It was but reasonable for the representa-tives of Catholic interests to expect that a party to whom they had given an almost undivided support for twenty years, should be disposed to meet to some extent, at all events, their views and wishes. Catholic had nothing to expect from the Conserva-tive party, they had no claims on that party, tive party, they had no claims on that party, but when they, the Catholic members, were told in that cancus by the party with whom they were politically allied, that they, the Catholics, could leave the Liberal party, as there was another party ready to coalesce with those so called great Liberals, there was no option for them, but to find new p litical associat s. That such a combination of proscriptionists was contemplated could of proscriptionists was contemplated could f proscriptionists was contemplated could asily be understood on referring to the Patriot newspaper. He (Hon. Mr. Howlan) then read an extract from that paper, calling upon Protestants to sink all political differ

upon Protestants to sink all political differences, and form astrong and compact party to resist Roman Catholic aggression.

Hon. D. Davies regretted that so much had been said about a question productive of no good. The experience of the past should convince hon, members on all sides, that no good results could follow from the agitation of questions calculated to excite agitation of questions calculated to excite the people. As to the paragraph under dis-cussion, all would admit that those annual Exhibitions for the promotion of industry were very desirable. The prizes awarded on those occasions were altogether too in-adequate. Money could not, in any way, be better or more judiciously expended than in fostering those annual exhibitions, for the encouragement of agricultural and local

tical party in the Colony could do well without the support of Catholics, if it could be honorably retained. They might be satistical for a time with a grant for their Col-lege; but, their aim, doubtless, was the en-dowment of all schools built by their

which he stood, touching the change that had taken place. His experience was, that those loudest in their professions of liberal-ism had not practised what they preached. isin had not practised what they preached. The late so called liberal party were broken up because of the extreme views of some of that party, in reference to the school question, and the late Government could not be carried on. As a consequence, the Leader of the present Government (Hon, vr. Pope) was called upon to form a Government, its summoned those whom he considered would coalesce. There was no alternative but another general election or a coalition. It would have been folly to appeal to an excited people. The cry would be Protestant against Catholic, and past experience should guard against a religious warfare. It was perfectly understood, however, that the supporters of the present Government. It was perfectly understood, however, that the supporters of the present Government were at liberty to express their views freely on the subject of Education, as on any other question. But not to embarrass the Gov-ernment by forcing the question until the public mind was better educated to receive it. The success which followed the opening of the St. Patrick's Itall School, and the methodist College in Charlottetown, and the fact that the secular schools of which the hen, member (or, Sinclair) was such

the hon, member (wr. Sinclair) was such an admirer, were deserted, were substantial pr . f that the pe ple had I st c nfidence in high sch - ls in which were educated all the children f Cath lie parents, and a large number f Pr testant children, of Legisla-tive aid, was an unjust d ctrine. Ver. MUNROE said the p liey of the present

G vernment +n the school question was clearly defined when the coalition  $\mathbf{t} \sim \mathbf{k}$  place. and it was to the effect that no grants to sectarian schools or colleges, be given dur-ing the term of the present H use. He reing the term of the present H use plied to the remarks of the h n. plied to the remark r East P int (Mr. able a place for these exhibitions as the capital of the County. The large concourse f pe ple who assembled in the secons ins. quired acc mm dati n that c uld not be aff rded as well in any ther place in the unty as at Gorget wn

H n. Mr. McEachenn agreed with the remarks f his c lleague (Mr. McLean) on the subject of rem ving the exhibition to S uris, that being a m recentral part of the County than Georget wn, which was situated almost at the extreme end of it. House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22 The answer to the Governor's Speech was again taken up. The fourth, fifth, sixth and venth paragraphs were agreed to without scussion. The eighth, relative to the treatment of American vessels in British ports.

Hon. Mr. PERRY, who pointed out the advariages of American vessels frequenting our harbors, and the sati-factory trade relations existing between the Colonies and the United tates, during the continuance of the Recity Treaty. The Americans, however, having abrogated the Treaty, the Colomsts shad so nothing to do but to fall back upon their rights. He hoped the Commission, about to meet, would harmonlously settle the matter. Mr. Born was riad that the restrictions rere fe red to were abolished. The Americans at were our best customers. The retailatory policy adopted, was not the best that could be

Mr McNeill was gratified at the repeal of the Custom regulations. Their enforcement injured the Revenue last year. We should cultivate a friendly spirit with the Americans.

cultivate a friendly spirit with the Americans.

Hon. Mr. Pope contended that the regulations were called for at the ti-e, because a new Treaty was not likely to be gained by giving up all our rights, and going down on our kness to the Americans, praying for free trad. The relaxation of the regulations in reference to the re-salipment of sha hand the right of of ntry into Colonial ports, was the result of the petitions from this side of the latitude, and on our type of the trade of the Imperial Government to set the handle americans. nt to settle the affair amicably with the American Government. The question for the House to consider was, whether we should ac-cept any Treaty inferior to the late one, should uch a proposition be submitted to the Govern-ment, as is likely to be the case when the In-ternational Commission comes to take the matter into consideration?

In the Mr. Buscken looked upon the matter as in a transition state. The powers of the Commissioners were not absolute in the matter at ter. A faer collecting information, their suggestions will doubtlessly be forwarded for our acceptance. The rigid carrying out of the article of the Treaty of 1818, which gave American fishing vessels the right to enter Colonial ports, only for the purpose of shelter, and getting supplies of wood and water, created much disconvent, and injured trade to a certain extent. It was a question with many whether giving upour treaty rights was the most judicious course to pursue to regain free trade revarions with the Usited States. It was much to be desired by all parties, that the unatter should be smill cably settled.

Hon. P. sixclain, thought Capt. Hardinge all acted beyond the spirit of the treaty, and dealt unfairly towards the United States, who ought, at all events, to have been previously notified that the course pursued, was about to be adopted. Our trade naturally tands to the United States, and the object of every member abound be to promote good feelings with that country.

Mr. Mol kan expressed pleasure at the dis-Hon. Mr. BRECKEN looked upon the matter

country.

Mr. McI was expressed pleasure at the disposition of the Government to have the Resposition of the Government to have the Mesprocity Treaty racewed as it was a matter which deeply affected his constituents, as well as the inhabitants of the Island generally.

Mr. Cassmoot thought the paragraph under discussion become to more in the answer in

point of importance. He hoped to see the Treaty renewed, and the complaints of the Americans done away with upon a fair basis.

Hon. Mr. Widitham would not give a general review of the whole address, embodying, as it did, the policy of the Government, although it was customary to do so. He would reduce increased. Some thought its abrogation would reduce prices, but such was not to see the fease, owing to the English market being available for our staples. If, however, the American reseals, were open to us our productions would be still more enhanced in value. He referred to the commission shoat to sit at Washington, and trusted that the restrictions upon American reseals would be abolished to rever, and lead to a satisfactory settlement of the view of the proportion to any population and extent of territory than markets were open to us our productions would reduce prices, but such was not to straw the same through the House with railroad war staples. If, however, the Americans about to sit at Washington, and trusted that the restrictions upon American reseals would be abolished to rever, and lead to a satisfactory settlement of the views of the people of that place, on the subject of a railway. No people would be more ehertited by it. He was glad to find on uch unanionity in the House on the subject of a railway. No people would be more benefited by it. He was glad to find on uch unanionity in the House on the subject of a railway. No people would for the views of the people of that place, on the subject of a railway. No people would for the views of the people of that place, on the subject of a railway. No people would have more the fitted by it. He was glad to find on uch unanionity in the House on the subject of a railway. When the subject was too more than the fitted by the undertaking was greater in proportion to undertaking was greater in proportion to undertaking was greater in the undertaking was greater in the

justment.

Hon. D. Davies did not regard the firheries
of such vital importance to the Colony just
now as some appear to think. We are an asricultural people, and until all our lands arricultural people.

Mr. begundy approved of the erection of the New Post office in Charlottetown. He agreed with his colleague, and hoped that Sum-merside would not be overl-oked by the Gov-

be would like to know its exact route and pre ci-e cost before he gave it his support.

Hou D. Davies thought that we would be

sidered that a railway would promote immigra-tion, and thus tend to the divelopment and prosperity of the Colony.

in the position of the young farmer or measurements and should be calculated at that distance chant who invested sail his capital at first in the purchase of his land or stock, were we occurred on in fishing. It is different with the Americans, who devote their sole a tention to it. They follow various kinds of fishing, and in various quarrers, and thus make it pay the did not alteg ther approve of the restrictions of last year; but yet they were justifiable, considering that the Americans do not alter the purchase of the rail to be just, should not be one-sided; and five were called upon to surrender everything would not be warth a pin.

The paragraph was then agreed to.

The next paragraph, in reference to the new Post Office, called forth the remark from Mr McVillan, that Summerside required public buildings as will as Chailottetown—particularly a post office and Revistry Office. High the numbers of the constant of the consta

was and the found a title in a first color of the f

And the standard and th

sheer admiration of his isomety. What a pity that Mr. Taird's homesty was not so well understood in the days when he and his but her went elections since After the lices of Assembly necessites of the seep. The vacancy has not yet been filled up. by the care and should be calculated at that distance whom the Lairds, for their own private motion on before going into the matter, and then pay did the work up [10 render. The cost would be world, in doleful numbers, of the superhuman exertions that were made to defend upon the route.

Mr. Lepunor referred to diedging favorably and should be calculated at that distance whom the Lairds, for their own private motion whether the work up [10 render. The cost would be world, in doleful numbers, of the superhuman exertions that were made to defend upon the route.

Mr. Lepunor referred to diedging favorably and also advocated giving greater facts little for trunsport. He favored a railway because every civilized country is prosessed to trailways. The first of the cause every civilized country is prosessed to railways. The first little for trunsport. He favored a railway is exposed, if not evaled by side issues, and we gravely doubt that Mr. Laird has arisen in the Catholics, after his usual wont. For David Laird, or his Patriot, to be a subject of endearment to the Catholic where only 20 months of and were purchased his Mr. Altin floras, for the handsone and the work of railways. The first little for travelled the S. John and Shedural Island, would read the ravelled the S. John and Shedural and Laird, would read the railway, there were but two or three first-class passengers, and last year in again passing along that road, the cars were crowded lite also referred to Nova Scotia as an instance of the advantages of railways. We must keep pace with the improvements of the age.

House adjourned.

The name of David Laird is not to be received with much acceptances among Catholics for some generations yet to come. Of this, Mr. Laird may rest satisfied. A permission of the present contract of the passed and higher each of the same place of the advantages of railways. We must keep pace with the improvements of the passed and place of the passed and plac The Speech by which His Honor the Lieutenant Governor opened the Session, is a fair specimen of the speeches usually defermed to the speeches are specimen of the speeches usually defermed to the speeches to the speeches usually defermed to the speeches usually def

News Items.

LOCAL

Professor Caven will lecture in the Athenasus n-morrow evering. Any person desiring terary trest, will not fail to strend. Souris is now in procession of a Reading Room, and is taking steps to have the telegraph extended from Goorgetown to that quarter. Well done, Souris!

The Hon. John 1 co has resigned his seat as A notice of the Rev. Mr. Broyderick's lecture

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22.—It is denied that nego-tlations are on fact, for transferring the floty See to Belgium.—The German army will enter see to Belgium.—The German army will enter Paris quietly, without any triumphal ceremony, and will not remain long in the city. The arm-isdor is prolonged till Surday, midnight.— Peace is considered concluded, though not yet signed; but nothing definitely is known of the erms.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20. -Sir John A. McDonald eaves some time this week to attend meeting of Anglo-American Convention. TORONTO, Feb. 23.—Goldwin Smith has reproperty for 20. —25 me and a court asset lecturing increasantly is this city. There have been five fires here sluce Friday, be loss by one of the e, Workhouse's Hotel, as two hundred 'housand dollars.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 21.-The Government to-day. His Honor the Lieut. Governor sent for George L. Hatheway to form a new Govern-

Died.

At DeSable, Lot 29, on the 24th, ult, in the 53d year of his age, Timothy Harrington, it.

I. P. At her fathers residence, in Powast VI lags, Lot 49, Jan. 23th, Mrs. Mary E., wife of Mr. Johns. Smatch and only unreviving daughter of Alex. Smith. Eq. and Mrs. Margaret death, aged 21 years.

At the Head of St. Peter's Bry. on the 24th of Jan., Mrs. Helen Anderson, widow of the late At the Head of St. Peters Day, on the 24th of Jan., Mrs. Hicks, Anderson, widow of the late David Anderson, in the Bith year of here ago. She had been for about seventy years a consist-tent member of the Presbyterian. Church in that place. She retained for faculties in a remark, able degree till the last, and died without pain or struggi.

# Mew Adrertisements.

Capt. Beazeley's Estate, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, to be Let for Seven Years from 1st April next.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will receive SEALED TENDERS, until the 31st March, tast., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the following:

## The property known as the "BELVIDERE FARM,"

neisting of sixteen and a half Pasture Lots (about 198 acre ) b.autifully situated on the lill-borough River, and crossing to the St. Peter's Road. Also: The property known as

"Kensington." isting of three common Lots, and a little