on the ground that it would be more consistent with constitutional principles to fix the salary of that officer by statute, and not leave it subject to an annual vote of the Legislature.

The question having been put, Hon Mr Warburton's amendment was negatived on the following division:

For the amendment—Hons Messrs Warburton, Coles, Kelly, Thornton, Messrs Conroy, Howlan, Walker, Sinclair, Sutherland, Howat—10.

Against it—Hons Messrs Pope, Gray, McEachen, Longworth, Davies, Laird, the Speaker, Kaye, Hensley, Messrs Brecken, Haslam, Montgomery, McLennan—13.

The resolution granting £750 towards the erection of a Lighthouse at East Point was agreed to.

In relation to the subject of lighthouses, the Hon Mr Coles remarked upon their heavy cost to the country, and the propriety of entering into some permanent arrangement with Canada and the other Provinces for the purpose of securing from them an annual grant towards the keeping of the lighthouses on the north side of our Island in repair, on the ground that the said lighthouses were of equal, or of more, service to the shipping interests of the neighboring Provinces than to that of P. E. Island. Charges were made against the Island for the use of wharfs and buoys for the accommodation of our mail steamers in the neighboring ports, and we should protect our interests by imposing upon them charges of a like nature.

Hon Mr Pope remarked that the Government of New Brunswick agreed to give £300 sterling towards the erection of our lighthouse at North Cape, which sum, when received, would be placed to the credit of the Colony. That lighthouse, it is true, cost a large sum of money, yet it was pleasing to know that it was pronounced by competent judges to be the best in British North America, and he hoped the one about to be erected at East Point would prove equally creditable to the Island. The Provinces, he said, supplied us with lighthouses towards which we were not called upon to contribute. The hon. member then instanced the Pictou Island and other lighthouses, the value of which to our shipping interest should be considered.

The sums voted towards repairs to the Model or Stock Farm, and the erection of a new barn on the Government farm, drew forth several remarks from hon. members on both sides of the House.

Hon. Mr. Coles remarked that he had no objections to offer relative to the grant for the Model Farm. Fencing and other improvements were absolutely necessary, and required to be made on that Farm, in order to its being made a credit to the Colony. He regretted, however, that for the present season, at least, there would be no young stock of horses produced from the mares imported last year. It were better that younger mares had been selected. The entire horse was too light. Horses of stouter bone were far better adapted for the general wants of this country. The sheep, however, were excellent; no better stock than which could be seen in any of the Provinces.

Hon. Col. Gray remarked that it was high time to put a stop to the imposition practised upon our little Colony for want of a judicious and proper selection of stock in the Home Market. He also spoke of the expenditure required for breastworks and other improvements about Government Farm. He observed that some 20 acres of that Farm should have been set apart for Government House, and the remainder, being some sixty acres, thrown open as a park for the citizens. The absolute necessity of such a park was becoming more evident every day, especially as the market house was to be erected on Queen's Square, and other Squares of the City were being enclosed. He alluded to the petition of the citizens on that subject, presented to this House last Session, and said it would be well still further to agitate on that point. The facilities that so large a Park as sixty acres of land would afford, in front of the new barracks, in a military point of view, he (hon Col Gray) also explained.

Hon Mr Coles said it was by the petitioners alluded to considered very desirable to procure a portion of Government farm for a park. The citizens of Charlottetown were deprived by the building of the new market house and the enclosures of the squares, of places for recreation; it was therefore considered by them that a portion of the waste ground attached to Government farm might be set apart as a park and place of public resort.

Reports under Estimates under consideration were then

On motion of the hon. Leader of the Government, the bill to extend the Land Purchase Act was committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Green in the Chair.

Hon. Leader of the Government then explained the object of the Bill, and stated that, in asking, for an extension of the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill, the Government contemplated the purchase of the Cunard and Sullivan estates on the Island, and expressed his hope that those purchases would be effected on such terms as would enable the tenants thereon to secure the fee simple of their farms. He then entered upon the general question of land tenures, and reviewed the different modes which, from time to time, had been adopted, relating to that question. He was followed by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, who also glanced at the various legislative enactments of the Colony touching the settlement of the land question, and expressed his approval of the Bill just introduced by the Hon. Leader of the Government, and was glad to observe that the principles of the Land Purchase Bill were admitted to be the most effectual scheme that had been found for the amelioration of the tenantry of P. E. Island.

The debate on the Bill was again resumed in the afternoon, and kept up till the hour of adjournment, during which Hons Messrs Hensley, Warburton, the Solicitor General, Col. Gray, Davies and others, addressed the Committee, all of whom though upholding their differences of opinion, respectively, relative to the general policy of their party on the land question, unanimously concurred in the desirability of effecting a final purchase of all the proprietary lands in the Colony, on terms just and equitable to both proprietor and tenant.

After which, progress was reported.

The bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of British Templars was read a third time and passed.

Mr Sinclair introduced a bill to prevent the running at large of hogs in Princetown and Royalty.

The bill relating to the Winsloe Estate was read a third time and passed.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 27.

The bill to prevent the running at large of hogs at Princetown and Royalty was, on motion of Mr Sinclair, committed to a committee of the whole House, and reported agreed to.

Hon Mr Coles, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the petition of the inhabitants of Covehead relating to the prevention of cattle on the Sandhills, introduced a bill to authorise the Commissioner of Highways for that District to place a gate, or sliding bars at the northern end of a certain road therein mentioned. He (Hon Mr Coles) in presenting the bill, explained its provisions, and said it was considered advisable to prevent, as far as practicable, the shifting inland of the Sandhills on the northern shore, which threatened the destruction of some valuable property, and to protect the said Sandhills from the constant tramp of cattle, and thereby promote the growth of grass thereon. The bill provided for the placing of a gate, or sliding bars, at the extremity of the road leading to the shore; said gate to be closed, excepting when required for the passage of the public with carts, carriages, horseback or on foot; and any person wilfully damaging or leaving open the said gate, or bars, to be subject to a penalty of twenty shillings for every such offence.

The bill was then received and read, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr Brecken the bill to continue and amend the act relating to the appointment of Harbor Master for the Port of Charlottetown was read a third and passed.

On motion of Mr Duncan, the bill to amend the act of incorporation for the church at Valleyfield, was read a second time and reported agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Leader of the Government, the House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Land Purchase Bill.

Hon Mr Longworth addressed the Committee and entered fully into the working of the Land Purchase Act, pointing out the advantages that had already accrued to many of the tenantry of the Island, because of the purchases effected under the provisions of that bill, the extension of which would, doubtless, lead to the purchase of other large estates yet in the hands of proprietors.

Hon. Leader of the Government then submitted a Resolution to the effect, that whereas, it was deemed necessary to give His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council power to further increase the amount of money authorized to be loaned for the purchase of lands, by virtue of the Land Purchase Act of this Island; it was therefore resolved that the said Act be so amended as to authorize the amount of loan to be extended to one hundred and ten thousand pounds, in addition to the forty thousand pounds already authorized by that Act.

The said resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The 19th section of the Land Purchase Act, which declares that no debentures under that Act be issued, securing any greater principal sum than £100, or less than £50, was also proposed to be amended so that Debentures might be issued to any amount not exceeding £3000. It was also resolved that the 13th clause of said Act be so amended as to authorize the payment of 6 per cent. interest on one-half the amount of any purchases which might hereafter be made by the Government under said Act.

The several resolutions alluded to and submitted by the Hon. Leader of the Government, were, after some time spent in Committee, unanimously adopted and reported to the House agreed to; and the following Committees appointed to bring in a bill in accordance therewith, viz:—Hons Messrs Pope, Longworth and Davies.

On motion of the Hon Mr Longworth, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the expediency of enlarging the provisions of the Act intituled "An Act for the establishment of a Bank of Savings in Prince Edward Island." He (Mr Longworth) then remarked that so great were the benefits conferred upon the poorer classes in the community by the operations of the Savings Bank, that its provisions were becoming too limited for the wants of the community. It appeared from the advantages arising from that Act, to persons of limited means, that they have availed themselves of the privileges it afforded to the utmost extent, or nearly so, of its whole provisions. It was therefore necessary to extend the same, by increasing the aggregate amount of deposits to be made therein, from ten thousand pounds, the sum to which it was now limited, to twenty-five thousand pounds. He then submitted a resolution to the effect, that it was expedient so to extend the provisions of the said Savings Bank Act as to meet the requirements of the public by increasing the amount of deposits as aforesaid. He also submitted a resolution, the object of which was the increasing the amount of deposit which any individual depositor might be entitled to make, and hold, in the said Bank, by extending the sum from £75, as at present, to £100.

After some time spent in Committee on the subjects of the said resolutions, the same were reported unanimously agreed to, and the following Committee appointed to introduce a bill in conformity therewith, viz:—Hons Messrs Longworth, Hensley and Solicitor General.

On motion of the Hon Mr Hensley, the bill to incorporate the Souris Bank, was read a third time and passed.

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 28.

On motion of the Hon Mr Pope, the House went into Committee to take into consideration all matters relating to Roads, Bridges and wharfs.

After some time spent in Committee, several of the road scales for different Districts were agreed to and progress reported.

On motion of the Hon Mr Coles, the bill authorizing the Commissioner of Highways for Covehead District to place a gate at the terminus of a certain road therein mentioned, was committed to a Committee of the whole House, and reported agreed to with an amendment, namely, the striking out of said Bill the words "or sliding bars."

Hon Mr Coles asked the Government for the Despatch accompanying the Blue Book for the year 1864.

Hon Leader of the Government directed the attention of the House to the present mode of paying the salary of the Solicitor General of this Island, with the view of fixing the salary of that officer by statute. He therefore submitted a resolution to the effect that a bill be introduced to amend the Act 16 Vic., cap. 3, for the purpose of fixing the salary of the Solicitor General at £200 per annum—the same to be in lieu of all fees of office charges, allowances and emoluments, hitherto payable by the Government of the Colony.

After some discussion, during which the principle of on both sides of the House, a Committee was appointed to bring in a bill in accordance therewith.

Mr Howlan gave notice that he would, on Wednesday next, ask the Government for any correspondence that may have taken place between Robert Gordon, formerly a Justice of the Peace, and the Government, relating to the dismissal of that gentleman from the office of Justice of the Peace.

On motion of the Hon Mr Davies, several resolutions from Committee of Supply were reported agreed to.

Hon Leader of the Government introduced a Bill to amend the Election Law, so that Poll Clerks, Returning Officers, and others employed at any election, might be empowered to record their votes at the Polling Divisions where they might be so employed, subject to certain restrictions therein named.

Bill received and read, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Hon Mr. Longworth introduced a Bill to further extend the Savings Bank Act.

Received and read.

Hon Mr Longworth directed the attention of the House to the Bill to Incorporate the Presbyterian Church at Bonshaw. The petition on which that Bill was introduced had gone through the usual stages, but owing to certain allegations set forth in a counter petition, which had been presented subsequently to the introduction of that Bill, the second reading thereof was indefinitely discharged. He therefore suggested the propriety of appointing a Committee to whom should be referred the two petitions in question, in order that justice might be done to both parties, they being interested in, and belonging to, that influential body, the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces.

He would not then enter into the relative claims of the petitioners, as the whole matter would come up when the Report of the Committee be submitted for the consideration of the House. He would therefore move that a Committee for that purpose be appointed.

Hon Mr Hensley seconded the motion, and stated that it would be but fair to hear the matter on both sides; he therefore would support the mode proposed by the Hon Mr Longworth.

Mr Howat said the Presbytery should be the proper place to hear matters of dispute of that nature; it was therefore, in his opinion, better not to entertain the motion.

Hon Mr Coles agreed with Mr Howat, and said that he was of opinion that the congregations interested in the question of dispute, were quite competent to settle the matter among themselves without the action of that House.

Mr Brecken said he was instructed to say that the contending parties were not amenable to the same Ecclesiastical Court; the course proposed by the hon. member (Mr Longworth) was therefore just and proper and fair to all parties.

Hon Mr Davies was also in favor of allowing the petitions in question to lay over till next Session, as it was very probable the parties concerned would settle the point in dispute before that time.

Hon Mr Pope said that the Committee moved for might report that further action on the subject, on the part of that House, was unnecessary; he considered, however, it was but fair to appoint the Committee.

Mr Duncan was also of the opinion that the matter would be amicably arranged by the parties themselves independent of the interference of that House.

The question was then put on the motion to appoint a Committee, proposed by the Hon Mr Longworth, and negatived as follows, viz:—

For the motion—Hons Longworth, Pope, Sol. General, Hensley; Messrs Montgomery, Ramsay, Haslam, Green, Brecken—9.

Against it—Hons Coles, Warburton, McEachen, Kaye, Thornton, Davies; Messrs Walker, Sinclair, Howlan, Duncan, Howat, Conroy—12.

On motion of Mr Brecken, the Bill to prevent the running at large of hogs in the Royalty of Charlottetown, was read a second time and reported agreed to.

On motion of Mr Sinclair, the Bill to prevent the running at large of hogs in Princetown and Royalty was read a third time and passed.

Hon Leader of the Government introduced a Bill to amend the Act relating to the Oyster Fisheries of the Island, with the object of protecting the right of the public to take from any River (whether within the boundaries of any Oyster Fishery granted under said Act or otherwise) mud, mussels, or mud mixed with shells of any description, bonafide intended for the purpose of manure, to be used within said Island, although some of the Oyster brood, within such prescribed limits, or otherwise, should be thereby unavoidably taken, removed, or disturbed.

After some discussion on the subject of the amendments contemplated by the said Bill, it was received and read, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, April 20th.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By the Hon Mr Yeo,—Of divers inhabitants of Lots 7 and 8, praying for the establishment of a Small Debt Court, in the vicinity of Cape Wolf.

By the Hon Mr Goff,—Of teachers on Lots 50, 58, 59, and 60, praying for certain amendments of the school Act. Also, of certain householders within the Belmont or Royalty East school district, praying that the school teacher in said district may be authorized to draw the government allowance in full, so long as the average attendance is equal to one half of the number of children in the district.

By the Hon Mr McLaren,—Of divers inhabitants of Peter's Road and Greek River, Lot 63, praying for the establishment of a post office in their settlement.

By the Hon Mr Dingwell,—of Theresa Bernard, a pauper, praying relief.

By the Hon Mr McDonald,—of certain inhabitants of King's County, praying that a line of road at the southern side of the reserved land towards the shore at Burnt Point, may not be opened as prayed for by certain other petitioners. Also, of certain inhabitants of Cardigan and vicinity, praying that a proposed road from Alley's mills to the new bridge across the Cardigan River, may be opened on the south side of that river. And a petition of Alexander McDonald, and others, praying that the act to regulate the floating of logs, &c., down the streams of this Island, may be renewed and amended, so that parties having mill dams across such streams may be compelled to keep sluice gates in them, through which logs may be floated.

All the foregoing petitions were ordered to be laid on the table, except the last named, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of the Hon Messrs. MacDonald, Palmer and Dingwell, to report upon, by bill or otherwise.

REVENUE BILL.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by the Hon Mr Davies, with a "Bill for raising a revenue," which was received and read the first time.

On motion of the Hon Mr Beer, the said bill was read a second time, and the House went into Committee thereon—Hon Mr Beer in the Chair.

Hon Mr McDonald: I think, your honors, that we should have a little explanation from the members of the Government respecting the change in the scale of duties; for I observe that there is considerable difference in the duties imposed by the act of last year, and those imposed by this bill, upon articles of general consumption—articles which are consumed very generally by the poorer class of people, and which were free last year. We are without any official information as to the causes why these changes were made. It is a very important bill, and members of this House should have information so as to be able to give their constituents a reason for the changes. We will, doubtless, be questioned as to why these changes were made. All we can only say that the bill passed through all its stages in this House one afternoon without a single remark, I do not think they would be satisfied.

Hon Mr Henderson: I would like his honor to specify the articles which he alludes to, and perhaps I would be able to throw some light upon the principles upon which the Government have made the changes.

Hon Mr McDonald: Flour is one.

Hon Mr Henderson: Well, it has been deemed proper to show the Americans that we are not entirely at their mercy; and it was thought proper to impose the same rate of duty upon American flour as is imposed upon it by the other Colonies. It was also thought it would induce parties to import their flour from Canada. And, to reduce it to the narrow point, it was thought that, in view of all these things, if parties are able to purchase flour at all, they will be able to do so with the small advance of one shilling and sixpence per barrel.

Hon Mr McDonald: To compel parties to import their flour from Canada may have been the reason why the Government imposed the duty, but I do not think it will have that effect; for the difference between the cost of Canadian and American flour is so small that I am of opinion that it would be as cheap to import flour from the United States and pay the 1s 6d duty. I consider it a tax which will fall almost entirely on the poorer class, and which, I do not think is required to keep up the revenue of the Colony. I observe that a duty is also imposed upon vegetables of all kinds, which will also bear heavily on the poorer classes. Besides, it is a question on my mind whether that act will allow Canadian flour to come in free of duty. I do not remember that we have any reciprocity treaty with Canada. Some other articles are also highly taxed which were formerly free. Onions, large quantities of which are imported from the West Indies, are taxed 3s per barrel. Gypsum and bar steel are also taxed higher than formerly.

Hon Mr Beer: If I understand the matter aright there is scarcely any extra duties laid on by this bill except on a few articles of American produce. They have laid a heavy duty on our produce. We have laid a trifling duty on flour; but it will not come out of the pockets of the poorer class, as his honor has said, for Canadian flour could compete with American last year. The duty will therefore come out of the pockets of the importers; for those who import Canadian flour will be in a better position this year to compete with those who import American. Onions are largely imported from the United States, but we are now raising considerable quantities among ourselves. Therefore I do not think there are grounds for the remarks of his honor from Georgetown.

Hon Mr Dingwell: I thought it was a mere copy of last year's act with the exception of the 1s and 6d upon flour. I do not like the hasty way that important measures have sometimes to be passed through this House. I would not object to it in any particular cases, but a person standing here to guard the interests of the country should have some time to consider such an important measure as this. However, I do not wish to throw obstacles in the way, and will therefore yield.

Hon the President: I see there is a duty of 1s and 6d upon flour, and also a trifling duty on vegetables, but I think there is a general act applying to the Colonies which will reciprocate with us. This is intended to apply to the Americans who have refused to do so.

Hon Mr Dingwell: One of your honors said it would fall upon the merchants, but I am of a different opinion. I believe it will fall upon the consumers. The merchants will take care of themselves.

Hon the President: If we can import flour as cheap from Canada, those who import from the United States will have to sell at the same rate.

Hon Mr Yeo: I think it will be an advantage to us to import from Canada, and therefore do not object to 1s 6d. on American flour.

Hon Mr Anderson: The duty is very small, compared with what they impose upon our produce.

Hon Mr Beer: Previous to the reciprocity treaty there was a duty of 5s per barrel on American flour, and some thought the same would be put on now; but by putting on the small duty of 1s. 6d. we will probably get from £1500 to £2000 of a revenue: for the steamers are running from Boston and they will require freight.

Hon Mr McDonald: I do not see how we can take it out of the pockets of the Americans. It must come out of the pockets of the consumers. The Americans are not under the necessity of sending flour here, but we are under the necessity of sending to them for it, and will have to pay their price. It is a well known fact, and it is laid down by the best political economists, that all taxes of that kind come out of the pockets of the consumers. The Americans have the whole world for a market, and the quantity that would be required by this small colony would not effect them. And as to our legislating for the purpose of retaliating upon the Americans, they would care very little for it. That kind of policy has died out in all enlightened countries: it has not been found to work well, and cannot be carried out by a small colony like this. I believe that free trade, as it can be carried out, is the correct principle to act upon. We may suppose that we are protecting ourselves in this way, but we are under a delusion all the time.

Hon Mr Henderson: I would remark that the correctness of his honor's remarks cannot be doubted in the abstract, but I would like to know if it would be right for us, all things considered, to show ourselves entirely at the mercy of the Americans, who refuse to trade as formerly with us—should we allow them to have every advantage from us? No; it is just like taking a stand in any other way, we must make a little sacrifice for it. Vegetables are imported from the United States by the steamers, and other vessels, in considerable quantities; and it was thought that a tax upon them would bring us some revenue, even though it would be paid by the consumers. As regards the duty on flour falling on the poor people. I do not think it will do so exclusively; for the rich in the city and elsewhere, have to use and pay for imported flour.

Hon Mr McDonald: None of your honors have yet shown whether Canadian flour will come in free under this act. I am of opinion that it will be subject to the same duty as American.

Hon Mr Henderson: I gave my consent to this duty with the understanding that there would be some means of exempting Canadian flour.

Hon Atty. General: I think there should be some provision of that kind in the bill. The exemption of duty on certain articles is regulated by proclamation issued by virtue of an act passed in 18th Victoria, cap. 2. Then as regards the duty on colonial flour, it depends upon the express wording of our statute. It appears to me therefore, that if Canadian flour is to be imported free from duty, it should be so expressed in the act, but this bill imposes the same rate on all flour: and now the question is, what is to exempt Canadian flour if the bill passes in its present shape?

The Hon Messrs Dingwell, McLaren and Henderson made a few remarks upon the impolicy of taxing dye-woods and potash, after which the House was resumed and progress reported.

A conference having been held by a joint committee of the Council and House of Assembly, the Hon Mr Henderson reported that the latter had agreed to the suggestions of the Council relative to dye-woods and potash, but that they could not make an exception with regard to Canadian flour.

The bill was then recommitted and reported agreed to.

At half past nine o'clock His Excellency, George Dundas, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, came to the Council Chamber, and gave his assent, in Her Majesty's name, to "a bill for raising a revenue."

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 21st.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By the Hon Mr McDonald,—Two petitions of divers inhabitants of this Island, praying that a bounty of one dollar per barrel may be granted on all mackerel shipped from this Island.

By the Hon Mr Anderson,—Of divers inhabitants of Lots 1 and 2, praying for the establishment of a post office at William Haywood's, Lot 2. Of certain inhabitants of Alberton, praying that an act may be passed to incorporate the "Western Bank."

By the Hon Mr Henderson,—Of divers inhabitants of Lots 22, 23 and 31, praying for the opening of a new, and the closing of the old, or Johnson's road, on the division line between Lots 31 and 23. Of Flora McLeod and Margaret Morrison, both praying for relief.

By the Hon Attorney General,—Of Francis Hyde, of Elliot River, praying for certain amendments of the Ferry Act. Of John Cairns and others, praying that an act may be passed to incorporate "The Mechanics' Fishing Company."

By the Hon Mr McLaren,—Of John Beers, praying that the sum of £22 10s. alleged to be due him for a contract on the bridge at Beers' mill pond may be paid.

By the Hon Mr Beer,—Of certain members of the Order of British Templars, praying for an act of incorporation. Of Stephen Farquharson and others, praying for an amendment of the school act. Of Robert Jones and others, complaining of violations of contract by the lessee of Charlottetown Ferry, and suggesting certain alterations and improvements.

All the above petitions were ordered to be laid on the table, except the last named, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of the Hon Messrs Beer, Goff, and Walker, to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

The Hon Mr Henderson, from the committee on expiring laws presented the following report:

The Act, 12 Victoria, Cap. 1, intituled, "An Act relating to the Limits and Rules of Jails in this Island," which was continued by the Act, 18 Victoria, Cap. 21, will expire at the end of the present Session.

The Act, 14 Victoria, Cap. 11, intituled "An Act relating to Emigrants," and the Act, 18 Victoria, Cap. 15, intituled "An Act to continue and amend the Act relating to Emigrants," will severally expire at the end of the present Session.

The Act, 18th Victoria, Cap. 13, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts now in force relating to the Public Wharfs, at Georgetown," will expire at the end of the present Session.

The Act, 18th Victoria, Cap. 14, intitled "An Act to prevent the running at large of Swine within the Town and Royalty of Princetown," will expire at the end of the present Session.

The Act, 18th Victoria, Cap. 17, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the manner of proceeding upon Controverted Elections of Members to serve in the General Assembly," will expire at the end of the present Session.

The Act, 18th Victoria, Cap. 30, intituled "An Act to continue an Act to prevent the running at large of Hogs within the Town, Common, and Royalty of Charlottetown," in so far as relates to the Royalty of Charlottetown, will expire at the end of the present Session.

The Act, 23d Victoria, Cap. 6, intituled "An Act to authorise the appointment of a Harbor and Ballast Master for Hillsborough Bay, and that part of the Port of Charlottetown not within the control of the City Council," will also expire at the end of the present Session.

The Act, 19th Victoria, Cap. 1, intituled "An Act for Raising a Revenue," (continued with certain exceptions by 28th Vic., Cap. 3,) will expire on the first day of May next.

The Act, 28th Victoria, Cap. 3, intituled "An Act for Raising a Revenue," will also expire on the first day of May next.

K. HENDERSON,
EDWARD PALMER,
PATRICK WALKER, } Committee.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly with a bill to transfer the funds raised by the sale of the military barracks in Charlottetown to the purposes therein mentioned.

House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 23rd.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BEER, a bill to transfer the funds raised by the sale of the military barracks in Charlottetown, to purposes therein mentioned, was read a second time, committed, and reported agreed to without any amendment.

Adjourned till twelve o'clock, to-morrow.

TUESDAY, April 24th.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. HENDERSON, a bill to transfer the funds raised from the sale of the military barracks in Charlottetown to purposes therein mentioned, was read a third time and passed.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Brecken with a bill to incorporate the "Charlottetown Woollen Factory." Also, by the Hon. Mr. Hensley, with a bill to incorporate the "Western Bank."

DEFENCE OF THE COLONY.

The Hon. Mr. HENDERSON submitted the following resolution, which was seconded by the Hon. Mr. McLaren:

"*Resolved*, That in consequence of the threatened invasion of the British North American Colonies by bands of Fenian marauders, this House pledges itself to unite with the House of Assembly in placing the whole revenues of this Island at the disposal of the Government, for the purpose of organising the Militia and Volunteers, and for such other military purposes as may be deemed expedient for the protection and defence of the Colony."

Hon. Mr. Henderson: Your honors, in moving that the very important resolution which has just been read may be adopted as the resolution of this House, I have no intention of making a sensational speech. This resolution implies that if the Colony and Legislature have not been greatly imposed upon by false appearances, the duty of self-defence, at this moment, is decidedly imperative. Need I remind your honors of the truism, that "self-preservation is the first law of nature"—that it is a principle so deeply rooted in our physical constitution as to be often brought into action before reason has had time to give forth her mandates—that the instinctive closing of the eye, or raising of the hand to defend the head on the sudden approach of danger, are clear proofs of that remarkable principle; and is it not also a dictate of Divine Revelation? Yes, it is. Were it not so, the Sacred Volume would not have contained such copious details of the duties and privileges of the family patriarchs, and of the chief magistrates of communities and kingdoms as they evidently do. I will not bring forward any quotations in proof of this position, but simply ask any one who doubts it, "How readest thou?" That the military institutions, for defensive purposes, by both sea and land, are no more than an indispensable extension of the Civil Magistrate's power, for the protection of the good, and the "punishment of evil doers," must be self-evident. And that Fenian marauders are prowling in bands on the New Brunswick and Canadian borders, is a fact that cannot be denied. Those evil doers, the infamous brotherhood, are enemies whom we cannot afford to depise.—The advantages which they possess for their nefarious objects are neither few nor small. They are themselves very numerous—have had a considerable degree of military training and experience in the field, as well as abundance of cheap arms and ammunition. Nor can we forget that an element of strength to them is derived from the extensive difficulties by which the Washington Government is at this moment embarrassed, in its effort for reconstruction. At the same time, members of that Government and Legislature are moving resolutions and giving expression to sentiments respecting the fisheries question which indicate no disposition on their part to pay any particular respect to the restrictions imposed by the treaty of 1818 on American fishermen. These members are pressing on the Government the duty of sending war vessels to our coast to protect what they may choose to call their particular rights. When we add to all this their proverbially aggressive proclivities, as a people, when no causes of irritation existed as those which they are now smarting under, our confidence in them as neighbors cannot stand very high. Do your honors ask what proof I can offer in support of this conclusion? I answer that of the many proofs that could be produced, I will only specify a few that are deeply impressed on my memory. It will be remembered that, in December, 1837, the rebels under McKenzie, having been defeated near Toronto, established their camp on Navy Island, in the Niagara River, when they were joined by the Americans in great numbers, who supplied the rebels with provisions and munitions of war in abundance. This necessitated a night expedition from Canada, in boats, which resulted in the burning of the piratical steamer Caroline, and sending her blazing over the Falls of Niagara. In November, 1838, an expedition was fitted out at Ogdensburg, 800 strong, and were supplied with small arms, field guns, and other munitions of war, with the full intention of sacking and destroying the town of Prescott; but they were completely defeated in their object by a very small armed steamer called the "Experiment," which beat them down the river, below the town, and kept them in check till some troops arrived from Kingston, who made the Yankees pay dearly for their temerity. On the 3rd of March, 1839, Point Pele Island, near the Western Boundary, was invaded by 500 men, well armed. After a sharp skirmish, they were beaten and routed by about 250 regulars. In this instance, nearly all the dead and wounded were Americans, and their arms were new, and marked as the property of the United States. The next item was the "Ashburton Treaty," in which the American Government and not the people were the actors. And so slickly did they perform their parts, that our envoy was completely overreached. That Government withheld a correct map of the "disputed territory," and produced a false one for the purpose of deception. This damaging fact came out when it was too late. But still the British Government preserved its good temper until the process of insult had culminated in the Trent affair, and then "John Bull" woke up to show the Yankees that he would stand their tricks no longer. In the mean time, and before the determination of the British Government was known, another American captain, who, no doubt, envied Wilkes the great honors about to be conferred upon him for his bravery in having pointed his guns at the poor unarmed "Trent," thought he might try his hand in a similar way by firing a shot across the bow of Admiral Milne's despatch boat. This was the gunboat "Experiment," Captain Grant, on her passage to New York, with despatches to our ambassador. When the shot was fired, she hove to, and all hands were ordered to "quarters," and prepared for action. When the American officer arrived with his boat's crew to overhaul her, to his astonishment, this was the attitude in which he found the Experiment. Commander Grant informed the officer that he would wait for a written apology from the Captain for the insult offered to the