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 MARCH, 1869.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 5th day, 1h. 31m., morn. E-S E
New Moon, 13th day, 4h. 34m., morn., E.N E
First Quarter, 21st day, 1h. 42m., morn., N.W.
Full Moon, 27th day, 5h. 20m., even. E.

D M	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	Sun slow clock	Moon rises.	High Water	Day's Length
		h m	h m	m s	h m	h m	m
1	Mon	6 43	5 43	12 30	9 56	1 14	0 59
2	Tues	41	45	12 18	11 8	2 2	1 2
3	Wed	39	46	12	morn	2 49	5
4	Thur	37	48	11 51	0 16	3 38	9
5	Frid	36	49	11 38	1 20	4 33	12
6	Sat	34	50	11 24	2 18	5 32	15
7	Sun	6 32	51	11 9		6 32	18
8	Mon	31	52	10 51	3 10	7 35	21
9	Tues	30	53	10 39	4 45	8 31	23
10	Wed	28	54	10 23	5 15	9 22	26
11	Thur	26	55	10 7	5 18	10 8	29
12	Frid	23	57	9 51	6 50	10 51	34
13	Sat	19	58	9 35	se 14	11 27	39
14	Sun	6 17	59	9 18	7 03	morn	42
15	Mon	15	6 1	9 1	8	0 3	46
16	Tues	14	2	8 44	9 2	0 38	48
17	Wed	13	3	8 26	10 28	1 15	50
18	Thur	11	4	8 9	11 30	1 54	53
19	Frid	9	5	7 51	morn	2 33	56
20	Sat	7	6	7 33	0 33	3 17	59
21	Sun	6 5	7	7 15	1 31	4 6	12 2
22	Mon	3	8	6 56	2 26	5 5	5
23	Tues	1	9	6 38	3 18	6 10	8
24	Wed	5 59	11	6 20	4 7	7 20	11
25	Thur	58	12	6 1	4 49	8 28	14
26	Frid	56	13	5 42	5 26	9 30	17
27	Sat	54	15	5 24	rises	10 26	21
28	Sun	5 52	16	5 5	7 41	11 17	24
29	Mon	50	17	4 47	8 45	even	27
30	Tues	48	19	4 28	9 58	0 48	31
31	Wed	45	21	4 10	11 4	1 36	35

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 20, 1868.

JOHN F. BRINE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

May be consulted at the Office of John T. Jenkins, Surgeon.

RESIDENCE:

Mrs. BOVYER'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 ESTABLISAMENT

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 Paterns cut, can be accomodated at the shortest notice.

JOHN BELL.

January 8, 1869.

JAMES F. WHITE

COOPER,

Tremain's Red Building, Queen's Wharf

FISH, 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.

Ch'town, 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 pooperty, 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 fertile 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 1¼ miles of the shore, where abundance can be obtained.

WILLIAM HENRY DRAKE.

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

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.

TROTTING RACES!

THE CHARLOTTETOWN TROTTING RACES will take place every alternate SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, p. m., during the Winter, commencing JANUARY 23rd. RULES and PRIZES as usual. At the last meeting in March, a prize of $50 will be offered, and also the "Inn-Keeper's Plate," value $25.

Jan. 20, 1869.

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

BROOMS & PAILS.

40 DOZEN BROOMS,
40 dozen PAILS,
For sale by

CARVELL BROS.

ay 18, 1868.

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.

FRANIS 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.

KEROSENE

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.

Shop to Let.

TO BE LET, the large and commodious **Shop** and premises now in the occupation of Messrs. **Stone & Bovyer.** Possession will be given on the first day of MAY next. Apply to

B. D. REDDIN,

Old Stand, Reddin's Corner.

Charlottetown, March 1, 1869. 6in

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, March 6, 1869.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, the House went into Committee on expiring laws.

Mr. P. Sinclair in the Chair.

The consideration of the Act relating to the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Charlottetown was deferred on the ground that important changes were contemplated to be made in the constitution of that body.

A Resolution to continue the Law relating to the publishing of notices and advertisements relating to the public service, submitted by the Hon. Attorney General, was reported agreed to, and Hon. Attorney General, Hon. Mr. Haviland, and Mr. McMillan appointed a Committee to report thereon.

The Committee appointed to receive tenders for Printing the Journals, recommended that the tender of W. C. Grant be accepted.

The Committee appointed to receive tenders for Printing the Debates of the House submitted their Report to the effect that as there was but one tender received, and as that tender did not provide as usual for the publishing of said Debates in one of the newspapers published in Charlottetown, the Committee thought proper to defer any recommendation until the opinion of the House was had on the subject.

Hon. Mr. Haviland said the Committee should have offered their suggestions on the subject, and he would therefore move that the Report be referred back to said Committee which motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Reilly, the House went into Committee of the whole on the Draft Address in answer to the opening Speech of His Honor the Administrator.

The 1st and 2d paragraphs, congratulating Sir Robert Hodgson on the honor recently conferred on him by the Queen, having been read:

Hon. Mr. Haviland (*Leader of the Opposition*) said that every hon member on both sides of the House had cause to feel gratified, that the public career of one who had filled so many high and distinguished positions in his native country, had merited and received such a high token of approval from Her Majesty.

He then reviewed the different capacities in which His Honor had served his country, and said that as Chief Justice he was respected throughout the land His Administration of Justice was such as convinced all parties that his judgments were unbiased by the influence of the rich or the importunity of the poor. Said paragraphs were then unanimously adopted.

When the 3rd paragraph was read, Mr. Brecken alluded to a rumour relative to the intention of the Government, touching the sale of Government Farm, for the purpose of raising funds towards paying the Lieutenant Governor's Salary, in the event of an adverse answer to the Address of last Session on that subject; and as that was a subject of vital importance to his constituents, he wished to ascertain the views of the Government relative thereto.

Hon. Attorney General said it was premature to take up that question until the answer alluded to was received. He was not in a position to declare any Government policy on the matter, but was personally opposed to the selling of that Farm in the manner hinted at. It was highly necessary to provide for the masses of the people a place for recreation. He then contrasted the extensive grounds connected with the Government House of Charlottetown, with that of Halifax, where he said but one or two acres of land adjoined the Government premises.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition was glad to learn that the Government had no intention to dispose of the Government Farm.

The Squares already in the hands of the City should first of all be improved and ornamented. The Hillsborough Square was the only place in the City that, as a native, he felt proud in showing to strangers from abroad.

Mr. Brecken was glad to hear the opinion of his honor the Attorney General relative to the rights of the citizens of Charlottetown, and hoped some forty or fifty acres of that large and unoccupied Farm would, ere long, be given back to those from whom it had been taken.

The fourth Paragraph elicted remarks from several hon. members on both sides of the House, concurring generally in the advantages resulting from the grant of last Session to procure Seed Grain, and that by its judicious expenditure many destitute farmers were very materially assisted in sowing their fields.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McAulay, the words, "sufficiently provided for," were inserted for the words "efficiently conducted," in the fifth Paragraph, and agreed to accordingly.

When the sixth Paragraph was read, Hon. Leader of the Opposition took exception to it, principally because it alleged that the purchase of Lands and the advances of Seed Grain caused the expenditure of the past year to be in excess of the receipts, and instanced other items of expenditure, such as the vote for Tignish Run, the sum paid for revising the Statutes of the Colony, and the large increase of the sum voted for Education, all of which tended to the excess in question.

Hon. Attorney General said that the balance of £2000, to pay off the Troops account, might also be added.

His Honor the Speaker, and the Hon Mr. Howlan, remarked, in condemnatory terms, on the system pursued in the Land Office, asserting that the public were not satisfied with the manner in which the accounts in that office were kept.

A long debate then followed on the expenditure for Education, under the Law as it now exists.

Mr. Brecken contended that a portion of the Teacher's salary should be raised by local assessment, as in Canada and the other Colonies. His views on that point were opposed by remarks from several hon. members on both sides of the House.

Hon Leader of the Opposition then said that as it must be apparent to all that there were other causes in addition to those named in the Paragraph under consideration, which lead to the Expenditure being in excess of the Receipts, he would move that the words, "owing principally to the purchase of Lands and the advances for Seed Grain," be struck out.

Said motion was seconded by the Hon. Attorney General, and the Paragraph agreed to as amended.

After which the House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 8.

Hon. Mr Callbeck, presented the report of the Committee on publishing the Debates, which is to the effect that new tenders be called for, and that instead of the contractor being required to furnish each member with six copies, that he furnish but two copies, and that one copy be sent by the Contractor to each proprietor of a newspaper in the Island.

House in Committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the Address in answer to the opening *Speech*—

The paragraph relating to the Census of Colony having been read—

Hon. Leader of the Opposition remarked that in Great Britain the Decennial principle was adopted; and though in the Australian Colonies it might appear necessary from the rapid growth of population to take the Census more frequently than every ten years, he saw no reason why this Colony might not adopt the principle of the mother country and sister Provinces. The Census were last taken in 1861, and the ordinary time would again be, acting on the decennial principle, in the year 1871.

Hon. Atty. General (Leader of the Gov't) said that the Colony was not enjoined to adopt any given time for the taking of the Census, and that as the ordinary time had recurred, it was considered advisable to have the Census retaken.

The paragraph relating to the Public Works service called forth an expression of opinion from several Honorable Members on both sides of the House, favorable to the establishment of a Board of Works.

Hon. Att'y. General (Leader of the Gov't.) spoke at some length on the changes contemplated by the Government relative to the question. He said in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Boards of Works were established, having charge and supervision of Roads, Bridges, Wharfs, Lighthouses, and other public buildings The Board, he said, might comprise of chief Superintendent for Queen's County, and one deputy for each of the other Counties, with other members, similar to the Board of Education, or any other Public Body. The Colonial Secretary of the Colony to be Chairman.

Hon Mr. Haviland (Leader of the Opposition) felt assured that Hon. Members on both sides would admit that there was an ample field for reform on that subject. The principles enunciated by his honor the Leader of the Government were sound, and should not be viewed as a party question. The present system of superintending Public Works was a farce, and any improvement in that direction would meet his hearty concurrence.

His Honor the Speaker said that it was high time to entertain any change that would improve the present system, and he was convinced that a Bill for the construction of a Board of Works would meet the approval of the Country at large. A Superintendent of Public Works for each County would greatly facilitate the performance of public contracts.

Hon Mr. Davies —The establishment of a Board of that nature would necessarily involve a considerable expenditure of Public Money, and doubted that the finances of the country could support such an institution. The head of the department should be on the floor of that House, and a man of scientific knowledge and much skill must be on the Board, the services of whom could not be obtained without a large salary.

Hon Mr Haviland agreed with the Hon. Mr. Davies, as to the propriety of the chairman of the Board of Works holding a seat in the Assembly. It should be a Departmental office.

Mr. P. Sinclair said the business of the country relating to that branch of the public service, was rapidly accumulating, rendering it necessary to make a better provision for the expenditure of the public money, than now existed He believed a change was required and any measure that might be submitted would receive his careful attention.

Mr. Brecken said that as the country advanced, the necessity of the contemplated change increased. He disapproved of the Colonial Secretary being the head of the Board of Works. The duties of the office of Colonial Secretary and that of Superintendent of Board of Works were very dissimilar. The large sums of money hitherto spent on the Roads, were not followed by any visible improvement.

Hon Mr. Laird, when he said so large a sum as £20,000 annually was expended on the Road service, surely all must admit that a better system of supervision than the present was required. To have the work efficiently performed, must be the grand object to be kept in view. The Principal of the Board would have his staff of Directors, as have Banks and other institutions, so that all the work would not devolve on one man alone.

Hon. Mr. McAulay said, the question was, whether change was necessary. Honorable members on both sides seemed to answer this question in the affirmative. The country had greatly advanced beyond what it was in former years, rendering it necessary to provide more efficiently for every branch of the public service To discuss the measure in detail at that stage would, however, be waste of time.

Mr. McNeill—The necessity of a Board of Works for the more effectual supervision of the Road Service, was admitted on all sides, but the consequent expense was the important point. He was glad to observe that the improvement of our Harbors received due attention, and when Buoys and Lights were out of order, they would doubtless be better looked after under a Board of Works, than it could be expected under the present system. He would support any measure that would advance the commercial, as well as agricultural interests of the people.

The paragraph relating to Steam Navigation elicited considerable discussion.

Hon. Mr. Haviland (Leader of the Opposition) said the clause in question was rather meagre. That paragraph in the Speech to which the clause alluded, made mention of Railway communications, the want of which might, to a certain extent, be remedied by the judicious encouragement of Steam Navigation. Why then avoid the Railroad question? It was well known that the leading debating society in Charlottetown entertained the question —It was also advocated in the public prints.

The Attorney General (Leader of the Government), said considerable discussion on that subject had lately occupied the public mind, through the press and otherwise, but, at present he would not support any Railroad scheme. Inland Steam Communication was most required, and pressing applications, from different parts of the country, on that subject would be laid before the House.

Dr. Jenkins said that an increase of Steam communication on the rivers would save much expenditure of money on the highway, as it would lessen the traffic on the Roads. He believed a Railroad from Summerside to Georgetown would develop the resources of the country to an amazing extent. Much farm work required to be done from harvest till the frost stopped operations, and that short period, of six weeks, or two months at most, should be allowed the farmer, to improve his farm, in order to overcome as much as possible those natural drawbacks incident to our climate. The shipping of produce by Rail would greatly facilitate farming operations Competent engineers expressed their belief that Railroads could be built cheaper on this Island than in any part of the sister Provinces.

Mr. Howat was opposed to the Railroad. It might lead the Colony into difficulties that would end in Confederation. The right-of-way would necessarily cut up many farms, and would cost a large sum of money independant of the enormous cost of the Road itself.

Hon. Mr. Howlan alluded to a statement in the last "Islander," showing the cost of Railroads in Canada to be $10,000 per mile. That estimate was exclusive of other costs, such as steam engines, ballast, &c. Steamers were required first, to increase the trade of the Colony; a good screw Boat on the North Side, one at Georgetown, to ply daily to Pictou, and another from Summerside to Shediac, daily, would connect the carrying trade of the country with the Railroads of the mainland, and prove of the first importance to our best interests.

Hon. Mr. Duncan was in favor of increased Steam communication. A Steamer might ply once a week to the North side of the Island, carrying her freight of fish and other commodities to the Railway Station at Shediac, and on her return call at Charlottetown for supplies, also calling at Belfast, with the aid of a Wharf, at Orwell, and at Crapaud. In proportion as the trade by water would increase, the expenditure for roads would decrease, as the traffic thereon, Spring and Autumn, would be materially lessened. A Railroad would not pay working expenses; if, however, parties holding different views were disposed to form a Railroad Company, he would gladly vote to give them an Act of Incorporation.

Hon. Mr Callbeck said that the Railroad advocates only asked for a survey of the probable cost of such an enterprise, to ascertain which might be very desirable. It would, however, in his opinion, be quite time enough to take up the Railroad question when the Island would have double its present population.

Mr. P. Sinclair.—The time might come when the people of the Colony would take up the question of a Railroad. At present the opening up of our harbors and rivers was the first and most important subject for consideration.

Hon. Mr. Davies.—No practical man would think of advocating Railroads in this country. Greater facilities by Steamers were much required A Steamboat to ply between St. Andrew's Point, near Georgetown, and the Gut of Canso, in the fall of the year, would be of very great advantage to the public.

Hon. Mr. Duncan.—The entrance to Canso would prove difficult, owing to drift ice. Pictou, or a harbor called Arisaig would be a much safer landing place in the late season of the year.

The paragraph touching the inadequate and insecure state of the public offices, received due consideration.

Hon. Attorney General, Leader of the Government, reviewed the ill ventilated and insufficient state of the Post Office, the Supreme Court Room, and the Customs Department; also the defective and insecure condition of the Prothonotary and Registry Offices, where so many of the valuable records of the Colony were kept.

Hon. Mr. Haviland, Leader of the Opposition, followed in support of all that had been said by his honor the Attorney General. It was a disgrace to the Colony that the Customs department had to be moved off into a room on the left of the Building every time the Legislature met All the offices alluded to were inadequate to the wants of the Colony.

Hon. Mr Laird.—The improvements contemplated would be beneficial to the whole country, having for their object the safe keeping of the public records of the Colony and the providing of suitable accommodation for the Public Officers.

Mr. Brecken.—Supported the arguments advanced by the Hon. Attorney General, Leader of the Government, and by Hon. Mr. Haviland, Leader of the Opposition, touching the inadequate, unsafe and insecure condition of the public offices in question; and expressed his readiness to support any measure for the erection of a good substantial building for the purposes alluded to.

Mr McNeill.—Was glad to find hon. members on both sides agreeing as to the necessity of providing more suitable accommodations for the public service, and hoped the country would not oppose any improvement of that kind called for by the requirements of the Colony.

Hon. Mr. Davies said he never was more gratified than when on a change of Government, he left the Post Office some time since where he had served as Postmaster General. From experience he could testify to the ill ventilated and crowded state of that department.

Hon Mr. Henderson was surprised that in the Capital of the Colony with its Corporation and Sanitary Laws, an effort was not put forth to prevent or subdue the poisonous vapors arising from a want of due regard to cleanliness. He would not oppose any steps that might be deemed advisable for the better securing public property from destruction.

The clause relating to the appointment of a third Judge called forth remarks from several hon. members on both sides of the House.

Mr. Brecken.—Hon. Attorney General and the Hon. Mr. Haviland, severally addressed the Committee on the necessity of a third Judge. An alteration in the Judiciary of the Colony was loudly called for, and the Court as at present constitute was defective and unconstitutional.

Mr. George Sinclair said that for many years the Colony had but one Judge, and when the second was appointed, it was, in his opinion, more as an assistant to perform the labor of the Court than to secure a better administration of Justice. Jurors were, in most cases, the Judges. If, on Law Points, difficulties arose, two were as likely to arrive at a sound conclusion as three.

Hon. Mr. Haviland.—The decision of Jurors were not final when their verdict conflicted with the Law. He then instanced cases where verdicts were set aside.

Mr. Geo Sinclair —Yes, but the Judge could not reverse their verdict. Jurors had again to decide at a new trial.

Hon. Mr. Haviland —True, but if their verdict was again opposed to the law it might again be thrown out.

Mr. Howat.—If a third Judge would conduce to the greater security of justice to the country, he would not oppose such an appointment. The matter should, however, be well weighed before any additional expenses be incurred.

Hon. Mr. Henderson.—From all that he could earn touching the subject in the country, he inclined to the belief that the appointment of a third Judge would meet the approval of the people.

The clause in question was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 9.

Hon Attorney General presented a Bill to continue the law relating to the publishing of notices and advertisements touching the public service. Said bill received and read a first time.

Hon' Mr. Callbeck from the Committee on printing the Debates, reported that two tenders were received, and recommended that the tender of Thomas Reilly being the lowest be accepted. Said report adopted.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, the House in Committee resumed the consideration of the address in answer to the Speech

Mr. Cameron in the chair.

The paragraph relating to the telegraph cable across the Straits having been read, Hon Mr. Haviland, Leader of the Opposition, spoke of the great importance of telegraphic communication to this colony. Merchants and in fact all classes of the community, suffered from want of a knowledge of markets and other important matters abroad. He regretted that the Attorney General was not successful in securing the laying of the cable last autumn, though he had taken a trip to New York on the subject.

Hon. Attorney General, in reply, reviewed the negotiations entered into by the Government with the Telegraph Company, and read a letter from Mr. McKay, the Superintendent of the Telegraph lines, to the effect that he was reluctantly compelled to abandon all attempts to lay the cable last fall, and stating that as soon as the navigation opened, he would proceed with the work. Inland communication he, hon. Attorney General, said, would be extended to Alberton, where an office would be opened, the Telegraph Company having agreed to that arrangement, on condition that the parties interested provided the posts, and he had no doubt that similar privileges would be extended to the people of Souris and Georgetown on like conditions.

Hon. Mr. Howlan said that Alberton had not derived the same advantages from steam communication as did Souris and Georgetown. When, however, the inhabitants of the latter places would provide for one-half the cost of a telegraphic line, as did those of the former, he would be prepared to support their application to that effect.

The clause in question was, after a slight verbal alteration, then agreed to.

The consideration of the next paragraph on Free Trade was postponed until the afternoon, and the one following, namely that relating to the bill for the settlement of Wilderness Lands, passed last Session, was read.

Hon. Mr. Haviland, (Leader of the Opposition,) was pleased to find that under the provisions of the bill in question 13 386 acres of land had been taken up by actual settlers. *There was, he said, in the minds of the people* a deep aversion to the rent system, the sooner, therefore, that system disappeared, the better for the prosperity and welfare of the colony.

Mr. Reilly said, the bill of last Session for the settlement of Wilderness Lands, was one of the best measures ever placed on the Statute Book of the Colony. *The fact that* so many had already availed themselves of its provisions was the best argument that could be advanced in its favor. Judging from the progress of the past ten years, he was led to believe that before many years the whistle of the rail car would be heard through the Island. The questions, however, which were of the first importance to the present interests of the country, were the cultivation of its wilderness lands, steam, and telegraphic communication. Those subjects demanded the best and most serious attention of hon. members on both sides of the House.

Hon. Mr. Davies said, that some Proprietors still continued to act in an arbitrary manner towards their Tenants, many of whom were driven from their farms and glad to settle on Wilderness Lands, to escape from the clutches of their oppressors. He contended for the necessity of a *Homestead Law* similar to that of Canada and the United States, the adoption of which would provide for the security of property, and prevent its being disposed of for debt. He also spoke of the necessity of a compulsory measure with the view of coercing proprietors who refused to sell their lands on equitable terms. Absentee proprietors, he said, should be made to contribute to the Taxes of the Colony, the expenditure of which tended to increase the value of their lands. It was, therefore, but just, that those whose interests were protected should contribute to the support of the State.

Hon. Mr Howlan said, it was gratifying to know that under the provisions of the Bill of last Session the Wilderness Lands were taken up by the young men of the country, many of whom were compelled to leave old farms, burdened with debt, and with strong arm resolved to hew out a place for themselves, and in some instances, for their old parents, who had to leave their old homesteads for new dwellings in the woods.

Mr. Brecken replied to the theory advanced by the Hon. Mr. Davies, relative to the Homestead Law, condemning the idea of relieving property from liabilities and debts.

Hon. Mr. Davies, in reply, said it was high time to adopt coercive measures, when a certain proprietor, and an office holder too, would issue some thirty writs during the present hard and long winter, because the Government would not agree to give him any exorbitant price he thought proper to set on his lands. The display of such an unchristian spirit, should meet with the reprehension it merited. He (Hon. Mr. Davies) then referred to the Ramsay case and their incarceration. He also entered into the Land Question, generally, and touched upon the different enactments of the Colony from time to time, relative to the settlement of the question.

Mr. Brecken replied at considerable length, contrasting the measures of the different political parties, and contended that the Conservatives were as disposed as were the Liberal Party to abolish the Leasehold System. He also entered into a lengthy explanation of the Ramsay case.

Hon. Mr Haviland (Leader of the Opposition) followed, and in reply to the Hon. Mr. Davies, touching the compulsory measure, alluded to the defeat of that object last session when the Goverment received a most emphatic refusal from the Home Office, relative to the question of a Compulsory Bill. He disapproved of the discussion relating to the Ramsay case, that being a matter not within the Province of the House. And then entered at some length into the Land Question, showing that both parties had contributed to the breaking up of the Leasehold system.

Hon. Mr Howlan, contended that a measure compelling proprietors to part with their estates on fair terms was perfectly constitutional, and in support of his views referred to a motion recently made in the House of Commons by Mr. McGuire, relative to the Irish encumbered Estates.

Mr. Brecken.—Opposed the views advanced by the Hon. Mr. Davies and the Hon. Mr. Howlan on the subjects of a Homestead law and a compulsory measure relating to the land question. A long debate then followed principally between Mr Brecken and the Hon. Mr. Howlan, during which the various enactments of the Conservatives and Liberals were fully reviewed and contrasted.

Hon. Attorney General then spoke of the negotiations relating to the purchase of Lot 19 Estate, and also the purchase of Lot 23, both of which he regretted had failed. The former on the ground that the agent, Hon. Mr. Pope, had succeeded in securing the property to himself, and the latter because the Proprietor asked 3s. an acre more than the valuation of the Commissioners appointed by the Government. He (Hon. Attorney General) then said that three estates comprising some 17,352 acres had been acquired by the Government under the Land Purchase Act since last Session at a cost of upwards of £6,000.

Hon. Mr. Henderson alluded to the abuse heaped on the 15 Years' Purchase Bill, and contended that it had been of some service to the country as it had in many cases brought a pressure to bear on the Proprietors, which lead them to treat with their tenants.

Hon Mr. McAuley said that much extraneous matter had been introduced in the debate. Both parties had done as best they could to settle the land question. It was high time to close the debate.

Mr. Howat.—Why not make an offer to the present owner of Lot 19—the Hon. Mr. Pope—who, he believed, offered to sell at 13s. 9d. per acre. If the purchase can be effected why not entertain the question again.