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The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, APRIL 1, 1868. NO. 24.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, Queen Street.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

For 1 year, paid in advance. £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR APRIL.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 7th day, 3h. 4m., morn., S. W.
Last Quarter, 14th day, 6h. 22m., even., S.
New Moon, 22d day, 4h. 7m., even., S. W.
First Quarter, 29th day, 2h. 5m. even., N. W.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water		Moon sets.		DAY'S LENGTH
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	m
1	Wednesday	5 41	6 24	4 49	2 8	12 43		43
2	Thursday	40	25	5 56	2 57			45
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17	Friday	14	44	5 56	2 51		30	
18	Saturday	12	46	7 48	3 17		34	
19	Sunday	10	47	8 41	3 50		39	
20	Monday	8	49	9 26	4 18		41	
21	Tuesday	7	50	10 12	4 49		43	
22	Wednesday	5	52	10 56	sets		47	
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Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 27, 1868.

Provisions.

Beef, (small) per lb.	4d to 9d
Do by the quarter,	4d to 7d
Pork, (carcass)	4 d to 6d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.,	4d to 8d
Lamb per lb,	4d to 6d
Veal, per lb ,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 7d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 2d to 1s 4d
Do by the tub,	1s to 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Tallow, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	8d to 10d
Flour, per lb.,	3½d to 3½
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs..	21s to 23s
Eggs, per dozen,	9d to 1s 2d

Grain

Barley, per bushel,	4s to 4s 6
Oats per do.,	3s to gs 2

Vegetables.

Peas, per quart	2s 6d to 2s 9d
Potatoes, per bushel.	

Poultry.

Geese,	2s 6d to 3s 6d
Turkeys, each,	4s to 7s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Chickens per pair,	
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d

Fish.

Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	

Lumber.

Boards (Hemlock)	4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	13s to 18s

Sundries.

Hay, per ton,	70s to 80s
Straw, per cwt	2s
Timothy Seed,	15s to 18s
Clover Seed, per lb.,	1s 3s to 1s 4d
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 4d
Sheepskins,	3s to 5s.
Apples, per doz.,	
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

A. HERMANS,

GUN-SMITH,

BELL-HANGER AND TIN-SMITH.

BEGS to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has again commenced Busines on Dorchester Street, next door to the Reading Room Building, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

ON HAND,

A neat assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

Including the patent BON TON COFFEE POT, which received the Gold Medal Prize, at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Also, BON TON LANTERNS, which will surpass everything in the Market, and suitable for either Farm use or on board Vessels.

A few WATER COOLERS on hand, which together with a large variety of other Stock will be sold cheap for Cash.

Mr. HERMANS is Agent for SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE, a new, economical and superior article used in washing, whereby a saving of fifty per cent is guaranteed, and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of Laundry Maids, &c.

Ch'town, July 24, 1867.

FAT HERRING

THE subscriber has for sale, 100 Bbls. Bay of Island FAT HERRING, (Cheap.)

L. C. OWEN.

Ch'town, March 4, 1868. pat

DR. J. HOMER.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON;

HAS established a convenient OFFICE in the building formerly occupied by DR. SUTHERLAND, on the corner of Kent and Great George Streets, Charlottetown, where he may be consulted upon all the different branches of the Medical Profession FOR A MONTH OR TWO.

N. B. Special attention given to the most modern and successful method of treating diseases of the

EYE and EAR,

in connection with all those of a Surgical character.

Surgical appliances, with all the modern improvements, in great variety, constantly on hand.

Rooms at Miss RANKIN'S, Corner of Pownal and Sydney Streets, Charlottetown.

March 11, 1868. tf

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers to sell, by Private Contract, the following Property, namely:

A SHOP, on Queen Street, at present in the occupation of Edward Reilly, Esq., and used as a Book-store and Printing Office.

A DWELLING HOUSE, on Pownal Street, occupied by Mrs. Sallenger as a Boarding-house.

A HOUSE, on King Street, in the rear of Mrs. Sallenger's, occupied by Mr. Dunn.

A DWELLING HOUSE, on the rear of Euston Street, occupied by Mr. Fitzgeral, pensioner.

Also—the DWELLING on Queen Street, occupied by the subscriber. HUGH MONAGHAN.

Ch'town, March 4, 1868. tf

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
25th January, 1868.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Twenty-fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act relating to the Land Assessment at present imposed by Law on the Town and Royalty of Princetown," and also of an Act made and passed in the Twenty-seventh year of the same reign, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws imposing an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," I do hereby give Public Notice that I have made proclamation according to the terms of the said Acts, of all the undermentioned Town Lots, Water Lots, Common Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands, or parts of Islands, Townships, or parts of Townships, in this Island, in arrear for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the above mentioned Acts, viz:—

	Acres.		Acres.
Township No. 3	101¼	Township No. 36	819¼
" 5	542½	" 37	481
" 8	785	" 39	3110
" 11	1321	" 40	2129½
" 13	1863	" 41	2055½
" 15	95½	" 42	2684
" 16	3146½	" 43	3232¾
" 17	333¾	" 46	2552½
" 18	166½	" 50	1805¾
" 19	380½	" 51	540½
" 20	900½	" 52	1027¾
" 21	781	" 53	1278¾
" 22	217	" 54	1722
" 23	1091	" 56	259¼
" 24	258¼	" 58	468
" 25	415½	" 59	942¾
" 26	199¼	" 60	2773½
" 27	890	" 61	2565½
" 29	1474	" 62	2220
" 31	278½	" 65	1533½
" 32	623	" 66	228
" 33	908¾	George's Island.	566
" 34	26½	Bunbury "	15
" 35	229½	Connelly "	60

First Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—three-eighths of No. 6, one-quarter of 7, one-quarter of 16, one-twelfth of 17, one-quarter of 22, one-quarter of 23, one-quarter of 24, one-quarter of 38, one-quarter of 42, seven-twentieths of 43, one-eighth of 44, one-quarter of 48, one-half of 65, one-eighth of 74, one-quarter of 78, one-half of 83, one-quarter of 90, 97, 98.

Second Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—five-eighths of No. 6, one-half of 7, one-quarter of 8, one-quarter of 14, one quarter of 18, one-quarter of 19, one-quarter of 20, one-quarter of 21, one-half of 26, one-half of 27, 31, one-half of 43, one-half of 44, one-quarter of 46, one-sixth of 51, three-eighths of 55, one-sixth of 59, one-sixth of 83.

Third hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—five-twelfths of 21, five-twelfths of 22.

Fourth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—one-quarter of 6, one-half of 26, one-half of 29, one-half of 42, five-eighths of 43, one-quarter of 58, seven-twelfths of 59, 60, one-half of 61, one-quarter of 74, one-half of 82, 84, one-half of 85.

Fifth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—one-half of 11, one-quarter of 12, one-quarter of 13, one-half of 29, five-twelfths of 62, one-sixth of 75.

Lots in Charlottetown formerly occupied as the Barrack Square:—No. 1.

Water Lot, opposite to Town Lot No. 97, in the first hundred of Lots in Charlottetown.

Lots in the Common of Charlottetown:—one-third of 11 seven-twelfths of 18.

Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Charlottetown:—one-half of No. 23, 27, two-thirds of 28, 35, 39, 43, 44, 54, 63, 72, 155, 291, 297, 313, 339, 340, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 398, two-thirds of 399, two-thirds of 400, 401 402, 431, 499, 531, 538.

Town Lots in Georgetown:—No. 13, 1st range, letter A. One-half of No. 9, third range, letter A. No. 7, 4th range, letter A. No. 3, 4th range, letter D. No. 6, 3rd range, letter F. No. 2, 3, 13 & 15, 4th range, letter F. No. 11, 4th range, letter G.

Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Georgetown:—Nos. 165, 225, 309, 322.

Reserved Lands adjoining the Royalty of Georgetown:—235 acres.

Town Lots in Princetown:—No. 5, 1st row, 1st division, letter A. No. 3, 1st row, 2nd division, letter A. No. 3 & 8, 2nd row, 2nd division, letter B. No. 8, 2nd row, 3rd division, letter B. No. 6, 2nd row, 4th division, letter B. No. 3, 3rd row, 2nd division, letter C. No. 1, 4th row, 2nd division, letter D. No. 1, 2 & 3, 5th row, 2nd division, letter E. No. 3 & 4, 5th row, 6th division, letter E. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Princetown:—Nos. 65, 175, 240, 459, and 460.

And the owners of the aforesaid Lots, parts of Lots and tracts of Land so in arrear, and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified that in case the sums charged on them as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court, which will commence on Tuesday, the fifth day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court during the said term for Judgment against the said Lots or tracts of Land respectively.

JAMES WARBURTON, Treasurer.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Continued.*)

FRIDAY, March 20.

PETITION.

Hon. Mr. BEER presented a petition of divers inhabitants of Lots 33 and 34, in reference to shore fronts, the collection of seaweed, kelp, &c., and on doing so, remarked that the petition was numerously and respectably signed, and he was aware that there was considerable conflict between parties in that settlement, as to who had the right to take seaweed off the shore in front of the farms. He was also aware that similar difficulty existed at the Head of Cove Head Bay, and other places, and he thought it was devisable that the question should be set at rest.

The petition was read and referred to a Special Committee, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Beer, Haythorne, and Muirhead, to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

MILITIA—OFFICERS' REPORT.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD informed the House that he had a message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor transmitting the report of the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia. The message and report were read and ordered to be laid on the table.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SALARY BILL.

A bill was brought up from the House of Assembly by the Attorney General to amend the Laws establishing the salaries payable to the Attorney and Solicitor General. The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

SELKIRK ESTATE.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD laid before the House a copy of the report of the Committee of the Executive Council appointed to enquire into the purchase, classification, and results of sale of the Selkirk Estate. Read and laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: Perhaps it will be expected, as the report just presented bears my name, that I would give some explanation of it. It was the means adopted to arrive at certain information which we required relative to the working of that Estate, and we elicited the facts set forth in the report. We have not attributed any improper motives to our predecessors, nor laid any blame to their account for pricing the land at so high a rate. We have merely said that they mis-apprehended the meaning of the Act, but we assumed that they were influenced by a sense of duty to the country, and, with the fact before them, that the Government would sustain considerable loss upon Estates previously purchased; no doubt they were prepared to charge a pretty high price for land upon this Estate, under the impression that it was necessary, in order to make the property self-sustaining. However, as a bill is to be introduced in the House of Assembly, I do not deem it necessary at present, to make any further explanations, but as the report contains a good deal of information, it was thought advisable to lay it before the House.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: Having been a member of the Government at the time the Selkirk Estate was purchased, and the prices fixed at which it should be sold to the tenants, I think it necessary for me to say that I scarcely think it can be alleged that the Government mis-apprehended, or mis-interpretted the Act, or the intention of the Legislature, in passing the Act, for the best of all reasons, which is, that a question never was raised as to its legal interpretation, or of that part of it which alludes to the right of the tenants to pay a higher price for their farms than would make the property self-sustaining. The price was decided upon under the impression that it was no higher than was necessary in order to secure the interests of the country. The Government had before them the disastrous results of the sale of the Worrell Estate, and we thought it would not be proper to sell the front and most valuable farms upon this Estate at a lower rate than that which was fixed upon; therefore, it was not owing to a mis-apprehension of the Act that such a high price was set upon the land. Had any remonstrance been sent in, it is likely the Act would have undergone a very scrutinizing examination, and probably some alteration would have been made, but matters went on till the question was raised by the public newspapers. The report is, no doubt, correct, for all the information it contains has been derived from the Commissioner of Public Lands, who has all the necessary data at his command. It was the fear of this estate proving a loss to the country, such as had been so severely felt and denounced with regard to the Worrell Estate, that induced us to keep on the safe side; but I am happy to know that the tenants are not to suffer for it—that a bill is to be passed to reduce the price of the land, and to refund any sums which may have been paid above the price which would make the property self-sustaining.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: A bill has already been introduced in the House of Assembly, founded on the petition, which will have the effect of remitting a large amount of money received from that estate, besides what the purchasers might yet be called upon to pay. Its provisions will also extend to other estates which might be in the same position.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I suppose it is no use to quarrel about the interpretation of the Act, but if merchants were to act, in reference to their merchandize, on the same principle as that which is laid down respecting the act, viz.: that each estate should be self-sustaining, they would soon become bankrupt. The act should be so amended that estates purchased in future should be considered collectively, for the Government might purchase another estate at a high figure, and lose by it. I would like to know whether, in making up the accounts of that estate, the wilderness lands have been considered, or does the Government intend to take the responsibility of those lands, and refund money which has been paid upon improved farms?

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: I am not prepared to speak upon the details of the bill, as it has not passed the other branch of the Legislature, but when it comes before us, it will be seen whether any proper method has been taken for the valuation of those wilderness lands, as well as for their management, till they pass out of the hands of the Government under the operation of the act which we expect will be passed to facilitate their sale and settlement.

Ordered, that the report be laid on the table.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

SATURDAY, March 21.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD obtained leave of absence till Tuesday next.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SALARY BILL.

A bill to amend the laws establishing the salaries payable to the Attorney and Solicitor Generals was read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House. Hon. Mr. Walker in the chair.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I feel disposed to object to the preamble of that bill, for I think the Act should be so amended, that when it is published in the *Royal Gazette*, it would be understood. As it is at present, it would lead people to suppose that the salary of the Attorney General was no more than £200.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I think it would be much better to consolidate the several acts upon this subject than to bring in a bill in this way. The remark of his honor who has just spoken is very just, for the bill as it now stands might lead people to form a wrong conclusion.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I think there is some misunderstanding respecting this bill, for, by the Civil List Bill, passed in 1851, £150 were guaranteed as the Attorney General's salary in all time to come, and the sum of £200, which has been granted in addition, is all that we have any control over.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: I think the observation of his honor from Georgetown, (Mr. Gordon), is correct, for this House cannot interfere with the Civil List Bill. And as to the remarks of his honor from the first district of Queen's County, (Mr. Beer), that it might lead persons to suppose that the salary of the Attorney General was only £200, it will be seen by referring to the Act of the 16th Victoria, Chapter 3, that it is £350; the first clause of that Act is as follows:—

"There shall be allowed and paid to the present, or any future Attorney General and Advocate General of this Island, as and for the salary of that office, the sum of two hundred pounds of lawful current money of this Island per annum, the same to be in lieu of all fees of office, charges, allowances, and emoluments, paid or payable by the Government of this Island to the Attorney General and Advocate General, on account of Crown prosecutions, or for opinions, or for putting marginal notes to the statutes, or for any other miscellaneous services performed by him for the Government in his official capacity; the said salary to be in addition to the annual salary of one hundred and fifty pounds payable to the Attorney General under the provisions of the act passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, intituled 'An Act to commute the Crown revenues of Prince Edward Island, and to provide for the civil list thereof, as well as for certain compensations therein mentioned.'"

Now, it is very clear from that clause, that the salary of the Attorney General is £350 per annum; besides, it is not like an act that would be referred to by a great number of persons in the Colony, for in that case it would be necessary to have all the acts upon the subject consolidated and rendered as explicit as possible, but it is merely between the Government and the Attorney General. This act is merely for the purpose of setting the question at rest, whether the Attorney General has a right to charge fees for certain services performed by him or not. Your honors are aware that the late Attorney General obtained judgment in the Supreme Court for an amount charged for extra services, and the Government think that his salary should cover all such charges.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I do not by any means oppose the spirit of the Act, for I think it is quite right, but what I complain of is, that it is not sufficiently explicit. The clause in the Act of the 16th Victoria, which his honor has just read, should be recited in the preamble of this bill, so that persons would not be led to suppose that the sum of £200 was the amount of the Attorney General's salary.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I do not rise to oppose the bill, for I think it is quite necessary, but I would like to know, and many in the country would like to know, whether officers appointed by the Government, such as magistrates, Commissioners of small debts and others, have a right to apply to the Attorney General for advice in virtue of the office which he holds. As the late Attorney General is in his seat I would like to hear his opinion upon this point, for it would be a great satisfaction to many in the country to have that question set at rest.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I regret, your honors, that the Government consider themselves under the necessity of introducing a bill of this description, and I must say that the Attorney General is not over paid, nor even adequately paid, as his salary is now fixed, and I do not think it is necessary to restrain him from reasonable charges for services imposed upon him which do not come within the precincts of his duty. And not only the Attorney General, but it is my opinion that none of the public officers are adequately paid; and though the Government of which I was a member, was instrumental in reducing their salaries, yet, I believe it is a mistaken policy. I do not intend to raise a debate upon that question, but I am convinced that the interests of the Colony would be better served if the officers were adequately remunerated. The present Attorney General, who will be called upon every day, as the responsible adviser of the Government, will find a very onerous duty imposed upon him. He will have abundant demands upon his time and patience, not only when the Legislature is in Session, but at all other times. This bill has, no doubt, originated from what his honor from Georgetown, (Mr. MacDonald) has alluded to, viz., the action which I brought against the Government for services which I considered I had no right to perform as Attorney General. When I was in office, the Government thought proper to make a change in the system of letting public contracts—bridges wharves, &c.,—and your honors are aware that, by an act of the Colony, the Statute Labor Act, I think, the Commissioners of public roads are required to draw up the bonds for those contracts; but owing to the inefficient manner in which many of those contracts were performed, it was deemed prudent to exercise a little more caution, so it was taken out of their hands, though it was their express duty, and I was called upon to draw up those bonds, which amounted to a great number in the course of a year. I did so, though I conceived that it was no part of my duty, as Attorney General. There was a difference of opinion, however, the case was brought into the Supreme Court, and the result was as has been stated. The Judges decided that those contracts were to be drawn up by the commissioners, and was no part of the Attorney General's duty. But whether that had occured or not, I think it is very questionable policy to clip down the salaries of public officers to the very lowest point. However, the Government has thought proper to introduce this bill to confine the Attorney General's salary to the very letter; but as this is the third or fourth Act which relates to the salary of that officer, and as we are about revising the third volume of our statutes, I think it would have been far better to have had those Acts consolidated, and put in that volume. I do not know whether it has escaped the notice of the Members of the House of Assembly, but I understood that it was the intention of the Government to add the Laws of the present Session to the volume now in the hands of the Commissioners. It would certainly be a matter of economy to do so. However, it would perhaps be considered an interference with the privileges of the House of Assembly for us to make any material alteration, as it is a money bill, but we can disagree to it, and let another bill be brought in to consolidate those various Acts; if not, this Act will have to be printed again, besides, it is likely to mislead the minds of those who are not conversant with the laws upon the subject.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: True, it is a money bill, but to consolidate those Acts would not be making any appropriation, and I do not think it should be considered an interference with the privileges of the House of Assembly.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: The late Attorney General made a remark with respect to officials' salaries, and I think we may all agree with him that nearly all our public officers are underpaid; but it is to be remembered that we must confine ourselves within our means. The circumstances which made it desirable to introduce this bill have already been stated. Certain fees had been charged for services performed by the late Attorney General spreading over a considerable length of time, and we had to consider whether the principle of paying that officer by a fixed salary would not be broken through by allowing him to charge fees, and secondly, whether it was desirable to change that principle. The present Attorney General considered it necessary to have the case decided in the Supreme Court, and then, if necessary, to bring in a bill to set the matter at rest. The remarks of the late Attorney General with regard to the insufficiency of the salary of that officer may be very just, but there is a circumstance which he has not alluded to, that is, that the Government of that day might have had recourse to the appointment of a Solicitor General, but that was not thought advisable at that time, and, consequently, he had to perform the heavy and onerous duties of the office himself. If there is anything in the preamble or details of the bill which your honors consider it desirable to amend, I do not think the House of Assembly would object to it, providing the principle is not departed from, that is, that the salary of that officer should be fixed by statute, and not be supplemented by fees. If public officers were paid by fees, it would be a temptation to those not strictly honest, if there were any such, to claim more than they were entitled to.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I do not wish to be understood as offering any opposition to the principle of the bill, but the statement of the late Attorney General, that another volume of the revised statutes is about to be printed, has confirmed me in the opinion that it would be better to have the several laws upon this subject consolidated.

Hon. Mr. LORD: The Supreme Court has decided that the charges made by the late Attorney General were right and just, and I partly agree with that decision. The principal objection I had to paying his account was, that it ran over such a length of time. If his account had been presented every year, perhaps there would not have been so much objection to it, but as that was not done, the Government thought proper to have the matter decided in a court of law. I think the present Attorney General deserves a great deal of credit for bringing in this bill. It shows that he does not wish to take anything more than what is allowed him by statute; but I think there has been an insinuation thrown out that he wished to make it appear that his salary was only 200/, but I am confident that he had no intention of creating any such impression. At the same time, I think it is desirable to have the laws relating to this subject consolidated.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I agree with his honor who has just spoken, that it shows a great deal of disinterestedness on the part of the Attorney General to bring in this bill, and I do not think there is any disposition on the part of this House to oppose the principle of it in any way, but there is a desire to have those laws consolidated, and I approve of that, chiefly because it would be less expensive to the country. The late Attorney General obtained a little advantage over the Government in the Supreme Court, but it is seldom that can be done, and I must say I do not think he had any right to send in his account for services spreading over a greater length of time than one year. I feel a little disappointed at not receiving an answer to my question relative to the duty of the Attorney General giving advice to officers of the Government. I would be pleased to get that information, for I feel interested in it, as the question is often asked in the country.

Hon. Mr. LORD: If persons wish to get the advice of the Attorney General, the best and surest way for them to do is to pay their guinea for it. I think my hon. friend on my right, (Mr. Palmer), will agree with me on that point. If his honor does explain that, and says it is the duty of that officer to give advice gratis to Government officials, our present Attorney General will probably have plenty to do.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I think officers in the country should get such advice without paying for it out of their own pockets; but whether they are entitled to it or not, they should know what their rights really are.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: No doubt the suggestion of my hon. friend on my left, (Mr. Lord), that when a person wants legal advice, he should put his hand in his pocket and pay for it, is very sound. I did intend to make some remarks relative to the question asked by his honor from Bay Fortune, (Mr. Dingwell), and I am aware that an opinion prevails that the Attorney General is the legal adviser of all public officers in the Colony, from the Commander-in-Chief down to a hog reeve but no more erroneous opinion could be entertained, for he has nothing to do with advising public officers. The rule is the same here as in Great Britain where the Attorney General is merely the retained officer of the Crown, to stand by on all public questions as the legal adviser of the Government in the defence of its rights. Even in many of the revenue cases in Great Britain, the Attorney General is not concerned. As to giving advice to Magistrates and Con-

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