

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 10.

Mr. SPEAKER took the chair at 12 o'clock, noon.

Mr. HOLLAND moved the Order of the Day for the consideration of the Draft Address, and said:—

In moving that the House go into the Order of the Day, I take the liberty, Mr. Speaker, of making a few remarks on the speech with which His Honor the Lieutenant Governor opened the present session of this Legislature. The first paragraph expresses a feeling which I believe is general, both in this House and throughout the country. We all, I am sure, concur in an expression of thankfulness for the blessings bestowed upon us during the past year. The labors of the husbandman have, I believe, been well rewarded; and the improvement visible in our products shows that our farmers are bringing intelligence and enterprise to bear upon their work. In recent years, great improvements have been made in our farm stock. Everywhere we go we find great improvements in our horses. The prices of horses have ruled high ever since we commenced to improve the breed; and I believe this incentive to go on improving will remain. At the Dominion Exhibition, held in Halifax last year, our horses took the highest rank, and were very much admired. The imported Clydesdale, especially, was a centre of attraction, and was greatly praised. If we continue to make judicious improvements in the breed of our horses, we may rest assured that we shall always find a ready market for them. I attended the Dominion Exhibition myself, and was proud of the position in agriculture taken there by the Island. The pains taken by the Government to improve our stock and to stimulate our farmers are deserving of great praise. It is pleasing also to know that new buildings have been erected on the Stock Farm. Last year I was very sorry to see the valuable sheep kept there, exposed to the unwholesome influences of old buildings, on low, damp ground. They are now in new and better buildings, erected on high ground, and I expect to see that the health of the sheep has improved. This improvement, effected in respect to the Stock Farm, will, I am sure, be appreciated by the country generally.

I now come, Mr. Speaker, to the eighth paragraph, which informs us concerning the action of the Government in the important matter of improved communication with the Continent. With constant communication and improved facilities for the carriage of freight and passengers, we easily might count upon an increase of trade. If we had the same means of transporting our produce in winter as we have in summer, there can be no doubt that the yearly volume of our exports would be very much enlarged. When we entered the Confederation, the Terms of Union assured to us means of continuous communication with the mainland; and this was one of the great objects we had in view when we joined the Dominion. But ten years have passed away; and we are apparently as far from it as ever. We have, indeed, been used very unfairly. The Dominion Government may say that to give us continuous communication is impossible. It is not impossible. It is, I grant, impossible in the way they have adopted. Where is the "Northern Light" to-day? She is floating about useless. It is, certainly, impossible to give continuous steam communication by the means they have adopted. Now, some say we should show them how, and by what means they should proceed to carry out their bargain. But, Sir, this is not, in my opinion, the proper course to pursue. Unfortunately local jealousies have risen up amongst us with regard to this question; and sectional interests stand in the way of any plan which may be proposed. There is with respect to this matter only one common ground upon which we can safely deal with the Dominion Government; and that is to ask them to fulfil the terms of their bargain. For my own part I believe a tunnel could be constructed at a cost not certainly beyond the means of the Dominion Government. The distance is not a great many miles; the bargain requires that continuous communication will be kept up for all time to come; and the only way by which this can certainly be accomplished is, in my opinion, by a tunnel. But in remonstrating with the Dominion Government, respecting the non-fulfillment of their bargain, we must be careful. We must insist upon its literal fulfillment. I do not think it would be judicious to point out any particular way by which this may be done, as is proposed by the Committee of the Charlottetown meeting, who are to report to another meeting to be held to-morrow evening. Continuous steam communication—that is what we are entitled to—and we should neither point the way nor accept any compromise.

The next paragraph refers to the fisheries. I am not in a position to state the nature of the Minute of Council which the Government despatched to the home authorities. I presume it directed their attention to the period between the ratification of the Treaty of Washington and the date at which we entered the Union, during which the Americans were permitted to fish in our waters, and demanded compensation therefor. I believe we have an equitable right to claim such compensation. This is my opinion, but whether or not it will now be recognized is another matter. Our claim should, in my opinion, have been brought to the notice of the arbitrators when they sat at Halifax. If it had been fairly brought up at that time, I believe that its justice would have forced the arbitrators to recommend that we be indemnified for the loss we sustained. I do not see how they could then get over our claim. But the reply of the British Government now is, probably, in effect, that "You have slept upon your rights."

The next paragraph relates to the Public Accounts; and, sir, I think the Government may fairly be congratulated on their careful and economical management of the public affairs, and on the fact that they are, as a result, able to show a considerable surplus.

The repeal of the Assessment Act is now promised. I feel at a loss how to deal with this matter. If the Government are in a position to repeal the Act—if they can show this House that they can meet the requirements of the Province without the amount which has been raised by taxation, this House and the people of the whole Island

will be gratified beyond measure. If the Government are in this position, I imagine that we are entering upon the millennium. When the Assessment Act was visited upon the people they were not consulted, and there was a great uproar throughout the country. The people were determined to show the Government that they were not to be trampled upon in that manner. They require the repeal of the Assessment Act; and in repealing this Act the Government are carrying out a pledge which they made to their constituents.

The paragraph relating to the Provincial Elections, the office of Sheriff, and to trials in the Supreme Court, I will not dwell upon. It appears that improvements are to be made, which will be more appropriately explained at a future time. With these remarks, Mr. Speaker, I move that we now go into the order of the day.

MR. NICHOLSON—I rise, Mr. Speaker, to second the motion of my honorable friend. I do not intend to go very fully into the matters referred to in the Address; but I will briefly refer to one or two paragraphs. The expressions of thankfulness to Almighty God, made in the first paragraph of the Address, will, I am sure, meet the approval of every member of this Legislature, and of the people generally throughout the entire Province. We have, indeed, every reason to be thankful. We are a very favored people. I do not know any section of the Dominion or of the Continent of America in a position more truly happy than we are. We have peace and prosperity, and we have been beset with mercies such as should call forth sincere thankfulness.

I am very much pleased that such a prominent place in the Address has been given to the subject of Agriculture. It is gratifying to see the Government giving so much attention to this most important interest of the Island; and it is most pleasing to know that farmers throughout the country are earnestly endeavoring to improve their methods of culture, and the breeding of their stock. The Government have done much to stimulate agriculture; but I think they will have to do a little more yet. It may not be advisable to have an Agricultural College; but something might be done in the way of imparting instruction in agriculture, by having an Agricultural Professor in our College and Normal School, and by requiring teachers to take lessons in agricultural chemistry, so that they may become the mediums of instruction to the youth of the Province. This would, I think, tend to keep our people at home in their own country. The young farmer, acquainted with the nature of soils and the scientific methods of farming, will have an interest in his occupation, and will be induced to stay upon the farm instead of leaving the farm, embarking in business, and going away from the Province, as they are now doing. That true advancement is, nevertheless, being made, and that our Province is capable of taking a high rank in agriculture is proven by the prizes our farmers who visited the Dominion Exhibition brought back to the Province last autumn.

The subject of Communication with the Mainland Provinces of the Dominion, to which the speech makes reference, is one of very great importance to this Island. I do not, for my part, see that it is at all impossible to literally fulfil the Terms of Union. Those terms have been agreed to by the first men in this Dominion. They knew very well the difficulties in the way; and they knew that we should require a fulfillment of the bargain. Yet we have been very patient. We have waited many long years in vain. We have fulfilled our part of the contract. But the Dominion Government have not fulfilled theirs. This is a state of affairs which should not exist; and the time has come when forbearance ceases to be a virtue. In my opinion it is the duty of the Government to demand a fulfillment of the terms. This is a most important matter; and the people of Canada should not be permitted to rest in the belief that we are unconcerned about it. It is, however, little use for the Government and this Legislature to protest, unless they are backed up by the people. The people should earnestly take this matter in hand, and from every town and hamlet there should be sent up a written demand for continuous steam communication with the Mainland.

I will now just pass on to the announcement made in the Address, that the Assessment Act is to be repealed. Certainly the Government is to be congratulated upon their success in managing the affairs of this Province. In three short years they have turned a deficit into a surplus. In conclusion, I beg to direct attention to the last clause of the Address, which asks that the Divine blessing may rest upon our labors. Unless we have the Divine blessing we cannot expect that our labors will result in much good; and it is our duty to conduct our debates in such a way as to enable us to expect the Divine blessing.

Winter Communication.

THE Hon. Mr. FROESE is to be congratulated on his vigorous speech of last evening. Heretofore, Mr. Froese has contented himself with simply demanding fulfillment of the Terms of Union. He has now taken a position towards which the public opinion of the Province will, ere long be drawn. While going with Mr. Froese as far as he was prepared to go, we have, heretofore, often regretted that a gentleman of his influence would not go as far as THE EXAMINER in this matter. Mr. Froese is now prepared to go further than we have. We do this the more readily because the first step towards a tunnel must be made by means of branch railways; and while the tunnel is being made there will be time enough to try the steam launches.

"TWENTY-FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE," says an eminent physician, convinces me that the only way to cure nervous exhaustion, and weakness of the sexual organs, is to repair the waste by giving brain and nerve food, and of all the remedies compounded, Mack's Magnetic Medicine is the best. Sold in Charlottetown by Apothecaries' Hall Co. See advertisement in another column. m10 2w

Shun wealth and pleasures repugnant to law, and avoid even lawful acts if they may cause pain or offence to mankind. Of all pure things, purity in the acquisition of riches is the best. He who preserves purity in becoming rich is really pure, not he who is purified by water. Owen.

The Two Doctors.

"Two of a trade never agree." "Doctors differ." So, personal motives apart, it is not surprising that Dr. Jenkins finds great fault with Dr. Blanchard's management of the Hospital for the Insane. It is, however, just possible that if the former were in the place of the latter, and held the charge and care of a hundred lunatics, with their attendants, he would regard the institution and the duties appertaining to the office of Medical Superintendent from a different point of view. We may, at least, be certain that no man living is so perfect as never to make a mistake, or so able as to prevent accidents and misadventures in such an institution. There probably never was an Asylum without its outrages, and their occurrence, from time to time, is, in itself, no proof that the Superintendent is either careless or incompetent.

Still, a watchful public, solicitous for the good treatment of persons unfortunately deprived of their reason, will naturally make the officials of an Asylum careful and attentive; and it is well that they are, at all times, fair subjects of criticism—and of denunciation and punishment when they do wrong. On the other hand, they are clearly entitled to fair play.

Now, Dr. Blanchard declines (as he has a right to do) to answer Dr. Jenkins over his own signature; but he desires us (as he has a right to do) to point out one or two facts in reference to statements which Dr. Jenkins has made.

(1) Dr. Jenkins says that the friends of the unfortunate Mrs. Brien told Dr. Blanchard that Mrs. Brien had a tendency to suicide. On the form of "Application" for Mrs. Brien's admission to the Asylum, the question "Whether the patient is suicidal, and how?" is answered as follows: "Not suicidal, even by threat."

(2) Dr. Jenkins says that before the appointment of Smith as Engineer, the bill for repairs of the heating apparatus was nil. The answer to this is that before Smith's appointment the heating machinery was yet in charge of the contractors who put it in; and all repairs were paid for by them.

(3) Dr. Jenkins says that since the appointment of Mr. McPherson the bill for repairs of the heating apparatus is nil. The answer to this statement is simple. It is not true, as Dr. Jenkins may see for himself on application at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Dr. Blanchard says these are merely specimens of the erroneous statements made by Dr. Jenkins; and by these the whole may be correctly gauged.

It may be proper to add, that with one exception—that respecting Mrs. Brien—all the charges brought by Dr. Jenkins against Dr. Blanchard were investigated by the Commission. They are old matters, some of them relating to the old Asylum. The Commission was composed of such men as the Rev. G. W. Hodgson, Hon. A. A. McDonald and C. C. Gardiner, Esq., men whose intelligence, independence and humanity, will not be questioned in this community, and Dr. Jenkins might, we think, have been satisfied—as the public are satisfied—with the conclusions at which they arrived.

Rev. Samuel Dunn, who died at or near Rochester, Eng., on Jan. 24, is well known as one of the trio, "Everett, Dunn and Griffith," who, because they declined to answer whether they were or were not the authors of the famous fly-sheets, were expelled from the Wesleyan conference of 1849. Mr. Dunn, however, never ceased to cherish a strong affection for the Wesleyan body, and never united with the minor Methodist bodies. Mr. Dunn was of that old school of Methodists which united doctrinal teaching and practical, personal piety, but which is not so much in fashion now since Church organization, advancement and power have superseded the individuality of Methodism. Mr. Dunn was eighty-four years old when he died, and had been in the ministry 64 years. When he began to preach he had a list of 900 preachers in the Wesleyan Conference, and as their deaths occurred he marked them off. "How many," he asked Dr. Dewar, who visited him last summer, "do you suppose remain?" "Just one." Of sixty-eight presidents of the English Wesleyan Conference he was personally acquainted with all but two. Mr. Dunn was in Canada about sixteen years ago.

Tennyson's latest poem appeals to the feelings of a past generation rather than to those of the present. The event he describes has long wanted a "consecrated bard." The history attaching to the poem bears out the truth of the incident recorded. The charge of the Heavy Brigade was in reality more glorious and certainly more useful to the English army at Balaclava than that romantic dare-die, but utterly profane, race of the six hundred "into the jaws of death." Sir James Scarlett, with his three hundred heavy dragoons, the Emiskillen and the Scots Greys, found opposed to them 3,000 Russian horse. Against such fearful odds of nearly thirty to one, Sir James, his aide-de-camp, orderly and trumpeter rode boldly up the hill where the enemy was halted, fought his way through, accompanied by his trio of faithful followers, fought his way back again, met the Heavy Brigade coming full charge to his rescue, put himself at their head, and so effectively encountered the foe as to break their ranks and drive them back to the place from which they came, leaving multitudes of their number dead on the field.

According to the London correspondent of the Toronto Globe, the tide of emigration Canada-wards has fairly set in, and is highly favoured as well by the Government as by such men as the Rev. John Bridger, Emigrants' Chaplain at Liverpool, who is starting a scheme for the emigration of men on the same lines as that for the emigration of women. He will himself head the first party in spring, when the Rev. Styleman Herring will also lead a large party to the North West. This project the Right Hon. James Lowther likewise endorses for the benefit of the Irish, as a panacea for all their woes—a view not quite adopted by Mr. Gladstone. The latter abounds in matters of interest to Canadians, as showing how the Dominion generally is growing in favour with the English public, and how her affairs are being discussed and are exciting notice even in Paris, France, where Mr. Fabro has been appointed Agent-General for Canada.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Steam Communication for Georgetown.

The Temporalities Fund.

The Budget Debate.

Special to the Examiner.

OTTAWA, March 11.

Mr. Brecken, in the House of Commons, yesterday, presented a petition forwarded from Rev. K. Maclean, pastor of St. James' Presbyterian Church, Charlottetown, in favor of the Unifont Temporalities Fund Bill.

Messrs. McDonald and Muttart, M. P.'s, King's Co., have made arrangements with the Government to place a steamer on the route between Georgetown and Pictou next summer.

Mr. Carlton resumed the Budget debate in the House of Commons yesterday. He said Free Trade for Canada was impossible. It was useless to discuss the question, at the present. He stated that under the Grit regime hard times were due to bad harvests and if the Grits were returned to power, they would give the manufacturers of the Dominion a better tariff than the one at present in force. He quoted from market returns showing that wheat was lower in Canada than in the United States.

Mr. Wallace made a slashing reply to Mr. Carlton, and clearly exposed his glaring inconsistencies. The National Policy, he said, establishes home market for the produce of our farmers. Hard times under the Grits was not due to bad harvests; they were caused by the incompetency and imbecility of the late Government.

Mr. Irvine followed in a speech composed of ignorance and bombastic statements which convulsed the House with laughter. After Mr. Giguault had delivered a capital speech, the House adjourned at midnight.

GENERAL NEWS.

Special Despatch to the Examiner.

OTTAWA, March 10.

A Pigeon Indian, "Bokanokahpsee," is here from the Indian Reserve, near the Rocky Mountains, accompanied by Father Scollen, a Catholic missionary. He to-day visited the Government House, and had an interview with His Excellency. He said to Father Scollen, after his visit, "That he would not have missed it for all the money in Ottawa. That a young man was the only one of his tribe who had the privilege of visiting big chief in his own house." Then, bidding farewell to the Governor General, he said: "You seem to be a young man, and I am a very young man, and I hope we both shall live to be very old."

His Excellency presented him with a fine suit of clothing. After visiting the House of Commons, the other day, he mentioned to father Scollen that he was surprised to see so many judges assembled. He thought that whilst he was there they didn't pay much attention to their business, as they seemed to spend all their time looking at him through spy glasses.

WINDSOR, March 10.

McLean, the Queen's assassin, has been committed for trial on a charge of high treason.

LONDON, March 10.

Maclean, on being arraigned to-day, said he would reserve his defence. He declined to cross-examine witnesses. His interests were watched by a solicitor. The evidence is merely a repetition of what is already known concerning his attempt on the life of the Queen.

BOSTON, March 10.

The murder of Mrs. Bell in this city on Tuesday morning is still enveloped in mystery. Several arrests have been made in connection with the affair, but with one exception the parties were all discharged for want of evidence.

LONDON, March 10.

Capt. Cunard, of the steamer *Cabotonia*, at Liverpool from New York, reports that when off Point Lynas on the outward passage his vessel came in collision with an unknown barquentine during a dense fog. He believed the latter sank with all on board.

The *Standard* says it is authorized to deny the rumor that at a meeting of the Board of the Anglo-American Company, yesterday, a resolution was carried to conclude arrangements with other Cable companies to raise the tariff to two shillings per word.

Gladstone in reply to an inquiry states he cannot possibly entertain an application for the remission of extra tobacco duty.

BELLEVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA, March 10.

The Ohio River steam packet "Sidney," burst a steam pipe below this morning, killing three and wounding fifteen persons.

NEW YORK, March 10.

John Dwyer, the well known pugilist of Brooklyn, died to night from consumption.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, March 11—10 a. m.

Moderate north-westerly to westerly winds; fair weather, stationary or slightly higher temperature.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, March 1st, at St. Anne's Church, Mount Pleasant, Boston, Mass., by the Rev. J. Pierce, Rector, Clarence Bulton Plumer, of Boston, to Penzie, youngest daughter of Mr. William King, of Charlottetown.

BANK STOCK.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION at my Sale Room, Queen Square, on FRIDAY NEXT, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, 45 shares in the Union Bank P. E. I., 15 shares in the Merchant's Bank P. E. I. WILLIAM JODD, Auctioneer.

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CLEARING

SALE

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE.

WE OFFER

GREAT BARGAINS

—FOR—

CASH!

ON THE BALANCE OF OUR

Winter Stock,

AND OTHER LINES,

—AFFORDING A—

FINE OPPORTUNITY

—FOR—

Town and Country People

—TO PURCHASE—

GOODS

—AT A—

Low Figure.

Geo. Davies & Co.

January 27, 1882. wky

TIN STOCK.

200 boxes TIN PLATES, 100 ingots REFINED TIN, 50 pigs LEAD. For sale by HORACE HASZARD, Charlottetown, March 11, '82—2w cod

Public Meeting.

To His Worship the Mayor of Charlottetown. SIR.—The Committee appointed to enquire into the best means of keeping up communication between this Island and the Mainland, winter and summer, are prepared with their Report, and beg that you will be pleased to convene the adjourned meeting of citizens at an early day (say Saturday next), to take the report into consideration. I am, &c., J. T. JENKINS, Chairman of Committee. March 9, 1882.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, March 9th, 1882.

In compliance with the above request, I herby at a point SATURDAY next, the 11th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock, p. m., at the Market Hall, as the time and place for holding the adjourned meeting. DAVID R. M. HOOGER, mch 9—pat. Mayor.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the P. E. Island Auxiliary Bible Society, will be held in the Hall of Y. M. C. A., Charlottetown, on MONDAY EVENING, 13th inst. Chair taken at 7.30. D. McNEILL, Secretary. March 9 1882—4t.

Coal! Coal!

A Quantity of Pictou and Allison Mine ROUND COAL, for sale for Cash only. N. B.—Orders to be left at Koughan's Stairs. mch 9

HORSES.

3 Good WORKING HORSES for sale. Apply to mch 9—3t w pat 3t H. COOMBS.

COWS.

2 Fat COWS, 1 MILCH COW, 1 Yearling HELPER, Shorthorn. Apply to mch 9—3t w pat 3t H. COOMBS.

Hake and Codfish.

FOR SALE—100 quintals good HAKE, 50 quintals CODFISH. DOYLE & McBRIDE. Souris, March 2, 1882—1w cod

FOR SALE

THE Schooner GLEN, 21 tons burden, as she now lies at Lord's wharf. Can be sent to sea at a few moments notice. For further particulars apply to the owner JOSEPH EVANS, Lord's Wharf. Ch'town, March 1, 1882.—6tow wky

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

I NOW OFFER the Clipper Schooner CITY POINT, 50 tons, at private sale, as she now lies at Queen's Wharf, Charlottetown. Apply to A. Kennedy & Co., for particulars, or to the owner at Bay View, New London. ROBERT B. McLEOD. Feb. 28, 1882

Administration Notice.

THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Mary Walsh, late of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, widow, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to him, and all persons having claims or demands against the said Estate are hereby required to exhibit such claims and demands duly attested to him for payment, within twelve months from this date. A. A. McLEAN, Administrator. Ch'town, 1st March, 1882.—3m law

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED—A good plain Cook in a small family. No washing. Liberal wages. Apply at this office. [march 11 w]

WANTED—A Good Cook. None need apply unless they have filled that situation before. Good references required. Apply to Mrs. Leigh, Water Street. mch 10

WANTED—Immediately, a good Cook. Apply to Mrs. Ings, Esplanade. mch 9—3t pd

TO LET—A house containing eight or eleven rooms situate on Kent Street, half of the subscribers premises. Rent moderate. Apply to Fran's McKory. mar 7 2w cod

8 SHOEMAKERS WANTED at the Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory. mar 7 6t, wky 4t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced Nurse Good references required. Apply to Mrs. Freelan - Brighton, or at Admiral Bayfield's, Queen Street. [march 3

FOR SALE—The complete edition (2 vols.) of *Picturesque America*, new, handsomely bound, cost \$18 per vol., will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office. [march 2 w

WANTED—In a merchant's office, a young man as Assistant Book-keeper. Must write a good hand, and be of steady habits. Satisfactory references required. For particulars apply to this office. [march 2 w

TO LET—The second story of the Brick Building on Queen Street, lately occupied as the Orange Hall. It is conveniently situated and well adapted for a lawyer's office. Apply to Mrs. Coffin, Queen Street. [march 14 2w

FOR SALE—A Breech-Loading Gun, 10 gauge, rebounding lock, pump action. Apply to the advertiser.