence, but still they need not fear that, if it would be considered a benefit. He believed country postmasters sometimes accepted office for the benefit of the country around rather than for the sake of the emolument. He was not particularly wedded to the clause under consideration, and was willing to accept an amendment.

Hon. Mr. McDonald would rather see the clause more sweeping, but would support it as it was rather than any one bill passed. There must be very little independence in the country if representatives could not be found who would be willing to give up small and paltry offices.

Hon. Mr. Balderston was of opinion that the independence of a memper of the Legislature would not be effected by holding offices under the Dominion Government except in very rare instances.

Hon. Mr. Munn approved of the principle of the bill. It was not too sweeping. If a country postmaster were elected to the Legislature he would require to resign his office because he could not act as postmaster while he would be attending to his duties in the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Walker considered that the act passed at the introduction of Responsible Government was sufficiently stringent. It was not necessary to exclude those from the Legislature who held minor appointments.

The bill was reported from committee agreed to, and was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to confirm the registration of certain deeds and writings was brought up from the House of Assembly, by Hon. Mr. Sullivan, and read the first time.

Hon. Mr. Strong laid before the House a copy of the Treasurer's Accounts, and of the Government classified accounts of the year 1875. Also, copy of Correspondence, Orders in Council, &c., respecting the Land Purchase Act of 1875. Adjourned.

MARCH 24.

A Bill further securing the independence of the General Assembly was read the third time and passed.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

A Bill to confirm the registration of certain deeds and writings was, according to order, read the second time, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole House on Tuesday next. Adjourned till Tuesday next.

MARCH 28.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

On moving that a Bill to confirm the registration of certain deeds and writings be referred to committee,

Hon. Mr. Strong said it appeared that officers had been appointed for the purpose of receiving the affidavits of witnesses to certain documents, and recently it had been ascertained that some of the persons so appointed had not been sworn in according to law. The consequence would be that there would be legal defect in the registration of the documents. The Bill was intended to remedy this defect. The officers appointed had been requested to take the oaths of office before subscribing to any more documents.

The Bill was passed through the several stages without amendment.

PUBLIC PAPERS.

Hon. Mr. Strong laid before the House the report of the committee of the Legislative Library for the year 1875; papers relating to certain claims of the railway contractors referred to arbitration, with the decision of arbitrators; reports of the Superintendents of Public Works for Prince and King's Counties, and correspondence in reference to the Land Purchase Bill of 1875. Adjourned.

MARCH 29.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Hon. Mr. McGill, according to notice, introduced a Bill to disestablish the Church of England in this Province. Said Bill was read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Hon. Mr. Strong, according to notice, presented a petition of Robert Longworth and others, praying that an Act may be passed to vest in the Methodist Church of Canada all real and personal property in this Island, heretofore held in trust by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Eastern British America. Laid on the table.

CIVIL SERVICE BONDS.

Hon. Mr. McGill asked the Leader of the Govt. if he would lay upon the table the security bonds given by officers of the Civil Service for the performance of the duties of their several offices.

Hon. Mr. Strong replied that it was inexpedient to lay such bonds upon the table of this House. They could not be taken from the office where they were preserved, but his honor could obtain any memorandum of them which he required.

VICTORIA BREAKWATER.

Hon. Mr. Strong said, in reply to a question by Hon. Mr. McGill, that orders had been given for certain repairs to Victoria Breakwater, but no specifications had been prepared.

REPORTS OF VISITORS OF JAIL.

Hon. Mr. McGill asked the Leader of the Government if he would lay upon the table the report of the visitors of Queen's County Jail in reference to the condition of a prisoner named Ferguson who was suffering from an offensive disease.

Hon. Mr. Strong replied that there would be no objection to laying such report upon the table, and he would see that it would be done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The father of all newspapers is the venerable Pekin *Gazette*, which is over 1,000 years old. It is a ten-page paper, with a yellow cover; has no stories, no 'ads,' no marriages or death notices, no editorials, no subscribers. It simply contains the official notices of the Government.

In a lumberman's camp in Colorado, a dispute arose as to the proper pronunciation of 'Newfoundland.' The two contestants sent a man ten miles after a dictionary, but while he was gone the dispute changed to a quarrel. One knocked the other down and was immediately shot.

A few days since, Sheriff Wiseman, of Mitchell County, N. C., attempted to arrest an illicit distiller, named Barner, who was with a party of friends. Barner shot Wiseman through the shoulder, and the Sheriff in return shot him dead, and wounded five of his companions, and then, his ammunition giving out, retired in good order.

ROUGH ON LIQUOR DEALERS.—The following law has passed the New Brunswick Legislature:—

"Whenever it shall be proved on affidavit to the satisfaction of the Police Magistrate that any person is an habitual drunkard, or is injuring his health by excessive drinking, or neglecting his family, it shall be lawful for the said Magistrate to cause a written or printed notice to be given to all persons licensed to sell liquor within the limits of the City of Fredericton, prohibiting all such persons from supplying such habitual drunkard with any intoxicating liquor for any term not exceeding two years; and if any person shall, after the receipt of such notice, supply such habitual drunkard with any intoxicating liquor, the person who so supplies shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days."

From present appearances it seems probable that emmigration from Europe to America will, to a great extent, cease next summer, owing to the present commercial depression. The correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Germany, says that the tenor of the letters received there from Germans lately arrived in the United States, is of the most discouraging and gloomy character, and the same remark applies to the experience of those who have left the more northern nations of Europe for homes in the West. The tide of emigration from the British Isles is also much lessened from the same cause. For several years past there has been an influx of a class of unthrifty people entirely without capital, who are not as a rule able or willing to become pioneers, and make a living for themselves as farmers, but on the contrary have depended for subsistence on the casual income derivable from jobs obtained in cities and towns. The present long continued trade depression has rendered their condition extremely miserable during the past year, and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other large cities are crowded with medicants. The same state of things exists to a less marked degree in Canada, and the natural consequence will be seen in a diminished number of immigrants.—*Acadian Recorder.*

A CANADIAN INVENTION.—Mr. G. P. Drummond, of this city, has on exhibition in Mr. Preston's window, a type-setting machine of his own invention, which he will ship, per express, to-morrow, for the Philadelphia exhibition. Mr. Drummond has been engaged for some years past in bringing his invention to perfection, and about seven months ago he commenced making the machine now on exhibition. It is a very handsome piece of workmanship, being made of polished steel and iron with brass finishings. The principle is an entirely new one, the machine being worked by combination keys and an electric battery. It will set from undistributed type, and is claimed to be able to set up from twelve to fifteen thousand an hour in accordance with the skill of the operator. The mechanism is simple, the type being controlled by five or ten keys, either of which numbers are sufficient to reach the different letters of the alphabet. The art of operating it, it is said, may be acquired very easily. Mr. Drummond deserves great credit for his perseverance in bringing the machine to such perfection before putting it on the market, and if it proves the success that he claims, it is doubtless his genius will cause a complete revolution in the printing business. The invention has been patented in Canada, the United States and the principal countries of Europe.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

A WOMAN'S TRICK.—Dr. J. H. was one of the able, talented and eccentric surgeons of the last century. His practice embraced a large circuit, and his fame extended to every part of the State. The doctor was one morning sitting in his office, pouring over some medical work, when a loud rap at the door aroused him.

'Come in,' said the doctor, and an old lady hobbled into the apartment, who seemed the very embodiment of dirt and negligence.

'Doctor,' she said, 'I have got a dreadful sore foot—can you help it?'

'I'll try it—let me see it.'

The old crone proceeded to divest her 'understanding' of the apology of a shoe with which it was covered, and displayed to the astonished doctor a foot—and such a foot!

'My goodness!' exclaimed the doctor, drawing up both hands in astonishment, 'what a dirty foot!'

'La! doctor, you needn't be in such a wonderment about it; there's dirtier feet than that in the world, I'll warrant—aye, and dirtier feet than that in your own house, as proud as the young ladies are, your daughters are—for all that,' and the old hag crackled forth her pleasure at the doctor's astonishment.

'Woman, if you can find a dirtier foot than that in my house I'll give you a guinea and cure your foot besides.'

'Pon honor?' said the beldam.

'Pon honor,' cried the doctor.

The old woman stripped off the other stocking and displayed a foot that beggared all description, grinning in the face of the astonished doctor, exclaiming: 'Give me the guinea! I knowed it; I washed t'other 'fore I came here.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eight per cent. has been fixed as the legal rate of interest in Kentucky.

It is rumored that Henry W. Longfellow, the American poet, will be General Grant's next nomination to the post of Minister to the Court of St. James.

An equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales will be erected at Bombay, India, in commemoration of his visit to that country. It will cost about $25,000.

The sentence of two months' imprisonment was imposed on a ship-owner at Waterford, Ireland, for sending a vessel to sea in an unseaworthy condition.

Canada has entered at the Centennial one hundred and fifty horses, one hundred and sixty neat cattle, three hundred coops of poultry, and as many sheep and swine. England will exhibit in all classes, and some stock will be received from Germany, France and Spain.

Thomas Jefferson never made a speech. He couldn't do it. Napoleon, whose executive ability was almost without a parallel, said that his greatest trouble was in finding men of deeds rather than words. When asked how he mantained his influence over his superiors in age and experience, when commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, he said, 'By reserve.' The greatness of a man is not to be measured by the length of his speeches or their number.

The custom of appointing young lawyers to defend pauper criminals, received a backset, the other day, in a Texas Court. His Honour had appointed two young lawyers to defend an old and experienced horse thief. After inspecting his counsel for some time in silence, the prisoner rose and addressed the Bench: 'Air them to defend me?' 'Yes, sir,' said His Honor. 'Both of 'em?' inquired the prisoner. 'Both of them,' responded the Judge. 'Then I plead guilty,' and the poor devil took his seat and sighed.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey were very successful in their appeal for money on Monday last. On that day their collections amounted to $160,000. One gentleman gave $25,000, J. W. E. Dodge $10,000. Other subscriptions average from $50 to $5000. Mr. Moody said that if they collect $200,000 a gentleman had volunteered to subscribe $50,000. It is intended to turn all the money over to the Young Men's Christian Association to pay a debt of $100,000 on their building, and the other $100,000 is wanted for keeping up revival meetings and building branches of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York city.

The wife of the Rector of Grace Church in Manchester, N. H., has the finest thing in bed quilts yet known. Among the pieces of silk of which it is made are 360 of white silk, on which are the original autographs of distinguished people. Among them are the names of Thackeray, Dickens, McCaulay, Longfellow, Bryant, Hawthorne, Agassiz, Lincoln, Sumner, Houston and Kossuth. Characteristic verses and sentiments accompany many of the autographs, but none are more happy in expression than these of B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington):

Oh, thing of many hands,
Impart no pain to her,
But while a thread remains
Be thou her comforter.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE EAST END OF LONDON.—In some of the preparations there was a trace of humility, a consciousness of poverty, which was quite pathetic. Many of the inscriptions touched on the difference between the poverty of the district and its heartiness in welcome; paper on many houses supplied the brightness which the West End seeks in silks and carpeting, and one man, owner of a shop with a beehive for a sign, stumbld on an inscription fuller of meaning and truthfulness than the West End has yet managed to invent: 'The Bees welcome their Queen;' while another was much happier in his quotation, 'I was sick and ye visited me,' than those who use texts generally are. The inscriptions to the Empress showed that Whitechapel appreciated the grandiose, as well as the Premier.

Capt. J. E. Henley has invented a plan for shipping and unshipping rudders at sea on a principle patented some years ago. An aperture just large enough to allow the rudder to slip through easily is cut in the counter, and instead of pintles, an iron tube the length of the sternpost is fixed to it with its after end open, so as to admit of the rudder post working easily up and down. The rudder is the shape of the ordinary rudder, with the exception that in lieu of the usual rudder post an iron post is substituted, which fits the hollow tube in the sternpost in the same manner as the gudgeons fit the pintles. The heel of the iron post fits into a socket at the lower part of the tube, while the upper part works in a bearing on deck. The rudder is lowered down from the deck through the aperture, the tiller is then fixed, and the aperture closed in the same manner as the trunk of a centre-board yacht, and the vessel is again under command. By means of a screw working in the bearings upon the deck, the rudder can be locked in case of the tiller ropes carrying away.—*English Paper.*

The contents of *Blackwood* for April, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, are as follows:—

1. The Dilemma.—Part XII.
2. Mountaineering in the Himalaya.
3. 1895.—Chapters I.—IX.
4. Mr. Ashley's life of Lord Palmerston.
5. Brown's Peccadillo.—An Idyll of the Temple.
6. Norman McLeod.

'The Dilemma' is disposed of abruptly, but effectually, and we can now take a long breath and look forward to some new serial.

'Mountaineering in the Himalaya' is a review of several books of travels through the high lands of India. The 'Abode of Snow' has familiarized us somewhat with this country, and detracts from the freshness of the article; but it is interesting to read of the adventures of some ladies, who, though they did not go as far as Mr. Wilson, accomplished some fearful climbing.

'1895.' In this amusing story of high life all over the house, which may be the social condition twenty years hence, occurs the following description of a scene in Parliament: Mrs. Lane, M. P., 'made her speech admirably, and the bill was negatived without a division.'

'It was a cruel shame,' murmured Lady Goodchild.

'The chances of war,' said her husband testily.

'Then occurred the scene which has led to her defeat,' said Miss Highclere solemnly.

'But what did she do.'

'She flew at the members of the Opposition who sat opposite to her, exclaiming, 'I saw you laughing at me.' She tore off her bonnet and threw it on the ground, and then went off in a frightful fit of hysterics.'

Mr. Ashley's Life of 'Lord Palmerston' is the review of two volumes which form a continuation of Lord Dalling's work, and embrace a period of about nineteen years, beginning at 1846, and describing him as Home Secretary, leader of his party, and Prime Minister.

'Norman Macleod.' This review of a memoir is one of the most interesting articles in this number. 'His talents, his position as a real power in the country, were as certain and as fully acknowledged as even his friends could desire; respect and homage followed him wherever he went; and that popular applause, which is never so adulatory, so effusive, to any one who calls it forth as to a great orator, was his almost unbroken certainty from the beginning to the end of his career.'

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.,) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster,* and *British Quarterly Reviews,* and *Blackwood's Magazine.* Price $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers.