

MARCH 1, 1879.

After some discussion the Speaker decided that the resolution as amendment—as submitted by the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, was out of order.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN appealed from the decision of the Chair to the House.

The House, by a vote of 16 to 11, reversed the decision of the Speaker.

The original motion was then put and lost.

Mr. Sullivan's amendment was carried; and Mr. Peter Gavin was admitted within the Bar, sworn in, introduced to the Speaker, and led to his seat.

MOTION OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN.—In pursuance of the notice which I placed upon the Order Book yesterday, I rise for the purpose of submitting the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That the existing Executive Council does not possess the confidence of this House, and that this House declines to proceed with any public business while the members of the present Ministry are retained as the advisers of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

Sometime ago a Government was formed for the purpose of settling a question then agitating the people of the Province. The question has been settled; and several gentlemen who were at first members of the Administration, have withdrawn from it. There places have been supplied by gentlemen who do not possess the confidence of the country or of their constituents, and one seat is left vacant for the simple and very good reason that the leader of the Government could find none to fill it.

That being the case, the Government have also been warned, by means of public meetings, by the voice of the press, and by the result of elections held in the recess, that they no longer possess the confidence of their supporters throughout the Province. What was the result in Belfast, after a powerful supporter of the Government had resigned and an election had been held? What was the result when the seat of one of the oldest members of the Government became vacant? In both cases men were returned to oppose the Government.

What resulted upon opening the constituencies of Cardigan and Tignish? Why, sir, so weak are the Government that they did not dare to bring out a candidate in either district. Then, why have they held on to power? They have clearly lost the confidence of the people. Why do they cling so pertinaciously to office? I see that tenders are being called for the construction of various public works throughout the country—involving the expenditure of large amounts of money—by a Government which has not—and knows it has not—the people's confidence—without which they are not justified in spending one dollar. Members of the Government make wild, absurd, sweeping statements to the effect that they will be returned to power with a majority at their back. How can they expect any such thing, when they now see men, who were formerly their colleagues, arrayed against them?

Hon. Mr. DAVIES.—Will they support you? Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN.—I have never asked them. I have never asked anybody to support me. But I know that they are opposed to the Government. And I do not speak so rashly as the hon. member. He said that the newly elected member for Tignish (Mr. Gavin) would probably support the Government. He knew Mr. Gavin would not. Members of the Government go about seeking to prop up the Administration in order that they may continue to draw salaries for themselves and their relatives. But the people will speak with no uncertain sound, and they will unhesitatingly pronounce upon the Government the just sentence of condemnation. The Government have been in no great hurry to summon the Legislature. For reasons best known to themselves they have thought proper to delay the calling together of the representatives of the people. At a meeting held in Charlottetown, the hon. Leader of the Government said that he proposed to hold on to power for fear that the opposite party would make "ducks and drakes" of the public accounts. I will venture to predict that the Government have expended enormously in excess of their revenue. They have been making "ducks and drakes" of the public money; and they adopted a scheme whereby many of their expenditures do not appear in the public accounts of the past year, but will come into the accounts of the current year—and thus appear as expenditures of the new Government.

When public contractors—towards the close of the past year—presented their accounts, they were told that they could not be paid until after the close of the year. The consequence was that the amounts will be charged in the accounts of the present year and appear as expenditures made by the Government's successors. That is the way the Government have been making "ducks and drakes" of the public accounts. I do not propose, Mr. Speaker, to make any further remarks. I have stated several reasons for believing that the Government do not enjoy the confidence of the people or of this House, and that they should either resign or immediately take measures to obtain the sense of the people at the polls. The resolution I have placed upon the table will, I have no doubt, be carried by a very large majority.

Hon. Mr. DEBLOIS said that, having received permission from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, he took the earliest opportunity to state to the House and the country the reasons why he resigned his seat in the Government by the Honorable Mr. Davies. His resignation was sent in on the 20th of August last, and was accepted on the 29th of the same month. He was now an opponent of the remainder of the Government of which he was formerly a member.

ed as his political leaders—because they took one side of a vital question, and he felt compelled to take the other. Again, he only accepted the office of Provincial Secretary and Treasurer when it was found inconvenient for other members of the Government to do so—as they resided in the country. In all of this, he was actuated by no selfish motives.

Again, he retired from the Government and voluntarily relinquished his salary as Provincial Secretary, upon principle. He believed—he firmly believed at this moment—that no man was permitted to divulge anything that occurred at the Council Board. But his reasons for leaving the Government were contained in a letter which he at the time wrote (but did not send) to the leader of the Government. Acting upon the permission accorded to him by the Lieutenant Governor, he would now read that letter:—

CHARLOTTETOWN, 29th August, 1878.

SIR.—I have found it my duty to tender, through you, in Council, to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the resignation of my seat in your Government, for the following amongst other reasons: First, because it has become painfully clear to my mind that yourself and other leading members of the Liberal wing of the Government have set so-called "Reform Party" duties and interests very much above the duties owed to and the interests of the people of this Province.

Second, because principles that I, since the day I entered the Government, believe should rule the minds of men who form Provincial Governments under our Federal constitution, and which have been often expressed by me to yourself and to other members of the Executive, and were briefly embodied in a letter which appeared in the EXAMINER, over my signature, in November, 1876, are almost entirely ignored, or, at best, lightly thought of by yourself and several of my colleagues.

Third, because I find in a mixed Government like yours, wherein five members are Liberal-Conservatives and four Reformers, that the latter, notwithstanding the complexion of the Government, are striving strenuously to uphold the present Dominion Administration, which the former, if they think as I do, believe to be inimical to the interests of this Province, as well as to the general interests of the whole Dominion.

Fourth, because that, through public interference and participation by yourself and others in Dominion "Reform Party" meetings, as also in taking prominent part in acts similar in their tendencies, a state of feeling has been produced in the minds of Liberal-Conservatives in this Province and beyond it, as well as in my own mind, that forces me to leave a Government in which, when party lines are being so unduly and harshly drawn, harmony can no longer exist.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, G. W. DEBLOIS.

These are the reasons why he left the Government. His objects in going into the Government were: 1st.—To establish the school system on the principle laid down by a majority of the people at the polls; next to provide means for carrying on the public service without drawing upon the capital at the disposal of the Province.

His first object had been attained. The School Act is working with general acceptance. The Roman Catholics have done that which all parties must sometimes do—they have yielded to the will of the majority as constitutionally expressed. They have now fallen in with the views of their opponents, and are doing their utmost to carry out the principle established, to a successful issue. Feeling that this is the case, he believed that he had done all that was required of him with respect to the first object which, on entering the Government, he sought to attain. With regard to the second object, that also had been gained. The revenue of the Province had been made to meet the expenditure; and he gave the Hon. Leader of the Government every credit for the part he had taken with that object in view.

But the third object he had in view was deliberately thwarted by the Hon. leader and other members of his wing of the Government. He contended that those gentlemen had no right to go stumping the country in the interests of a party which other members of the Government believed was acting inimically to the interests of this Province, as well as to those of the Dominion at large. If the other objects he had in view had been attained when, in 1876, an Hon. gentleman—not now in the House—became the champion of that party, and was actively supported by the leader of the Government and the Commissioner of Public Works, he would then have resigned. But, as those objects were not then attained, he could not do that, and he wrote instead a letter to the EXAMINER from which he quoted as follows:—

"I maintain that the first duty of a constitutional government is to look to the interest of those from whom their power is derived, and to carry out to the best of their ability the measures upon which they were allowed to assume the reins of State. Now, to do this effectually, harmony should exist to the greatest possible extent, at least amongst the members of the Executive. Our present local Executive is composed of, I think, five Liberal-Conservatives and four Reformers. Now, suppose the five Liberal-Conservatives, or even one of them, had met the four Reformers at such meetings as that at the Athenaeum, where would have been the harmony in the Executive, and what might have been the result to the object for which its members had been elected? Feeling, then, that my duty to those who brought the present Government into existence was, if possible, to maintain harmony in that Government, I have up to this time refrained from taking any part in political meetings, and may still continue to do so, although I do not hesitate to say that as an individual elector I shall record my vote in favor of the Liberal-Conservative Candidate, the Hon. J. C. Pope, and shall advise any Liberal-Conservative who asks my advice, to do the same thing."

He sincerely believed that the members of the Government were not doing their duty to the people who gave them power when they mixed themselves up with Dominion politics; more particularly when several of their colleagues were not in sympathy with the party in behalf of which they exerted themselves. They did so, and that was one principal reason for his retirement.

The next point to which he would address himself was the reason why he now opposed the present remainder of the Government. The Government, as it came from the people, was a mixed Government, and it was the wish of the people that it should continue to be a mixed Government. He contended, therefore, that it is no longer the people's Government, and upon that ground he opposed it. Further, he opposed the members of the re-

mainder of the Government for reforming their Government in the way they have done. A long period elapsed before they were able to reform their shattered ranks; and when they did so it was with a different element to that known as Liberal-Conservative. He was now obliged to consider the Hon. Mr. Yeo a "Grit." He used the word to represent the party led by the Hon. Mr. McKenzie in opposition to the party made up in all the Provinces, of those who were formerly "Liberals" and "Conservatives." At present the Local Government are entirely composed of "Grits," and he opposed it because, being so, they were not in the confidence of a majority of the people of this Province. He thought the remainder of the old Government should have dissolved the legislature, and gone again to the people. Had they done so they would have afforded a good opportunity for healing the breach which existed between the Roman Catholics and those who differed with them only on this question of Public Schools. These were his reasons for now opposing the remainder of the Government.

Hon. Mr. LEFURGEY rose (at a few minutes to six) to explain why he left the present Government. In the first place, it was brought to his notice that an overwhelming majority of those who sent him to the Legislature were opposed to the Government. At first he supposed that the Opposition was merely factious; but after another year had passed away, he was convinced that the people were conscientious in their opposition, and that they could not be persuaded to renew their support. The list of public meetings held throughout the length and breadth of the Province was a sufficient proof of the antagonism of the people. Seeing that the people were against the Government and were not to be reconciled to it, what better or more constitutional act could he do than resign? He claimed that the Government should be in accord with the majority of the people. Again, to carry out the principle of Free Secular Schools he had entered the Government led by the Hon. Mr. Davies. If a leader could have been obtained among the Conservatives, he would have been better pleased. Mr. Yeo was offered the leadership and he refused to take it. In order to carry out the principle he was elected to establish, he felt obliged to enter the Administration led by Mr. Davies. Nevertheless, he was a party man. The Leader of the Government knew that he was a party man. And, having done the duty the people sent him to do, he did not feel that it was necessary to continue in the Administration. He would stand by the Free School Bill. It is working pretty acceptably to all, though some do say that under it the trustees have too much power. But he could not uphold the action of members of the Government with reference to Dominion politics. He understood that there was an arrangement made by which it was agreed that members of the Government should not attend public meetings—and he did not himself, for that reason, attend public meetings. But he found that the Leader of the Government and other members were active at public meetings in opposition to what he believed to be right. Consequently, he found it impossible to act harmoniously with them at the Council Board. Therefore he resigned.

Debate adjourned. House adjourned till Monday, at 2 o'clock.

MARCH 3.

Mr. LEFURGEY moved that the debate on the motion of want of confidence be resumed. He said that the reasons given by the late Provincial Secretary and Treasurer for their withdrawal were correct, and he would endorse them and bear him out in what he had said. The motion was seconded by Mr. Nicholson and carried.

Mr. GORDON resumed the debate. He was sorry that any difficulty arose between the members and the Government, because when they sat together all matters went on smoothly and the business of the Province was transacted on an upright manner. But at the time the withdrawal of the members took place, outside pressure was so great that it was impossible for honorable men to stand it, and, as honorable men, they were compelled, by the force of public opinion, to withdraw. The Executive is bound to hear the voice of public opinion—the voice of those who place them in power, and they have no right to hold on to power when they know that public opinion is against them. The members of the Government heard that voice sounding strongly against them, and it was their duty to obey. The members who resigned complied with the well understood wishes of the people, and they resigned, as men of honor would do. The remarks of the late Provincial Secretary, in reference to the cause of the withdrawal, were perfectly correct, and he (Mr. Gordon) would bear him out in them.

Very Loose Change.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Henry Bernstein, Treasurer of the Warrenton street Israelitish congregation and of an Israelitish lodge, left this city on January 28 for parts unknown, and it now alleged that from \$3,000 to \$4,000 of other people's money is to be accounted for by him, including \$700 of the funds of above-named church.

Why the Prince Imperial Joins the English Army in South Africa.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Prince Louis Napoleon has written a letter announcing his intention to join the British forces. He says: "For the last eight years I have been a guest of England; my education was completed in an English military school; I have strengthened my ties of friendship with the English army by taking part in its annual manoeuvres; the war at the Cape having assumed a more serious character, I have wished to follow in campaign. I could not refrain from sharing the dangers and fatigue of the troops among whom I have so many friends. Moreover, the time spent in witnessing the struggle of civilization against barbarism will not be wasted for me."

Reported Slaughter of Indians.

A Portland despatch says thirty-six Indians, the remnant of the Bannock band which was raiding in Idaho last summer, have been surprised and slaughtered—in the Salmon River Mountains. No particulars have yet been received.

Small-Pox.

In the Senate on the 25th ult., Hon. Mr. Haythorne enquired whether the attention of the Government has been directed to the subject of the prevalence of small-pox in Canada, with a view to arrest the spread of that disease by a general system of vaccination or otherwise. The Government should give the people every immunity from the spread of this disease that is possible. He read an extract from an important report from a committee of the British House of Commons, made some ten years ago, and other documents bearing on the subject, to illustrate the importance of a general system of vaccination.

Hon. Mr. Miller asked the hon. gentleman how far this Government had control in a matter of this kind—whether it did not come under the jurisdiction of the local Legislatures. This Government had no power beyond making quarantine laws and regulations.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne thought the matter was within the purview of this Government, as it effected all the Provinces. A large number of health officers should be appointed. He instanced cases in Prince Edward Island where the quarantine regulations were inadequate to prevent the spread of the disease.

Hon. Mr. Atkins said it was not a matter for the Dominion Government. It came within the power of the local Governments.

Hon. Mr. Haviland said that Prince Edward Island had a stringent law regarding vaccination, and the disease was spreading there; it was because the law was not carried out.

Hon. Dr. Brouse said that all Governments should legislate for the health of the people. He instanced France, Russia and the United States and other countries, where legislation had largely reduced mortality. The death rate would be greatly reduced here if the Government would legislate in the matter.

Hon. Mr. Baillargeon concurred in the views of Mr. Haythorne as to the importance of vaccination to prevent the spread of this disease.

Hon. Mr. Bureau instanced the parish of St. Remi, where the spread of the epidemic was the result of the unnecessary exposure of persons infected with the disease, and carelessness in the burial of those who had died of it. He said the Government should take steps to prevent the epidemic, and concurred in the idea of obligatory vaccination.

The House adjourned to the 3rd March, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

TRADE SALE!

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS,

We will offer at Auction, on

Thursday next, the 6th inst.,

AT 11 O'CLOCK:

Puns, Mollases, Bbls. Flour, Bbls. No. Labrador Herring, Quintals Hake, Casks Kerosene, Cases do., Casks Vinegar, Half-chests Tea, Boxes Pearl Blue, Boxes T. D. Pipes, Boxes Crackers, Boxes Pepper, Boxes Baking Powder, Boxes Clothes Pins, Doz. Brooms, Nests fubs, Boxes Blacking, Pails, Washboards, Wrapping Paper, Candles, Nails, Stove Brushes, Coffee, Washing Soda, Starch, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS AT SALE.

HASZARD BROS.

March 3, 1879.—3m

FUNERAL NOTICES.



THE officers and members of St. Lawrence Lodge No. 8, are hereby summoned to meet at their Lodge Room, Oddfellows' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at a quarter past one o'clock p. m., sharp, in order to attend the funeral of our late Brother,

WILLIAM B. ALLIN.

By order of the N. G.

DUNCAN M. McLEOD,

Secretary.

THE officers and members of Wildey Lodge No. 27, are hereby summoned to meet at their Lodge Room, Oddfellows' Hall, on the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at a quarter past one o'clock, sharp, in order to attend the funeral of our late Brother,

WILLIAM B. ALLIN,

of St. Lawrence Lodge No. 8.

By order of the N. G.

CHARLES F. YATES,

Secretary.

Funeral train will leave Depot at half-past two.

Ch'town, March 3, 1879—2i

NIGHT SOIL.

REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL, from 8 o'clock, p. m., to 6 o'clock, a. m., at a cheaper rate than any man in the city. Citizens, take notice that Gordon has no more right in removing night soil than we have.

WILLIAM BYERS,

THOMAS ROBERTSON.

Ch'town, March 3, 1879.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

IRON.

10 TONS IRON (assorted). Lot second-hand Iron Work and second-hand Ships' Materials, cheap.

H. COOMBS.

March 3, 1879.—3i

Old Iron Scraps.

WANTED, 50 TONS, for which Cash will be paid at my store. TO THE PUBLIC.—When you give your man or boy old metal, please give them written notice to the buyer that it is theirs.

H. COOMBS.

March 3, 1879.—3m



TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by this Department, at Ottawa, up to the 11th of MARCH next, for the construction of a PIER AND LIGHTHOUSE off Indian Point, near Summerside, and of Small Lighthouses at Orwell Harbor and at Crapaud, all in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and Forms of tender procured by intending Contractors, at this Department here, and at the Agency of this Department, Charlottetown. Those for Indian Point can also be seen at the office of the Collector of Customs, Summerside; for Orwell at the Post Office, Orwell; and for Crapaud at the office of the Sub-Collector of Customs, Crapaud.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tenders for Indian Point," "Crapaud," or "Orwell Harbor Lighthouse," as the case may be.

WM. SMITH,

Deputy Minister of Marine, &c.

Department of Marine,

Ottawa, 17th February, 1879.

March 1, 1879.

TENDERS.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN, MAYOR'S OFFICE, 1st MARCH, 1879.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, 10th MARCH next, from persons willing to contract for

Blacksmith's Work

for the city for one year. Specification to be seen at this office.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

WM. B. MORRISON,

to 10th

City Clerk.

GENTS'

AMERICAN RUBBER BOOTS,

LADIES'

Rubber Shoes & Boots,

CHEAP,

—AT—

GEORGE E. FULL'S.

Feb. 27, 1879—3i

UNDERTAKING, &C.

JAMES M. BUTCHER is now prepared to give close personal attention to all funerals that may be entrusted to him.

COFFINS, CASKETS, &C.

of various sizes, styles and quality, always on hand, ready-made.

"PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES."

Ch'town, February, 24, 1879.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 5th proximo, at 12 o'clock, noon, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting. Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier at least one day previous to said meeting.

GEORGE MACLEOD,

Cashier.

Ch'town, Feb. 20th, 1879—

MAIL NOTICE.

MAILS to be forwarded via Cape Traverse will be closed at this Office daily—Sundays excepted—at 8 o'clock p. m.

The mail for Great Britain, by Canadian Packet sailing from Halifax on Saturdays, will be closed here on Wednesdays at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The mail for Great Britain via New York will be closed on Thursdays at 8 o'clock, p. m.

Mails for all places West of Charlottetown receiving Mails by Railway Train or Postal Car, will be closed daily at 7 o'clock, a. m.

Mails for Georgetown and Souris East, also for all places on the route to those points, will be closed daily at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Post Office open from 8 a. m., till 8, p. m. A. A. MACDONALD, Postmaster.

Post Office, Charlottetown,

20th Feb., 1879.

GOAL!

100 Tons Round "ACADIA MINES," and a smaller lot of NUT, at our usual low prices.

Wright & MacGowan,

QUEEN'S WHARF

Ch'town, Feb. 8, 1879—law for 2m

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