LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Hon. Mr. McLanen: This, yours honors, is an all-important question, but it has been so thoroughly discussed that it is one reason why it is mneedessay to say much upon it at the present time. Another reason is, that we hapsen, for this oned, to be all of the same opinion. It is well known to your honors what brought this question before us. There was a delegation authorized by the Legislature last session, to confer with delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick upon the subject of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Previnces, and out of that spring this question new before us. a union will Canada. A delegation was asked for by the Governor General of Canada to confer upon the subject of a Federal Union of the Colonies, and that request was granted by the Government for taking this step without the consent of the Legislature; but I connot we that they did anything improper. Before those who are inclined to censure the Government would say much, they should apply the golden rule, and isk themselves what they would do, if they were placed in similar circimstances. There are very few, I believe, who would not have asked tupon the same principle. I must confess that I am not favorable to Confederation, but, at the same time, I would not be very hot against it. I would take the subject into scool and calin consideration, and weigh it without bias, and with a desire to do justice advance their actions but, at the same time, I would not be very hot against it. I would take the subject into scool and calin consideration, and weigh it without bias, and with a desire to do justice advance them as far as those who drew it up are concerted. I do not think it is right to somewhat on, as far as those who drew it up are concerted. I do not think it is right to somewhat on, as far as those who drew it up are concerted. I do not think it is right to somewhat on, as far as those who drew it up are concerted. I do not think it is right to somewhat here is supposing they could get more, or confid get better terms—suppose they SATURDAY, April 1.

onl surespyna at all. We have a good Constiution, and let us maintain it. Our revenue is
increasing at the rate of upwards of £3,000 a
vear' but it we enter Confederation we would
have a certain fixed sum—a sum which would
not increase. That sum would not be sufficient for our necessities and we would have to
resert to direct taxtation. I oppose confederto the control of the control of the control
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it would cost them to come from Germany, or wherever they came from; but now they can go from Quebec to London, Canada West, without moving their luggage from the Car. There is not a word now about the debt of this Colony,—no, people's minds are drawn away from that; but I maintain that, according to pepulation, the people of this Colony are taxed as high as they are in Canada, fucluding the rent. And where is the money expended? In Canada they have many noble public works to show for their heavy taxes. We hear a gree: deal about the Canadian politicians being a corrupt set of men, but I just let these assertions go for nothing. I am not afraid to assert that the morals of the leading statemen of Canada will compare ravorably with those of the statemen of Prince Edward Island. I am willing to let that statement go abroad. But with all this I am not prepared to go for the Union. It was not the delegates who made the great mistake, but it was us who voted for that resolution last year to anthorize the appointment of a delegation. Give those men an inch and they will be sure to take a yard. What has the delegation done for us? It has cost the country upwards of £1400. Those gentlemen pocketsed a nice sum of money out of the public funds. I have not examined the public accounts very minutely, but I suppose they had six or eight dollars a day besides their expenses. However, though I do not approve of the delegation, I will support the resolution. Hon. Mr. Beers: I think it is a pity that his honor would vote for the resolution after speaking the other way.

Hon. Mr. Lond: I did not speak in favour of confederation, but I suppose they had six or eight dollars a day besides their expenses. However, though I do not approve of the delegation, I will support the resolution. How my continuing anything shat should be allowed to present and inture duty. How the they had to put their hands in their own pockets to pay their expenses they would not have gone to Canada.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: Your honors, I have no desire to act

I may be took that "those win live in glass houses should not be the first to throw stones." I admit the axiom in all its force, but would add in reply, that the less we multiply such political "glass houses," the more we will increase the general safety. We all know that party Governments have often a hard task in striving to steer the ship of state safely between the "whirlpool and the rook;" and so much is this sometimes the case that a piece of doubtful expeditury has been classed in the conditional street principles. But for any one to turn round, because lesser points are yielded under great pressure, and justify extensive corruption, is just as much as to say that "the end sanctifies the means!" The Canadian Government have lately been charged with the bribing of their own press to a large extent; and some of its own members or supporters are represented as defending, and even justifying the conduct of that Government. If all this is true, the conclusion is, that the less we have to do with

that Government. If all this is true, the con-clusion is, that the less we have to do with them the better for ourselves.

How. Mr. Loud: His henor takes exception to the remarks which I made relative to the good moral standing of the Canadian statesmen, but there is nothing which will prove their good-standing better than the fact that their credit is good. When five or six years ago they re-quired a foan of half a million of dollars for Victoria Bridge, though it cost a million and a quired a foun of half a million of dollars for. Victoria Bridge, though it cost a million and a half, it was leared by capitalists in England; and let me see that the like of that has been done is may other part of the British Colonies. If there men were as corrupt as they are represented to be their credit, would not be worth a rap in England. People in England know the standing of these men better than we do. They have borrowed about two millions of dollars for public works, and pay four per cent. Interest for it. That does not look like losing their credit. Let poor Prince Edward Island ask for a small loan, and the answer would be an emphasic pa!

The House was then resumed and progress The House was then resumed and possere reported.

The Militia bill, and a bill to authorize the appointment of Clerks to Justices of the Peace and to regulate proceedings had before them, were read the third time and passed.

On motion, a bill in further amendment of an act to incorporate the Royal Agricultural reported agreed to without any smendment.

Adjourned till Monday next at ten e clock.

MONDAY, April 3.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

House in Committee.)

Hon. Mr. Lodd: I object to the appropriation of £60 for wharfage for the Mail Steamers. Those gentlemen are very accommodating to themselves, indeed. One of the public wharves was reserved for the mail service, and now, because certain changes have taken place, the Government maint pay this large sum for their accommodation. I consider it one of those party jobs, which are too apt to take place at present. You will also find charges in the accounts for travelling to inspect the building of one of the steamboats. What have the public to do with the inspection of a boat for a private company? I have travelled on a similar service myself for the benefit of the country, and I never received a shilling for it, wor looked for it.

Hon. Mr. Bakk: There has been a grant of £40 for wharfage for the Mail service for years past. Now there is additional services for years past. Now there is additional secommodation for them, and, therefore, the sum of £20 additional is granted. The wharf which the steamers occupy how is more central, and they require additional accommodation, for they are running more frequently than they did formerly. Those steamers are a great advantage to the farmers in seading their produce to market, as well as to the people generally, and I do not think we should grudge this small additional sum for wharf accommodation. It is a credit to the Colony to have those boats owned here.

Hon. Mr. Lough: I know some would like to bolister up a transaction of that sort, but I, for one, will not do so. There were great charges against the late Government for extravagance in every sense of the word; but now, the very men who made those charges will stand up here and (House in Committee.)

make an apology for such transactions. It is not the amount we are to look at so muchas the

not the amount we are to look at so muchas the principle.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I wish to call attention to the improper way in which the appropriation Bill is taken up. Your honors know that this is a very important Bill, and it is commonly taken up so late in the session that members of this House have not time or opportunity to let their views go to the country. Your honors cannot expect us to support every item in that Bill. Many items in it would be considered objectionable by the country if they were seen in their true light; but the want of time prevents us from exposing such items of expenditure as we think are not called for. I merely call attention to this, so that a different method may be adopted at a future session.

Hon. the President: If your honors think the time is too short, I will notify His Excellency that we will not be prepared to be prorogued this evening. Your honors may discuss this Bill till Saturday night if you like; therefore it is unfair to throw any reflection upon the House of Assembly, for they cannot be prorogued till we are prepared. The item which is objected to is very small. Formerly there were £40 given when there was only one steamer; now shere are two, and a portion of the wharf is nearly all the time occupied by them. When we compare the business done at the wharf now with what it was a few years ago, I do not think it is an unreasonable uncrease.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay: It is only the difference between £40 and £60, and I do not think it is worth while to occupy time in discussing it. I am apprehensive that there we items in the Bill to which we will have atronger objections, but we can only express an opinion upon them. We must either take the Bill as a whole or reject the whole.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: It is very well for those who receive the benefit of those large principle.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I wish to call attention

must either take the Bill as a whole or reject the whole.

Hon. Mr. Dinewell: It is very well for those who receive the benefit of those large grants to support them, but I represent a people who receive no benefit from those grants for steam communication, and there is no compensation made to them in the shape of grants for roads, bridges, or wharves. If do not think it is fair; those who receive no benefit from the grants to the mail steamers should receive an equivalent in grants for roads and bridges, or for some other service.

Hon. Mr. Lord: The next item is £20 for wharfage at Point Brule. What right have the inhabitants of this country, to pay for wharfage in Nova Scotia? We have no light to pay that item; and this House will have to take a stand against sending up the appropriation Bill in this shape. Why not send it up, in separate resolutions, as they do in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick? I presume that there is independence enough in this House to take a stand against this Bill coming up in this manner. Here is the revenue Bill coming up at the eleventh hour, and it is unfair to have it sent up is this way. There are hundreds of pounds going into pockets where they should not go. It will be east up to us, dian Government.

Hon. the Prassipant: The steamers must have wharf accommodation, and if the public do not wharf accommodation, and if the public do not

dian Government: The steamers must have wharf accommodation, and if the public do not pay the wharfage, the owners of the boats must pay it themselves, which, I think, would be a great hardship. To say that we should not pay for the use of the wharf at Brale, because it is in Nova Scotia, is absurd.

Hon. Mr. Lord: Then, by the same rule, we should pay the disbursments of the steamers. I say the public have not a right to pay that wharfage. I suppose we will have a bill sent in, bye and bye, for brandy and wine for those steamers.

in, bye and bye, for brandy and wine for those steamers.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay: His honor says we should make a stand against the appropriation Bill being sent up in this shape, but it came in the same way when the late Government was in power, and I would ask him why they did not make a stand then?

Hon. Mr. Loap: Well, I can tell his honor that "Two wrongs will never make a right," and if the late Government did wrong, that is no reason that we should do wrong, too. I was in the other branch of the Legislature then, and this Council was nominative. It was examined up with the friends of a party, but it is not so now. We are here to represent the people, not a party. I do not say that this House should have control over the appropriation, but I would have this Bill sent up in separate resolutions, and then have it framed in the House of Assembly in accordance with those resolutions.

Hon. Attorney General: I do not rise,

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL! I do not rise, your honors, for the purpose of pronoencing an opinion on the items to which objection has been taken, but in reference to the small appropriation for the use of the wharf at Brule, I think it may be fairly justified on the ground that it is advisable to encourage intercourse that way. It is a benefit to the Island to have communication by that route, and perhaps we would not have the accommodation of a wharf if we did not pay for it. I do not think it would be good policy to question that item. But there is another item which calls for an expression of opinion, and I must say that there is great force in the remarks of his honor from Prince County (Mr. Lord) that it would be an improvement if the appropriation Bill, instead of being sent up as it is at present, were sent up in separate or classified items. It has fallen to me to speak on this question before, when this house was not elected, and the people had no control over it. During that period of our political history, it was, perhaps, well to advocate and athere to the principle of the House of Assembly having control over the expenditure of the public money. At that time it was, perhaps, rights but there is great cause for consideration now, when the members of this House are sent here by the people. It now becomes it must be supposed to the public money. Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL! I do not rise, expenditure of the public money. At that time it was, perhaps, right; but there is great cause for consideration now, when the members of this House are sent here by the people. It now becomes a question whether it is right that this Branch of the Legislature should have some control over the expenditure of the Colony, because, when we are sent here by the people, they will reasonably expect that we will exercise some control over the appropriation, otherwise there would be no check upon the expenditure of money which the country may think uajustifiable. As it stands at present, it is useless for us to seek to check the evil, and I do not wait to canvass the propriety of certain items, for the principal is of ten thousand times more importance to the Colony. It think it is a very proper time to express our opinions upon this subject. The House abould wake up to a consideration of its rights and privileges. But the remedy does not lie with ourselves; it is with the people. I think it is a fair subject for them to consider between this and the next election, whether they would trust un with the exercise of a reasonable and aslutany check over the expenditure of the Colony. If it were fairly and fully brought before the people, I do not this they would withhold that power from this House. The only remedy is to have it brought to the notice of the people at the next election, and call for such a modifieation of the constitution as would remove the obstruction complained of. I did not rise to find fault with any particular item in the Bill, for I really do not know what items it contains; but I think it is a fair and proper time to have this question discussed. Now, when this House is differently constituted, and possesses a different power from what it formerly did—a power emanating directly from the people—I think it is time that a different rule from that which has long been acted upon in this Colony, with regard to money bills, should prevail. If we are to do nothing more than to vote for, and approve of, every measure which is sent up here, let it be known, and I, for one, would not desire to have a seat here again after another election. But if we are sent here to exercise a calm and deliberate judgment upon what concerns the interests of the people, let it be understood. Therefore, I would have the question thoroughly agitated through the country, and I would not fear the result. If it were explained to the people, I feel assured that they would not hesitate to confide to this branch of the Legislature liberty to have some control over those items separately; because, as the elective franchise is now constituted, I would have confidence that no gentleman would be returned to this House who would be so thoroughly carried away by party feeling as to vote for merely party purposes.

Hon. Mr. Long: I am glad to bear the sentiments of his honor the Attorney General upon this question. It has always been a source of annoyance to me, since I had a seat here, to have the appropriation Bill sent up here in this wan; and I hope that, if we are spared to meet here again, that we will take up the question and make a determined stand against having this Bill sent here in this manner. If it were says to say much upon it, and I would not complain.

Hon. Mr. Dinowell.: As it is a question of principle, I think it is well for every member of the House to express his opinion; but at the same time, I do not think it is n

except by means which would be more injurious to the people than the misappropriation of any item, that is, the rejection of the whole Bill. When the present discussion goes to the country they will see our position, and they will not expect that from us which we have not the power to it is an advantage to them to have or an electric body, and at the same time to have or power to check the expenditure of any items which we may consider extravagant. It is vain for us to seek to exercise power which we have not obtained from the people, and if they wish us to have the seek to exercise power which we have not obtained from the people, and if they wish us to have the power they must take the constitutional way to obtain it for us.

obtain it for us.

Hom agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay: I observe that there are £2,500 granted for a model farm. Now, that is a large amount, and I think we have already had a fair trial of a model farm, which proved an entire failure, and was a great loss to the country. We are now appropriating this large sum to try the experiment again, and it is a question, in my mind, whether the country will receive a corresponding benefit from it. I am of opinion that they will not; and I am also of opinion that if you go through some parts of the country in corresponding benefit from it. I am of opinion that they will not; and I am also of opinion that it you go through some parts of the country in the month of June — Crapaud. Tryon and Bedeque for instance—you will find as well laid off sarms as the model farm will be. I am persuaded that Judge Peturs pamphlet has done more to establish well conducted farms in the country than the old model farm did, or the next model farm will do. It might possibly be some advantage in the rearing of improved took, but I would ask your honors if you cannot fall upon a cheaper plan to raise stock, which would answer equally well? A few days ago I was in conversation with a gentleman not far from this town, who took me to see his stock, and I venture to say that the model farm will not produce finer stock for some vears to come. He told me that he had orders coming from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for stock by almost every mail, more than he could supply. Now, I am off opinion that all the model farm is calculated to do for the benefit of the country is, to raise improved stock, and I think that if you would encourage the gentleman to whom I have alluded, he would raise stock which would answer equally well, and at a far less cost. Perhaps your honors will think it strange in me, being a farmer stycelf, to oppose this grant, but I do so because I believe it will be little or no benefit to the country. What has the old model farm, which cost the country so much, done? Go, for instance, six or eight miles out the Malpeque road, and you will see that the great majority of the farms are not in a more prosperous condition, or in better order, than they were thrity or forty years ago, though they were in the vicinity of the model farm. Beyond that, you will see much greater improvement.

ment.

Hon. Mr. Lord: I do not think his honor who has just spoken is in keeping with the times. We have a model Government, and we must have a model farm and model atcek. I was going to say that his honor must belong to the "old school" of farmers. There was not a large amount lost upon the model farm, perhaps £400 or £500. It was a great loss to the country to have the young stock which were on it sold off. I would millingly go for another £1000 for the same purpose, and I would pay something out of my own pocket besides. We need not think we are going to save any money to pay off the debt of the Colony. We are bound to spend all our income.

of the Colony. We are bound to spand all our income.

Hon, the PRISIDENT: I will not object to this item, for, if it is properly expended, I think it will be a henefit to the country. His honor from Prince County (Mr. Ramsay) speaks of a gentleman in the country raising stock, and that he has orders from the other Provinces for them, but what enabled that person to raise those superior stock? They were raised from stock imported by the Society. If there had been no stock imported at the public expense, you would not see those time stock now. Farmers in this country cannot afford to, import stock themselves, for it is very expensive. Though all farmers do not participate in the benefits of those grants immediately, yet ultimately all will do so.

Hon. Mr. Yro: There is great risk in importing stock. Many are lost on the passage; and beaides, it costs a great deal, for very high freights are charged for them. I have brought some out in my own vessels without charging any freight.

some out in my own vessels state of the any freight.

Hon. Mr. Beer: I will not object to that item. I believe the greatest benefit to the country will be a good stock farm, not a model farm. I am doubtful if we have the means here to carry out a proper model farm as they are conducted in the old Country. It will be a great benefit to raise good stock here, and they will answer much better than those imported.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Carvantes, in his celebrated satire on the Knight-errantry of a past age, causes his hero, Don Quixote, to make one of his meet ridiculous exhibitions in connection with a milt, for we read that, "setting his lance in the rest, he rushed on as fast as Rosenantes could gallop, and attacked the first mill before him; and, running his lance into the sail, the wind whirled it about with so much violence, that is broke the lance to shivers, dragging horse and rider after it, and tumbling them over and over on the plain, in very evil plight." Prince Edward Island can also boast of a veritable Quixote, whose fantastic tricks, during the past winter, I had several times intended to bring to the notice of your readers for their amusement, but pressing engagements of a business nature interfered, so as to prevent me, until the present moment, from carrying my design into execution. However, as I have some leisure time on hand just now, I purpose employing it for my own diversion and that of your readers genefally, in furnishing you with this sketch, hoping that it will not be the less interesting because somewhat late.

In this case, the here hopes to achieve immortality by rushing out of a mill instead at one, and as the exploit narrated by Corvantes meraly led Don Quixote into a very evil plight, so most assuredly has the Knight of the Orwell crasy Mills come to "very evil plight" through the unnecessary exercise of his valor and prowess. It appears that his rusty wind-mill has so far gone to docay—the result of his remarkably honest returns and the want of "grist"—that he finds ample time to cultivate the fine arts, and to amaze his rustic friends with a display of his knowledge. It was all very well for our Knight, while he wielded the birchen-rod, to inundate the Examiner office with trashy communications over the signature of "Agricola," &c., which generally found their way to the dust-box, or to a viler place, and to deliver lectures in the box of the prose. It is well, as a general rule, to allow a fool to e

Retribution is often slow in coming, but it is not the less certain and severa on that account, and you, my Knight of the Orwell Wind-mill, will acknowledge thatten belorg Lhare finally settled with you. All your little scraps of Latin out of Lennie's Grammar or Webster's Abridged Dictionary, Dan's Theology and complimentary letters from Mr. Secretary Pope, and presents of second-hand volumes from the gallant Col. Gray, won't save you. You must know, most valorous and learned Knight, that you became ao great a nuisance to the Kadmars: this your fiferary gems have been contemptoninely kicked therefrom time and again, and it is equally true that those to whom you are toady despise, You while, purhaps, they may regard you as a fool, I will prove you to be a knave as well.

I have and that the Orwell wind-mill: the seeme of so many of Ouixote's antice-has become almost deserted, and is falling to decay but I have not said what share laziness and honesty have had to do in bringing about that state of affairs, nor will I now do so. I will say, however, that when the truth which I have just now stated became patent to the Knight, he resorted to the said trick of joining an Orange Lodge, in order to bring grist to his mill, whilst pretending to the Catholica to be an opponent to that Scoiety, and a Liberal in politics. The trick didn's sunceed; the old wind-mill received no additional grist, for the Orangement saw, with undisguised contempt, that he joined their ranks through mercenary motives, and both Orangemen and Catholics regarded him as a knave in thus setting the received propriety prompted that he has attempted the exploit of caneing you, Mr. Editor, for his euphonious cognomen at the foot of several slovenly motices of the Orwell Literary Society—a society which has been pre-seed to do inwonted service. The courage of my virtuous Knight has brought him to a very evil plight indeed. No doubt the here of the Orwell Wind-mill, in the excess of his vanity, imagined himself exceedingly smart, and his severity crush

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