The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.'---Euripides

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ALMANAC FOR APRIL 1869.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 3d day, 4h. 36m. even. N.
New Moon, 11th day, 9h. 35m., even. N. W.
First Quarter, 19th day, 10h 53m., morn. E.
Full Moon, 26th day, 2h 9m., morn. N E.

D M	DAY WEEK	SUN rises	SUN sets	Sun slow clock	Moon rises	High Water	Length of day's
		h m	h m	h m s	h m	h m	h m
1	Thur	5 41	6 24	3 52	morn	2 23	12 43
2	Frid	40	25	3 34	0 28	3 13	45
3	Sat	38	26	3 16	1 5	4 5	48
4	Sun	36	27	2 58	1 54	5 3	51
5	Mon	35	28	2 40	2 37	6 4	53
6	Tues	34	29	2 23	3 8	7 2	55
7	Wed	5 32	31	2 6	3 47	7 57	59
8	Thur	31	32	1 49	4 16	8 49	13 2
9	Frid	29	33	1 32	4 42	9 34	5
10	Sat	26	35	1 16	5 8	10 16	9
11	Sun	25	36	0 59	5 32	10 56	11
12	Mon	23	37	0 44	sets	11 32	14
13	Tues	21	39	0 28	8 22	morn	18
14	Wed	5 19	40	0 13	9 26	0 8	21
15	Thur	17	6 41	fast	10 27	0 46	24
16	Frid	16	43	0 17	11 26	1 27	26
17	Sat	14	44	0 31	morn	2 10	30
18	Sun	12	46	0 45	0 23	2 57	34
19	Mon	10	47	0 58	1 16	3 49	39
20	Tues	8	49	1 11	2 3	4 47	41
21	Wed	5 7	50	1 24	2 46	5 53	43
22	Thur	5	52	1 36	3 22	7 2	13 47
23	Frid	3	53	1 48	3 56	8 9	50
24	Sat	1	55	1 59	4 30	9 8	54
25	Sun	0	56	2 10	rises	10 2	56
26	Mon	4 59	57	2 20	7 32	0 54	58
27	Tues	57	58	2 30	8 43	11 40	14 1
28	Wed	56	59	2 39	9 52	even	3
29	Thur	55	0	2 48	10 54	1 11	5
30	Frid	53	2	2 57	11 56	2 1	9

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office:-- Great George Street, Charlottetown.

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

September 3, 1866 tf

Grain! Grain! Grain!

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at

Coles's Brewery and Distillery,

☞ Constantly on hand, at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the market, the best of Rum, Brandy Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.

Charlottetown, June 29, 1868

JOHN F. BRINE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office: at the Office of John T. Jenkins, Surgeon.

RESIDENCE:

Mrs. BOWYER's, Great George Street,

Nov. 16, 1868. tf

B. WILSON HIGGS,

General Commission Merchant AND AUCTIONEER,

Charlottetown, ... P. E Island

May 27, 1867 1y

BELL'S

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

QUEEN STREET

Charlottetown - - - P. E. Island.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning thanks for the patronage with which he has been favored during the past year, and would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he is still prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business with punctuality.

CUTTING

Parties desirous of having Garments or Patterns cut, can be accomodated at the shortest notice.

JOHN BELL.

January 8, 1869.

JAMES F. WHITE

COOPER,

Tremain's Red Building, Queen's Wharf

FLOUR, Pork, and Beef Barrels, constantly on hand.

300 PORK BARRELS will be sold if applied for immediately, Cheap for CASH or approved notes of hand.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. August 3, 1868. 1y

To the Travelling Public.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened out, in this city a

FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

to which they have given the name of the

UNION HOUSE,

This Hotel is pleasantly and conveniently situated on the corner of

Queen and King Streets, Ch'town, P E.I.

(The stand is well known as having been in the occupation of Mr J. G. Eckstadt.)

It is the intention of the Proprietors of the UNION HOUSE to furnish First Class accomodation to travellers, and do all in their power to render a stay in Charlottetown pleasant and agreeable.

A First Class Ice Cream and Oyster Saloon, and a Barber Shop, are kept in connection with the House.

The Union House is pleasantly situated near wharves, and steamboat landings, and will be found convenient for travellers in all respects.

All matters pertaining to the wants and convenience of Guests will be promptly attended to by the Proprietors.

O'NEILL BROTHERS

Ch'town, Sept. 28, 1868. tf

A Fortune for Sale!

IN consequence of the death of the Proprietor the Subscriber is instructed to offer for positive Sale, that beautifully situated well known property, the

Half Way House, Vernon River,

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Land consisting of about 40 acres, is in that state of cultivation that it has been for some years past, and will for years to come, yield a clear net profit more than sufficient to pay the interest on the amount of purchase money asked for the whole establishment. As a money making investment this is an opportunity seldom equalled in these Provinces, which fact can be positively proved to any person about purchasing. The Stock of Liquors and Stock of Goods in the Store can be taken or not at the option of the purchaser.

For particulars, address,

GEORGE ADAMS,

Half-way House, Vernon River, May 18, 1868 tf

TO LET!

THE HOUSE and SHOP in KENT STREET, lately occupied by Mr JOHN HUDSON, with large STABLE, COACH HOUSE and WAREHOUSE attached. Apply to

W. E. DAWSON,
WILLIAM DODD,
Assignees of
JOHN HUDSON.

Ch'town, Sept 7, 1868.

Flour, Leather, &c. &c.

Just Received by the Subscriber,

100 Barrels FLOUR,
200 sides SOLE LEATHER,
26 Casks MOLASSES (in Puncheon Tierces and Barrels,
6 Casks SUGAR,
100 Boxes RAISINS,
15 Chests TEA, (Warranted,)
30 Barrels APPLES,
50 Kegs NAILS,
10 Dozen Underhill's AXES,
10 Barrels Kerosene OIL,
10 Tons IRON and STELL,
120 Bags SALT,
50 Quintals CODFISH,
6 Barrels CURRANTS.

For sale low by

GEORGE HOWATT.

Crapaud, Dec. 7 1868.

Dissolution Notice.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing between STANFORD WELLS & JAMES PHILLIPS, of Charlottetown, Marble Workers, has been dissolved by mutual consent

The business will in future be conducted under the name of

JAMES PHILLIPS.

The Subscriber has constantly on hand a supply of

Italian and American Marble

FOR

MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES,
TOMBS,
TABLETS,
TABLE TOPS,
&c., &c.

A superior style of Workmanship to any on the island. Terms moderate.

JAMES PHILLIPS.

Charlottetown Marble Works, Nov. 7, 1868

MAILS.

Winter Arrangement!

THE Mails for the neighboring Provinces and the United States will, until further notice, be closed at this Office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland, and the West Indies, will be closed every alternate Friday and Monday, at 7 o'clock, p m, as follows viz:—

Friday, December 25	Friday, March 5,
Monday, do 28,	Monday do 8,
Friday, January 8,	Friday, do 19,
Monday, do 11,	Monday, do 22,
Friday, do 22,	Friday, April 2,
Monday, do 25,	Monday, do 5,
Friday, February 5,	Friday, do 16,
Monday, do 8,	Monday, do 19,
Friday, do 19,	Friday, do 30,
Monday, do 22,	Monday, May 3.

Mails for Summerside and St. Eleanor's via Bedeque, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday at 9, a m.

Letters to be registered, and Newspapers, must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

J. A. McDONALD,
Postmaster General

General Post Office, Ch'town, December 16, 1868.

FARM FOR SALE AT

ROSENEATH.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for SALE his VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM, in the flourishing settlement of ROSENEATH, on the MAIN POST ROAD, being six miles from GEORGETOWN, and Two miles from a good shipping place. The FARM consists of

One hundred and thirty acres of very rich and textile land

fit for any kind of crop; 90 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the remaining forty acres are covered with hard and soft wood. There are a good new Dwelling House, Barn and outhouses on the premises, and well watered. The above property is well situated for mills, Churches, Schoolhouse; is partly covered with mussel mud, and within 1½ miles of the shore, where abundance can be obtained.

WILLIAM HENRY DRAKE

Roseneath, Lot 52, Dec. 14, 1868. tf

BROOMS & PAILS.

40 DOZEN BROOMS,
40 dozen PAILS,

CARVELL BROS.

ay 18, 1868.

TOBACCO!

JUST received per Commerce and St Lawrence, via Halifax, a large and varied assortment of fancy Tobacco, viz:—

12 boxes Best Gold Bar,
12 Caddies Best Navy,
12 do Temptation Roll,
12 do Beauties, Extra fine,

Wholesale and Retail for Cash or approved Credit.

O'NEILL BROS.

Union House, Queen Street, Nov 23, 1868.

Common Sense

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

only £3 17s. 6d.

AT

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,

Sept. 7. Queen Street

WILLIAM KOUGHAN,
Ship Broker & General Agent,
Queen's Wharf,
CHARLOTTETOWN P. E ISLAND.

Feb 8, 1869.

"LONDON HOUSE,"

Established 1820.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers, that they have REMOVED from DODD & ROGERS' building, to their

New Brick Store.

AT THE

OLD CORNER, QUEEN SQUARE

where they have just opened one of the largest Stocks of

British, Foreign, & West India Goods

ever imported into the Colony

G. & S. DAVIES

Charlottetown, Nov. 23, 1868.

WOOL. WOOL.

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

Charlottetown July 13th, 1868 tf

Cheapest School Books

AT

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,

Sept. 7, 1868. Queen Street

GOLD & SILVER,

Watches, Clocks, Chain

BROACHES, EAR-RINGS, PENCILS, BUCKLES, STUDS,

and a large assortment of

BLACK EAR RINGS, BROACHES AND CHAINS.

ALSO—A varied assortment of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES to suit any sight, for sale by the Subscriber, opposite the City Hall.

ROBERT SNEESTON Watch Maker

N Side Queen Square, Ch'town, June 15, 1868 1y

WRIGHT'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE SUGAR

COATED PILLS!

CURE SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, FEVER and AGUE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, COUGHS, COLDS, PAIN IN THE BONES, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, PILES, DROPSY, GRAVEL, DIZZINESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DIARRHŒA, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., and are

Warranted to Purify the Blood.

For Sale at the Principal Office, No 372 Pearl Street, New York, and by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

W. R. WATSON,
Charlottetown,
Agent for the Island.

July 27, 1868. 1y

NEW PAINT SHOP!

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a new PAINT SHOP above the Carriage Factory of McPhail & Hunter, Kent Street, where all orders left either in the

House, Sign, or Carriage Painting,

will be attended to with punctuality neatness, and on reasonable terms

FRANCIS McGRORY,
Painter.

McPhail & Hunter's Carriage Factory Kent Street, May 4, 1868

SUGAR AND MOLASSES

20 hhds SUGAR
50 Puncheons choice MOLASSES,
For Sale by

CARVELL BROS

KERESENE

20 Bbls KEROSENE

For Sale by

CARVELL BROS.

BUTTER CRACKERS

10 Bbls BUTTER CRACKERS
10 Bbls SHIP BREAD
For Sale by

CARVELL BROS.

Oct 19 1868.

A. HERMANS

Bell-Hanger,

GUN AND TIN-SMITH!!

Dorchester Street,

(next to Reading Room Building.)

BEGS to return his thanks to the general public for the liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, and asks for a continuance of the same. He keeps constanty on hand

A neat Assortment of

Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c., &c

ALL ORDERS in the above BUSINESS will be punctually attended to.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

FRIDAY, April, 2nd.

Hon. Mr. Henderson alluded to the necessity of complying with the prayer of a petition from certain of his constituents, asking for a sum of money to improve the Shipping Wharf known as Aitkins's Wharf. Men and horses were in danger of being washed off that wharf at shipping seasons, for want of a small expenditure. It was well known to hon. members that there was no public Wharf at Montague Bridge, the want of which caused that bridge to be very much injured. As to the Ferry or Peters' Wharf, a public meeting was held by the people interested in that matter, at which he and his colleague were present, and the decision of the whole meeting (excepting one or two dissentient voices) was that the Old Wharf should be repaired and not that a new site be taken. Why the Government should have decided against the views of the people in that matter he knew not, but he felt confident some undue influence had been used.

Mr Prowse supported the remarks made by his hon. colleague, and said that the desire of the people expressed at the public meeting alluded to was with one or at most two exceptions, to extend and improve Peters Wharf. If the Government intended as he understood to procure a site for a new Wharf at the end of the sand beach, a Breastwork would have to be built and a right of way would have to be purchased at no small expense. It was also the opinion of good judges that a wharf on such an exposed site could not stand against the action of the sea, and that also the ice in breaking up would press against that wharf, rendering it liable to be carried off however well supported.

Hon Attorney General said that it would be the province of the Board of Works to settle all such difficulties as existed touching the building and repairing of Wharfs with which it was impossible for the Government to be fully cognisant. There was no official grant provided for Aitkens's Wharf, but £150 was provided for the purpose of entering into contract for a new wharf at the site alluded to by the hon. member Mr Prowse, and £50 was voted for cutting the Road asked for at High Bank. Those sums were in addition to such allowance as the members for the District could spare from the general appropriations.

Hon Mr Laird presented a Bill to amend the Act relating to Weights and Measures. He said the nature of the alterations sought for was to provide for the buying or selling Potatoes or Turnips by Weight or Measure, and that the weight per bushel of such articles should be specified.

The Bill to empower the Government to expend Thirty thousand pounds in the purchase of Lands was read a second time and agreed to.

House in Committee to consider the advisability of placing at the disposal of the Government, the sum of Five thousand pounds, for building a new Post Office and Public Building in Charlottetown.

Hon Attorney General said the Resolution before the Committee involved the expenditure of a large sum of money, and should call forth a discussion. He adverted to the inefficient state of the present Post Office, and said that the Government felt that they would be considered culpable of neglect of duty if they did not take steps towards the securing a more suitable place for the Post Office and Customs departments. He also spoke of the insecure condition in case of fire, of the Prothonotory and Registry Offices where the valuable records of the Colony were kept.

Hon. Mr. Haviland also described the confusion caused for want of sufficient accomodation in the present Building for the Customs Department. He reviewed the small and imperfect state of the Public Buildings in Charlottetown during the early history of the Colony, and said that the requirements called for, indicated the advancement and prosperity of the Colony. Some hon members of our Parliament in olden times camped out on one occasion, during their Session, and when they adjourned for dinner, they found to their great amazement and disappointment, no doubt, that a Bear had helped himself to their repast. That incident was, he said, no romance, but a matter of history. He would support the grant for new Buildings which he hoped would be constructed on new and improved principles.

Dr Jenkins spoke of the disgraceful condition of the Post Office and said that the impure and unhealthy odour arising from its filthy state was doubtless injurious to the health of its officers.

Resolution agreed to.

Hon Atty. General then submitted a Resolution to the effect that the proper site for the erection of the contemplated building should be Queen's Square, adjoining the Province Building. His object in so doing was to ascertain the views of hon members as to the proper site for such buildings. Several hon members then expressed their approval of the site specified in the Resolution and considered it advisable to erect the New Building on Queen Square.

Said Resolution was also agreed to.

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 3.

Hon. Mr. Laird presented a petition (which had been laid before the Governor in Council and was now referred to the House) from Donald Gills, of Orwell, Lot 57, and others, praying for the opening of a new line of road from Orwell Cove Road to the shore at Port Rae as laid down on a plan accompanying said petition. Ordered that the same be referred to the Special Committee on new roads.

Mr Prowse, pursuant to notice in the order book, asked the Government what action they purposed taking on a petition from the Inhabitants of Murray Harbor North, praying for a Post Office, also a petition of Inhabitants of Lots 60 and 63 praying for a P's Office at or near Mr James Walker's, Murray Harbor Road. The latter, he said, was signed by electors of both Murray Harbor and Belfast Districts, and should receive attention. He also explained the necessity of a Post Office as asked for at Murray Harbor North.

Hon Attorney General replied and said that answers to the enquiries of the hon member would be given as early as possible.

House in Committee on the consideration of the advisability of placing at the disposal of the Government £5000 for a new Post Office and Public Building in Charlottetown, also £5000 to be appropriated to the Board of Works Department. Said sums to be raised by Debentures at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, and to be redeemable in ten years from date of issue thereof.

Mr Bell, Chairman of said Committee, reported Resolutions to said effect agreed to, and also that said Public Buildings should in the opinion of the Committee, be erected on Queen Square.

House in Committee on Pauper Scales.

Mr. Howat Chairman, reported progress.

Hon. Attorney General presented a Bill in conformity with Resolutions to provide for Governor's salary. Said bill received and read.

Hon. Mr Haviland moved that the House go into Committee on the petition praying for the repeal of the Unfortunate Debtor's Act of last Session. He (Hon Mr. Haviland) then proceeded to show the propriety of going into Committee on the petition in question, and said that a general Bankruptcy Law based upon equitable principles and guarding the interests of all parties, was required and would meet his approval. It was a melancholy picture, indeed, to see an unfortunate man in the prime of life, driven from the industrial hive, because he could not meet his liabilities. But the Act now sought to be repealed was legislated upon too hastily. The sum of £100 was too small to claim protection of Bankrupt Court, and should be raised to £500. There were also other amendments required to which he would more especially call the attention of hon. members when in Committee on the Bill.

Hon Mr. Davies considered petitioners premature as the provisions of the Bill of last session had not yet been tested. The Bill guarded against many of the abuses complained of by the petitioners. He would, therefore, move to go into Committe on the Bill that day three months.

Hon Mr. Howlan, in reply to the Hon Mr. Haviland, said that a Committee had been appointed at the session previous to the passing of the Bill, for the purpose of reporting on the question of a Bankrupt Act. The bill had met the approval of both branches of the Legislature last session, and no sufficient cause could be adduced to them why it should be repealed, he would not, however, oppose going into committee on the bill with the view of introducing any amendment that might be considered advisable.

Hon Attorney General seconded the motion of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition to go into Committee of the whole on the Bill. He would not, however, vote to repeal the law the provisions of which had not yet been fairly tested. He was of opinion that the unfortunate man who owes £100, and could not pay it, was as deserving of protection as he whose liabilities extended over £500. The subject could be more generally ventilated in Committee.

Mr. G. Sinclair.—Bankrupt Laws were founded on wrong principles, and could not therefore, be perfected. He would, however, leave the present bill in order to test its working.

Hon. Mr Henderson supported going into committee on the Bill in order that the mature wisdom of the House should be brought to bear on the question.

Mr. Brecken—The Act in question was doubtless, hurriedly prepared. The subject was one of vital importance to the best interests of the community. That the amount which claimed the protection of the Court—namely £100—was too small, must be apparent to all. The object of the Bill was to protect those who became unfortunate by uncontrolled events. In framing a law of that kind mercantile men of experience and standing should be consulted. The Government should appoint a Commission with the view of submitting a more perfect measure next session.

Mr. P. Sinclair.—If changing the amount of liabilities from £100 to £500 and upwards, was the only amendment intended, he would be almost inclined to oppose going into Committee. The man that was unfortunate required protection for the lesser sum, and was as deserving if he acted honestly to the protection of the Court as the man that owed £500.

Mr McMillan was ashamed of the long list of debtors which appeared in the columns of the *Royal Gazette*. He had known parties who crossed the Atlantic to get the benefit of Bankrupt Courts, and would afterwards drive in their carriages and look down with disdain on those whom they wronged. He supported going into Committee to amend the Bill.

Hon Mr Duncan would also support going into Committee on the Bill with the view of introducing such amendments that might tend to improve the law relating to unfortunate debtors.

Mr. McNeill supported the law of last Session, and saw no reason for changing his views on the subject. Small traders who might be unfortunate were as deserving of the protection of the Court as larger speculators, and therefore he considered that the amount fixed in the law should not be changed.

Hon Mr Haviland spoke of the uncertainty to which mercantile men, engaged in large transactions, were subject. Ships laden with valuable cargoes might in one hour be swept to the bottom of the ocean leaving their owners penniless. A Bankrupt Law was intended to benefit those who thus become unfortunate. Farmers and mechanics were not exposed to any such risk. Many of those on the list of our Unfortunate Debtors Court were young men who had never been engaged in any business sufficiently extensive to deserve protection as Unfortunate Debtors. The small amount named in the Bill was a premium on idleness and extravagance.

Mr Cameron could not see the justice of protecting those largely engaged in mercantile pursuits, and excluding farmers, mechanics, and others equally liable to misfortune, but whose liabilities were limited to a smaller amount. One good effect of the Act was to prevent one creditor from grasping all to the exclusion of others equally deserving but more indulgent.

Hon. Mr Laird said that farmers and mechanics were also liable to suffer loss. The Farmers crops might in one night be blighted; the mechanic, engaged in large contracts might meet with accidents. He could not therefore agree with the reasoning of the Hon. Mr. Haviland as to granting exclusive privileges to mercantile men.

Mr. Prowse would support going into Committee on the Bill. Those who suffered losses through misfortune alone and no other cause should get the protection contemplated by the Act. Men given to debauchery, laziness and extravagance, should not receive the protection of any tribunal of justice, when their losses could be attributed to their own neglect.

Hon. Mr Laird said that if the amount would be extended from £100 to £500. It would be an inducement to extravagant men to go deeper into debt, and after receiving the protection of the Court would, instead of riding in a carriage, as referred to by the hon. member Mr. McMillan, on the same mode of reasoning, be found riding a in coach and four.

The motion to go into Committee was then carried, after which progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 5th.

On motion of the Hon Mr Howlan that the House go into Committee on the Bill to provide for the payment of the Salaries of the future Lieutenant Governors of this Island,

Hon Mr Haviland moved in amendment that the House go into Committee on the question that day three months. Said amendment was negatived on the following division:

Yeas, Hons. Haviland McAulay, Messrs Owen, Green—4.

Nays, Hon G Howlan, Col. Secretary, Henderson, Laird, Davies, Caldbeck, Messrs McNeill, Prowse, Cameron, McCormack, Kickham, Bell, Arsenault, McMillan—14

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee.

Mr Bell in the Chair.

Hon Mr Haviland remarked that it was unnecessary to name the sum required for that service in Island currency, as it was very fluctuating. It was quite sufficient to name the amount in sterling money of Great Britain. That would prevent all ambiguity, hereafter touching the question of currency. He said that in New Brunswick a dispute arose on the construction of a Bill to pay Lieut. Governor Gordan's Salary. It was, therefore, better to have the wording in the clause in question, as clear as possible.

Hon. Mr Howlan was glad to hear that the Hon Leader of the Opposition favored the decimal currency question, but could not see the impropriety of naming the sum required in currency as well as in sterling. When the currency would be changed it would be equalized, yet the sterling value would always remain the same, and would always be the standard by which in the event of a change the currency would be valued. After some time spent in Committee progress was reported on the Bill.

House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Weights and Measures.

A considerable discussion ensued touching the question of Weighing and Measuring, and as to what quantity of pounds weight should be fixed to represent one bushel measure, and also as to whether the law should render it imperative to adopt the weight system instead of measurement in all cases.

Hon Mr. Laird, who introduced the bill, said that no very radical change was contemplated by the amendment proposed. Its object was simply to establish the standard weight per bushel of Potatoes and Turnips, and leave it optional with buyers and sellers to adopt either mode as they might agree upon. The necessity of appointing not only assayers of Weights and Measures, but also Inspectors at the different shipping ports of the Island was also alluded to by several hon members.

The Bill provides that the Standard Weight of Potatoes and Turnips, under the Act shall be 60 lbs Avardupois, and that such weight shall be considered equal to one bushel heaped measure of Potatoes or turnips.

It also provides that all measurers and weighers of grain under the provision of the Act 25 Vic. Cap 44, shall also be measurers and weights of potatoes and turnips, and shall be paid at similar rates, as specified by said recited Act.

The opinion was also very generally entertained that the old system of measuring would gradually be superseded by the adoption of standard weight. The latter being the more correct and practical system. Meanwhile, however, it was considered advisable to leave it optional for parties to use either system, as they might agree upon, with the proviso that when the crops named were weighed 60 lbs. would be the standard and legal weight per bushel.

The Bill under consideration was then reported agreed to.

During the discussion which took place on the Bill, allusion was made to the frequent and unseemly disputes which frequently arose between buyers and sellers, because of differences of opinion as to proper weight and measurement; and the necessity of establishing by law that which, to some extent, was already usage, namely, the standard weight of crops.

Some differences of opinion prevailed in Committee as to the proper weight to be adopted. Some hon members considered 62lbs to the bushel of potatoes and 60 lbs of turnips would be a fair weight. Other hon members were of opinion that 60lbs was the proper standard both for potatoes and turnips. The Committee, on motion of Mr. Howat, to the effect that the proper weight for both potatoes and turnips be 60lbs per bushel, divided on the question, when said motion was carried.

House in Committee on the Unfortunate Debtors' Act of 1868.

Hon. Mr. Haviland said that as the whole question had been fully reviewed when the petition praying for its repeal was before the House he would not trouble the Committee with any long address on the subject. It was, he said, very evident from the views expressed by hon members that they were not prepared to go for a resolution to repeal the Act. He was pleased, however, to observe that the prevailing opinion was that the sum which claimed the protection of the Unfortunate Debtors' Court was too low, and also that the term of three months as provided by the 25th section of said Act for discharging Debtors from debts contracted before the meeting of Creditors should be extended to six months. He then submitted a resolution to the effect that the said Act for the relief of Unfortunate Debtors be amended by raising the jurisdiction of the Court from £100, and upwards, to £300, and upwards, and also that said Act be further amended by striking out the word three from the 25th Section thereof, and inserting the word six in lieu thereof.

Mr P. Sinclair would extend the time referred to beyond six months. Debtors should be prepared at all times to show that their transactions had been honest. He would extend the term to 12 months. But would not support the resolution to raise the amount over which the court had jurisdiction. If the lesser sum was a premium on extravagance, the same principle would apply to the larger amount.

Hon Mr Howlan spoke at considerable length on the question of Bankruptcy, and said that he was not disposed to offer any opposition to the amendments which the Hon. Leader of the Opposition had submitted. The object of the Bill was to relieve the unfortunate and he believed it would be found to answer that end.

Mr McNeill was opposed to any change in the Bill until it would appear that it required to be amended for the better securing the ends of Justice. Why, he asked, did not the petitioners being influential men in Charlottetown, call a public meeting and test the question before the public. They have their Debating Clubs, and other institutions in the City, where it would be very easy to ascertain the general feeling on that or any other question of importance. He was not in favor of the changes contemplated in the Bill.

Hon Mr Henderson—It would appear that the law under consideration was found to have a demoralizing tendency. It has had been stated, dishonest men took advantage of it with the view of acting dishonestly, the sooner it was legislated upon the better. The object of the Act was, doubtless, to relieve the honest but unfortunate man, but if, instead of answering that purpose, it was an incentive to evil-doers, the sooner it was abolished the better.

Hon Mr Caldbeck—The extensive and reckless speculator should not be protected any more than the prudent, cautious trader who kept within bounds. In case of misfortune, the man whose liabilities were but £100 was equally deserving of the protection of the Court as the man who might owe a much larger sum. As to the extension of time, that matter should be left discretionary with the Court.

Hon Mr McAulay—The object of the Bill was in case of loss, to enable the Debtor to make an equitable and proportionate division among his creditors. But those who strove to act dishonestly should be pursued to all time.

Hon Mr Kelly said it would be exceedingly unfair, and contrary to all just principle, to change the amount from £100 to £300. Such a procedure tended to benefit the large trader, and shut out the poor unfortunate debtor, who was too scrupulous to enter deeply into debt.

Mr Geo Sinclair was opposed to changing the amount to which the jurisdiction of the Court extended. He would, however, move a Resolution to extend the time for giving discharge. He was opposed to the principle of the Bill. No debtor should be relieved from his liabilities at the expense of the creditor. He then moved an amendment to the Resolution of the Hon Mr Haviland, to the effect that time for granting discharges should be extended, but that the sum should not be changed.

Mr Reilly was of opinion that it was premature to amend a Bill the provisions of which had not been fairly or practically tested. The object of the Bill was not to extend protection to those who might succeed in getting involved to the extent of £100 and then have recourse to a Court in order to discharge their liabilities. He would support the motion to raise the amount of indebtedness.

Hon Mr Laird would support the extension of the time for granting discharges, but could not see the justice of raising the sums required to claim protection. There might be other changes which might be introduced with the view to lessen expenses. Such, for instance, as changing the mode of advertising. Two or three insertions in the *Royal Gazette* should be sufficient, and not three or four months as at present. As it is imperative on the Court to address a copy of the *Royal Gazette* to each creditor interested in the affairs of any debtor seeking protection, he could not see why a few insertions would not meet the ends of justice.

Mr Prowse also considered that the mode of advertising might be so changed as to lessen very material the expenses of printing.

Mr. Brecken said that traders and speculators incurred risk for the benefit of the country. Were it not for such enterprising men the produce of the country could not be exported, nor would prices rate as high as they do, caused by the competition of those who embark in speculations which often prove ruinous. Peculiar privileges should, therefore, be given to such, over those whose calling in life does not involve any such risks.

Hon Mr. Davies observed that much had been advanced about the justice of the principles upon which the Bill was based, but he would ask upon what principle could it be argued that it was just for one Creditor to pounce upon an unfortunate Debtor, and grasp all his effects to the exclusion of all others as was frequently the case under the old law.

Hon Mr. Haviland said that perhaps it would be as well to confine amendments for the present to those contained in his Resolution. The general provisions of the Bill and its practical working would be more fully developed before the next session of the Legislature. The eye of the legislature was on the Unfortunate Debtors' Court, the Commission of which occupied an important position, and also stood high among the religious portion of the community; and would, he had no doubt, exercise due discretion in the administration of his high functions.

The question was then put on Mr. Sinclair's amendment, which was negatived, and the Chairman, Mr. Cameron, reported the Resolution submitted by the Hon Mr Haviland agreed to in Committee.

Mr Cameron then, before the question was put from the Chair, took occasion to remark on what he considered the injustice of the distinction sought to be drawn between large traders and the poorer classes of the community. All unfortunate debtors, he said, irrespective of their position or calling should be dealt with alike. Large speculators, if so inclined, had greater facilities for swindling than those whose means were limited and could not, therefore, to any very great extent, impose on the community.

The House then divided on the amendment submitted by Mr. Geo. Sinclair, as follows:

For the amendment—Messrs G. Sinclair, Cameron, Kickham, P. Sinclair, McNeill; Hons. Messrs. Kelly, Davies, Caldbeck, Laird.—9.

Against it—Hons. Haviland, Howlan, Henderson, McAuley, Duncan; Messrs. Howat, Green, Bell, Arsenault, Reilly, McCormack, Prowse, Brecken, Ramsay, McMillan—15

The Resolution of the Hon. Mr. Haviland, was then adopted.

House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 6.

Mr Bell, Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts, presented the report of said Committee. Received and read. Ordered to be submitted to a Committee of the whole House on Tuesday next.

House in Committee of Supply.

Pauper Scales under consideration.

Hon Mr. McAulay urged the peculiar claims of a poor widow woman, with a family of weak children, in his District, in very distressed and destitute circumstances, and urged the justice of raising the sum received by that poor widow to five pounds.

The suggestion of the hon member was not adopted on the ground that there were other paupers on the list whose claims for an increase of allowance were equally pressing, and that the sum voted for Paupers had been, according to the scale before the Committee, all appropriated.

House in Committee on the Bill to provide the Governor's Salary.

Mr Cameron in the Chair.

Hon Attorney General said that it would be necessary to provide for a fair division of the salary in question, between the Lieut. Governor, and in his absence, the Administrator of the Government. He therefore submitted an amendment to the Bill, to the effect, that in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor from the Island, on leave from the Imperial Government, the Administrator for the time being should receive one half of the said salary, and in case of a vacancy in the office of Lieut. Governor, the Administrator of the Government should receive the whole of the said Salary during the time he might have to discharge the duties of that office.

Hon Mr Haviland coincided with the views of the Attorney General, and said that the Resolution just submitted by him (Hon Atty General) was based on a just and proper principle.

Mr Brecken said the more reasonable course was that pointed out by the Hon. Mr. Haviland and such as obtained in other countries. The Governor's residence in this Colony had attached to it a larger domain than was required for any gentleman's residence, and superior to any other in the Colonies. It was rumored, he said, that it was the intention of the Government to dispose of a portion of the Government Farm, in order to aid the payment of the Governor's Salary. He then proceeded to show that the said Farm originally formed part of the Common. The citizens of Charlottetown were entitled to a portion if not the whole of those grounds, and upon no principal of justice or fair play could they