

Brazil, and other parts of the world; and he hoped that such energetic and enterprising means would be adopted as would supply the want that might otherwise be felt, through the abrogation of the Treaty. Our Fisheries were, he said, the best guarantee we had that the Americans would, when the feelings unfortunately created by the late war had subsided, reflect upon their obstructive policy in relation to the treaty, and consent to its renewal on terms that would prove equitable and advantageous to all parties.

Mr. HOWLAN said that such sentiments as those spoken of by the hon. member who had just sat down, had done much towards placing us in the unfortunate position we now hold regarding our relations with the United States. The abrogation of the treaty, he said, was owing principally to the hostile feeling of the people of the Eastern States towards the Colonies, because of their Southern proclivities. But since the treaty had now become a dead letter the current of our trade must be materially changed, and, therefore, it became our duty to make the most of our internal resource and foster and protect our own interests. It appeared to him that our Fisheries demanded our first and paramount attention, and he hoped that our Government would see that such a protection was given to them as would cause our treaty stipulations to be duly respected. There appeared to be a misunderstanding with respect to the term of "Capes and Headlands," as mentioned in the treaty alluded to, and it would be the duty of the Government to see that, as far as possible, a definite interpretation should be given to the same, so as to define the true limit.

Mr. DUNCAN said he did not by any means believe that the loss which would be sustained by the Colonies, through the abrogation of the Treaty, would prove so very disastrous to Colonial trade as some people imagined it would. Since the termination of the war in the United States, the prices which P. E. Island oats had commanded there were by no means remunerative. In England our oats had always commanded a remunerative price; and, therefore, to Great Britain we must now look for the best and only paying market for that staple article of our Island produce. The only market which we should lose by the abrogation of the Treaty was that for our potatoes; but these, if kept at home, we could convert into pork; and, for our pork we should always be able to find a desirable market in Great Britain, as it is now worth within 2s. 6d. of Irish, and if put up the same style, would command as high a price; so that, even on that score, the Americans would be likely to experience greater inconvenience through the abrogation of the Treaty than we should. And provided the American fishermen were effectually kept from poaching within our bay and in-shore fishery preserves, as he doubted not they would be, mackerel would immediately go up more than \$2 per barrel in the market. Of flour, the Americans produced much more than they required for home consumption; and, considering the very large amount of their flour which found a ready and remunerative market in P. E. Island, during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty, the abrogation of it would, in all probability, he thought, on that head be felt by them to have had a very injurious effect upon their agricultural interests. The abrogation of the treaty would unquestionably be the cause of some injurious derangement of our trade but it was useless to regret it, since our regrets could not recall it; he however, doubted not but that in a few years the scales would be found to have turned in our favor, and its nullification prove to have been much more detrimental to the interests of a large portion of the people of the United States than to any portion of those of the Maritime Provinces.

Hon. Mr. McEACHEN said he was glad to see the disposition which prevailed among hon. members on both sides of the hon. House, relative to the necessity of fostering and protecting the rights of our fishermen. The taunts and braggadocio of Americans and Yankee newspapers should not be heeded. He hoped the rights of our fishermen would be well guarded, and that the attention of our people would be more than ever directed towards that boundless source of our wealth and greatness.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES observed that the non-renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty would, doubtless, be felt considerably in a commercial point. Owing to scanty crops and other causes in previous years, the United States afforded a better market for our oats than Great Britain, but now, as we were practically excluded, because of a high scale of duties, from New York and other American markets, England offered us better and more remunerative prices for that; the principal article of our exports, than any American port. He would have been glad had the Treaty been renewed, but as the Washington Government had decided otherwise, he hoped we could survive its extinction. The Colonies had managed to live previous to the adoption of the Reciprocity Treaty, and they were now possessed of many facilities; for the prosecution of trade, not at that time within their reach. He would oppose anything like cringing to the Americans for a renewal of the Treaty; he hoped Colonial trade would be more than ever fostered, and thereby the mutual interests of the Maritime Provinces would be advanced.

Mr. HOWAT said that it was useless to deplore the loss of the Reciprocity Treaty, as no expressions of regret on our part would cause its renewal. The principal agricultural production of the Colony was the oat crop, and for that staple article it appeared that England was the best market.

The paragraph under consideration was then unanimously adopted.

(AFTERNOON SITTING.)

#### TENANT LEAGUE.

On motion of Mr. Brecken, the House again resolved themselves into a Committee of the whole, to resume the consideration of the draft Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech.—Mr. Yeo in the Chair.

The Chairman having read and submitted the 5th paragraph of the draft Address, in which a feeling of deep regret is expressed at the House's having learned that the general prosperity of the past year had been marred by the civil disturbances which had taken place in the Colony:—

Hon. Mr. COLES rose and said: He was certain there was not a member of the House who did not most sincerely regret that the tenantry had been placed in such a position as laid them open to the influence of evil counsellors, through which a portion of them had been seduced into an open defiance of the law to the detriment of the prosperity of the last year, and, he might add to the disgrace of the Colony. That His Excellency deeply regretted the disturbances which had taken place and the consequences which had ensued, he could not doubt for one moment; but, from the very deep interest which he himself (Hon. Mr. Coles) as a public man, had, for many years taken in whatever affected or concerned the condition or well-being of the tenantry, and from his immediate and prominent connexion with every legislative measure which, since the establishment of Responsible Government in the Colony, had been devised for the redress