The Examiner.

Charlottetown, April 5, 1875.

CIVIL SERVANTS.

THE "estimates" which we publish to-day show how little is paid the officials of the Local Government for their services. Owing to the fact that the cost of living had increased a hundred per cent, our representatives in both Houses saw fit, a year or two ago, to double the allowance to themselves for their five or six weeks attendance in the Legislature. The salaries of the officials, who serve the public the year round, have, however, with two or three exceptions, been permitted to remain in *statu quo*. According to the standard of the present day, it may be, truthfully said, that our Local officials do not receive half as much money as they should be paid. The Provincial Secretary and the Attorney General receive $1,300 and $1,136 respectively. It is notorious that men of ability sufficient to carry on satisfactorily the business belonging to these departments, would, if they applied themselves to their professions, earn three times these amounts. The Provincial Treasurer receives $975; the Cashiers of our banks receive salaries ranging from $2,500 to $3000. The Assistant Treasurer—a young man of more than ordinary financial ability—an efficient and painstaking official—receives $488. As book-keeper in any of the respectable mercantile establishments of the city, he would be paid more than double as much; and if he were to go to Halifax or St. John, he could obtain three times as high a salary. The clerks of the Executive Council are paid $800 and $650 respectively. In similar positions under the Dominion Government, they would obtain much higher salaries. The same may be said of the salaries of Clerks in the Registry, Land and other offices. They are all paid much less than, either for the interest of the public or themselves, they should be paid.

As a natural consequence of the beggarly system which prevails, all competent and honest men will, in a few years, be driven out of the service of the Province; and only numbskulls and rogues—men who cannot obtain employment elsewhere—will fill our public offices. In the meantime, the work of the country will not be well performed; for it is folly to expect men who are not half paid for their services, to devote energy and ability to the duties of their positions. As Mr. Haviland remarked in the House of Assembly, a day or two ago, "If we expect services to be well rendered to the State, we must pay for them."

We feel confident that the people of this Island do not grudge their officials good salaries. They are not so illiberal as to expect men to work for half what they should be paid. It may, however, be said that there are too many officials—that the Civil Service of the Province needs a thorough reformation. The statement may be true. But, in the meantime, officials should not be paid a pittance barely sufficient to supply their present needs—especially when there is $238,669 lying in the Treasury. We trust the Government will, in making up their Supplementary Estimates, set down a few thousand dollars to be divided among our poorly paid public officials.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The finances of the Province are in a healthy condition. There was in the banks at the end of the year, public money to the amount of $238,669. Taking into consideration the extraordinary outlays on account of unfinished contracts—contracts entered into while the "dash-a-way" policy of Laird and Sinclair prevailed,—on account of the erection of Court Houses in Charlottetown and Summerside, and on account of wharves and bridges which—owing to the storm of 1873—had to be rebuilt, the balance in hand to the credit of the Province is very gratifying. In round numbers the Government expended $70,000 on works which it will not be necessary to perform again for at least a century. The following abstract will show, at a glance, how the public account stands:—

Assets, 31st December, 1873,		$268,119.64
Dom. Subsidy 1874, $268,644.84		
Other receipts,	134,368.64	
		403,013.48
		$671,133.12

EXPENDITURE.

Ord'nry expenditure,	287,463.75	
Extra do. for Public Buildings, &c., &c., about	77,000.00	
R. R. Commissions,	68,000,00	
	432,463.75	
Assets, Dec. 31, '74,	238,669.37	
		$671,133.12

The *Patriot*, we observe, attempts to make the public believe that the Board of Works, last year, expended $173,000, although only authorized by the Legislature to expend $30,000. The disingenuousness of the *Patriot* is made apparent by the following statement. We give the round numbers:—

Paid by the Board of Works, in 1874, on account of old unfinished contracts, for which grants were voted previous to 1874,	44,000.00
Paid for Court Houses in Charlottetown and Summerside, County Courts, Ferry Boats, Colonial Building, Lighthouses, and Buoys, Dominion Account, Mr. Boyd's Report, Government House, Lunatic Asylum, etc., etc., etc., for which special amounts were voted by Legislature last year—outside of $30,000 for public works,	75,000.00
Paid for building and repairing 235 Bridges and 40 Wharves, for which only $30,000 was voted by the Legislature,	54,000.000
	$173,000.00

HON. J. C. POPE.

WE have this week to congratulate the province, on the re-entry of Hon. J. C. Pope into Local Politics. On Wednesday last, Mr. Pope was, by acclamation, elected a representative of Summerside and vicinity in the House of Assembly.

DEATH OF JOHN KNIGHT, ESQ.—John Knight, Esq., died at his residence, Souris East, on Friday evening last, at the age of sixty-two years. His funeral will take place to-morrow (Tuesday.) Mr. Knight was born in New Brunswick. He resided at Souris about forty-eight years. By his business capacity and perseverance he succeeded in amassing a large fortune.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

THE EXAMINER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY has, many times during the past year and a half, been characterized by the *Patriot* and *Herald* as a "mercenary ring." It has been stated that the EXAMINER is sustained by Government pap; that its proprietors are "making money at the expense of the country." Our warm support of the principal measures of the present administration may have given some colour to these statements. Notwithstanding the fact that they came from such exceedingly questionable sources, we believe that our business was considerably injured because of them. But we suffered in silence.

We have now much pleasure in laying before our readers a statement, which proves incontestibly that the EXAMINER was not sustained by Government pap; that its proprietors are not "grabbers," of the funds of the country. The following extract from the public accounts of the Province shows that we received from the Provincial Treasury just five dollars and fourteen cents more than the proprietor of the *Herald*:—

P. R. Bowers, public printing,	$2533.95
J. H. Fletcher	967.71
H. A. Harvie, stationery	564.86
Bremner Bros., stationery and printing	551.80
Examiner Printing Co.,	277.01
John Caven,	271.87
E. H. & W. H. Brennan, printing,	182.37
Graves & McMurtry	147.75
Laird & Mitchell, printing and stationery	93.92
P. S. MacGowan,	70.75
Progress,	24.10
	$5776 00

In publishing these figures we distinctly disclaim any intention of either raising invidious comparisons, or impugning the economy of the Government. We publish them with the view, solely, of setting ourselves right before the public.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, March 30.

Hon. Mr. Owen submitted the Quarterly returns of the Superintendent of Public Works for Prince County, and also the accounts and vouchers of expenditure on the new Court House.

Hon. Mr. Brecken introduced a Bill to repeal the Chamber of Commerce Act, and also Bills to repeal clauses in certain Acts, passed, *ultra vires*, last session. These Bills were, on motion, received and read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Haviland submitted and read the following correspondence:—

OTTAWA, March 1st, 1875.

As the Provincial Government intend passing an Act through the Local Legislature during the Session which commences on the 18th inst., to build a new Lunatic Asylum, and to appropriate the present Lunatic Asylum as a Poor House I will thank you to ascertain from the Department of Militia and Defence whether they will permit that portion of Victoria Barracks, of Prince Edward Island, at present occupied as a Poor House, to continue under the control and management of the Provincial Government until a new Lunatic Asylum is completed, which will be in two years from date. Should the Department of Militia and Defence require additional accommodation for the storage of arms and clothing in the meantime, the Provincial Government will be prepared to rent a suitable warehouse.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. HEATH HAVILAND.

Hon. R. N. Scott,
Sec'y State, &c.,

To this letter Mr. Haviland received a reply to the effect that instructions will be given immediately to lease the building referred to to the Local Government, at a nominal rent of one dollar per annum, subject to the usual conditions of resumption.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.

House met at four o'clock p.m. Mr. L. H. Davies called attention to an article in the newspaper published by the Queen's Printer, from which he quoted as follows:

"During the debate on the Draft Address, we learn, that the Leader of the Opposition spoke of Mr. Swinyard as a sort of spy or Dominion detective."

This statement Mr. Davies characterized as a wilful and gross misrepresentation. He hoped the reporters would take his words down.

Hon. Mr. Haviland said he would not justify the publication. He thought the writer of the article alluded to must have been under a cloud. The Government, however had nothing to do with matters published in any newspaper other than in the *Royal Gazette*.

The House in Committee of the Whole (Mr. Richards in the Chair) agreed to the Bill relating to the property of congregations connected with the Church of Scotland. By the Bill, congregations entering the union are permitted to take their property with them; but it does not interfere with the property of those who remain out of the union.

Mr. Owen submitted the Estimates of Expenditure for the current year:—

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

Salary of Provincial Secretary	$1300.00
Assistant do	650.00
Attorney General	1136.00
Solicitor General	650.00
Provincial Treasurer,	975.00
Assistant do	488.00
First Assistant Clerk Executive Council	650 00
Second Assistant do	800.00
Keeper of Plans and Register of Deeds	650.00
First Assistant do	570.00
Second Assistant do	488.00
Extra Assts in Registry Office	1300.00
Private Secretary Lieut. Governor	325.00
Messenger Public Offices	250,00
Messenger Executive Council	125.00
Retiring Allowance to Sir R. Hodgson	650.00

LEGISLATION.

Expenses of Legislative Council	a sum sufficient.
Expenses of House of Assembly	—do
Salaries of Legislative Librarian and Assistant	330.00
Grant for Purchase of Books Legislative Library	150.00
Expenses of Elections	1000.00

EDUCATION.

Grant for Education—a sum sufficient.

JUDICIAL.

Salary of Prothonotary	$1320.00
Deputy Prothonotary's	850.00
Sheriffs	195.00
Crown Prosecutions and disbursements of Courts	2500.00
Salaries of Jailors and Matrons of Jails	1250.00
Medical Attendants to Jail	73.00
Crier of Courts	130.00
Clerks of County Courts	4700.00
Rents and expenses of County Courts	2000.00

PUBLIC LANDS.

Salary of Commissioner	975.00
Assistant do	650.00
Surveyor General	650.00
Disbursements	1500.00

BOARD OF WORKS.

Special Grant	$40,000.00
Unfinished Contracts	—a sum sufficient.
Supplies to Jails	3,900.00
Fuel and gaslight for Public Offices	900.00
Gaslight for Government Guard House	120.00
Repairs, etc., for Colonial Building,	900.00
Court House and Jail, Summerside	22,000 00
New Law Courts, Ch'town,	20,000.00
The Hillsborough Ferry Steamer	12,500.00
For Building County Court Houses	5,500 00
Salaries of Members of Board of Works	500.00
Superintendents of Public Works	1267.00
Secretary of Board of Works	575.00

ROAD SERVICE.

General Grant	$16,000.00
New Roads and Rights of Way	2000.00
Salary of Road Correspondent	325.00
Commissioners of Highways	1,136.00

FERRIES.

Georgetown Steam Ferry if required	$648.00

POOR AND INFIRM.

Lunatic Asylum, Cost of Maintenance	7,500.00
Poor Asylum	4,500.00
Paupers	1,600.00
Small Grants to poor and infirm people	1000.00
Casual paupers	325.00
Boards of Health	1500.00

PACKETS.

Packet Service	895.000

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTUY.

The Stock Farm	$1300.00
Cascumpec Agricultural Society	32.00
Agricultural Exhibition Queen's County	650.00
Prince County	500.00
King's County	500.00

THE RAILWAY.

Balance due Contractors for construction	$32,500.00
Expenses of Department and Land Damages (or so much thereof as may be required)	30,000.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Department, Ch'town	$325.00
Summerside	50.00
Georgetown if required	50.00
Alberton do	50.00

SUNDRY GRANTS.

Salaries of Auditors of Public Accounts	$325.00
Commissioners for issuing Treasury Notes	80.00
Keeper Colonial Building	350.00
Guard Government House	200.00
Market Clerk at Georgetown & Summerside	41.25
Keepers of Signal Stations, Ch'town & Blockhouse	125.00
Assayer of Weights and Measures	33.00
To Deaf and Dumb Institution, Halifax	500.00
Coroners' Inquests	500.00
Public Printing and Stationery	5,200.00
Public Postage	250.00
Contingencies of Public Service	3,000 00
Hon. George Coles, in recognition of Public Services	500.00
Widow of the Hon. Edward Whelan in recognition of public services of her late husband	200.00
Steam Communication between Charlottetown, Orwell, Halliday's Wharf and Hickey's Wharf, Hillsborough River	1200.00
Steam Communication between Charlottetown and Crapaud if required	970.00

Mr. Welsh said he expected to have seen in the estimates a sum set down to provide a second boat for Hillsborough Ferry. The Government would only be doing right if they afforded the people living south of the Hillsborough better means of communication with Charlottetown, and lowered the fares, at least one half.

Mr. Campbell wanted a grant of $750 for packet service between New London and Charlottetown.

Mr. Callbeck thought a sum should be appropriated for the encouragement of steam communication on West River.

Mr. Beer asked whether the Government intended to subsidize a steamer to ply between Charlottetown and West River.

Hon Mr Owen replied that the Government did not think it would be right to take traffic away from the railway; and as the railway passed by Mount Stewart, it was not the intention of the Government to encourage communication to and from that place by steamer.

Mr. McNeill said that steam or packet communication should be provided between Rustico, New London and Charlottetown. The vessel, he thought, should not call at St. Peter's, as it was so far out of the route. The Bridge at North Rustico had not been properly constructed, and it is now level with the water. It should be repaired.

Mr. B Davies was also dissatisfied with the estimates. His constituents had no railway accommodation; but they were led to expect that the difference would be made up to them by special grants. He called attention to the unfinished state of the Breakwater at Wood Islands; and he wished to know why the Government had not set down in the estimates a sum sufficient to complete it.

Mr. Haviland said the reason why the Local Government did not intend to complete the Breakwater was that it is the duty of the Dominion Government to do so. The representatives of Belfast in Ottawa should have obtained a Grant towards the work. He thought the Local Government would act unwisely were they to set the precedent of providing for services within the province of the Dominion Government. Even if the money were advanced by the Local Government, it would be difficult to get it back again.

Mr. L. H. Davies disputed the assertion of Mr. Haviland, that breakwaters should be provided by the Dominion Government. When such a work would be generally beneficial to the shipping of the Confederated Provinces, the Dominion Government might consider it expedient to give a grant; but they were not bound to do so. He contended that the building of breakwaters was within the province of the Local Government. At any rate he should look to the Local Government of this Province for a grant towards the breakwater at Murray Harbor.

Mr. Welsh said he would oppose every thing proposed by the Government until he saw that they were disposed to do justice to his district.

Mr. Stewart hoped the Government would be prepared to lay before the House a clear statement and account of all the sources of our revenue.

Hon. Mr. Brecken presented a petition from J. S. Carvell, James Bourke and others, for an Act to incorporate the 'Merchants Marine Insurance Company,'—the capital to be $500,000, held in $100 shares. He submitted a Bill to carry out the prayer of the petition, which was read a first time. Mr. Brecken also submitted a Bill to vest in the United Wesleyan Church of Canada, the property owned by the Wesleyan body in this Island. The Bill was received and read a first time. Mr. Brecken also presented a petition from C. L. Strickland, W. C. DesBrisay and others, for an Act to incorporate the 'Citizen's Skating Rink Company;' and introduced a Bill in accordance therewith.

Hon. Mr. Haviland submitted a circular dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the Naturalization of foreigners. The circular sets forth that the law officers of the Crown have decided that no foreigner who has obtained certificates of Naturalization in Great Britain, can enjoy the rights and privileges of a subject of the Empire while in the Colonies.

Mr. McEachern called attention to the statement of Mr. L. H. Davies, respecting the alleged misrepresentation of his remarks by the Queen's Printer. He quoted from the official report, and asked how he could, in the face of that report, characterize the statement made in the organ of the Queen's Printer as an 'unmitigated lie.' He (Mr. McEachern) was accustomed to think the Queen's Printer incapable of falsehood.

Mr. L. H. Davies explained that he had not charged the Queen's Printer with lying, for the statement he complained of was prefaced by the words 'we learn;' but the statement itself was, he was glad of the opportunity of repeating, an unmitigated lie. It was utterly opposed to his intention and to the tenor of his remarks.

THURSDAY, April 1.

Hon Mr. Haviland submitted the annual report of the Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Asylum for Insane. As a summary of the report has already been published in these columns, it is needless to repeat it here.

Mr. Beer moved the House into a committee of the Whole to consider the propriety of introducing a Bill to prevent obstructions being placed on the approaches to Charlottetown from the ice. He said that since the construction of the railway these approaches are limited to three or four; and the practice of taking snow, filth, etc., from the backyards of the city, and leaving it in the vicinity of these approaches, incommoded persons coming to and from the city by way of the ice, and also endangered their property. The attention of the civic authorities had been called to the nuisance, but without avail. He (Mr. Beer) thought it was, therefore, necessary that the Legislature should take steps to prevent citizens from leaving the offal of the city in the approaches alluded to; and he submitted a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Welsh said he would support the resolution. He would also support the introduction of a clause to prevent people from hauling snow out of their yards and dropping it upon the streets. The practice is a shame and disgrace to the city; and if the Corporation were unable to prevent it, the Provincial Government should.

Hon. Mr. Haviland said that as the city was blessed with an independent government of its own, the Provincial Legislature could not now legislate in the way proposed by Mr. Welsh. He, however, fully agreed with the strong sentiments expressed by that gentleman In fact, it sometimes seemed as if the city had no government at all. If the Mayor and Corporation did not give more satisfaction in future, it might be thought advisable for the Provincial Legislature to step in and take from them some of the powers of which they are now possessed.

Dr. Jenkins would support Mr. Beer's resolution. He thought the streets of and approaches to the city simply disgraceful.

The resolution passed and a Committee was appointed to frame a Bill in accordance therewith.

Bills to incorporate the Merchants Marine Insurance Company, the Citizens Skating Rink Company, and the Summerside Cemetery Company were reported from the Committee of private Bills by the chairman, the Hon. A. J. McDonald. Fees proportionate to its length and the estimated cost of printing, were attached to each Bill.

Mr. Brecken presented a petition from the Physicians of the Province for a Bill to protect them against quacks.

FRIDAY, April 2.

House met at 11 a m. In committee of the whole, (Mr. Richards in the Chair) the following bills were agreed to, viz: A Bill to Incorporate the "Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, A "Bill to Incorporate the Citizens Skating Rink Company"; A Bill to Incorporate the Summerside Cemetry Company. In Committee of the whole, on correspondence relating to the Lunatic Asylum, (Mr. Rowe in the chair). Hon. Mr. Brecken submitted the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Stewart:

Whereas the building at present used for an Asylum for Insane persons is inadequate to meet the requirements of this Province:

Resolved therefore, that a Bill be introduced to authorize the Government to purchase a tract of land for a site (if deemed expedient) on which to erect an Asylum for Insane persons commensurate with the requirements of this Province; and for the purpose of paying for such site and for defraying the cost of erecting such an Asylum, to issue debentures, bearing interest at the rate of per centum, per annum, the said debentures to become due and payable at the end of twenty years; and also to regulate and improve the system for the proper management and conduct of the said institution.

Mr. Beer said he was very glad indeed that a new Asylum is, at last, about to be built; but he did not fall in with the resolution tabled by the Attorney General. He thought it would not be right to authorize the government to buy more land. While it has "Falconwood Farm," he did not see why the Government should ask for more land.

Hon. Mr. Haviland thought the question a very important one—one in which was involved the honor and philanthropy of the Province. It should, undoubtedly, be one of the first cares of the State to ameliorate the condition of and, if possible, cure those who are unfortunately afflicted with lunacy. The days of the straight-jacket have gone by, lunatics are now treated more humanely and more skilfully than they were formerly. To care for them and to see that they are treated according to the latest discoveries of medical science, is now considered a duty incumbent upon the community. The Asylum in Charlottetown, has obtained such a widespread notoriety, that he might say the eyes of the British Empire were on the action of Government and Legislature respecting it. The presentment of the Grand Jury, in July last, gave, he believed, an exaggerated report of its condition. But there was no doubt that the institution was in a very bad state. Since the presentment was made, the trustees have done a great deal towards the amelioration of the condition of its inmates But much still remains to be done. We must not now stand at trifles. We must have such an Asylum, that when strangers come to visit us we may be able to point to it with pride, and they may be able to report it unsurpassed by either of those in the sister Provinces. For himself he (Mr. Haviland) was strongly in favor of having the Asylum built on the high ground of Falconwood Farm; but he thought it would be throwing away money to spend it in the enlargement of the old Falconwood House. To defray the cost of erecting a suitable Asylum, he thought it would be right to issue debentures payable in twenty years; for it was not expedient to take from the slender revenue of the Province the large amount of money which would be required for the building of an institution which will be required by generations who come after us. He was in favor of repealing all the old acts respecting the Lunatic Asylum. In his opinion, the number of trustees should be smaller, and they should be paid for their services. If we expect services to be well rendered to the State we must pay for those services.

Mr. Welsh quite agreed with the most that had fallen from Mr. Haviland. He would, however, oppose the issue of debentures while there was public money in the banks. He would also oppose the purchase of more land, while the Government owned the Stock Farm.

Mr. Callbeck dealt at some length with the history of the Institution. He also opposed the issue of debentures and the purchase of more land.

Mr. Campbell agreed with the first part of the resolution introduced by Mr. Brecken, but not with the second part. He would oppose the issue of debentures and the purchase of more land.

Mr. Welsh submitted the following resolution in amendment:—

After the recital to the resolution, strike out the words following and insert—

Resolved, Therefore, That a Bill be introduced to authorize the Government to erect, upon some part of the Stock Farm, an Asylum for Insane persons commensurate with the requirements of the Province and to defray the cost of erecting such Asylum and also to regulate and improve the system for the proper management and conduct of the said institution, and to appropriate a suitable part of such Stock Farm for the purpose aforesaid.

Mr. Stewart said he was pleased to see that public opinion had so greatly changed respecting the state of the Lunatic Asylum, that the Government now thought fit to propose the erection of a new building A year ago, he had been appointed a trustee; and he was no sooner appointed than he saw reforms were greatly needed. He proposed several; and he was pleased to be able to report that his suggestions had always been favorably received by the Leader of the Government. The more he saw of party politics, the more he was convinced that they were not always conducted on the principles of honesty and right. In this matter, he was not inclined to tie the hands of the Government. If scientific men pronounced that the Stock Farm was not a good location for the Institution, it would not be well to strap down the Government and prevent the erection of the building until after the next session of the Legislature. Personally he was not in favor of the Stock Farm as a location for the Asylum. It was out of the way.

Mr. L. H. Davies could not agree with Mr. Stewart respecting party politics. He thought party politics a necessity. He would oppose the issue of debentures or the purchase of more land.

Mr. Conroy and Mr. B Davies were opposed to the purchase of more land.

Mr. McEachen thought that to build the Asylum anywhere but on the Stock Farm would be to break faith with the country members

Dr. Jenkins read a proposition he had made to the Government, and said he thought that, had it been acted on, the shame and disgrace we had suffered in connection with the Asylum would not have been incurred. He thought the present building, with some alterations, and by the removal of incurable patients to the Stock Farm, would do for several years. With our limited income, it is necessary to be careful and economical. He would not be frightened by a despatch from Lord Carnarvon.

Mr. Haviland said the Government decided to build the Asylum long before Lord Carnarvon's despatch was received. Miss Dix—the philanthropist—declared our Asylum was a disgrace to us. Our farmers would go without any money for bridges and roads rather than do without an Asylum. Dr. Jenkins once tried his hand at road-making but he was not a success. His doctrine, that the chairman ought to be all powerful, was only fit for the air of Russia. The Government had, he said, no right to accept Dr. Jenkins' offer. He read from the Act to show that the Executive had no power to do so. The Local Government had no right to make a political appointment for our Asylum. The Trustees have full power to regulate salaries etc.,—it is there province to do so.

Mr. Brecken said the Model Farm is the only place he knew of for an Asylum. The proposed building will be a costly one. It is the intention of the Government to take the plans of the very best architects in constructing the building. If an overseer failed to fill up a rut, Dr. Jenkins would hold the Government responsible. Until the Grand Jury made their presentment, he was not aware, that the asylum was so badly managed. Dr. Jenkins was guilty in not making known the state in which the Asylum was. He was a Trustee; but he believed the Doctor did not know there was so many monstrous grievances existing. It was not the duty of Government to look into every little matter connected with every building—it was their duty to appoint good men. This matter has assumed a shape that we ought to be ashamed of. Mr. Brecken referred to the labors and illness of Hon. George Coles, in very pathetic terms; and said that in pleading for the Asylum we might be only pleading for our selves. Mr. Brecken here moved as an amendment to the amendment of the member for Be fast:—Add to the amendment the words:

"And for defraying the cost of erecting such Asylum, to issue debentures bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum—the said debentures to become due and payable at the end of twenty years."

Mr. Welsh did not approve of issuing debentures in payment of our Asylum. We have money on hand, and it should be used.

Mr. B. Davies thought the present building capable of being altered and improved, so as to suit us for many years to come. The presentment of Grand Jury was made against the Government more than against Trustees.

Mr L. H. Davies was opposed to the principle inaugurated by the Government, but was glad that the Attorney General had agreed to build the Asylum on the Stock Farm. We have $227,000 in the banks bearing $4 per cent interest, and now the Government is going to issue debentures bearing 6 per cent interest—thus losing two per cent. He was opposed to dividing the inmates between the two Asylums.

Dr. Jenkins said he hates politics so much that he wishes he could get out of them. He has no confidence in the Government. The roads he made in the Royalty are yet good roads. He found fault with the policy of the Government respecting the Stone Crusher. They should have bought stone and mended the streets. He was still a Liberal.

Here followed a desultory discussion on the repairs of roads and bridges.

Mr. Stewart wished the Government had brought down a full and complete estimate of the public accounts. The government are wrong in borrowing money at 6 per cent. and only getting 4 per cent for their own. He did not at all agree with Dr Jenkins in dividing the inmates of the Asylum between two buildings.

Mr Welsh's amendment, as amended by Mr. Brecken, was agreed to and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 3.

Several petitions for amendments to the County Court Act were presented.

Hon. Mr. Owen made a financial statement showing the sources of revenue and the manner in which the Government propose to expend the public money during the current year. $61,750 will go towards education—and $16,000 towards the general road service of the Province—$5 300 for Queen's County, $4 700 Prince County, and $4,700 for King's County The other expenditures are shown in the estimates, which we publish. The revenue Mr. Owen estimates, will be derived as follows:

From Land Assessment	$15,000	
Public Lands	40,000	
Crown Lands	260	
Fees from Public Offices	10,500	
Interest	8,000	
Fines and Penalties	200	
Wharves and Bridges	2.0.0	
Rent of Warren Farm	90	
Licenses	2,000	
Subsidy	209 000	
Dredge Payment	22,000	
Balance on hand 1st Jan., 1875		229,183.52
		$538,233.52
Amount of Estimates for the year 1875		326,141.62
Balance at the end of next year,		$212,091.90

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. L. H. Davies delivered a speech in which he censured the Government for not making a plainer statement of public accounts. He would hazard the opinion that, as they were presented, no man in the House except the Leader of the Government, understood them. The receipts from the Land Office should, he thought, be credited to capital account, and not applied to ordinary expenditure. The Board of Works should be obliged to lay before the House a statement of the services on which they propose to expend the large amount of money they had asked for. Mr. Davies went pretty fully into the details of the accounts.

Hon. Mr Owen replied briefly. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Supply—Mr. J. E. McDonald in the chair.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[Continued from fourth page]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

In the afternoon the House in Committee, resumed the consideration of the address.

Hon. Mr. Laird said he believed the settlement of the land question had been approached in sincerity by both parties, last session, and yet the result of the united wisdom of the Legislature had failed to meet the approval of the Dominion Government. So for we were ignorant of any adequate reason why the Cabinet at Ottawa had advised the Governor General to withhold his assent from the Bill passed last session. It was evident that there were omissions in the Bill, but it was easy to find fault with a Bill after it had been condemned. A Bill which apparently ran contrary to the rights of property, in England, should have been most carefully worded. It was difficult to compel a man to sell his property against his will, but still, it could be done when the interests the whole comunity demand it. The unsettled condition of the tenantry, for the last century, appeared to him (Mr. Laird) to call for legislative action. When our young men were compelled, by the state of the land tenures, to leave their native shores, it was time for the Legislature to interfere, though the measures they might devise appeared to run counter to the British Constitution. The unsettled state of the land question, retarded the prosperity of the Province and prevented it from taking its proper position in the Dominion. It therefore became the representatives of the peole to endeavor to have it settled, and he for one would give his best attention to the Bill when it would come before the House. He believed the leasehold system should never have crossed the Atlantic, but the fact was, that a man who took an unimproved farm here, paid a higher rent than a farmer in any part of the old country paid, when the expense of clearing and fencing land, erecting buildings, keeping them in repair, &c., was taken into account. Emigrants who crossed the Atlantic now had their passage paid and obtained free grants of rich land, while our forefathers received no assistance, and had to pay high rent for wilderness land.

Hon. Mr. Wightman said his honor the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Laird) had said there were omissions in the Bill of last year, but when the papers would be laid before the House it would be seen what the objections were and wherein the members of the Legislature had neglected their duty. It was reported that the honorable member who introduced the Bill in the House of Assembly, had said it was intended to take the wind out of the sails of the Opposition. If such was the case he deserved no credit from the tenantry for introducing it. The remark of the Leader of the Opposition, (Mr. L. H. Davies) when he held up the Bill and said "shall these dry bones live" was very applicable. Credit was due to this House for endeavoring to put some flesh upon the dry bones and make it fit to appear before the shrine of majesty. He had been led to believe that when the question was transferred to the Government at Ottawa the proprietors would no longer be able to obstruct the legislation of the Province. He did not know whether it was through backdoor influence that the Bill of last Session was disallowed, and would not enter further into the subject till the papers would come down.

The House was then resumed and progress was reported.

Hon. Richard B. Reid, the member elect for the first district of Prince County, was introduced to the House, took the oath prescribed by law, and was conducted to his seat.

The House in committee, resumed the consideration of the address.

Hon. Mr. Strong said that whatever the faults of the Bill of last session were, they did not arise from a want of disposition on the part of the members of the House to make it as perfect as possible, and as just to all parties concerned as it was possible to make it. He regretted that it had not become law, but hoped that a bill with a similar object in view would yet become law. It was only in extreme cases like this that the principle of compulsion should be resorted to, but there were many instances on record, to show that private rights had to give way to the public welfare. From the altered circumstances of the colony, we had been led to believe that a bill for the settlement of the land question, if founded upon just and equitable principles, would meet the approval of the authorities at Ottawa, though it might not find favor in Downing Street. He believed there was only one member of this House (Hon. Mr. Dodd) who dispaired of the bill of last session becoming law. It would be seen by referring to the despatches of Lord Dufferin, which accompanied the disallowance of the bill, that the objection to it was that it was framed upon the principle of compulsion, while the paragraph which gave this House most trouble last year, was the one referring to arbitration. Objection had been taken in this House, to the provision in the bill of last year, for appointing the third arbitrator or umpire, on the ground that it was too favorable to the proprietors, but objection was taken to that provision elsewhere, on the ground that it was too favorable to the tenantry. It would therefore be necessary to alter that clause, and he feared that it would be difficult to frame it in such a way that it would be favorably received.

Hon. Mr. Dodd said he was not disappointed nor surprised when he heard that the bill was disallowed. He never had any faith in it, nor did he think the Government themselves had any faith in it. The British Government were very jealous of the rights of property and it was right, for a bill to take away a man's land was a dangerous bill. If the objection to the bill was, that it was too favorable to the tenantry, he would say God help the tenantry. The state of the land tenures was a grievance of a long standing, and it would give him great satisfaction to see it settled.

Hon. Mr. Balderston said that though the bill of last year was not such as he desired to see, yet he regretted that it had not become law. He did not see how his honor the leader of the Government could learn from the despatch that it was on account of the compulsory principle that the bill of last sesson was not allowed. It had been objected to on the ground that it did not provide for an impartial arbitration, and that was the principal point of difference in this House last year. It appeared to him (Mr. B) and in fact the Government admitted, that the compulsory principle was not the reason why the Bill was rejected, for they said in the Speech that a similar measure would be introduced. If the compulsory principle was ignored in the Bill to be introduced, it would not be a similar measure. He had said last year that the greatest benefit the tenants would receive from the Bill would be the cancelling of the back rents, but he believed that these rents had been pretty well collected or secured since last session. He supposed the Government had adopted the usual course of forwarding a minute of Council with the bill, giving reasons why it should be passed, and when that would be laid before the House they would be in a position to judge of the sincerity of the Government. He thought it was a matter for regret that the time allowed for purchasing estates under the fifteen years' purchase bill had been allowed to lapse. If the Government had lost faith in a compulsory measure it was a waste of time to introduce one.

Hon. Mr. Strong had not said that the Government had lost faith in the compulsory principle, but he had said the reason the bill was not allowed was that it was founded upon the principle of compulsion. He fully believed in the principle of compulsion in this case, and he believed such a bill might become law by continuing to agitate the question.

Hon. Mr. Munn regretted that the Bill of last Session had not become law, but he was glad to learn that a bill for a similar object was to be introduced this session. This was an agricultural country, and the land tenures had long retarded the prosperity of the people. Our young men saw no prospect but to settle upon land with leases for perhaps thirty or forty years, and therefore left the country. He would support the paragraph in the address.

Hon. Mr. Walker approved of the paragraph in the address, and would reserve anything he had to say upon the subject till the papers would be laid before the House.

Hon. Mr. McEwen said the leasehold system was repugnant to the people, and it was time to have it abolished. The bill of last session was supposed to interfere with the rights of property, but bills of a similar nature had been passed in other countries, and the principle had also been acted upon here. He had not much faith in the bill of last year, though he believed it was passed with a sincere desire to benefit the tenantry. In his opinion the principal objection to the bill was in the arbitration clause. It appeared to him that if the bill had been framed as the Opposition desired to have it, that it would have met the approval of the authorities at Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Reid regretted very much that the bill had not become law. Some of their honors had found fault with the way in which the bill was framed, but the Government had bestowed great care and attention upon it. Some amendments proposed by the Opposition were introduced, and, in fact, it might be called the Opposition bill. He hoped the bill promised in his honor's speech would have the effect of setting the long agitated question.

Hon. Mr. Walker said that if Lord Dufferin and his advisers were to be guided by the Colonial Office in this matter, he had very little hope of seeing a compulsory bill passed.

The paragraph was agreed to.

JAMES RAMSAY, Reporter.

The London *Times* says that Prince of Wales will go to India during the next cold season.

On the 29th inst., ten thousand sympathizers of the Tichborne claimant met at Hyde Park, with music, banners, etc. Dr. Kennealy and Messrs. Onslow and Whalley, made speeches, and the people took the horses from the carriages of these gentlemen and dragged them instead. A resolution was adopted denouncing the partiality of the Judges at the trial, and asserting that there should be no rest until the judicial crime be rectified.

The *Times* expresses the opinion that popular interest in the Moody and Sankey Revival meeting is rapidly falling off. Other journals assert it is undiminished. The attendance last night was much reduced; only 8,000 present; probably in consequence of the holidays. At the close of the meeting Moody asked all religiously moved to rise, and nearly all responded to his call.

A letter in the New York *Herald* furnishes some particulars of the recent earthquake in North Mexico. The little town of San Cristobal was almost entirely destroyed, and seventy dead bodies were taken from the ruins. The centre of this disturbance appears to have been the volcano of Ceboruco. The earthquake occurred at night, and the terror of the people was increased by the darkness.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON SALE
At the Subscriber's Warerooms, No. 11 Queen Street:

500 BBLS. No. 1 CANADA FLOUR,
30 puns. Bright retailing Molasses,
25 chests TEA, [warranted,]
50 doz. Corn BROOMS,
25 boxes prime Chewing TOBACCO,
500 lbs. Fine Cut do. do.
2000 lbs. do. do. do.
Sewing Machines, Readymade Clothing, Groceries, &c., &c., cheap for cash or approved credit.

N. B.—Auction Sales continued every evening as usual.

G. C. CARMAN.
Ch'town, April 5, 1975.—1m

"DON JUAN."

I am instructed by the owner to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 23rd April, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Market Square, the well known thoroughbred Stallion *Don Juan*, imported from the United States two years ago by Dr. Strickland.

Don Juan was sired by the celebrated Trotting Stallion *Hiram Drew*, out of a Messenger Mare, is jet black, 16 hands high, and weighs 1150 lbs. He has trotted to wagon a mile in 2.38, is brother to *General McClellan*, record 2.30; half-brother to *Little Fred*, 2.26¾; *Black Walnut*, 2.29½; *Eastern Queen*, 2.30; *Contraband*, 2.29; *Dirego*, 2.28; *Tammany*, 2.27, &c.

Of his Colts since he came to the Island, one owned by Mr. Dixon, Malpeque Road, took 1st Prize at the Exhibition of 1874.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, April 5, 1875.

Grand Scribe's Office,
CHARLOTTETOWN, March 31, 1875.

GRAND DIVISION will meet in Quarterly Session in Scott's Hall, Charlottetown, on MONDAY, April 26, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Public meeting at 8 p. m.

J. J. CHAPPELL, G. S.
April 5, 1875.—3i

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works until TUESDAY, the 20th day of APRIL, 1875, for

Certain Repairs to the Head of Saint Peter's Bay Bridge.

Specification to be seen at the store of John Sullivan, Esq., St. Peter's Bay.

The signatures of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the work, are required to accompany each tender.

Board not bound to accept the lowest tender.

WM McDODALD, S. P. W.
April, 5, 1875.—2in

VALUABLE PROPERTY!
ON KENT STREET.

I WILL sell at AUCTION, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 15th April, at 12 o'clock, all that Valuable Property known as the "Breen Property," situated on Kent Street, being Town Lot No. 27, in the 4th Hundred.

The Land is divided into Two Plots, No. 1 fronting on Kent Street 45 ft. and extending back 160 ft., with a Two Storey Dwelling House and other Outbuildings thereon. Plot No. 2 fronting on Kent Street, 41 ft. and extending back 160 ft., with a Storey and a half Dwelling House and other Out-buildings thereon.

Terms easy and made known at sale.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
April 5, 1875.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works, until SATURDAY, the 10th April, for building a Bridge across Johnson's River, on the east end of Mr. Edward Ryan's farm, Lot 35.

Specification will be left with Mr. Patrick Gormley, and at the office of the undersigned.

R. WEEKS, S. P. W.
Ch'town, March 20, 1872.

FENCE POSTS & FENCING!

To arrive on the opening of the Railroad and Navigation,

3000 Juniper & Cedar Posts,
Assorted sizes,

5000 Pieces Spruce Fencing,
20 ft. long, 5 in. wide, 1½ in. thick.

Farmers and others wanting to purchase, will be supplied at the lowest possible rates. Apply at

A. McNEILL'S
Auction Room.
Ch'town, March 29, 1875.—tf.

CRACKED CORN
AND
Horse Feed,
Better & Cheaper than Oats.

200 Bbls. Best Family Flour
ever imported to this Island.

Canada & Nova Scotia Apples,
Ship Bread

EDWARD PALMER, JR.
39 Water Street, Feb. 18, 1875—2m

UNION BANK of P. E. ISLAND
NOTICE.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in Charlottetown, on Thursday, 29th April, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider a resolution passed by the Directors of the said Bank, to increase the Capital Stock by the issue of New Stock, as provided by the 39th section of their Act of Incorporation, and to obtain their sanction and approval of the same.

GEO. MACLEOD, Cashier.
Ch'town, March 29th 1875.—till meeting

Albion, Sydney & Lingan MINES.

COAL ORDERS given, on the above named Mines, at the office of the Subscriber, No. 35, Water Street, Charlottetown—

Prices:

ALBION LUMP,	$2.50	per Ton
" NUT,	2.00	"
" SLACK,	1.50	"
SYDNEY LUMP,	2.50	"
LINGAN.	2.00	"

TERMS as usual.

G. W. DEBLOIS, Agent.
March 29, 1875. 2m

To the Public.

I beg to notify the public, generally, that the Blacksmith Business carried on by me, for over thirty years past, has been transferred to my son,

Mr. Edward Davy.

I embrace this opportunity of thanking my numerous customers for their favours during the time I have conducted the Business, and would request that the patronage be extended to my successor.

THOMAS DAVY.
Ch'town, March 15, 1875.

Referring to the above, the undersigned will be happy to see all his old friends, and as many new ones who may favor him with their patronage, and would intimate that it will be his aim to maintain in the future the well known reputation of this establishment, in sending out only First Class Work, at Moderate Charges.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

☞ House, Ship, and general Blacksmith work promptly attended to.

EDWARD DAVY.
Richmond St., Ch'town, near Methodist Church.
March 22, 1875.—4in