

to the nearest port of Halifax on the Atlantic, between England and America. Then comes the Hudson's Bay Company on the other side, and it is not saying too much, after the evidence that has been recently given by gentlemen who have gone over there, and there is one gentleman in this room who has, I understand, been twice there—that the land there is capital. From Vancouver's Island you have access across to the Pacific and our Indian possessions, and which you will then reach through British Columbia without any interruption. We have no Filibusters there. We have no story of Nicaragua Canal, or the San Juan, or any other canal which cannot be cut. Here are things that are practicable—things which give peace. Through Canada there are roads to connect the lakes and railways at certain points. There is a railway through Nova Scotia, and now it wants but this little bit, and then you get a communication all the way from Halifax to the Head of Lake Superior, and thence to Vancouver's Island through open country.

But there is another fact: This is not a grant or a guarantee. It is, in fact, a contract to a certain extent. You are to pay this company what you are now paying the American Government for the transmission of your mails. It is a company which you can constrain by courts of law, and by means of which you can reach the British subjects. You cannot constrain the Americans to the fulfillment of any treaty (I do not think it is in their power to fulfill a treaty, and I do not think they have the disposition to do it if they had the power), but this is a company that can be constrained to do it. But there are considerations far beyond all that. There are ramifications and consequences which cannot be easily foreseen in the first instance,—one is the reduction of her Majesty's expenditure. If you have a railway from Halifax you need not keep troops in Canada for its defence for eleven days they can be sent from Chatham to any point of Canada; they would get to Halifax in nine days, and in two days the greater portion of Canada would be under protection, and that is as soon as the Americans could discipline, embody, and march their troops. Therefore you do not want to keep such a military force, and all the saving that is constituted out of that state of things must be put to the credit of this railway. Now during the last war it was the disposition of the Government to withdraw the troops. They wanted a regiment; they put it off for too long a time, and they had to wait for six months, as they could not come out; they wanted to get the stores, and they could not bring them through the United States, because it would be contravening the neutrality treaty.

You should look at it as a national and international question, and not as colonial merely; and you should look at it for the postal communication, and also that it will (which is highly desirable) connect those colonies in a way that there shall be the same communication and the same confederation. You have now five different colonies there, and those five different colonies have five different sets of customs, five different tariffs, and five sets of laws. We know as little of what goes on in Nova Scotia, and Toronto, or at Kingston, as we do of what goes on at Danzig or Hongkong. I can much easier go from here to St. Petersburg, than I can go from Halifax to Quebec.

SIR E. BULWER-LYTTON.—Indeed! The Hon. Justice HALIBURTON.—I can do so much more comfortably, and at half the cost.

LOUIS BURY.—There is no road between the two—not even a track.

SIR E. BULWER-LYTTON.—Where is the part of the road that has been already laid down?

LOUIS BURY.—That road runs from Halifax to Toronto, and a part from Quebec to St. Thomas, and from St. Thomas to Trois Rivières, that which is laid on the map.

SIR E. BULWER-LYTTON.—Is that all the railway?

LOUIS BURY.—As soon as you get into Canada there are 3,000 miles of railway.

SIR E. BULWER-LYTTON.—Mr. Canard, I think you have some property in Prince Edward Island?

MR. CANARD.—Yes.

SIR E. BULWER-LYTTON.—Would that feed this railway at all?

MR. CANARD.—It would be a great facility to the island. I would pass very near, and would benefit it. You remarked just now that the Government were disposed to make grants for colonial railways. Now, this is not a colonial railway, nor an international one, but it is a great national road—it is a great railway road, and it should be viewed in this country as such, and not as a colonial road.

SIR E. BULWER-LYTTON.—There are various ways of putting it; I should think it was a GREAT NATIONAL ROAD.

MR. CANARD.—It really is so. For six months in the year you can have no access to Canada in a military point of view; you cannot bring troops from Canada, neither can you take troops to aid and assist them. That we saw during the last year or two; and therefore I think that we should view it as a military road, and as a great national road. You pay for it; you get it back before you pay it. You actually get it back as a saving before you spend the money.—Somebody has said that it cost \$25,000 a year to build it; I believe it is so. Then if you would have to convey troops, what would you save? You would save three regiments in Canada and the provinces, because you could have them where you pleased at any time; you might have troops at Halifax, and send them up the country if you wanted, or you might bring them home. You would save more than £50,000 a year in those different items which were mentioned.

LOUIS BURY.—You would save more than £50,000 a year, to wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer with the view of hearing his opinion upon the subject?

SIR E. BULWER-LYTTON.—It would be a very wise thing to do.

LOUIS BURY.—And we may say to him, as far as you are concerned—

SIR E. BULWER-LYTTON.—That it has received my MOST FAVORABLE ATTENTION.

LOUIS BURY.—We are much obliged to you, sir, for the courtesy and kindness with which you have received us.

The deputation then withdrew.

Our space will not allow us to go fully into the proceedings of the Deputation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to which we shall advert hereafter. In the meantime, we may briefly state, that the Deputation had a most favorable reception from the Chancellor, who promised to give the undertaking an early and attentive consideration, and would communicate with Lord Bury on the subject.

The fact that the Hon. Samuel Canard has taken a leading part in this movement; that he is one of the seven gentlemen who signed articles of association in order to create the Company under the Limited Liability Act; and that he has agreed to become a director of the new Company, after full conference with H. M. Government, is, of itself, almost sufficient guarantee that the work will now be carried on to full completion.

Cairo, June 22, 1858.

The Mississippi is falling fast at this point, but the Ohio is still exactly at a stand, as it has been for the past 48 hours. It is undoubtedly running off at the drift has all been running close to the center line of the river during yesterday and last night, but there is such a vast space of country to drain that no fall is as yet perceptible.

The William Dickson reports another rise in Tennessee River, and the Ohio was rising at Paducah last night. We hear nothing from the other rivers. The weather has been clear and warm.

There is no change of importance in the condition of Cairo, except that two or three houses in the upper part of the town have been eaten over or floated off, and large quantities of logs and other drift were got out through the outlying craters during yesterday. The water inside is still on a stand, although it is running out at the new Mississippi levee, and also into the Ohio, for a space of 300 feet, over the levee at Witham's Mill.

The present flood is certainly unprecedented. The oldest inhabitant of Pulaski County reports it ten inches higher than ever before, and the old house at the mouth of the Cache River, which was not up on piers so high that it was supposed no possible flood could reach it, has the water over the floor. At Mount City they have been compelled to put a new false floor in the Shelton House, as the water is two feet deep on the floor. In front of the Shelton House the depth is fully four feet, and the average depth over the site cannot be less than four feet.

The Cairo and Fulton Railroad (of Missouri) is a foot and a half under water, and is galled out in several places. The chief engineer estimates that it will take two months to repair the damage.

On the Kentucky side, the bottoms are entirely overflowed, and the crops are all destroyed. This, however, is all the damage, as the stock has all been driven to the highlands, and the people and their household furniture are safe.

The effluvia arising from the water inside the levee, and from the fifth which is daily accumulating upon the levee, is getting very strong, and beguiling apprehensions of sickness, even after the river falls.

WARNING TO COUSINS.—Mr. Burrell, a Quaker, living near Rochester, some years ago married his cousin, and the product of the marriage being an idiot child, the father hung himself last week.—*Syracuse Journal*.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1858.

THINGS REQUISITE FOR THE REAL ADVANCEMENT AND PROSPERITY OF THE COLONY.

We hold it to be true with respect to nations, as well as individuals, that—Those who seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, shall have all necessary things added unto them; that—Those who love God and walk in his ways shall have bestowed upon them whatever He in his love and mercy sees best for them. Let but our rulers, ministers and people with one consent honor God, respect his laws, and live to his praise and glory, and, we have not the slightest doubt on our minds but that we shall advance in all that will be conducive both to our present peace and comfort, and everlasting happiness; but if we do not love God and obey his precepts, there is no power on earth that can prevent our drifting on to ruin by his anger and rebellion from taking the place of peace and safety, and sweeping over our lovely Isle. As God works by means and human instrumentality in carrying out his purposes of mercy to individuals and to nations, we require, ere we can do as he directs, or obtain the object of our wishes,—i. e. the real happiness and prosperity of the land,—we live in it.

1st. That the word of God should have free course throughout the length and breadth of the land; that it should find its way into every town, and settlement, and school, and cottage, and place of public worship, and institution in the island; that its blessed and soul-saving truths should be believed in and embraced by every inhabitant, whether rich or poor, and that the Spirit of God should accompany the reading and the preaching of the Word, and be poured out in copious abundance on all classes and grades in society. Whoever, then, opposes the circulation or the teaching of God's word, we do not hesitate to say, opposes the happiness and prosperity of the colony.

2. We require the advocacy of those who both on the platform and in the pulpit, both in the House of Assembly and in the Sanctuary of God, will speak out as they ought to speak; who will give utterance to the truth, whether men like it or not; who will stand up, in the face of all opposition, for the maintenance of true religion and virtue, and all the rights, privileges and blessings which belong to us as the subjects of a Protestant Empire; who will be no longer indifferent to the progress of truth and the overthrow of error,—no longer fearful, cowardly or cold in the defence of the common faith, or backward in pressing on the attention of others the necessity of contending earnestly for the continuance of those blessings which have been handed down to us by our martyred forefathers,—no longer unmindful of the paramount importance of maintaining the honor of a Saviour's name and the glory of his cross; of advocating the blessings of an open Bible, and the priceless value of Scripture, and of leading instruction for the youth of our land, and of leading consistent lives, if we would have Protestant Christianity take root and flourish among us. Whoever, then, opposes such advocacy, and the utterance of sound religious truth, we do not hesitate to say, opposes the happiness and prosperity of the colony.

3. We require the presence of men among us who will just do what is right, under a sense of their responsibility to God, no matter what others say, or think, or write; who will not shrink from the shoulders to the wheel and urge on the car of truth, till error is buried in the dust and vice hides its deformed head; who, filled with the love of Christ in their souls, and having the welfare of all classes at heart, will take a stand for God and his truth, and say, "The time has at length come for me to take my stand, and to choose on which side I shall be found. I take it on the side of truth, and justice, and of God. I take it on the side of true religion, and of Christ;—and by the grace of God helping me, I mean to hold by it and to keep it."

4. We require the presence of men who will stand by the poor and the oppressed, who will not be silent when vice is fashionable and supported by those who have the fruits,—who will not be dumb dogs when duty prevails, the love of many waxed cold, irreligion is courted in high places, the good are calumniated, and the righteous are persecuted for the truth's sake.

Whoever, then, opposes the presence of such men, acts prejudicially to the interests of the colony.

5. We require the appointment of men to the various places of public trust who are competent to discharge the duties of their office, and are capable of giving satisfaction to the public, simply because they are competent and worthy of public confidence, not because they are the adherents of a political party, or the subservient servants of the government of the day.

We require an enlarged and enlightened system of Education, not the humdrum system which we have at present; the endowment of a collegiate institution, with its appropriate staff of masters and professors, not the name of an Academy, whose tottering walls we are in vain endeavoring to prop up; and the introduction of a class of teachers who being properly qualified, would be adequately paid.

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their best exertions at all times to "put the right men into the right places," and to overthrow every party of men who aspire to office, but are not competent to discharge its duties to the good of the public and the welfare of the island.

A WORD OF CHRISTIAN COUNSEL TO OUR NEWLY RETURNED MEMBERS.

The safety and welfare of your country, honored Representatives of Prince Edward Island, has been entrusted to you,—its future happiness and prosperity in a great measure, under God, rests upon your efforts, and on the votes you give on all those questions which will come before you in the new House of Assembly. A sacred trust has been committed to you, not merely by your fellow men, but by that Divine Being who has given you all your faculties and powers to be employed in his service, and by the advancement of his glory. A holy and merciful God has given his beloved Son to die for you, and by his death to rescue you from the power of the enemy, and He says to you, in one part of his inspired volume, "ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are his God's;" and, in another place, "ye are bought with a price; be not ye the servants of men."—Thus clearly showing you what is required of all those for whom the Lord Jesus Christ has shed his most precious blood. You have been purchased by the blood of Christ,—you have been redeemed by the sacrifice of death of the Holy One of God, that you should not be the servants of sin, or Satan, or men, but the servants of the living God; and that you should no longer live unto yourselves, your own temporal interests, your own ease or worldly reputation, but to him who loved you and gave himself for you. Let it be your aim and object in life, to live to the honor and praise of your Redeemer, and the glory of your God.

Let your whole persons, and all your talents and powers be freely given to the service of him and saved you from eternal ruin by the offering up of his own body on the tree. Come into the House of Assembly as independent-minded, God-fearing, Christ-honoring, Bible-loving men. Take your places on the floor of that House as responsible beings who will hereafter have to give an account of your words and actions to the Judge of the whole earth, the Judge of quick and dead. Accept no honor or office which would not leave you perfectly free to vote according to the dictates of your conscience, or to vote according to every act of those who, for their own selfish ends, would secure your influence by conferring an unsolicited and unwelcome honor upon you. Look with suspicion upon those who would offer you a bribe in the way of place or emolument, to draw you over to their side, and thus prop up for a time their falling fortunes. Stand aloof from all party interests; vote for no measure that is not either for the advantage of those you represent, or for the general welfare of the colony. Identify yourselves not with those who are impiously fought against him, and deny the value of Scripture, and of leading instruction for the youth of our land, and of leading consistent lives, if we would have Protestant Christianity take root and flourish among us. Whoever, then, opposes such advocacy, and the utterance of sound religious truth, we do not hesitate to say, opposes the happiness and prosperity of the colony.

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We require an intelligent and independent-minded magistracy, not men who are merely chosen to duck their heads in conformity to the popular will, and to give their assent to the decrees of a mob.

We require the presence of men who will stand by the poor and the oppressed, who will not be silent when vice is fashionable and supported by those who have the fruits,—who will not be dumb dogs when duty prevails, the love of many waxed cold, irreligion is courted in high places, the good are calumniated, and the righteous are persecuted for the truth's sake.

Whoever, then, opposes the presence of such men, acts prejudicially to the interests of the colony.

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