THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1883.

The Prorogation of the Legislature.

THE session of the Legislature was terminated on Friday afternoon, having lasted thirty-three days, during which a large amount of legislation of a practical and useful character was accomplished. Of the twenty-nine Bills to which the Lieutenant Governor gave his assent, ten were acts for the incorporation of various associations—religious, manufacturing, commercial, literary and mortuary. One of the most important measures, and affecting more particularly the great mass of the people engaged in our staple industry, was that providing means for preventing the spread of the potato bug. We hope that the School Trustees of every District, in whom the machinery for bringing the Act into operation is vested, will early acquaint themselves with its details, so that they may be prepared to meet the invader, should he unfortunately appear, a calamity which, we devoutly hope, may be averted. His Honor expressed, as will be seen by the speech below, his satisfaction at the growth of our domestic industries, as evidenced by the increase in the Acts incorporating manufacturing companies during the last few sessions, as well as the adoption of a measure for extending Steam Communication. Of course, the list of Acts passed comprises the inevitable amendments to the charters of the Charlottetown and Summerside Corporations, and Georgetown seems to have awakened to the necessity of special legislation in its own behalf.

The Legislative Council, in the exercise of their undoubted right, and to impress upon their constituents that they are capable of doing something, right or wrong, threw out four Bills. That to amend the Public Schools' Act was introduced in consequence of a recommendation of the Superintendent of Education, who would naturally be supposed to be in a position to observe any defect in the main Act requiring to be remedied. The Bill respecting seduction was rejected by their Honors last year, who evidently fail to discriminate between the criminal aspect of the question, which was then engaging the attention of the Federal Parliament, and the civil side, which comes within the purview of our Local Legislature. The measure regarding Bills of Sale, which was a good one, and much required, was inconsiderately thrown out. The reception which the Bill to incorporate the Sisters of Charity met with in the Upper Chamber was not reassuring to those engaged in the sacred calling of ministering to the sick and afflicted. Too long has it been the reproach of this Province that no place existed where an unfortunate person, deprived of the services of friends or relations, and lacking, perhaps, the necessaries of life, could be taken where it was possible to receive the care and remedies indispensable to his recovery, or the attention of gentle and experienced nurses to soothe his hours of pain, or close his eyes in death. It might be reasonably supposed that our legislators would be only too glad to embrace the opportunity of making some slight reparation and atonement for their past neglect, and, at least, relieve from the burden of taxation an institution designed to undertake a service that should be provided for by the State. Were the Hospital in question a money-making speculation, such as some of the Companies for which incorporation was sought, the case would be entirely different, but it is in the hands of those who can own none of this world's goods, and whose whole life is devoted to works of mercy.

At three o'clock on Friday afternoon, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor arrived at the Provincial Building, and was received by a Guard of Honor composed of the Artillery, Engineers, and No. 3 Company of 82nd Battalion, under command of Capt. Passmore. Having taken his seat on the throne, the House of Assembly was summoned to the Bar of the Council Chamber, and His Honor gave his assent to the following Bills:

1. An Act to Incorporate the HERALD Printing Company.
2. An Act to enable George Tweedy to be admitted an Attorney and Barrister of the Supreme Court of this Island.
3. An Act to authorize the registration of a certain deed therein recited.
4. An Act to protect the manufacture of butter and cheese.
5. An Act to Incorporate the Mill View Creamery Company.
6. An Act to Incorporate the Montague Hall Company.
7. An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Orwell Head Church in connection with the Church of Scotland.
8. An Act to further Amend the Public Roads Act, 1879.
9. An Act to Incorporate the Eldon Public Hall Company.
10. An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Summerside Presbyterian Church, and to repeal an Act therein mentioned.
11. An Act to further amend certain Acts relating to the town of Summerside.
12. An Act in further amendment of an Act to Incorporate the City of Charlottetown.
13. An Act to further amend an Act for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements.
14. An Act to amend an Act to commute the Crown revenues of Prince Edward Island, and to provide for the Civil List thereof, as well as for certain compensations therein mentioned.
15. An Act to authorize the opening of a Roman Catholic Cemetery near Charlottetown.
16. An Act to Incorporate the Inland Steam Navigation Company of Prince Edward Island.
17. An Act to continue certain Acts therein mentioned.
18. An Act to amend an Act to prevent Peddlers travelling and selling within this Island without license.
19. An Act relating to the Acts of the Dominion Parliament respecting Insolvent Banks, Insurance Companies, Loan Companies, Building Societies, and Trading Corporations.
20. An Act for the Incorporation of the People's Cemetery Company of Charlottetown.
21. An Act to Incorporate the St. Eleanor's Cheese Manufacturing Company.
22. The Appeal in Equity Act, 1883.
23. An Act to encourage Coast and River Steam Service, in King's County.
24. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Baptist Church at Charlottetown to sell certain lands.
25. An Act to Incorporate the Freetown Hall Company.
26. An Act to further amend an Act to provide for the care and maintenance of idiots, lunatics, and persons of unsound mind.
27. An Act respecting Georgetown and Common.
28. An Act to prevent the spread of the Potato Bug in Prince Edward Island.
29. An Act for appropriating certain moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

His Honor was then pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The labors of the Session having been brought to a close, I am happy to relieve you from further attendance; and I congratulate you on the diligence and care which you have bestowed upon the business submitted to you.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the requirements of the public service; and I assure you that the administration of the expenditure in the several Departments will be carefully guarded.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The various Acts which you have passed will, I trust, under the Divine blessing, result in promoting the interests of the Province.

The increasing demand of late years for Acts of Incorporation, by Manufacturing Companies is a most gratifying evidence of the growth of our domestic industries, and I have noticed with much satisfaction that, among the Bills to which I have just given my assent, are those providing for the establishment and extension of Steam Communication between our shipping places. I confidently expect that from the measures you have passed, our people will derive material benefit.

I feel assured that in returning to your homes, you will continue to exercise the influence of your position to secure the welfare and happiness of the people of this Province.

The Policy of Exasperation.

LET us grant that the atrocious dynamite policy of O'Donovan Rossa is legitimate warfare, to be used against a stronger by a weaker power; let us allow that the butchering of Lord Fredk. Cavendish and Mr. Burke was an act at once moral and magnanimous, and yet, be our minds ever so warped and distorted, we must confess it is an idiotic policy, as failing in any result satisfactory to the irreconcilables. For, what is the result? Fifteen or twenty men have been arrested for the murder in the Phœnix Park, half of them have turned informers to save their necks, and the other half will, in all probability, be hanged. Then, as regards the dynamite men; though a small army of them have been let loose on England, up to this what have they accomplished? They have certainly managed to get up a scare, but, except the damaging of a building in Westminster, that is all they have done; while, in return, numbers of them have been arrested, the usual percentage of informers has offered to give evidence, and by and bye we shall hear of condign punishment having been meted out to the would-be destroyers of London and the British Empire. All history has shewn that the Irish are not good conspirators, and long may history continue to teach the lesson. But, irrespective of the pains and penalties their insane policy has managed to inflict upon themselves, the dynamite men have covered Ireland with ridicule, and caused Irishmen, the world over, to blush with shame and indignation. Unfortunately, in times of public excitement, the froth rises to the surface, and hence, while the millions of Irishmen on this continent, who are disgusted with the conduct of Rossa and his friends, remain gloomily silent, the demagogues and agitators are heard, and in many countries are accepted as leaders of the Irish race. What does it matter if the great bulk of Irishmen disown and repudiate them; they persist in keeping to the front, and, by force of impudence, attract towards themselves the attention of the world. The English press is responsible for this in a great measure, and more especially the metropolitan, from whose columns is gathered European opinion regarding Ireland. The London *Times* expends a considerable amount of its energy in trying to connect Parnell and his constitutional following with the party of dynamite, and the consequence is that the Parnellites are getting tired of continuously reiterating their assertion that they are in no wise responsible for the acts of the Anarchists. The Irish at home and abroad should make an effort of themselves to crush the dynamite men. They should, and could, be boycotted. If they are not amenable to the moral law, they should be made to feel the force of the public opinion which they desire should be on their side, but is not. Sarcasm does not kill them; try what virtue is in boycotting.

THE *Globe* claims the defeat of the Orange Bill was a Liberal victory, which is comical, when we consider fifty-five Conservatives voted against it, to the Grit fifty-one. If it was a Liberal victory, then our dear Mr. Davies must be a Conservative.

Clerical Conference.

ON Wednesday, 9th of May, the clergy of this Diocese will meet at the Episcopal Palace in this city, in Clerical Conference. These Clerical Conferences are to this Diocese, what Synods are to older and more advanced Catholic countries. Over three years ago the venerable Bishop of Charlottetown inaugurated the grand idea of holding Conferences in his Diocese for the mutual encouragement and edification of his priests. Already an untold amount of good has arisen from the laudable scheme. In these brotherly re-unions, the clergy meet to interchange their views upon their responsible missionary career, to discuss questions appertaining to their holy calling, and to infuse a spirit of study amongst each other. In learning, talents and general ability, the Clergy of the Island can compare very favorably with those of the Maritime Provinces. They invariably display an intimate and profound knowledge of the several questions proposed for discussion at the Conference. Amidst their many onerous duties, they show that their books are not forgotten. Some, indeed, arrive at a great eminence in the keenness and brilliancy of their arguments. Historical and theological subjects are discussed with an intelligence and animation that would not throw discredit on the clergy of the older Catholic countries of Europe. The discussions always throw a flood of light on the question under consideration, and are admitted to be highly interesting and beneficial to all. The Conference is presided over by the Bishop of the Diocese. One thing which we greatly admire in these discussions, is the gentlemanly tone in which they are conducted. In the heat of argument, not a word is ever spoken, nor personal allusion made, that would indicate any bitterness of temper. In one word, the discussions are conducted in a manner becoming gentlemen and scholars. On the present meeting, one able voice, one great theologian, will be absent—the genial and scholarly Archbishop of Halifax. This is one, no doubt, of the social re-unions to which the Clerical Address to His Grace, on his promotion, so tenderly referred. We know that, although absent, His Grace will think kindly of his old clerical friends in Charlottetown.

May Devotions.

MAY, the sweetest month of the year, is consecrated by the Holy Church, to tender devotion and gratitude to the ever blessed mother of God. The green fields, the sweet flowers, the singing birds, invite man to deeds of love and tenderness to the mother who has given us a Redeemer, and changed the face of fallen nature into a new and beautiful creation. At this season of the year, we can hardly forget the commencement of our Redemption by the woman whose seed was to crush the head of the serpent, warming our very existence with a fair summer that will terminate in the glorious sunshine of Heaven. The usual devotions for the month of May, commenced in the Cathedral yesterday. If there is one devotion (after their love for God), that Catholics practise more than another, it is constant, unwavering affection for the Mother of our Saviour. In their trials and sorrows many a blessing has fallen upon them from so splendid a devotion. In the present instance our Cathedral will probably be crowded with fervent worshippers during the whole month.

Editorial Notes.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, of Toronto, is now completely restored to health, and has returned thanks to the people of Ontario for the interest they manifested in him during his illness, and the prayers offered up for the recovery of His Grace, prayers not altogether confined to the Catholics of the Province.

THE Irish language, so long languishing and dying, has received a new lease of life; who knows but that it may be entirely resuscitated, and become a living tongue once more. There are now in existence 62,000 elementary Irish books, and, notwithstanding the decrease in the population of Ireland, there were, in 1881, 950,000 persons speaking the ancient language, as against 818,000 in 1871.

THE alleged Tupper-Macdonnell correspondence, which at first created a sensation, now falls flat on the public mind. It has answered the purpose of its inventors, which was to advertize the new paper they projected, the Hamilton *Tribune*. It is a very disgraceful affair. The best of the joke is, the *Tribune* pretends to be independent, when every one knows it is radical down to the water's edge.

THE French Republic does not allow the triple alliance to affect its colonial policy. Perhaps it is the consciousness that it has no European enterprise in view, that causes it to pursue such a course in out of the way places. It is now acting aggressively in Madagascar, India beyond the Ganges, and the Congou. If the French had tried a sound colonization scheme one hundred years ago, instead of going in for a tremendous revolution, their language might now be the predominant tongue of the world, instead of the English.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(*From Our Own Correspondent*).

OTTAWA, April 25.

The dynamite scare is over and gone, and although the police imported from Toronto as a terror to the followers of Rossa, have not as yet departed for their homes, their duties are light, or would be if they were sensible men. The misfortune is, that like most men who have nothing to do, and feel the scorching eye of the country is upon them, they fidget and do all manner of foolish things. For instance, in their anxiety to catch a Fenian, or some other fellow doing something illegal, they make themselves ridiculous by stopping ministers, and questioning them ere they allow them entrance to their offices. The fact is, when the Orange Bill was defeated by so decisive a majority, dynamite gave up the ghost. There are people here illnatured enough to believe one was the complement of the other, and it was certainly rather a remarkable coincidence that all those flaming reports should have been floated just before Mr. White moved the second reading of the Orange Bill. Not that I think the bulk of Orangemen would lend themselves to such a proceeding, especially sincere members of the Order, but the politicians among them would.

Mr. Hawkins against whom a petition has been lodged, boards at the Russell House. Mr. Hawkins is always in sore trouble about his boots; they are either not polished in the morning, and some other and smaller boots are put outside his door in their stead, or he has forgotten to put them out at all. On the morning after the vote, a noise was heard convenient to the quarters of the M. P. for Bothwell, and when folks went to see what was the matter, they found that legislator furious because some wicked person had painted his boots a bright orange color during the night. Mr. Hawkins is the Catholic who voted for the Orange Bill.

The Senate has thrown out the petition for divorce of Mr. Nicholson, which is one beneficial act performed by that august body. It is good to make a petition for divorce expensive and disagreeable; it discourages the scalawags who, for reasons of their own, wish to get separated from their wives, or marry again.

The estimable Professor Stone Wiggins has given up the lecturing idea. The attendance in Montreal was about twenty, including free ticket people, and the prophet was disgusted. He knew, however, Montreal was prejudiced against him, and so tried Quebec. His audience there was no better, and he is now in Ottawa, a sadder but not a wiser man.

It is generally anticipated that Parliament will be prorogued on the 10th of May, and if it does, bills will have to be rushed through in the usual manner. When you come to think of it, Government is not to blame for this; Government would be delighted to have their measures discussed in the proper manner, but this cannot be done, so long as constituencies will persist in sending bores to the House. A silent member, one who speaks seldom, or even speaks not at all, is infinitely better than the Parliamentary bore, who spouts in season and out of season upon subjects he is grossly ignorant of. There is Mr. McNeill, for instance, of East Bruce. He is a tall, sorrowful-faced man, who parts his hair exactly in the middle, and drawls in his speech in a fashion he fondly imagines is like that of an English nobleman. Well, he speaks by the square mile, and fancies the House is as much interested in his drivelling as he is himself, though half the time he is talking to "a beggarly array of empty benches." Then there is Mr. Amyot, of Bellechasse, who talks like a soldier's coat without buttons; then there is—but why go on? Is it any wonder the estimates have to be pushed through at railroad speed towards the close of the session?

Of late, members have got into the bad habit of altering their speeches in the Hansard to suit the views of their constituents. Mr. Tyrwhitt, of South Simcoe, made an ugly attack on the Irish in the course of the Orange debate, but had it expunged from Hansard when he became cooler. This is hardly fair; a man should have the courage of his convictions, or should not say in the House what he is ashamed or afraid his constituents should read.

It is remarked upon in Ottawa that of all the Prince Edward Island members, only one voted for the Orange Incorporation Bill—Mr. Davies. The Liberals try to make capital out of the fact that they opposed the Bill, but if they manage to get it, Mr. Davies must not have a share; small thanks to the Grits for opposing the Bill, but where would they be if not for the Conservatives. Fifty-one Liberals opposed the Bill and fifty-five Conservatives, where then is the great Liberal liberality. Mr. Davies also takes credit for the Rustico Bank business, when in truth it should be equally divided among Mr. Brecken, Dr. Jenkins and himself. It was at Mr. Brecken's suggestion the circulation proviso was made. But then the Grits have always been famous for their modesty.

If the Opposition cannot oust the Government by force of votes, they are resolved to do it in some fashion, piece-meal as it were. Mr. Costigan, according to their organs, is the next minister to go; he is, says *La Patrie*, to be "Collector of Customs for New Brunswick." *La Patrie* has not a profound knowledge of the geography of Canada, but then what can be expected from a paper whose editor and proprietor are Franco-Yankees. Hon. Mr. Costigan is one of the best of our ministers, he is hard working, he is accessible, and he is one of the best speakers in the Commons, not a flamboyant speaker but an intellig tonc, he is essentially a Parliamentary debater, he is quiet, does very little gesticulation, but has a way of making points that few possess. Mr. Costigan is a man of middle size and middle age, has dark bright eyes and handsome well defined features. His *sang froid* and *nonchalance* are to be envied; nothing seems to disturb him, but he has great force of character all the same, and is remarkable for the tenacity with which he clings to that he considers right.

The debate on the King's election case was to have taken place on Monday, but the absence of Sir John A. Macdonald, who is attending the wedding of his son in Toronto, rendered a postponement necessary. I may mention here *en passant*, that this is Mr Macdonald's second wedding, he having been married a few years ago to an accomplished young Catholic lady, who unfortunately left her husband a widower after eighteen months.

It is understood that Mr. Macdonald (of Kings) will resign when the session is over, and present himself for re-election to his constituents under more favorable circumstances, and in a square stand up fight. One thing certain is, that Mr. Macdonald can be of more use to King's, than any man they may bring against him, and this altogether irrrespective of party, for he has a weight and standing in the House, which nothing but industry and ability can bestow.

I see that the *Patriot* has adopted the *Globe's* little $28,00 a second story, which has about as much foundation as the singularly affecting history of Aladdin and the wonderful lamp. But then the Grits always boggle over figures, they are not strong in finance. The *Globe* and *Patriot* assert that, for every second Parliament is in session, twenty-eight dollars are spent. Twenty-eight dollars a second equal $1680 a minute, $100,800 an hour, $2,419,200 a day, and the enormous sum of $241,920,000 for the session of one hundred days. The beauty of it is the *Globe* repeats this every day, and small fry like the *Patriot* copy it. Figures never li, it is true, but they are often made to exaggerate most infernally.

There was quite an amusing scene in the House on Tuesday. Hon. Mr. Blake arose and complained to the Speaker, that the space or accommodation allotted to members to discuss bills and matters generally, relating to their provinces, was gradually encroached upon, until it had come to pass that members of Parliament had no rights officials were bound to respect. Sir Hector Langevin agreed with Mr. Blake and promised that, after the adjournament of Parliament, steps would be taken to provide separate accommodation for the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. At this a Manitoban member arose and demanded space for his province, which was bound to outstrip Ontario at no distant day, whereupon Mr. Brecken, midst the cheers of the House, spoke up for Prince Edward Island, and the climax was capped when Mr. Gordon claimed accommodation for British Columbia.

The following is a copy of the report of the committee on Steam Communication, between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland, of which Mr. Hackett is Chairman:—

When Prince Edward Island was admitted into the Union, the following was one of the stipulations on the part of the Dominion Government contained in the terms of Union;

"Efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers, to be established and maintained between the Island and the Dominion, winter and summer, thus placing the Island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the Railway system of the Dominion."

This communication has been maintained, in the summer season, by the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, between Summerside and Shediac, and between Charlottetown and Pictou, calling at Georgetown, and in the winter season, by the steamer *Northern Light* between Georgetown and Pictou, and by ice boats between Capes Traverse and Tormentine.

To determine the efficiency of this Service in the past, and how communication may be most regularly and efficiently maintained in the future, the committee carefully examined the records of the trips made by the *Northern Light*, during the seasons she has been on the route, also summoned and examined some of the officers in charge, and find that she performed the following number of trips, and failed the number of days marked opposite each season:—

		Number of Round Trips.	Days Failed.
During Season	1877-78	31	44
" "	1878-79	21	30
" "	1879-80	37	44
" "	1880-81	45	72
" "	1881-82	30	54

That on an average there were forty-eight days in midwinter she was unable to effect a crossing.

The daily records kept by the Captain of *Northern Light*, and the testimony given by the officers show that the heavy ice encountered was the cause which compelled him to discontinue crossing in midwinter.

The evidence of the officers examined is also to the effect that the steamer is not sufficient to overcome the difficulties of the winter navigation, and although they suggest slight improvements on her model, which would better fit her for the purposes for which she was intended, still are unanimously of opinion that no steamship can be built capable of keeping up continuous communication, in midwinter, between the Island and the mainland.

We examined, personally, several gentlemen of large practical experience in crossing from the Island, in the winter season, all of whom confirm the above, and whose evidence is hereto appended.

We next directed our attention to the communication between Cape Tormentine on the mainland, and Cape Traverse on Prince Edward Island, and we find that this route has been used as a means of communication, in midwinter, for the last fifty years. The crossing is effected by means of open boats hauled by hand over floating ice. The evidence of those in charge of the service at that point, goes to show that little improvement has been made in this mode of crossing since it was first attempted. That it has been maintained with a good degree of regularity, and with but little loss of life or property, but also that the same is susceptible of great improvement at a comparatively small cost.

In view of these facts, and in order best to meet the obligations of the Government of Canada, under the terms of Union, and to meet the requirements of the people of Prince Edward Island, to some extent, your Committee recommend as follows: That the Government adopt Capes Traverse and Tormentine as the points of communication for mails and passengers; all the evidence showing that the communication during the most severe part of the winter season can only be maintained between those points, and that the Government make the present ice boat service as efficient as possible, and to that end would make the following suggestions:

1st. That instead of being let by contract to private individuals, this should be, in the future, a Government service.

2nd That a larger number of boats and an increased number of men be employed sufficient to enable daily crossings to be made in both directions, whenever crossing is practicable.

3rd. That boat houses be constructed on each side of the Straits for protecting and repairing the boats, and for accommodating the men.

4th. That stations for observation and signal service be adopted for the guidance of the boats while crossing.

5th. That good sized row boats be provided to assist or relieve the ice boats in open water stretches.

6th. Your Committee are also of opinion, from the evidence before them, that a small screw steamer could be used during a considerable portion of the winter in connection with the ice boats, and could be safely docked in the board ice when not at work, and recommend the Government to take measures to test, by actual experiment, the feasibility of this project.

7. In reference to the summer communication your Committee further recommend that in connection with the Railway to Cape Traverse, and the branch now in course of construction on the mainland, piers should be constructed at both Capes, and a steam ferry established for the conveyance of the mails and passengers in the summer season, in accordance with the report of Mr. McLeod, Civil Engineer.

The committe find that the mail contract is in the hands of the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, subsidized by the Dominion Government, and that the boats employed by them to perform this service, carry the principal portion of passengers and freight, and the boats now in use have been doing the work with fair success and regularity, (with the exception hereinafter referred to) for the last nineteen years.

That one of the boats of this company makes daily trips to and from Ports of Summerside, Prince Edward Island, and Point du Chene, in New Brunswick, and the other makes tri-weekly trips from Charlottetown and Pictou, calling occasionally at Georgetown.

That these boats, while they may have been sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade of the country, when first placed upon the routes, are now found altogether inadequate to perform the work required of them. It having been shown to your Committee that the exports of Prince Edward Island have been very largely increased within the last decade, with every prospect of continuing to increase in the future.

That more than two-thirds of the freight carried by said boats goe *via* Summerside and Point du Chene, and thence forwarded by the Intercolonial Railway to its destination.

That the boats of said company, being driven by paddle wheels, are not capable of contending with ice, and that suitable screw boats could continue crossing about three weeks later in the fall and commence two or three weeks earlier in the spring.

The Ports of Summerside and Charlottetown from their geographical position, and excellent harbors, must continue to be the natural and principal outlets for the trade of the Island.

That after the Harbors of Charlottetown, Summerside, and Shediac are closed in the fall, and before they open in the spring, steamers can ply between Georgetown and Pictou, or Cape George, for some weeks each season, (several witnesses of considerable experience, having expressed the opinion that Cape George is more accessible than Pictou during the winter season).

For the better accommodation of the largely increased freight traffic between the Island and the mainland, we further recommend that a sufficient subsidy be granted to a company for the purpose of maintaining communication on the present routes, and that it be stipulated that good substantial boats be provided to run between Shediac and Summerside, Charlottetown and Pictou, calling at Georgetown and Souris, of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of the increasing trade of the Island.

That at least one of these boats should be a screw boat of such construction as would enable her to run as late in the fall, and as early in the spring, as proper regard for the safety of life and property would permit.

That the service between Georgetown and Pictou at present performed by the *Northern Light* be continued, and as the evidence before your Committee goes to show that the *Northern Light* is fast becoming unfit for service, we therefore recommend that another suitable steamer be provided to take her place.

In the interests of the people of Prince Edward Island, your Committe consider that the above suggestions should be carried out with the least possible delay.

On the 19th of April, Sir Charles Tupper presented the following Return: Return to an Order of the House of the 15th ult., for a Return of all Reports, Papers and Documents bearing upon the Survey made in May and June last, of a proposed Branch line of Railway, between Harmony Station on the Prince Edward Island Railway, to Elmira, East Point of Prince Edward Island, together with a Statement of the cost of said survey.

I think I may safely say the dynamite scare has come to an end here. If it continued longer it would become unpleasant in many respects. Everyone suspected his neighbor; the phenomenon is reported of a Toronto detective shadowing an Ottawa detective, while the latter was himself deeply interested in a suspicious-looking character who turned out to be a member of the fourth estate, not well known in Ottawa, who has a dark, sinister aspect, but is one of the most loyal and amiable of Her Majesty's subjects. It is now whispered the author of the scare is a certain politician from Montreal, who, being out of money and employment, though, to be just, the employment does not concern him so much as the money, thought he would do something for himself in the way of rendering secret service. Two live detectives sent from Scotland Yard, find the time heavy on their hands.

Sir John returned from Toronto on the 24th, where, as has been stated, he had been to attend his son's wedding. While in Toronto, "General" Hewson endeavored to have a summons served upon him to answer a charge of perjury in connection with an action for $15,000 which he had brought against Sir John and wherein he had been nonsuited. Sir John treated the affair with contempt. The General challenged Sir John to fight a duel last year; what he may do next year no one can say.

The latest named and most likely successor to the Marquis of Lorne, is the Right Honorable Richard - Plantagenet-Campbell Temple - Nugent-Brydges - Chandos - Grenville, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. The Duke is poor; the $50,000 will enable him to live in Canada while the mortgages on his estates are being paid off, and judging from his management of Madras, of which he is at present governor, he will make a good Viceroy of Canada. It may be very wrong, but the fact of the next Governor General being a Duke, is hailed with delight by fashionable circles in Ottawa.

The Committee on the license system sat all last week with closed doors. This was because of the system of abuse adopted by the *Globe* towards it, after Mr. Blake and his followers refused to sit; was there ever such a man as Mr. Blake for sulking? But the Committee worked on notwithstanding, and has made a report which, if adopted by Parliament with a few amendments, will go far towards pleasing all interests in the country. The report recommends that the County Judge, Mayor or Warden, act as license Commissioner with a third appointed direct by the Government. The licenses are to be divided into three classes, tavern, shop or store, and wholesale. In cities, towns and incorporated villages, there will be one of this first class granted for every 250 up to 1000 population, and one for every 400, above and beyond the 1,000 when the numbers admit of it, as for instance in cities; shop licenses will be granted for each 400 to 1,200 population, and one for every additional 1,000. In places outside of cities, towns and incorporated villages, the number of licenses will be regulated at the discretion of the Commissioners. An application for a license must be accompanied by a certificate signed by at least one fourth of the electors in the polling district in which the tavern etc., is to be in operation.

After the first of May, there will be three roads leading to Manitoba, one by the Canadian Pacific Railway, one by Duluth and one by St Paul's, and it is hoped that before the close of the summer, the 435 miles of railroad, to the west of Winnipeg, will be completed and connect with that running east from British Columbia. Indeed it would appear as if all the parties interested were intent on putting the great road through within the shortest time possible to human energy.

Although the dynamite scare appears to be over, the movements of detectives are still duly chronicled, and the Ottawa papers abound with such items as the following: "there is really no danger apprehended at Rideau Hall, but at the same time, Detective Stewart has left Montreal for Ottawa with sealed orders." Sealed orders is good, out it would be much better if one of those itemizers were placed on a ton of dynamite and sent as high as the evening star; the scare has in fact been altogether a newspaper one.

In my report of the King's County election case in committee, the name of the Hon. Mr. Costigan is substituted for that of Mr. Casgrain. A perusal of the context will disclose the error. Mr. Costigan acted with the majority all through. Mr. Casgrain with the minority.

Mr. Burns, of Gloucester, was complimented by Sir Leonard Tilley, this week, for a short but very effective speech he delivered in Parliament, on the trade with Brazil, and for the valuable statistics he quoted. Mr. Burns seems to be a walking encyclopædia, and the best of it is, he has a way of making figures available that might be envied by a finance minister.

It is doubtful if Sir John's Franchise Bill will now come on this session. If it is allowed to lie over till next, it may be modified to the extent of pleasing both Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

OTTAWA, April 26.

The debate on the Report of the Committee on the King's County Election took place last night, and resulted as was foreseen. Mr. Blanchet moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

It was moved in amendment, by Mr. Weldon, that—"In view of the provisions of the Dominion Elections' Act of 1874, and the duties of the Returning Officer as therein defined, and also in view of the facts elicited in the evidence adduced before the select standing committee on privileges and elections now before the House; be it therefore resolved that it was the duty of the Returning Officer at the last election for the electoral district of King's County, P. E. I., to declare and return James Edwin Robertson as one of the members elected at the said election."

Mr. Macmaster, the member for Glengarry, spoke against the amendment. It was his maiden speech, and took the House by storm. Mr. Macmaster's arguments were irresistible. Hon. Mr. Blake tried to refute them unavailingly.

Sir John Macdonald also took part in the debate, as did also Mr. Brecken and others. The amendment was rejected by 108 against 64. It was not a strict party vote, as Messrs Girouard, of Jacques Cartier, and Patterson, of Essex, both conservatives, went with the minority.

Mr. Davies then moved, in amendment, that all after the word "that" be expunged, and the following substituted: "This House having declined to decide that the returning officer should have declared Dr. Robertson duly elected, it is proper that the election of the second member for the electoral division of the county of King's be declared void, and a new writ issued."

This was lost on a division, the numbers being 108 against 66, and Messrs. Girouard, of Jacques Cartier, and Patterson, of Essex, both conservatives, voting with the minority.

The main motion was then carried. For the motion, 107; against, 66.

Mr. Blanchet moved that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do attend the House forthwith with the return of the electoral district of the county of King's, P. E. I., and amend the same by erasing the name of James E. Robertson, Esq.

The motion was carried on the same division.

Mr. R. Pope, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery accordingly attended at the table with the return, which he amended in accordance with the order of the House.

Mr. Blake asked that the return as amended be read.

It appeared that the return being a special one, the erasure did not affect the purpose.

Sir John McDonald moved that the return be further amended by striking out all in the return after that referring to the return of Mr. McIntyre, and inserting a declaration that Augustine C. McDonald was duly elected as having received the next highest number of votes lawfully given at the said election.—Carried.

It was noticed that Mr. Blake though he indulged in glittering generalities, when trying to refute Mr. McMaster, never sought to attack any of the legal points he had raised, that in fact he spoke almost against his will, and it was also noticed that Mr. Cameron of Huron, one of the Liberal chiefs left the House sooner than vote for Mr. Davies' amendment. In this Mr. Cameron was consistent, for he did exactly the same in Committee, whereas Mr. Blake was not. It would hardly do however, for a general to desert his army, unless in case of mutiny. Mr. McMaster paid a brief compliment to Hon. Mr. Sullivan in referring to his conduct in the premises, saying, he was an able statesman and an experienced parliamentarian.

There are many rumors of Cabinet changes in circulation, but none of them very credible of course. Sir Charles Tupper will leave the Cabinet after the session to take the place of Sir A. T. Galt, and it is thought Sir Hector Langevin will succeed to his department, while Mr. Daly of Halifax may take his portfolio.

Land League Convention.

The Irish National Land League Convention met in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, 25th of April. The attendance of delegates was estimated at 600, and included a number of ladies. The report of Father Walsh, Treasurer, showed that there had been remitted for Land League purposes to date, $39,100; for Irish Relief fund, $23,652, balance on hand, $,4915. Secretary Hynes report shows that during the year, 83 new branches were enrolled. There are now on the roll 550 branches, of whose existence the central office has official knowledge, and 298 not known officially. The total money received by the Secretary from April 12th, 1882, to April 25th, 1883, was $79,000. Donations amounted to $4,182, and dollar subscriptions to $6,000. The expenses of the year were $7,466, the amount remitted to Ireland, $66,657, and the balance on hand, $4,915. Speeches were made by Patrick Egan, and Thomas Brennan, Secretary of the Irish National Land League. After considerable discussion, the Convention resolved to adopt the platform of the Irish National League of Ireland, which was to meet next day.

On Thursday, the Irish National Convention met. Delegates to the number of 1155, from all reputable organizations in the United States and Canada, in accord with the Dublin platform, were present. Mrs. Parnell was introduced by Sullivan, of Chicago, amid tremendous applause, as "greater than the mother of the Gracchi."

After the delivery of speeches and settlement of the rules of order, the election of officers was proceeded with. The permanent chairman is the Hon. M. A. Foran, of Ohio. Among the Vice Presidents are Patrick Egan, Ireland; Edward Tobin, Montreal; Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, Michigan; Revs. M. Slattery and John Gallagher, Australia; and Mrs. Parnell, of the Ladies' Land League. During the proceedings, a telegram was received from Mr. Parnell. On Friday, lengthy and vigorous Resolutions were passed declaring that the English Government in Ireland, originating in usurpation, perpetuated by force, having failed to discharge any duties of government, never having acquired the consent of the governed, has no moral right whatever, to exist in Ireland, and it is the duty of the Irish race throughout the world to sustain the Irish people in the employment of all legitimate means to substitute for it national self-government. They also resolved to promote Irish manufactures by encouraging their import into the United States, and refusing to purchase articles of English manufacture, and by discouraging tradesmen from keeping them for sale. Sullivan, of Chicago, was elected President amidst intense enthusiasm. After singing "God save Ireland," the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

New Advertisements.

Perkins & Sterns advertise a complete and attractive stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and a choice assortment of New Millinery, a line in which their selections have always met with the highest favor. All these goods have been personally selected by Mr. Sterns in the best markets, and are of the very latest and most approved styles.

Mr. Patrick Hogan has opened a new Lumber Yard on the Queen's Wharf, and advertises a full supply of material.

John McPhee & Co. have just received their Spring Stock of English and American Dry Goods and Millinery, which they are selling at prices lower than ever.

Lachine Canal, Notice to Contractors, A. P. Bradley.

Coal, Capt. John Hughes.

Johnston's Soldering Machines, E. M. Myrick.

Gas Light Co., Annual Meeting, William Murphy.

Percheron Horse "Havre," W. S. Fraser.

The Markets.

Our latest Boston advices are of 30th ult., and report Pork firm and in steady demand at $16.50 to $17.00 for Prime, $19.75 to $20.00 for Mess, and $22.00 to $23.00 for Clear and Extra Clear.

Beef is quoted at $11 to $14.00 for Mess and Extra Mess; $14.50 to $17.00 for Family and Plate.

Lard in demand, 12 to 12½c. per lb. for City and Western.

Butter—firm, fresh 32 to 35c. per lb. western creameries 27 to 29 for fair.

Eggs, 16 to 17 cents per dozen.

The demand for potatoes is steady, and market firm, prices from 85 to 95c. per bush.

Oats, white, 61 to 62½; mixed 54½ to 55.

Cheese 14½ to 14½c. for choice; 13c. for fair.

THE route to the West and Northwest, *via* the Intercolonial Railway, the advertisement of which appears in to-day's issue, offers greater advantages to travellers than any competing line, such as less change of cars, better train accommodation, cheaper fares and quicker time. It is also a greater advantage to travellers to have their baggage checked through to destination, and this is the only route by which baggage can be checked through to Winnipeg, and other points in the Canadian Northwest. The Station Agents at the principal points on the Island Railway are duly authorized to sell tickets *via* this popular route, and it would be to the interest of west-bound parties to purchase their tickets from the agent nearest the point of departure. Inasmuch as the Intercolonial Railway is a Canadian institution, and as it offers to its patrons important advantages not possessed by rival routes, we would advise those who contemplate going west to purchase their tickets by this route.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Gold and Silver Plating of every description, done at Browne, corner of Prince and Grafton Streets. apl 26 3m