FOR SPECULATORS
N D—
SING MEN!

offer for SALE or to RENT several valuable FREEHOLD in BELFAST and other parts of the Island in good cultivation which good and valid ti tles and immediate possession can be

Lots (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in SUMMER HILL" adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten Produce are annually shipped and nearly all paid for in Cash. or Great Britain the United States &c.
ffice, and Temperance Society have been established for some inity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had perty for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the own.
5000 bushels produce with a double Wharf and site for a

obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. BALL & SON, had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANSON, . W. HUGHES, Examiner Office, Charlottetown, and to be Manny's Mowing Machine, the celebrated g Mills of Messrs. BOURKE, Mill View, the Honble. JAS nette; where CLOTH is received and returned with des

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Alhambra.
AN assortment of PRAYER BOOKS, consisting of Velvet, Morocco and Cloth Binding. Very cheap.
E. REILLY.
Queen Street Book Store, May 6, 1868.

PASTURE ON WILLOW FARM.
PASTURE, on the above-mentioned farm, can be secured for a limited number of cattle, by an early application to the subscriber. Terms—payment in advance. Cattle to be taken on pasture 1st June.
THOMAS POWER.
St. Dunstan's College Farm, April 29th, 1868.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner,
AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery, possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Danduff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities, increasing the growth of the Hair.
W.R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1867.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.
KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN
THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.
☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.
JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Nov. 25, 1863.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE
THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"
78 King St. - - - -St. John, N. B.
THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H. R. H. PRINE ALFRED,
By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it
THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES
☞ The Proprietor, thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will spare no pains or expense to render the House still further deserving their patronage.—Every attention paid to the comfort of guests.
JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.
St. John, N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

ALL CURES MADE EASY
BY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts
No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst case readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medical agent is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested and a complete and permanent cure quickly follow the use of the ointment.
Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation
These diressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's intment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may oncern, they will render a service thatwill never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.
Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.
Nothing has the power of reducing inflammationand subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all nflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted A cure may always beeffected, even under the worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in
Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.
After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, y the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach consequently in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.
On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.
Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.
This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more effable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulo nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.
*Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bad Legs | Chilblains | Fistulas | Skin-diseases |
| Bad Breasts | Chiego-foot | Gout | Sore-nipples |
| Burns | Chapped Hands | Glandular | Sore-throats |
| Bunions | Corns (Softs) | swellings | Scurvy |
| Bites of Mosquitoes and | Cancers | Lumbago | Sore-heds |
| Sand-flies | Contracted and | Piles | Tumors |
| | Stiff Joints | Rheumatism | Ulcers |
| Coco-bay | Elephantiasis | Scalds | Yawa Wounds |

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 224 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilised world, at the ollowing prices:—1s 1d., 2s. 9., 4s. 6., 11s 22s., and 33s. each Pot.
*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each box.
August 7, 1863.



# The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, JUNE 10, 1868. NO. 34.

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 JUNE.
MOON'S PHASES.
Full Moon, 5th day, 2h. 43m., morn., S. W.
Last Quarter, 13th day, 6h. 1m., morn., N.
New Moon, 20th day, 10h. 33m., morn., S. E.
First Quarter, 27th day, 1h. 38m. morn., S. E.

| 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 | Monday | 4 17 | 7 37 | 7 30 | | 2 31 | 15 | 20 |
| 2 | Tuesday | 17 | 38 | 8 26 | | 3 3 | | 21 |
| 3 | Wednesday | 16 | 39 | 9 17 | | 3 36 | | 23 |
| 4 | Thursday | 16 | 40 | 10 6 | | rises. | | 24 |
| 5 | Friday | 16 | 41 | 10 54 | | 7 54 | | 26 |
| 6 | Saturday | 15 | 42 | 11 35 | | 8 45 | | 27 |
| 7 | Sunday | 14 | 42 | even. | | 9 33 | | 28 |
| 8 | Monday | 14 | 43 | 1 0 | | 10 16 | | 29 |
| 9 | Tuesday | 14 | 44 | 1 41 | | 10 51 | | 30 |
| 10 | Wednesday | 14 | 45 | 2 23 | | 11 24 | | 31 |
| 11 | Thursday | 14 | 45 | 3 5 | | 11 55 | | 32 |
| 12 | Friday | 13 | 46 | 3 49 | | morn. | | 33 |
| 13 | Saturday | 13 | 46 | 4 36 | | 0 20 | | 33 |
| 14 | Sunday | 13 | 47 | 5 25 | | 0 46 | | 34 |
| 15 | Monday | 13 | 47 | 6 19 | | 1 15 | | 34 |
| 16 | Tuesday | 13 | 47 | 7 14 | | 1 42 | | 34 |
| 17 | Wednesday | 13 | 48 | 8 9 | | 2 23 | | 35 |
| 18 | Thursday | 13 | 49 | 9 5 | | 3 0 | | 36 |
| 19 | Friday | 13 | 49 | 9 59 | | 3 43 | | 36 |
| 20 | Saturday | 13 | 49 | 10 55 | | sets. | | 36 |
| 21 | Sunday | 13 | 50 | 11 46 | | 8 44 | | 37 |
| 22 | Monday | 14 | 50 | morn. | | 9 28 | | 37 |
| 23 | Tuesday | 14 | 49 | 0 33 | | 10 22 | | 36 |
| 24 | Wednesday | 15 | 49 | 1 29 | | 10 59 | | 35 |
| 25 | Thursday | 15 | 49 | 2 21 | | 11 34 | | 34 |
| 26 | Friday | 16 | 49 | 3 12 | | morn. | | 34 |
| 27 | Saturday | 17 | 49 | 4 5 | | 0 6 | | 33 |
| 28 | Sunday | 17 | 49 | 5 1 | | 0 39 | | 32 |
| 29 | Monday | 17 | 49 | 5 50 | | 1 6 | | 32 |
| 30 | Tuesday | 18 | 49 | 6 55 | | 1 40 | | 32 |

## Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 5, 1868.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Provisions.** | |
| Beef, (small) per lb. | 6d to 1s |
| Do by the quarter. | 6d to 9d |
| Pork, (carcass) | 4d to 6d |
| Do (small) | 5d to 8d |
| Mutton, per lb., | 6d to 10d |
| Lamb per quarter, | 4s to 5s |
| Veal, per lb., | 3d to 5d |
| Ham, per lb., | 6d to 7d |
| Butter, (fresh) | 1s 3d to 1s 7d |
| Do by the rub, | |
| Cheese, per lb., | 3d to 5d |
| Tallow, per lb., | 9d to 10d |
| Lard, per lb., | |
| Flour, per lb., | 3½d to 3¾d |
| Oatmeal, per 100 lbs., | 21s to 22s |
| Eggs, per dozen, | 7d to 9d |
| **Grain.** | |
| Barley, per bushel, | 5s to 6s 6d |
| Oats per do., | 3s 3d to 4s |
| **Vegetables.** | |
| Peas, per quart | 2s 3d to 3s |
| Potatoes, per bushel, | 1s 6d to 1s 9d |
| Turnips per bush | |
| **Poultry.** | |
| Geese, | none |
| 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, | 120s to 140s |
| Straw, per cwt | 2s |
| Timothy Seed, | 14s to 17s |
| Clover Seed, per lb., | 1s 6d |
| Homespun, per yard, | 4s to 6s |
| Calfskins, per lb., | 6d to 9d |
| Hides, per lb., | 4d |
| Wool, | 1s to 1s 4d |
| Sheepskins, | 5s to 7s. |
| 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.

CORNS & WARTS
Are Permanently and Effectually Cured by the use of
ROBINSON'S
PATENT CORN SOLVENT.
For Sale by
W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Dec. 13, 1867.

RONALD McDONALD,
Commission Merchant, Auctioneer,
AND
COLLECTING AGENT.
Souris, Jan'y 2, 1868. 1y

R. REDDIN,
Attorney and Barrister at Law,
CONVAYNCER, &c.
Office,---Great-George St., Charlottetown.
(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)
August 29, 1866. E tf

WM. LOUGHAN,
(Late of the Customs Department)
SHIP BROKER, &c.,
Having rented the SCALES on
Queen's Wharf,
He will attend to the weighing of COAL, OATS HAY, &c.
Charlottetown, - P. E. Island.

Co-Partnership Notice.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNIES-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of
ALLEY & DAVIES,
Office - - - - O'Halloran's Building,
Great George Street.
GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.
Oct. 23. 1867. tf

SHOP TO LET.
TO LET, one of the Shops in REDDIN'S NEW BUILDING, immediately adjoining the Drug Store of W. R. Watson, Esq., Lower Queen Street. For a business stand this shop is not surpassed in the city. Possession can be given about the 1st of April next. Enquire of B. D. REDDIN.
Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Company.
*Board of Directors for the current year:*
HON. GEORGE BEER, President.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Brown, Esq., | Mark Butcher, Esq. |
| Hon. George Coles, | Mr. Thomas Easery, |
| Hon. H. J. Calbeck, | John Scott, Esq., |
| Bertram Moore, Esq., | Thos. W. Dodd, Esq., |
| William Dodd, Esq. | Hon. W. W. Lord, |
| Artemas Lord, Esq., | Wm. Heard, Esq. |

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
H. PALMER, Secretary.
Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1868. } p i

PACKET
BETWEEN
SOURIS & CHARLOTTETOWN.
THE FAST-SAILING and COMMODIOUS Schooner "A. R. McDONALD," will run between Souris & Charlottetown, calling at the intermediate ports, as soon as the navgation permits.
DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.
January 29, 1868. 1 y

ON HAND,
NOTE of HAND Books, Blank Forms of Sheriff's Sales, Executions, Summonses, &c., &c., at the
QUEEN STREET BOOKSTORE.
E. REILLY.

DAWSON'S ESTATE.
Important Notice!
THE SUBSCRIBERS have been instructed by the TRUSTEES of W. B. DAWSON'S ESTATE, to SUE all parties, without any distinction, whose unsettlde Accounts, or Notes of Hand, to W. B. DAWSON or GEORGE NICOLL, are not immediate'y paid,
ALLEY & DAVIES,
Atty's for Trustees of Dawson's Estate.
Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.


MAILS.
Summer Arrangement.
THE Mails for the United Kindgdom, the neighboring Provinces, the United States, &c., will, until further notice, be closed at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—
For Canada, New Brunswick and the United States, via Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.
For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.
Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate Monday and Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, as follows, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, | May, 18, | Monday, | September 7, |
| Wednesday, | do 20, | Wednesday, | do 9, |
| Monday, | June 1, | Monday, | do 21, |
| Wednesday, | do 3, | Wednesday, | do 23, |
| Monday, | do 15, | Monday, | October, 5, |
| Wednesday, | do 17, | Wednesday, | do 7, |
| Monday, | do 29, | Monday, | do 19, |
| Wednesday, | July, 1, | Wednesday, | do 21, |
| Monday, | do 13, | Monday, | November 2, |
| Wednesday, | do 15, | Wednesday, | do 4, |
| Monday, | do 27, | Monday, | do 16, |
| Wednesday, | do 29, | Wednesday, | do 18, |
| Monday, | Aug. 10, | Monday, | do 30, |
| Wednesday, | do 12, | Wednesday, | Dec. 2, |
| Monday, | do 24, | Monday, | do 14, |
| Wednesday, | do 26, | Wednesday, | do 16, |

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's and Bedeque, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.
And Mails for Georgetown and Souris, per Steamer, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.
Letters to be registered and newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.
THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Ch'town, May 4th, 1868. }

## DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Continued.*)

GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

*Committee on despatches resumed.*

Hon. the President: I hope the Government is prepared to take up the subject of this despatch, relative to the payment of the Governor's salary, and to send home a very strong remonstrance against it being paid by the Colony. It is well known that we have been deprived of resources which the other Colonies are in possession of, by the granting awayof the Land of theIsland to Officers of the Army and Navy, and I think it is unfair, after depriving us of that source of revenue, to ask us to pay the Governor's salary. We are not fairly dealt with, for we were asked to pay the expenses of the troops which were required here to put down a disturbance which grew out to the granting away of the lands of the Colony. The only reason I can see for treating us in this way is that the Colony is so small; it is looked upon by the Imperial Government as a parent looks upon an infant. They consider that we must submit to whatever is imposed upon us. I trust the Government, backed up by the Legislature, will endeavour to snow the Imperial Authorities that we are not in a similar position to the other Colonies, and should not be called upon to pay the Governor's salary.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: It is a matter for regret that the British Government should, at the present time, call upon this small and poor Colony to pay the Governor's salary. It is well known to your honors, and should be to the Imperial Government, that this colony labors under a great disadvantage. We are now endeavoring to rectify an error which the British Government committed in granting away the soil. We are purchasing the possessions of the proprietors which they never legally held, for their grants were forfeited; and while we are doing this the British Government is asking us to pay the Governor's salary. I was always disposed to think they would seldom commit an error, and if they did they would try to rectify it, but when they ask us to pay the Governor's salary I cannot feel that degree of confidence in them which I formely did. Perhaps the present Government is not so much to blame, for I think they must be, in a great measure, ignorant of our affairs. It is true, tthis is a small colony, but the people are as prosperous and happy as could be expected when all the circumstances are considered. It is our duty, as the representatives of the people, to make the Imperial Government acquainted with our circumstances, and perhaps they will see the justice of continuing to pay the Governor's salary as formerly. There was a slight disturbance in the country a short time ago, but I believe it was magnified for the purpose of bringing us into confederation with Canada. With regard to the payment of the Troops, I think the British Government is rather imposing upon us, for they should have seen that their own acts in granting away the soil led to the disturbance to suppress which a Military Force was required. They should not govern a small colony with a heavy hand as long as we are loyal subjects as we have always been and still wish to be.

Hon. Mr. BEER: It is exceedingly dangerous to admit that we are making any progress as a Colony, for the Imperial Government take up that admission and set it forth as a reason why we should pay the Governor's salary. We certainly are, on account of the industry and perseverance of many of the settlers, making slight progress, but this very year there is an application for legislative assistance to enable many poor settlers to purchase seed grain. That shows that the Colony is not wealthy. It is not the first time that the British Government has made a mistake with regard to the Colonies. In reference to the Cape of Good Hope, as well as Australia, they have made mistakes, and at last were obliged to yield. Canada, too, which has been attempting to absorb Prince Edward Island, has been in open rebellion on account of the mistakes of the British Government. Many such precedents might be referred to, but sufficient has been said to show that we should resist the demand of the British Government for the payment of the Governor's salary as much as possible. I trust that we shall do so successfully, and that our grievances will be redressed, for we have grievances different from any of the other Colonies.

Hon. Mr. LORD: Some of your honors have referred to the loss the colony has sustained by granting away the lands, and no doubt it is a loss, but that question has been before the Legislature for forty or fifty years, and I do not see why it should be alluded to now. With regard to the demand for the payment of the Governor's salary, I have no doubt but the British Ministers, if they were fully aware of our circumstances, would withdraw that demand; but we must remember that there is a pressure without, there as well as here, and that pressure will be brought to bear upon them. I would be sorry that this colony should have to pay £1500 a year for the Governor's salary, but is it not a hardship that the poor farmers of Great Britain should have to pay it? We know that thousands of people in England can scarcely pay their way, and no reasonable man would expect them to be taxed to pay the salary of the Governor of this Colony. Perhaps when a joint address is sent home it may have the effect of causing the British Government to continue to pay it for two or three years longer, but sooner or later the colony will have to pay it.

Hon. Mr. BEER: His honor who has just spoken, asks if it is not a hardship that the tax-payers of Great Britain should have to pay the salary of the Lieutenant Governor of this Colony, but they were relieved from the payment of a large amount by the lands of this colony being granted away to servants of the Crown, and therefore I think it is just and right that they should pay the civil list of this Island. Otherwise they should place us in the same position as the other North American Colonies by handing over the lands to the local Government. When responsible Government was granted they engaged to pay the Governor's salary and it is a breach of faith to make such a demand upon us now. We should endeavour to make our grievances known to the British Government, for they are evidently ignorant of them, many members of Parliament do not even know where the Island is situated. We should therefore endeavour to make our case known, for we will then stand a better chance of getting justice.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: This matter of the payment of the Governor's salary appears to have been under the consideration of the Imperial Government, and also of the local Legislature, at various times for the last twenty pears. In the Journals I find the following despatch from Earl Gray, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Sir Donald Campbell, dated Downing Street, 14th December, 1848:

"The circumstances of the country have rendered it incumbent on Her Majesty's Government to consider of every fit and proper means to reduce the expenditure borne by Great Britain for the Colonial possessions. In the performance of this task, their attention could not but be drawn to the annual estimated voted for Prince Edward Island.

"As far back as the year 1776, a grant of £3000 was made towards defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of the Island, and a similar amount appears to have been, ever since, annually granted. In the infancy of the settlement, therefore, and through the long course of years which has since elapsed, the steady and sustained assistance of this country has not been wanting to the colony. But latterly its resources have been gradually developed, and on referring to the accounts contained in the Blue Books, I observe, with much satisfaction, that so far as can be judged from these statements, the local revenue has been progressively improving, until last year it became more than equal to the local expenditure.

"Under these circumstances, it will be obvious that Her Majesty's Government could not, with propriety, continue to apply to Parliament for the vote which has hitherto been granted for this colony. Two charges may still be deemed proper subjects to be provided for from British funds, viz:—1. The Salary of the Lieutenant Governor, and 2d. That long established Pension of £500 per annum, to Mr. Smith, once Lieutenant Governor of the Island, to which allowance the faith of the British Government is pledged; Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that all the remainder of the estimates might be discontinued, and the application submitted to Parliament be confined to these two items.

"The salary, however, to be attached to the office of the Lieutenant Governor, requires some further explanations. In conformity with the opinion which was expressed so long ago as 1840, by Lord Sydenham, when Governor General of Canada, and which was at that time agreed in by Lord John Russell, although the local Legislature could not then give effect to the suggestion. I think there can be no doubt that the salary which has hitherto existed of £1000 a year, is inadequate; and I am prepared to recommend its increase to £1,500, sterling, per annum. You will understand, however, that this salary is to constitute the whole personal remuneration of the Lieutenant Governor, and that the produce of all fees, seizures, or other perquisites which may have hitherto constituted a part of his emoluments, are to be carried to the credit of the public.

"The sum of £130, hitherto borne on the Parliamentary estimated for the contingent expenses of the Lieutenant Governor, can also no longer be defrayed from that source, and it will remain for the local Legislature to provide for such charges of this nature as are requisite for the proper discharge of the functions of the Administration of the Government.

"Such are the arrangements which, after mature consideration, it is thought right to adopt upon the present subject. I am aware that the local Legislature, in their recent Act for levying a further Assessment on lands, assigned out of the proceeds an extra allowance of £500 per annum, currency, to the Lieutenant Governor as long as the usual grant by Parliament should be made towards the civil expenses of the Island. Aware of the anxiety of the Legislature that this act should be agreed to, and seeing no sufficient objection to the general provisions which it contained upon questions which have much interested the inhabitants of the colony, I have, as you know, advised its confirmation by Her Majesty, and I readily express my acknowledgments of that consideration for the former suggestions of Government, and that regard for the due support of your office, which induced the Legislature to tender the extra allowance offered by this Act to the Lieutenant Governor. But I have not felt that I could, consistently with my duty, accept the condition on which it was proposed, viz: that the Parliament grant from this country should be maintained unimpaired.

"The local salary will therefore cease, if Parliament should adopt the recommendations which I have explained, that Her Majesty's Government will submit for their consideration."

Now we see that Earl Grey states in the despatch, that the salary of the Lieutenant Governor and the pension to Mr. Smith, were allowances to which the faith of the British Government was pledged; and he further states that the salary of £1000 was inadequete for the Lieutenant Governor and he was prepared to recommend its increase to £1500. He also says that such are the arrangements which the Imperial Government, after mature consideration, had thought right to adopt. That is that the salary of the Lieutenant Governor and the pension to Mr. Smith should be provided for from the Imperial funds. It appears further that at that time, the Legislature of the Colony had made a grant of £500 currency towards the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, and Earl Grey states that he does not think it is advisable that itshould be made from this Island. He recommends that it should cease on the salary being raised by the British Government from £1000 to £1500. Again, Earl Grey, in a despatch to Sir Donald Campbell, dated 7th February, 1849, says:—

"I have the honor to acknowledge your despatch No. 7, of the 17th ultime, enquiring at what date the civil Government of the Colony will cease to be paid, to the said extent as heretofore, by funds granted from this country.

"In my previous despatch of the 14th December, I informed you, that it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to continue applying to Parliament for this aid. The vote expires annually, as you are aware, on the 31st of March, and therefore the new arrangement will take effect from that date, in the present year. The two items submitted to Parliament will be the salary of £1500 for the Governor, and a pension of £500 to Mr. Smith."

Then in another despatch to Sir Donald Campbell, dated 27th December, 1849, the Secretary of State says:—

"Her Majesty's Government is prepared to surrender the revenues derived from the spirit duties, and sale of Crown Lands, and the quit rents when they revert to the Crown, to the control of the Legislature on the reservation, by permanent law, of a civil list, to insure the due performance of certain public services." He then proceeds to state that Her Majesty's Government do not consider certain items necessary to be provided for by the local Legislature, and says:—

"As the salary of the Lieutenant Governor is at present discharged out of the parliamentary vote, and I have no reason to suppose that Parliament is likely to withdraw that provision, Her Majesty's Government do not consider it necessary to place it as a part of the permanent charges to be borne upon the civil list, if the Legislature is willing in other respects to provide adequately for the necessary services, and to preserve the interests of present holders of office to the extent I shall presently point out."

We here see that the Secretary of State did not consider the Governor's salary an item to be provided for by the Legislature. This was no hasty conclusion, as Earl Grey states in the first paragraph of the same despatch that Her Majesty's Government had the subject "under their serious consideration for some months." We must further bear in mind that this despatch from the Secretary of State was called forth by an address from the House of Assembly to Her Majesty the Queen, proposing conditions on which this colony would make permanent provision for the payment of its own civil list. In another part of the same despatch the Secretary of State observes: "I do not consider it necessary that any items should pe placed on the civil list beyond those necessary for the administration of justice, of which the principal, and perhaps the only one is the salary of the Chief Justice of the Island." This shows again plainly that the Secretary of State specially excluded the Lieutenant Governor's salary from the amounts provided by this Colony. In half a dozen other places throughout this despatch, Earl Grey speaks of the "compact between the Crown and the Assembly." or the "civil list compact" shewing that the bill was regarded as a compact fairly agreed upon, and entered into between the Crown and the Government of this colony, and might be considered to be as binding as anything that could be done, for a compact implies an agreement between two parties. Unless it was agreed to by both parties it would not be a compact. This despatch was submitted to the Legislature and, after some further correspondence with the Colonial Office, it was embodied in what is called the "Civil List Bill," so as to show clearly what the terms were upon which Responsible Government was granted. That Act provides for the salaries of the Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney General, the Col. Secretary, the Clerks of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Treasurer, the Registrar of Deeds and others, but there is nothing about the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, which shows that it was provided for by the Imperial Government. In the face of all that, application has been made for this Colony to provide for the payment of it from Local funds, and therefore it becomes the Legislature to place the matter fairly before the Imperial Government, and leave it to their own sense of justice to say whether the Colony should provide for that amount. The people of this Colony look upon it that the faith of the British Government is pledged to that compact, and they would not expect them to be guilty of such a breach of faith as would be involved in a departure from its terms. I consider that the British Government is as much bound now to provide for the payment of the Governor's salary as when the Civil List Bill was passed. Your honors well remember that in 1865 an address was passed upon this subject which went fully into the history of this matter from the time the Island was first settled, but if the various despatches upon the subject had been brought more prominently forward, in connection with the land question, it would, perhaps, have had a little more effect. I regret that it was accompanied with a despatch in which His Excellency did not recommend the granting of the prayer of the address as fully as those who passed it could have wished. He shows that the Legislature was remiss in providing for the contingent accounts of Government house and farm, but I think any address passed now would be accompanied with a despatch recommending it more strongly, as the expenses of Government house and farm have been very liberally provided for, and His Excellency's Private Sec'y., has also been paid, His Excellency could therefore have no cause of complaint against the Government on that ground. The reason the Secretary of State gives after the address was sent home, why the Colony should pay the Governor's salary is a very flimsy one indeed. He sets forth that the Colony is in a flourishing state, and he takes for his information an address which was sent home on the subject of Confederation; but if it is a matter of agreement that the Imperial Government should pay that salary, and if the Colony was ever so poor at the time the agreement was entered into, and afterwards came to be in a flourishing condition, I do not see that it is any reason why the conditions of the compact should not be fulfilled. But anxious as I am that an address should be passed embodying the views of the Legislature, and trusting that we will be successful in inducing the British Government to reconsider the determination they appear to have come to, yet if it can be shown that the people of this Colony are justly entitled to pay that salary, I think they will be found willing to do so. I therefore move the following resolution:

[*Resolution not furnished to Printer.*]

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I think, your honors there can be little difference of opinion on this subject—that the Legislature will be unanimous in voting such an address as is proposed to be passed. His honor who has just sat down has gone so fully into the subject, and he has brought forward such strong reasons and arguments to show that the Colony has strong claims upon the British Government for the payment of the Governor's salary, that I do not think there can be any objection to that course being taken by the Legislature. In 1865 the Legislature, by a joint address, went into this subject very fully and elaborately, and though some of their reasons, if taken up in an argumentative style with reference to the state of the Colony at thearly history, might in some measure be weakened, inasmuch as one of the principal grounds they referred to, was the granting away of the lands of the Colony, yet I think we have very strong reasons for persevering in the course now proposed to be adopted. I myself would not rely—perhaps I may be singular in this—with such very strong hopes of success upon the fact of the soil of the Colony having been granted away to a few individuals. There is no doubt but it was a mistake on the part of the British Government, but it is impossible to say whether any other Government would not feel itself obliged, under similar circumstances, to do the same thing. We know that at that time the British nation was very heavily taxed on account of the wars in which it had been engaged, and perhaps too it was the best means the Government could adopt in order to have this Island made a settled British Colony as speedily as possible. They thought, I have no doubt, that by having it granted in that way, more pains would be taken to settle it, in order that it might strengthen itself and be retained as a British possession; but history has shown that they were disappointed. The persons to whom it was granted did not take the interest in it they expected. The great mistake they made was, that they did not reserve a portion of it, say one fourth, for the service of the Crown. But it is no use to dwell upon that now, for I do not think it is the strongest point that might be used on behalf of the Colony, to obtain a continuance of the grant for the Governor's salary. In the despatch of the Colonial Minister, dated 14th Decem

(*Continued on fourth page.*)