

The Late Session.

THOUGH not so wordy or lively as some sessions, the late session of Parliament was replete with work of a most important character. Seventy-nine Bills were passed. The Public Works Department was re-organized, and provision made for a Minister of Railways in the room of the Receiver-General. The National Policy was developed; and it is probable that the period of ruin and deficits (with which the name of "Grit" is inseparably connected) is about over. Measures have been adopted for the building of the Pacific Railway on the credit of the land through which the Railway is to pass, and to which it will carry millions of immigrants who, in their turn, will develop the magnificent heritage of the prairies, and make it the home of a great and prosperous people. Most important to the Maritime Provinces is the provision made for telegraphy between the mainland, Anticosti, and the Magdalen Islands.

For their "first session," our Island members who support the Government did remarkably well. It always takes some time for new members to learn the ways of Parliament. But their speeches, which we have published from time to time, show that they, at least, were neither dumb nor idle when the interests of the Island were at stake.

The Government were well sustained in all their measures; and at the close of the session their majority was seventy-eight.

The following is the Governor General's closing

SPEECH:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I desire to thank you for the diligence and care with which you have discharged your duties during this laborious and protracted session.

The reorganization of the important Department of public works and the division of its duties will, I doubt not, greatly add to the efficiency of the public service.

The consolidation amendment of Statutes relating to the lands of the Dominion will present to the large number of settlers now wending their way to the Northwest territories a compendious and well considered system.

I hope that the bill relating to weights and measures, while it relaxes the stringency of previous legislation, will not decrease the efficiency of that important measure.

The provision made for telegraphy by cable between the mainland, Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands will facilitate and aid our commerce and navigation, and especially the development of our fisheries.

The measures adopted for the vigorous prosecution of the Canada Pacific Railway hold out a prospect of the early completion of that great undertaking, and the proposed purchase from the Grand Trunk Railway Company of the line from River du Loup to Quebec, when completed, will at last complete the engagement entered into at the time of Confederation—connection by an Intercolonial Railway of the St. Lawrence with the Atlantic Ocean at Halifax.

I congratulate you on the other measures affecting the public interests which have been passed.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have so readily granted; they will be expended with all due regard to economy.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The re-adjustment of the tariff which has been effected by the legislation of this session will, I trust, by increasing the revenue restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, while it will, at the same time, aid in the development of our various industries and tend to remove the long-continued financial and commercial depression which has so greatly retarded the progress of Canada.

I bid you now farewell and desire to express my earnest hope that when Parliament again assembles we shall find the country enjoying the state of peace which now happily exists within its borders, together with a great addition to the national prosperity.

The Credit of Canada.

An exchange says that ever since the change of government the credit of Canada has steadily improved in England, with the exception of the time when Mr. Tilley placed his new loan on the market to pay off Cartwright's deficit, when, as was natural, Canadian stocks receded considerably for a time. We make the following quotations of the same loan at random:—

Table with columns for date and price. Includes entries for 'UNDER GRIT RULE' and 'UNDER HONEST RULE' with dates from 1878 to 1879 and corresponding prices.

The latter quotation is from the last Economist, which is just received, and from it appears that Canadian stocks continue to advance, which, according to the Globe, is due to the N. P.

His Excellency General Sir Patrick L. McDougall has received a cablegram, ordering him home on special service.—Hc. Herald.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE EXAMINER'S SUMMARY REPORT.

FRIDAY, May 16.

Upon motion of Hon. Mr. Sullivan, the Act to amend the Law of Arbitration was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill intituled "An Act respecting Arrest and Imprisonment for Debt." The measure provides that no person can be arrested for debt, unless the creditor first makes an affidavit setting forth that the party owes him a certain amount of money, and that he believes he is about to go beyond the limits of the Province. When the amount claimed is upwards of \$32, the creditor can apply either to the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, or the Clerk of the County Court, for a Writ of Capias; but in cases where the debt ranges between \$5 and \$32, the capias can only issue from the County Court. The party against whom a writ may issue will be given the privilege of giving in bail. In cases where creditors have obtained judgment against parties, the same process may be gone through. The Act was intended to operate conjointly with the Indigent Debtors' Act. Should a party be put in jail, he may apply to the Court for a discharge from custody; and if, after enquiry into his case, he can show that he was not guilty of any fraud, the Court can make an order for his discharge. The Judges of the County Courts will be empowered to make rules and orders regulating the practice of their Courts. The Bill will not come into operation until the first of January, 1880; and it will not effect any existing debt or claim, or any contract entered into before the first of January.

Mr. YEO was always in favor of the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, and he was glad that a measure was brought down to effect this object. The country was looking for such a measure. He had not studied the bill before the House very closely, but it appeared to him to have a great deal of unnecessary machinery about it. While it was desirable to pass a bill abolishing Imprisonment for Debt, yet it was necessary to punish the fraudulent debtor.

Mr. RICHARDS thought that the Bill was so complicated that it would not meet the views of the people. It would be a good lawyer's bill, for nothing can be done without a fee. It would be very inconvenient for a person living a long distance from the County Court to have a capias issued. He did not think the measure would work satisfactorily. Under its provisions a man may be kept in jail for several days, and he may not be able to raise sufficient money to enable him to pay the fees necessary to be paid before he can obtain his release. He thought that the Government would have brought down an Attachment Law. In other Provinces where Imprisonment for Debt was abolished, it was deemed necessary to enact such a law.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL did not claim perfection for the Bill, but it would be found to be a just and equitable measure to all concerned. It would have the effect of curtailing the credit system.

Mr. GORDON thought the measure would meet the wants of the Province, and he considered that the Government acted wisely in bringing it forward.

Mr. SHAW said that, in passing a bill of this kind, two things were necessary: to protect the man who gives credit, and to prevent the possibility of keeping in jail for months a man who is unable to pay his creditor. If a debtor acts fairly and honestly, he cannot be arrested under this Bill. The credit system cannot be done away with, but the man who gives credit must be protected. He believed the Bill would have a good effect on the country, and prevent harsh litigation.

Mr. A. J. McDONALD heartily endorsed the measure, and thought the time had arrived when the country would accept such a Bill.

Hon. Mr. McLEOD thought that the hon. member for Bideford gave the Bill little attention; for it was so framed that, instead of bringing grist to the lawyers' mill, it would throw most of the work on the County Court. Justice would be obtained more readily in that Court, and the costs would be small compared with the Supreme Court. If a creditor wishes to arrest a debtor, it will be easier for him to do so through the County Court, for when he applies to the Supreme Court, he will not only have to give an affidavit to the effect that he believes that the party indebted to him is about to leave the country, but he will have to state the reasons upon which he bases his belief, before he can obtain an order for arrest. When a creditor applies to the County Court for a capias, it will only be necessary for him simply to give an affidavit. Therefore the bulk of the work would be done through the County Court, as it would be easier to institute proceedings through that Court. While the Bill provides every means necessary to punish fraud, it also provides every facility for a man who is arrested to give in Limit Bail. There was not too much machinery in the Bill to protect the creditor. The provisions of any law could not be properly carried out without the necessary machinery. As one result of passing this Act would be fewer arrests in the future, our merchants would be very careful in giving credit.

Debate and House adjourned.

SATURDAY, May 17.

Mr. SHAW introduced a Bill to Amend the Act relating to the sale, by license, of spirituous liquors.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN moved that the debate upon the Bill to Abolish Imprisonment for Debt be resumed.

Mr. FARQUHARSON argued that the men who do the business of the country should be protected, and, at the same time, the poor man should not be placed in such a position that he would not be able to obtain credit when he required it. He did not think the day would ever come, in this Island, when business could be done on an absolutely cash basis. He thought the object sought to be obtained by the passage of the law a good one; but he would not express a definite opinion upon it until he saw the Bill and also the proposed Attachment or Lien Law. A debtor should not, in his opinion, be permitted to do away with his property, and thus defraud his creditors and escape imprisonment.

House in Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill—Mr. Underlay in the chair. After some time, the Speaker resumed the chair and progress was reported. House adjourned until Monday.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—Many of the mechanics in the city are anxiously expecting to hear of something being done by the pledged member of the House of Assembly in reference to the Lien Law. Up to the present we have not heard anything about it only what appeared in the opening Speech of the Lieutenant Governor. The business of the House of Assembly is drawing fast to a close, and something surely will be done.

Yours, etc., MECHANIC.

May 17, 1879. [We learn that Hon. Mr. McLeod has had his Bill prepared for some time, and that it will probably be introduced on Monday.]

Among the Tombs.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In my last letter I finished my rambles through St. John's bury-ground. I am now going to the old French one near the shore at Halliday's. It is but little used. Traces of the foundation of a chapel are still visible, and also of the epiarchs of the houses. The Acadians had a grist mill on French Creek, and the dam, floor, portions of the mill-stones, crowbars, etc., may still be seen. Point Prime, too, must be a name given to it by the first French colony from Nova Scotia. Pinette is a French word for spruce, which is yet abundant here. I made out four modern graves: Donald Martin, aged 78; Ann Morton (his wife), 65; Alexander Nicholson, 49; and Mary (his wife), 65. The old headstones are much worn; but, that the remains of many of the sons and daughters of France rest in this neglected plot, I have no doubt.

The same day—a beautiful one in May—found me among the "narrow houses" at Mount Buchanan. This is a good site for a burying-place; it was donated to the people by Dr. McAnlay; was regularly laid off, and is fairly well kept. Here he and his wife sleep side by side, and one neat but unpretending stone commemorates both. The Doctor died at 67, and his wife Mary at 93. He was Chaplain of the 1st West India Regiment, and for many years a member of our Island Legislature. His wife was the daughter of Capt. Samuel McDonald, of the British Army, and served in the American Revolutionary War. The Dr. preached and baptized children for the people with whom he had an agreement for salary, the original of which I have for use on another occasion. He was an able, fearless and independent man. He came to the Island with the immigrants of 1803, and was their Philosopher and guide. But for the figures of

Table listing names and addresses of people in Mount Buchanan, including Arch'd Ross, Eddy (Kelly) Livingston, Flora McKinnon, Donald McKinnon, Alexander Anderson, Perth, 1808, Isabella, his wife, Alexander Anderson, Perth, 1808, Donald McRae, Christina Fraser, his wife, Ewen Martin, etc.

Yours, &c., C.

Charlottetown, May 16, 1879.

REPORTS from all quarters speak of an unusual degree of heat on the 13th inst. In Toronto the thermometer rose from 50° at 6 a. m. to 79° at 2 p. m., the highest temperature during the day being 82°. At Montreal its highest point in the shade was 75°; at Galt, 89°; and at Halifax, 72°. The weather in Northern New England has been unprecedentedly hot. In many places of New Hampshire the thermometer indicated 100° in the shade. At Portland, Me., the thermometer stood at 92° to 98° in the shade, and a man was sunstruck, a fatal result being feared.

THE residents of Melbourne Quarry, Ont., are at present much agitated by a mysterious case brought to light lately. It appears that about six months ago a man named Rooney, of that place, had some \$1,150 in money and notes stolen from his house. This great loss preyed upon his mind to such an extent as to unsettle his reason and lead him to commit suicide. His body was found, on Tuesday, in Fraser's pond, and an inquest being held, a verdict of suicide while in a fit of temporary insanity was returned.

SIXTY cotton operatives left Liverpool, G. B., for the cotton mill in Dundas, Ont. The N. P. again.

Horse for Sale.

A GOOD CARRIAGE HORSE, suitable for a Lady to drive, will be sold CHEAP, if applied for at once to WILLIAM MURPHY, Gas House.

Ch'town, May 17, 1879—2i

TO SELL OR TO LET.

THAT Two-Story Dwelling House, Garden, Coach House, Stable, etc., on Grafton Street (West) opposite the residence of the undersigned, and having a fine view of the harbor, Possession 1st June. Apply to JOHN W. MORRISON.

May 17, 1879.

HOUSE TO LET.

TO LET—A HOUSE situated on Great Great George street, now occupied by Peter McGowan, Esq. Enquire of THOMAS W. DODD.

Ch'town, May 17, 1879—3aw tf

CARD.

L. J. WILLIAMS, formerly of the firm of L. Williams & Crowley, Meridian Street, Boston, and late CUTLER with Mr. C. E. Robertson, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a

Custom Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

AT 24 QUEEN STREET, OPPOSITE THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Where he is prepared to Cut, Trim, and make Garments in the

LATEST FASHION, AND AT MODERATE PRICES.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Ch'town, May 13, 1879.—ead.

WHAT, NEVER?

WELL, "hardly ever" do you see such elaborate bargains in

Books, Stationery, and Fancy Goods, AS DAILY HAD AT THE

DIAMOND BOOKSTORE

85 North Side Queen Square.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE. P. S.—A few Children's Rubber "Pinafores," which may be seen by "our sisters, our cousins, and our aunts."

Ch'town, May 13, 1879—ead

House to Let.

ONE HALF that desirable Two-and-a-half Story Dwelling House situate on the eastern side of Upper Prince street, adjoining the grounds of the Hon. Judge Hensley. Possession given immediately. Apply to E. R. BROW, at Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod's, Water st. May 7—semi-w

Boston Marine Insurance Co.

RISKS ON CARGOES AND FREIGHTS taken at regular rates. SHIPMENTS by regular lines of Steamers at Special Rates.

CARVELL BROS., AGENTS. Ch'town, May 12, 1879—2aw 6w

VALE COLLIERY.

Nut and Round Coal Furnished at the usual prices, and of same quality which gave such excellent satisfaction last year.

Orders issued by CARVELL BROS., Agents for P. E. Island. Ch'town, May 13, 1879—2aw 2w

COAL. COAL.

NOW landing a cargo ACADIA NUT COAL, selling cheap from schooner. TERMS CASH Apply to W. W. CLARKE, Agent. Ch'town, head Lord's Wharf, May 12, 1879.

Coal. Coal.

ON HAND, and ready for delivery, Round and Nut COAL, fresh from the Mines. Terms cash. CAPT. JOHN HUGHES, Water Street. Charlottetown, April 28, 1879—1m

Pasture.

THE best in the Royalty can be had by applying at once at STUMBLER'S LIVERY STABLES. Terms low to suit the times. May 14, 1879—1w

Queen Street.

New Spring & Summer

GOODS,

Ex "Prince Edward" and other Steamers.

All carefully selected in the Best and Cheapest markets.

Dress Materials,

Dress Fringes, etc.

Black Silks & Velvets

MILLINERY,

a really Good Assortment.

Hats, Feathers, Flowers, very attractive

Lace Curtains

at prices to suit all customers.

Ladies' and Gents' UNDERCLOTHING Good and Cheap.

HOSIERY,

in variety. Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Print Cottons, Towels, Towelling, Table Damasks, Tweeds, etc.

Best Value Yet Offered.

Jas. DesBRISAY