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.

VOL. XVIII.] CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1868. [NO. 25

THE EXAMINER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY BY

WALTER C. GRANT,

AT HIS OFFICE, HILLSBOROUGH STREET, NEAR KING'S SQUARE.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum, half in ADVANCE.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.

JUST received, Ex *New Dominion*—
3 CASES LADIES' & CHILDREN'S
WINTER BOOTS & SLIPPERS,
LATEST STYLES.

Ex "ALHAMBRA,"
2 CASES FUR CAPS.

WM. HEARD.

Ch'town, Dec. 2, 1867.

ON SALE
AT
The British Warehouse!

Fancy and Plain Coal Scuttles.
Fancy and Plain Coal Shovels.
Iron Bedsteads and Stretchers.
Umbrella Stands.
Fire Guards. Nursery Guards.
Fancy Fenders for Grates.
Mahogany Poles, Rings and Ends.
Brass Poles, Rings and Ends.
Brass Brackets and Holders.
Brass Stair Rods and Eyes.
And all Furnishing Goods.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 1867.

Tombs!
MONUMENTS!
Headstones!
Marble Works!
Kent Street, - - - Charlottetown.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a LARGE STOCK OF MARBLE AND FREESTONE, and is prepared at any time to execute orders of every description, such as
Monuments, Tombs, Headstones and Tablets.

In point of workmanship, design and lettering, he feels confident that the work executed at his establishment heretofore will compare favorably with that from any other similar establishment in the Island.

The subscriber has for sale a large quantity of Shelling Stones for Mills, all sizes.

JOHN CAIRNS.

March 30, 1868. 6m

SAVE MONEY.

J. W. FALCONER & CO.

Have received, per *Alhambra* from Boston,
Mens' and Boys' Winter Caps,
In Fur, Astrican & Cloth.
Sold at Small Advance on Cost.

Paper Collars,
In Shakspeare, Crescent, Linen Finish, and Clipper, at 7d per box.

Gentlemen's Ties,
In Sheridan, Grecian, Henrietta, Exposition, Queen, Fancy and Black Knots and Parepus. The best assortment in town.

Gents' Knit Vests!

BUFFALO ROBES.
For all who seek Comfort.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

South Side Queen Square.
Charlottetown, Nov. 25, 1867.

SELLING OFF!

Robert Young's

STILL CONTINUES TO BE THE

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION!!

AND TO MAKE IT

Even still more Attractive,

He begs to announce that on and after this date he will sell the balance of Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

Furs, Sontags, Hoods, Scarfs, Winceys, Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, &c. &c.

At and under Cost Price,

so as to insure their being entirely cleared out before the arrival of the

NEW SPRING GOODS.

White Cottons,
Now is the time to buy them cheap at
ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Hoop Skirts,
Cheaper than ever at
ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Charlottetown, Feb'y 17, 1868.

Co-partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of

ALLEY & DAVIES.

OFFICE - - - O'HALLORAN'S BUILDING.
GREAT GEORGE STREET.

GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.

WEST INDIA HOUSE,
Upper Great George Street.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the following, viz:

11 Hhds. Strong Demrara SPIRITS,
Hhds. Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry WINE,
Casks Hennessey's Dark & Pale Brandy,
Casks Scotch Whiskey (Prime),
Casks Irish WHISKEY.

50 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE,
40 " Blood's XXX PORTER,
Cases CLARET,
40 Boxes RAISINS, 3 Bbls. CURRANTS,
25½ do RAISINS, Bags RICE,
60 Boxes FIGS, Bags PEPPER,
Chests Superior TEA,
Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing SODA,
Hhds and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES, Hhds and Bbls. P. R. SUGAR,
6 Bbls. Kerosene OIL, 6 Bbls. Red ONIONS,
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS, 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS,

—Also—

A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.

The above articles are of the very best description, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

LEMUEL McKAY.

Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers hereby caution all persons indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq., of Lot 34, to pay the several amounts to themselves alone, as their receipts only will be valid discharges for the same.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, JOHN STEWART, Jun. } Executors

St. Peter's Road, March 13, 1868 tf

COPPER PAINT.

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a supply of
Tar & Wonson's Copper Paint,
an article which has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it. It possesses superior qualities for effectually preventing the accumulation of all foul matter, such as Worms, Barnacles, Grass, &c., on the bottoms of Vessels or Boats, when properly applied.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1867.

BELL'S
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the large number of his customers who have so promptly complied with his terms and paid for their work on delivery. There are, however, a considerable number who have not paid thus promptly; and he respectfully requests all such to call and pay their respective accounts without delay. He would further remind them that their respective amounts, although a trifle to each, would in the aggregate materially assist in making up some of the deficit which their indebtedness has occasioned.

Feb. 17, 1868. JOHN BELL.

ERSKIN'S
BRAHEE SUGAR POWDERS,
A Tonic and Unfailing Remedy for
Rheumatism of all kinds, Neuralgia,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
As also for FACE-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, EAR-ACHE, COUGHS, and all affections from Colds.

☞ See Lancet, under MEDICAL PATRONAGE.

WM. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Victoria Building, Queen Street, Sept. 16, 1867.

CORNS and WARTS

ARE permanently and effectually Cured by the use of
ROBINSON'S
Patent Corn Solvent.
For sale by
W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, December 23, 1867.

Fishing Schooner for Sale.

THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER "DANIEL," about 36 tons register, now lying at Murray Harbor—a suitable vessel for fishing and coasting. Apply to

DANIEL DAVIES,

March 30, 1868. Queen Street.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, Roselyn Cottage, St. Peter's Road, Township 34, Esquire, deceased, are requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to either of the undersigned, for settlement: and all parties indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

ALEX. ROBERTSON, JOHN STEWART, Jr. } Executors.

Lot 34, Nov. 29, 1867. 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, 1867.

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
NEW SEEDS!
BEER & SONS

Have received, *via* Cape Tormentine, the first instalment of their stock of
Garden and Flower Seeds,
Including varieties of Early Cabbage, Cucumber, Celery, Raddish, Lettuce, &c. German and English Flower Seeds of about 100 choice varieties. Also, Tuberoses, Aurenones and Gladiolus Bulbs of the choicest sorts.

A large Stock of Field and Garden Seeds expected by first arrival.

☞ On hand, Superior Clover, Timothy, Buckwheat, Flax, Barley and Oats.

Ch'town, April 6, 1868. 1m

CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
Charlottetown, - - Prince Edward Island,
AGENTS FOR:
New York Board of Underwriters,
Boston Board of Underwriters,
Eastern Express Company,
Fairbank's Patent Standard Scales,
Gowrie Coal Mines, Cow Bay, C. B.
Fishwick's Express.

☞ CASH ADVANCES made upon CONSIGNMENTS received, or when sent to their Agents abroad.

April 30, 1866.

WOOL! WOOL!

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

Ch'town, Jan'y 13th, 1868. tf

Twines, Lines, &c.
FOR SALE

15 & 18 Thread COD LINES,
POLLOCK LINES,
Patent topped SALMON TWINE,
Best 3 ply HERRING TWINE,
COD HOOKS, all sizes.

Also, 6 casks pure Cod Oil, Cheap for Cash.

P. WALKER.

Charlottetown, March 23, 1868. 1m

LIGHT! LIGHT!!
Kerosene Oil,
at
WM. E. DAWSON'S.

March 23, 1868.

GOOD FIRES.

NOW selling at the Gas Works a quantity of very superior COKE at FIVE PENCE per Bushel. N. B. Coke will last longer and give a greater heat than Sydney Coal.

January 20, 1868. 1sl

SPRING GOODS.
ON SALE
AT
GLASGOW HOUSE,

Grey Cottons, Striped Tickings,
White Shirtings, Blue Denims,
Printed Cottons, Hollands,
Furniture Cottons, Grass Cloth,
Jean Shirtings, Osnaburgs,
Tweed Shirtings, Towelings,
Flannel Shirtings, Linens,
White Flannels, Col'd Coburgs,
Scarlet Flannels, Colored Lustres,
Hoop Skirts, Black Coburgs,
Hoisery & Gloves, Black Lustres,
Ribbons and Silks, Fancy Dress Stuffs,
Laces & Edgings, Fancy Tweeds,
Frillings, Black Cloths,
Velvet Ribbons, Colored Cloths,
Threads & Reels, Mantle Cloths,
Flowering Cottons, Shirts & Collars,
Stamped Edgings, Handkerchiefs & Ties.

Rubber Boots & Shoes,
Children's Boots & Shoes,
LADIES' KID BOOTS,
Men's Hats & Caps,
Hemp, Drugget & Felt Carpets,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
Ladies' Cloth Jackets,
Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c. &c. &c.
All at the lowest market prices,
FREDERICK LEPAGE.

February 24, 1868. 1st pat

July 10th, 1867.

Cheap Goods! New Goods!
HEARTZ & SON

HAVE just received by *Java*, direct from ENGLAND, a further supply of
DRY GOODS,
which, owing to the decline in Cotton, they will be able to sell this Importation cheaper than the Stock imported this Spring.

GOODS:—Consisting of Grey, White, Striped, and Painted Cottons, Ginghams, Grey and White Sheeting, Striped Bedding, Cotton, Union and Linnen Ticking, Towels and Towelings, Cheese Cloth, &c, &c.

DRESS GOODS:—French Merino, Circassians, Poplins, Coburgs, Lustres, and Fancies.

CLOTHS:—Fine Cloths, Tweeds, Does, Silk, Mixed, Russel Cord, &c.

SUNDRIES:—Bugle and Straw Trimmings and Ornaments, in Black, White & Mixed; Velvet Trimmings, &c.; Buttons and Clasp Dewdrops, Feathers and Flowers, Corsets, Prunella and Kid Boots, Gents' Hats, Collars, Ties, Braces, Handkerchiefs, &c, &c.

P. S.—The above, along with Stock on hand, will be sold, wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash.

HEARTZ & SON.

July 15, 1867.

Judson's Worm Tea!

R. REDDIN,
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Office:—Great George Street, Charlottetown.
(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

September 3, 1866. tf

F. P. NORTON,
Commission Merchant
AND
Auctioneer.
GEORGETOWN - - - P. E. ISLAND.

October 24, 1864 1y

FRANCIS S. LONGWORTH,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
OFFICE—PAVILLION HOTEL,
(next door to Hon. Joseph Hensley's)
Charlottetown, - - - P. E. Island.

Jan. 14, 1867.

Tenders for Seed.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, until the 6th March next, at his Office, Reading Room Building, for the delivery of Timothy and English Red Clover Seed of Island growth, in quantities of not less than 10 Bushels Timothy and 1 cwt. Clover.

Samples and prices to accompany each tender.

☞ TERMS, Cash on delivery.

A. McNEILL,
Ch'town, Feb. 24, 1868. Sec'y Farmers' Club.

Look here! Look here!
Greater Reduction.
Carriage Axletrees,
Waggon Axletrees.

On hand, One Hundred Sets

Half Patent Carriage Axletrees,

At Twenty-one Shillings and six pence per Set.

Superior in Material and Workmanship to any yet imported.

ARCH'D WHITE.

King Square, Feb'y 24, 1868. 3m

THOMAS W. MAY,
Surveyor and Conveyancer,
Glenstewart - - - Southport.
REFERENCE:
The Surveyor-General, Charlottetown.

June 10, 1867. 1y

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
TUESDAY, March 10th.
Afternoon Session, continued.

Mr REILLY.—On this Island a loan of £10,000 or £15,000 might be had for such a purpose, but that sum would not go far toward purchasing out the claims of the Proprietors. When the hon. members placed the sum so large, that could be had here, and put their arguments forward in the strongest manner possible for them to do, I thought they had not properly considered the matter. The hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Duncan) said there was something like £24,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. and about £30,000 lying in our Banks which is not bearing interest. I know parties myself who have money so deposited, which is bearing no interest, as it must lie there three months before it will commence to bear interest and other deposits have been placed there by the merchants in this Town, and for what pupose? just that they may go down and get exchange. It is no use for the hon. member to be asserting that there is £20,000, £30,000, or £50,000 in the Banks which can be obtained; such arguments do not meet the case. With reference to the 15 years purchase Bill which the hon. member for Murray Harber (hon. Mr. Henderson) asserts, is to a certain extent a compulsory measure, I can only say, that I am conscientiously of the opinion that that measure has not been of any general benefit to the Country. The Tory Government promised to settle the land question in eight months. The Home Government objected to the Award of the Land Commissioners and submitted for their consideration the principles which were accepted and embodied in the fifteen years purchase Bill. What the people complain of is, as has been said by the hon. member for Strathalbyn (Mr Cameron), that it acts too high a price upon the land, and that this Bill may at any time be quoted as authority by the *proprietors, to show* the value which the Representatives of the people and the Government *set upon* the lands of the proprietors in this Island. These are the only remarks which I intend to make now, as I purpose on some of the other paragraphs to offer some further observations. When the proper time comes, it will be found that this side of the House, will not shirk any vital question which affects the interests of the country. For my part, I will, to the full extent of my power, endeavour faithfully to do my duty to my constituents and to the Country; and the opposition, shall never have to say to me, that to avoid voting on any important question, I skulked into the galleries. If I cannot support the Government in their measures, I will yield to the force of circumstances, and resign my seat.

Mr. BRECKEN.—I wish to ask the hon. member one question. If I understood him correctly, he said one objection which he had to the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, was that it established the price of the land of the proprietors, and that price was too high. Now as the hon. member is a logical gentleman, I wish to ask him what that had to do with regulating the price of the Cunard Estate, which was purchased for less than half the amount named in that Bill?

Mr. REILLY.—The intention of the Bill, Mr. Chairman, was to establish a price as a guide for the absentee Proprietors: and the purchasing of that estate at a lower rate reflects no credit upon the parties who brought in the 15 Years' Purchase Bill, nor does it affect the arugments of the case, although the *hon. member* may think otherwise.

Mr. BRECKEN.—The hon. member says that the purchasing of those estates does not affect the *arguments* of the case, but I say, Sir, that the effects of that measure were not such as the *hon. member* has represented them. He said the intention of the Act was to fix a price for the lands of the absentee proprietors. This I do not admit. The fairest way to judge of the intentions of the Act is by the results, and these have not been such as the hon. member has said they were.

Mr. REILLY.—The hon. member fancies that I am a logical member; be that as it may, I think it is fair to infer that personal interest has more or less influence with every man; and when I know that the late Government had proprietors and land agents among them, I think it was a logical inference to draw from their conduct. Could any one suppose but that their interest would be to fix the price as high as possible. It is my conviction, and the hon member will please take notice that I say it is my honest conviction, that it would have been a sort of political suicide in them to have acted otherwise.

Mr. BRECKEN.—This may be the present conviction of the hon. member, but will he state who these proprietors were?

Mr. REILLY.—The Hon. Messrs Pope, Yeo, and Haviland.

Mr BRECKEN.—While I respect the opinions of the hon. member for St. Peters, and have listened to him with pleasure, yet I must tell that hon. member that he is not correct in some of his statements, for my hon. friend, the Leader of the Opposition, was not a proprietor. The hon. member for Belfast was not a proprietor, nor were the Hon. James Yeo or James Pope consenting proprietors. No Sir, the Conservative *members and Government*, at that time, used the arguments which the Hon. Attorney General and the hon. member for Tryon, have used this evening in favor of settling this question; and to say that the son of the late Mr. Haviland, for the purpose of fixing a price upon the land, influenced those who lent their aid in favor of the Bill, and that it was passed through the Legislature for that object, is to say what no person will believe. The speech of the hon. member was well delivered, and I may say, that the hon member bids fair to take the place of the late lamented and talented gentleman whose seat he occupies. I have no doubt though but that the hon. member spoke as he thought the Government would like he should, and I have no doubt but that he has very good reasons for supporting them; but when he says that the Tory Government passed the 15 Years' Purchase Bill for the purpose of fixing a price upon the land for the benefit of the absentee proprietors, the hon. member pays a poor compliment to his friend, the hon member for Tryon, for he supported that Bill. But it is not true that it was passed for any such an object, and in its practical workings so far, the 15 Years' Purchase Bill has had the effect of lowering, rather than of raising, the price of land, and this is quite evident in the purchase of the Cunard property.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for St. Peter's gave a very able address, and in its delivery was as coolas if there was no opposition. He gave a history of the 15 Years' Purchase Bill, and told the House that it had been carried for selfish purposes by the late Government. As the hon. member has been pretty well answered by my learned friend the member for Charlottetown, (Mr. Brecken), I need not detain you, Sir, by reverting to all the remarks of the hon member. But the hon. member was altogether astray in saying that I was a member of the Government when that Bill was carried. At that time, Sir, I was the Speaker of this House. From the tenor of what the hon. member said, any person unacquainted with the history of the 15 Years' Purchase Bill would have thought that that measure had been concocted here by the late Government, for the benefit of the absentee proprietors. Such was not the case. It was a proposal of the absentee proprietors. I know that my father knew nothing of it until it came here from England. The Proprietors sat in caucus, considered the matter and adopted it on the principle that half a loaf was better than no bread; and as the Land Commission had proved a failure, the Government accepted it as the best that could be obtained. I do not think that all public men discharge their public duties from selfish motives, and I hope that such considerations may not sway the hon. member, when discharging those which devolve upon him.

R. GORDON, Reporter.

Mr. REILLY.—I trust that the hon. member will give me this credit, that, if I have a good office, I work for my money; and also that I never sought for the office. But I will not allow the hon. member to misrepresent me. I did not say that self interest swayed every man; but I did say that self interest had a great influence on persons. When I point to hon. members of the late government, who had an interest in the lands of this Colony, I cannot be far astray. Will the hon member say that the hon. James Pope was not a proprietor?

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—He was not bound by that Bill.

Mr. REILLY.—And the present Leader of the Opposition was agent for an estate.

Hon LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—The people on the estate which I represented did not take my advice on the subject.

Mr. REILLY.—The hon. Mr. Yeo, was also a proprietor. Why were they not consenting parties to the award? Because they wished to get a higher price for their lands. I think it is no credit to the late Government that the Cunard and other estates were purchased at so high a figure. What was the object of the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, unless to fix a price on the lands of the proprietors?

Mr. HOWATT.—The only difficulty which I see in reference to what the Queen's Printer has said is this, that it brings a charge against all who voted for this resolution. I think it is hardly fair to bring a charge against the whole party. I believe that a considerable portion of those who voted for the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill did so believing that it was the best that could be got. I should like to see some better measure on the Statute Book before this is so much denounced. I can tell the hon. member from Strathalbyn (Mr. Cameron) that I had a conversation with one of his constituents, and he told me that if we could not get anything better, we were to take the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill. With reference to the course which is now suggested by the Government, I think it is a very timid policy to pursue to ask leave of the Colonial Minister before we legislate on a question. I think the proper method would be to go into the matter, pass a measure, and trust to its getting the Royal assent.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—Before the House rises I wish to make an explanation. The Queen's Printer tried to bring discredit on me, but I was not in the Government from 1862 to 1865.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON—The hon. Leader of the Opposition has clearly proved that the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill did not originate with him. The Bill sent out by the Proprietors was the payment in full of sixteen years purchase with the reservation of Mill streams, &c. The Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill is an improvement on that.

Here followed a discussion between Hon. Mr. Henderson and Mr. P. Sinclair, respecting a meeting at New London. Mr. Henderson stated that a respectable, though not large meeting, held in that place, attended by magistrates, merchants and others, a majority voted in favor of the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill. Mr. Sinclair contended that it was a sort of caucus meeting, of which proper notice had not been given, and the resolution was carried only by a bare majority. The hon. leader of the Government, also stated that it was at his suggestion the late Government passed the Tenant Loan Bill. Mr. Duncan denied this statement of the hon. leader of the Government.

The third paragraph was then agreed to.

The fourth paragraph was also read and agreed to.

BALDERSTON, Reporter.

WEDNESDAY, March 11.
Morning Session.

House again in Committee on consideration of Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

The paragraph relating to the Selkirk Estate was read.

Mr. BRECKEN.—Do the Government intend to give this paragraph the "go by?' Surely it is worthy of the consideration of this hon. Committee, and if so, it would be well for the Government to state whether they intend to bring in a Bill to relieve the people on the Selkirk Estate, or whether the people will be obliged to put the case in Chancery

Hon. Mr. LAIRD—I think something ought to be done to enforce punctuality, for absent members have been called twice.

Mr. BRECKEN.—I think the hon. member for Bedeque need not be so restless; for, I venture to say, that if the Opposition were to allow this paragraph to pass unnoticed, he would be well pleased.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—According to the statements of the hon. member for Malpeque (Mr. G. Sinclair) we may presume that the Government have *nothing* ready to be brought before this House; and he says that it was not their duty to have anything ready. We cannot expect that anything will be prepared by them before they meet their supporters in caucus. I was not a little astonished at the change which has come over *the hon. member* for Tryon (Mr. Laird) this morning; because the motion to send for absent members is the custom everywhere in Houses of Parliament. Hon. members are more attentive to some matters than to others; and what will interest one hon. member, may not engage the attention of another. The question in this paragraph peculiarly affects the constituents of the hon. members for Belfast, and, of course, it will be one of considerable interest to them. The people of that District wish to know whether they will be obliged to pay more than the cost and expenses of their lands or not. I am sorry that the two hon. members do not work well together; they remind me of two horses pulling in different directions, but I have no doubt they will act together on this question, however widely they may differ on other subjects. As the hon. member, (Mr. Duncan) is absent, it would not be advisable to proceed without his attendance. Some members have a special interest in Education, some in road making, and some in other departments. There was almost a battle royal between an hon. member and a road commissioner, on the best method of making roads. I expected that the Government would have brought forward a measure based upon the opinions of the Crown Law Officers, for the relief of the people on the Selkirk Estate.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES.—Mr. Chairman, I am rather astonished to see the hon. Leader of the Opposition in such a bad temper this morning. It seems that the trouble he complains of is, that there is nothing before the House, as if the paragraph under consideration was not sufficient to engage the attention of the Opposition, independent of any new matter. I am not aware of any ill feeling between myself and my hon. colleague, (Mr. Duncan) as we can always meet each other in a friendly manner, and we hold the same views on many important questions. The paragraph under consideration is very easily understood, and reads thus:—"When the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject of the Selkirk Estate shall be laid before us, your Excellency may rely upon our giving the several questions involved in it, our serious and careful attention, and maturing such measures on the subject as may appear just and equitable, upon a full consideration of the whole question." If the hon. members of the Opposition have any objections to offer to this paragraph, let them do so. The Government have considered the whole subject; and well matured measures, which will give satisfaction to the people, will be brought forward at the proper time, for the consideration of this House. There can be no sentiment more reasonable than that which is contained in this paragraph.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—I find fault with the Government because they have not given their own views on this important question. They say that a measure will be brought down for the consideration of this House; but why do they not give us their judgement on the matter, and thereby facilitate the business of the Session? They should lead public opinion; but instead of doing so, they run merely with the tide, which shows their weakness, and that they are not a properly constituted Government. It is their business to concoct measures during the recess, and have them prepared; if that was done they would not be so long transacting the business of the Session. Their slow movements show that they have no leading minds among them. The late Government have been denounced by them as a sham, because they brought down their measures at once before this House to be discussed. I give the hon. member for Malpeque (Mr. G. Sinclair) credit for his great astuteness on the working of the various Governments of the present day, but for my part, I always thought it one of the beauties of the British Constitution, that the Government concocted reforms and brought their measures immediately before the Legislature for its consideration. I will not go further at present, as I see the hon. member for Belfast, (Mr. Duncan) is now in his place.

Hon Mr. DAVIES.—Fifty years ago, when the Imperial Government was composed of the proprietory party, they carried their measures in the arbitrary manner described by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition; and this policy was followed by the late Government. This mode of governing was more suitable to the dark ages than to this enlightened day. No government should submit a measure without first taking the advice of their supporters upon it, so as to act in accordance with the enlightenment of the present age, for the voice of the people must and will be heard

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—The hon. member (Mr. Davies) takes under his wing his hon. friend from Tignish. He wants to have two guns firing at me at once. I cannot congratulate him on his last essay on constitutional principles. He has alluded to the mode in which Mr. Disraeli brought forward the Reform Bill in England, and at which unconstitutional proceeding the Liberal party there cried out shame! But there is no similarity whatever in the cases to which he has referred. The present Government have not the moral courage to bring down a Bill to this House, and stand or fall on its merits.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL—I understood the hon. Leader of the Opposition to convey the idea that there was no use in a caucus or anything of the kind, and that the Government should bring in their measures before the House at once, before consulting their supporters. I believe the late Government sometimes acted upon the principle of which he speaks, but when the proposal to increase the Teachers' salaries came up, the Government did not bring in a Bill till they had consulted their supporters. With regard to the constitutional details, was it not the custom of the late Government to consult their party, before a measure was brought forward? We know that every question must be discussed in this House on its own merits, if a government acts constitutionally; and we have seen the late Government moved in spirit on the Land Purchase Bill, which originated with the Liberal Government. I have given my views on this subject in another capacity, but I may here say, that the Government are fully determined to purchase all the proprietory estates in the Colony, if possible. It ill becomes the Opposition to get up a discussion on this measure too soon, as they may argue on a false basis. An account of the Selkirk Estate has been ordered to be made out in the Land Office, and when this is brought in, the question can be discussed. It is certainly right for this House to assure His Excellency that they will do what is just; but they cannot pass an opinion till the papers on the subject are laid before them.

Mr. G. SINCLAIR—I think the Hon. Leader of the Opposition misunderstood my remarks relating to constitutional government. He complained that the Government did not state what they intended to do, but I would ask him if he expected the Government to give an intimation of all the measures they intended to bring forward, in the answer to His Excellency's Speech. I found fault with the late Government because they brought in their measures in an arbitrary manner, and then called upon their supporters to bear them out, whether they were right or wrong. When a Bill requires a deliberate discussion the government should take counsel from their supporters previous to its introduction; but the Conservatives stifled all discussion on the measures they brought forward. If the Opposition throw out any useful hints, the Government can take advantage of this, and thereby improve their measures before they are brought in.

Mr. BRECKEN—I would ask the hon. member for Malpeque, (Mr. G. Sinclair) to tell us the meaning of responsibility in a government? If they do not initiate measures how are they to be responsible for them? I do not believe that the hon. Leader of the Government will echo the sentiments which have just been expressed; but did we not see him stand up the other day and make statements favorable to the views of the Opposition, and afterwards turn round and vote with his party? If he introduces any measure which will benefit the country, and cannot find *supporters among his own party*, he will find them in the ranks of the Opposition. What is a government? It is a body of men selected from the majority of the House, on account of their agreement on public questions. If every measure is submitted by the Government to their supporters, before it is brought down, how can a want of confidence be brought to bear upon them? It would be impossible. It has been proved by experience that party government is the best government. An allusion has been made to the manner in which the Reform Bill was passed in the British Parliament; that Bill we know was carried through in an ignoble way, and the Liberals doubted Mr. Disraeli's sincerity; for it was plainly to be seen that it was love of office which caused him to bring forward the measure in the way he did.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The choosing of officers for this House is a government measure; and as regards the appointment of Reporters, I thought that reporting for the Legislature was a business for which every person was not qualified; but the school-master has been abroad, and when efficient persons can be found, I make no objection to them on account of their party. Although the ballot box did go round, I cannot see that that mode of proceeding was an objection to the choice. There seems to be a difference of opinion on the constitutional way of bringing in a measure. Could the Opposition expect the Government to bring in the details of a measure during the debate on the draft address in answer to His Excellency's Speech? I think not, as such a course would be very objectionable. The measure alluded to in this paragraph was concocted by the late Government. The main principles of a bill should be submitted by the Government to its supporters; and when brought before this House, they would not divide on mere matters of detail.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES.—The hon member for Charlottetown (Mr. Brecken) has not made his point good, and I will not waste much time in giving a reply. If he wants information, I am willing to give any particulars relating to the subject, and I think that the petition which was presented to His Excellency in Council, by the people on the Selkirk Estate should have been published. The prices fixed by the late Government on these lands were sufficient to pay the first cost of the Estate, with a reserve of 20,000 acres which was kept as a stand by in case the instalments were not all paid by the people. The amount paid in by the settlers amounted to about £13,000 on the first of January last, which was quite sufficient to pay the first cost and working expenses. My constituents have a right to ask the Government to relieve them from the payment of the sums charged over and above the cost and working expenses of their lands, and I believe this House will grant the request. The Land Commissioner states that seven instalments were quite sufficient to cover all expenses; and therefore I think no more than that should be demanded, and that those who have paid more than that number of instalments should have the surplus remitted to them. Why did the late Government require the people to pay ten instalments, when seven would have covered all the costs and expenses? My constituents wish to be released from their engagements with the Government when they have paid a sum sufficient to cover all expenses.

Mr. HOWATT.—I believe the case is simply this: that justice will be done to the petitioners when the papers relating to the estate are laid before the House. How should we understand this question? Does it refer only to the people on the Selkirk Estate, or to those who have purchased Government lands in all parts of the Island? In wiping off the amounts due from that Estate, we may be doing an act of injustice to the settlers on other estates. Some portions of the Colony have large arrears, and why may we not make the surplus on the Selkirk Estate balance that deficiency? The hon. Leader of the Government stated that there would be a loss of £20,000 or £30,000 on the Cunard Estate; therefore I think that what is gained on one estate should be counterbalanced by the loss on another. The Land Purchase Act should be carried out, without loss to the colony, if possible.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL—I think that the view which the hon. member for Tryon (Mr. Howatt) takes of the case is rather a critical one. His opinion is that if one estate be purchased at a bargain, it should assist in making up the loss on another. But I think the people should derive all the advantages of a low rate of purchase from the proprietor, because they should not be placed in a worse position than they were at first. Perhaps the proprietor would have sold his lands to them at a low rate, if the Government had not made the purchase, and thus they would have been placed in as favorable circumstances, as in the case of purchasing from the Government. There is no reason why one estate should make up the loss on another; for, although losses are apprehended on other estates, there may not be any after all. The lands should be priced according to the sum paid for them, and I think that the farmer is entitled, in the present case, to whatever sum is left after the Government is paid.

Hon. Mr. DUNCAN.—Mr. Chairman, in reading the paragraph, I was much surprised that there is no promise of a Bill to relieve the people on the Selkirk Estate from the further payment of their instalments; but I hope the Government will yet bring in a bill for that purpose. I thought that as the people had a representative in the Government he would have brought in a Bill to relieve them.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—To remedy the evils which were inflicted upon the people when the Conservatives were in power.

Hon. Mr. DUNCAN.—When I was a member of the late Government, the Estate had not paid all costs and expenses; but why did not the Opposition of that day point out the injustice done to the people?

(Continued on fourth page.)