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W.R. WATSON.

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AN HOTEL
CHARLOTTETOWN
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UPPHY, Proprietor.

GHAN,
Department)
KER, &c.,
SCALES on
Wharf,
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& c.
P. E. Island.

ADE EASY
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Evil and Swelling of
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double action of purifying the
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should be used in the followin
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nds	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
)	Gout	Sore-nipples
	Glandular swellings	Sore-throats
	Lumbago	Scurvy
nd	Piles	Sore-heds
s	Rheumatism	Tumors
s	Scalds	Ulcers
	Yaws	Wounds

of Professor Holloway, 224
London; and by all respectable
edicine throughout the civilised
s:—1s 1½., 2s. 9., 4s. 6., 11ds

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he guidance of patients in every
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The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MARCH 18, 1868. NO. 22.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, Queen Street.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the Herald Office.

ALMANACK FOR MARCH.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 2nd day, 0h. 36m., morn., E.
Full Moon, 8th day, 4h. 10m., even., E.
Last Quarter, 15th day, 11h. 16m., even., W.
New Moon, 24th day, 2h. 47m., morn., N. E.
First Quarter, 31st day, 8h. 13m. morn., S. W.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon sets.	DAY'S LENGTH
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Sunday	6 43	5 43	4 34	0 8	10 59
2	Monday	41	45	5 34	1 15	11 2
3	Tuesday	39	46	6 39	2 19	5
4	Wednesday	37	48	6 50	3 18	9
5	Thursday	36	49	7 59	4 9	12
6	Friday	34	50	9 3	4 59	15
7	Saturday	32	51	9 59	5 43	18
8	Sunday	31	52	10 51	rises.	21
9	Monday	30	53	even.	7 11	23
10	Tuesday	28	54	0 19	8 20	26
11	Wednesday	26	55	1 4	9 30	29
12	Thursday	23	57	1 50	10 33	34
13	Friday	19	58	2 33	11 36	39
14	Saturday	17	59	3 21	morn.	42
15	Sunday	15 6	1	4 13	0 30	46
16	Monday	14	2	5 10	1 24	48
17	Tuesday	13	3	6 7	2 17	50
18	Wednesday	11	4	7 5	2 59	53
19	Thursday	9	5	7 59	3 42	56
20	Friday	7	6	8 48	4 17	59
21	Saturday	5	7	9 33	4 50	12 2
22	Sunday	3	8	10 17	5 20	5
23	Monday	1	9	10 55	5 49	8
24	Tuesday	5 59	11	11 31	sets.	11
25	Wednesday	58	12	morn.	7 55	14
26	Thursday	56	13	0 3	9 2	17
27	Friday	54	15	0 42	10 0	21
28	Saturday	52	16	1 25	11 9	24
29	Sunday	50	17	2 8	morn.	27
30	Monday	48	19	2 55	0 9	31
31	Tuesday	45	21	3 48	1 9	35

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 13, 1868.

Provisions.

Beef, (small) per lb.	4d to 6d
Do by the quarter,	3½d to 6d
Pork, (carcass)	3½d to 5d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.,	3½d to 7d
Lamb per lb,	4d to 5d
Veal, per lb,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 7d
Butter, (fresh)	1s to 1s 4d
Do by the tub,	11d to 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Tallow, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	8d to 10d
Flour, per lb.,	3½d to 4d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	21s to 23s
Eggs, per dozen,	1s 2d to 1s 6d

Grain.

Barley, per bushel,	3s 6d to 5s
Oats per do.,	2s 9d to 3s

Vegetables.

Peas, per quart	
Potatoes, per bushel,	1s 9d to 2s 6d

Poultry.

Geese,	2s 6d to 3s 6d
Turkeys, each,	4s to 7s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Chickens per pair,	
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d

Fish.

Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	

Lumber.

Boards (Hemlock)	4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	13s to 18s

Sundries.

Hay, per ton,	70s to 80s
Straw, per cwt	1s 6d to 2s
Timothy Seed,	15s to 18s
Clover Seed, per lb.,	1s 3s to 1s 4d
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 4d
Sheepskins,	3s to 5s.
Apples, per doz.,	
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

A. HERMANS,
GUN-SMITH,
BELL-HANGER AND TIN-SMITH.

BEGS to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has again commenced Busines on Dorchester Street, next door to the Reading Room Building, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

ON HAND,

A neat assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

Including the patent Bon Ton Coffee Pot, which received the Gold Medal Prize, at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Also, BON TON LANTERNS, which will surpass everything in the Market, and suitable for either Farm use or on board Vessels.

A few Water Coolers on hand, which together with a large variety of other Stock will be sold cheap for Cash.

Mr. HERMANS is Agent for SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE, a new, economical and superior article used in washing, whereby a saving of fifty per cent is guaranteed, and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of Laundry Maids, &c.

Ch'town, July 24, 1867.

JOHN NEWSON'S

FURNITURE FACTORY.

THE subscriber is introducing more MACHINERY into his Establishment, by means of which he will be able to give the Public a better article, and CHEAPER than ever.

SOFAS and LOUNGES—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

CHAMBER SUITS—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

CENTRE, Leaf, Kitchen, Toilet, and Dressing TABLES—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

SPLENDID Hardwood-seated CHAIRS—cheap. Common do., at 3s. 6d. JOHN NEWSON.

A GREAT assortmen tof BEDSTEADS—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

BUREAUX, CINQUES and COMMODES cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

GILT MOULDING, LOOKING-GLASSES PLATES, &c.—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

FEATHERS and MATRASSES—in variety. JOHN NEWSON.

January 22, 1867. 1y

PACKET
BETWEEN
SOURIS & CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE Fast-sailing and Commodious Schooner "A. R. McDonald," will run between Souris & Charlottetown, calling at the intermediate ports, as soon as the navgation permits.

DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.

January 29, 1868. 1 y

Legislative Library,
February 25th, 1868.

ORDERED, by the Committee, that all Books issued previously to the 14th of the present month be returned before the opening of the Parliamentary Session on the 4th of March next.

L. C. JENKINS, Librarian.
h isl ex pat 3i

ALTERATION IN BUSINESS.

Notice to Debtors.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies that a complete change being about to be made in the business carried on at Orwell, heretofore, by the late Patrick Stephens, deceased, and subsequently by the undersigned,

And this is to give notice to those parties indebted to Mary Stephens, Executrix, and to the undersigned, by Judgments, Notes of Hand, and Book Accounts, that unless they pay their respective accounts in full this Fall, they shall be sued without further notice on the closing of the Navigation.

All kinds of merchantable produce taken in payment.

R. J. CLARKE.

Orwell Cheap Store, Sept. 18, 1867. i e tf

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner,

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities, increasing the growth of the Hair.

W.R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1867.

COTTON DUCK,

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated

Russel's Mills Cotton Duck,

the Subscriber is prepared to receive orders for all the different Numbers, in quantities to suit purchasers.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

STELLA COLAS

Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artist.

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragebane,
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Millefleur,
Essence Bouquet,	Patchouly,	Violet.
West End	New Mown Hay,	Loves Myrtle.

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumed, Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locket Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion. Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Mustaches, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.

Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

W. R. WATSON.

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ROGERS' MILLS, Western Road, on Township No. 5. These Mills are in good working order, placed on a good and never-failing stream, with 150 acres of as good Land as this Island can afford, well covered with large Hard and Soft Wood. This property is invaluable to a person of small capital. There is an industrious and thriving settlement—Bloomfield—fast improving the lands around this property, and Lumber always in demand. There is a Cottage at the Mill, a small clearance of 6 or 8 acres, with a Dwelling House and Stable. The Mill is new, well-made, and double-geared.

Information may be had on application to Mr. Rogers, on the premises; Benj. Rogers and Herbert Bell, Alberton; or to the subscriber in Charlottetown.

I. C. HALL.

January 20, 1867. 2m

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1868.

This being the day appointed by proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, at three o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came to the Council Chamber, and, being seated in the Chair of State, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I am glad to meet you at the Commencement of another Session, and to have recourse again to your assistance and advice.

During last Session you passed an Act to authorize the raising of a Loan: It was deemed advisable that, during the recess, a Delegate should proceed to England to carry out your intentions in this matter; and, also to apply to the various Proprietors of Township Lands resident in England, with the view of ascertaining from them the terms upon which they would be willing to dispose of their Estates.

I regret that the negotiations with these Proprietors have not, thus far, been productive of any results: Nevertheless, the efforts of the Government continue to be directed to a full and final settlement of all questions connected with the Land Tenures.

As one of your principal objects in passing the Loan Act was to enable the Government to make extensive purchases of Land, it has not, as yet, been deemed advisable to proceed with that Loan.

Papers on these subjects will be laid before you.

I have recently received a petition from certain Persons who have purchased their holdings on the Selkirk Estate. The petitioners allege that the amount paid by them, as instalments has already been more than sufficient to pay for this Estate, and that it was not the intention of the Legislature in passing the Act under which this Property was purchased, that a larger sum should be exacted from the Tenants than would render the purchase self-sustaining.

I deemed it necessary to refer this Petition for the consideration of the Law Officers, and I have directed that their opinion should be laid before you, in full confidence that you will mature such measures as may be deemed equitable and convenient on this subject.

A Bill will be submitted to you for relaxing the provisions, enacted by the Land Purchase Act, for the Sale of Wilderness Lands on Public Estates, with the view of encouraging their speedy settlement and disposition.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Public Accounts for the past year will be laid before you.

I am glad to observe, that notwithstanding the commercial depression of the past year, the Revenue was larger than could have been anticipated, and including that derived from the sale of Public Lands, was in excess of the expenditure.

I have directed that estimates for the current year be submitted to you, and I ask with confidence such supplies as may be required for the public service.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

When I released you from the Legislative duties of last Session, I expressed the hope that you would, at your next meeting, take into your consideration a measure, calculated to impart to your system of education a degree of efficiency and practical benefit more commensurate with your liberal provision for that service.

A measure for consolidating the pesent Laws on this subject, and for amending them in certain particulars, will be submitted for your consideration.

The Committee which you appointed last Session, to report the best method of improving the Highways throughout this Island has concluded its labors, and its report will be laid before you.

I would direct your special attention to a subject of such manifest importance to the people whom you represent.

I venture to hope that the success which attended the Exhibition of articles of local industry during last Autumn, will encourage you to repeat and extend the stimulus which such exhibitions undoubtedly give.

I now leave you to the performance of the duties of the Session.

The speech being ended, the House of Assembly withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire. After prayers by the Chaplain, the Hon. James Yeo was introduced to the House by the Hon. Mr. Beer and the Hon. Mr. Lord, as one of the members elected to represent the first district of Prince County, who thereupon took the customary oath, and was conducted to his seat. The House then proceeded to the appointment of the following

COMMITTEES:

To prepare an Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech—Hon. Messrs. Walker, Palmer and Balderston.

To receive tenders for printing and binding the Journal of this House—Hon. Messrs. McDonald and Gordon.

To regulate the expenditure of this House—Hon. Messrs. Lord and Walker.

On engrossed bills—Hon. Messrs. Gordon, Beer and Walker.

To make arrangements for the publication of the debates and proceedings of this House—Hon. Messrs. Beer and Haythorne.

To revise the journal—Hon. Messrs. Walker and Palmer.

On expiring laws—Hon. Messrs. Palmer and Beer.

POSTAGE.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald moved the following resolution, which was agreed to by the House.

"*Resolved*, That the postage on all letters and printed papers, both foreign and inland, to members of this House, and the postage on the same when inland only, from members of this House, shall be charged to the contingent accounts of the House."

Adjourned till to-morrow at three o'clock.

THURSDAY, March 5.

ADDRESS—ANSWER TO SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Walker, from the committee appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency, in reply to his speech at the opening of the present session, presented the following draft thereof, which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow:

To His Excellency George Dundas, *Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c., &c., &c.*

May it please Your Excellency:

We, the Members of the Legislative Council, in General Assembly convened, respectfully tender Your Excellency our thanks for your Speech delivered at the opening of the present Session.

Your Excellency having deemed it advisable that, during the Recess, a Delegate should proceed to England, to carry out the intention of the Legislature respecting the Act of the last Session passed to authorize the raising of a Loan, and also to ascertain the terms upon which the Proprietors of various Township lands would be willing to dispose of their Estates, it is to be regretted that the negotiations with those Proprietors have not been productive of any beneficial results.

As the making extensive purchases of lands was one of the principal objects of the Legislature in passing the Loan Act, we can fully understand that necessarily, it has not, as yet, been deemed advisable to proceed with the contemplated loan.

When your Excellency is pleased to lay before us the opinion of the Law Officers on the case of the petitioners who have purchased from the Government parts of the Selkirk Estate, and who have applied to your Excellency to be relieved from the payment of any more of the prices at which they purchased than will be sufficient to pay for the total amount which the Estate cost the Government, the Petitioners' claim shall receive our attentive consideration, with the desire, and in the hopes of our concurring in such measures as may appear equitable and convenient on the subject.

The Bill to be submitted to us for relaxing the statutable provisions for the sale of Public Wilderness Lands will readily meet our attention, and we trust when matured it may be rendered conducive towards the more speedy settlement and disposition of those Estates.

We will cheerfully proceed to consider the subject of Education, and when the measure for consolidating the present Acts on this most important subject is submitted to us, our earnest endeavors will be applied towards rendering more perfect the system of education which at present prevails, so that its practical benefits may prove more commensurate with the Public provisions made for that object.

In whatever manner the subject of the improvement of the Highways—one of such vast utility to the people of this Colony—shall be laid before us, it shall claim our anxious attention, and in giving it our consideration we will gladly avail ourselves of the valuable information respecting the best method of improvement, we anticipate, will be found in the Report of the Legislative Committe on this subject, when laid before us.

It is very gratifying to us to hear of the success which attended the Exhibition of articles of local industry last Autumn. Whatever encouragement is offered by the other Branch of the Legislature to further stimulate this object of Colonial enterprise, shall receive our willing concurrence.

Council Chamber, }
March 9th, 1868 }

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 6.

TENDERS FOR PRINTING JOURNAL.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald, from the committee appointed to receive tenders for printing and binding the Journals of this House for the present session, reported that they had received three Tenders, viz: One from Mr. Henry Cooper, offering to print the journals at £1 7s. 6d. per sheet of eight pages, and to bind each copy for 3s. 6d.; one from Mr. Thomas Reilly, at £1 9s. 6d. per sheet, binding 3s. 6d.; and one from Messrs. Hughes and Malone, at £1 14s. 6d. per sheet, upon superior English paper, a specimen of which accompanied the tender, and was marked No. 1, and £1 10s. upon paper marked No. 2; binding per copy, 3s. 6d.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the above report, Hon. Mr. MacDonald in the chair. After some desultory debate, it was resolved, upon motion of Hon. Mr. Gordon, that the tender of Mr. Cooper be accepted, it being the lowest.

TENDERS FOR PRINTING DEBATES.

Hon. Mr. Beer, from the committee appointed to receive tenders for the publication of the debates and proceedings of this House, reported that they had received two tenders, viz: One from Mr. Thomas Reilly, at 19s. 6d. per sheet of four pages, to bind each copy for 9d., and to publish in the *Herald* newspaper for £10 15s.; and one from Messrs. Hughes and Malone, at £1 3s. per sheet, and to publish in the *Examiner* for £12.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon the above report, and after some time spent therein, it was resolved, on motion of the Hon. Mr. MacDonald, that Mr. Reilly's tender be accepted, it being the lowest, and that he be instructed to publish the debates of a uniform size with those of last session.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Coles, with a resolution to the effect that they had appointed a committee, consisting of the Hon. Col. Secretary, Hon. Attorney General, Hon. Mr. Haviland, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Yeo, and Hon. Mr. Davies, to join a committee of this House for the purpose of keeping up a good correspondence between the two branches of the Legislature during the session. Hon. Messrs. MacDonald, Walker and Gordon were then appointed a committee on the part of this House to join the above named committee of the House of Assembly.

Adjourned till Monday next at eleven o'clock.

MONDAY, March 9th.

PUBLISHING DEBATES.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald asked if any provision had been made for having the debates and proceedings of this House published in any of the newspapers besides the *Herald*.

Hon. Mr. Beer said that if any of the other newspaper publishers should publish the debates in a satisfactory manner they would probably receive a grant at the end of the session, as some of them did last year. He thought it was understood that the Clerk of this House should notify them to that effect.

Hon. Mr. Lord said this was the only Legislature, as far as he was aware, which granted any remuneration for publishing their debates in the newspapers. In the neighboring Colonies the newspaper publishers published them for the benefit or information of their subscribers without such legislative assistance.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell observed that the contractor to whom the reporter would send his manuscript would be paid, and he thought it would be unfair not to pay all who would publish them in a satisfactory manner, as people in the country should be informed of the views and sentiments of their representatives in this branch of the Legislature. It should be left to the House, however, to grant such remuneration, at the end of the session, as they considered just and reasonable.

PRINTING JOURNALS.

Hon. Mr. Lord asked if the contractor for printing the journals would be required to have the work completed within any given time. He did not know that it was any great consequence to the members of the House as long as it was done before the next session; but, at the same time, as the work had to be paid for, he thought it should be completed within a reasonable time. Besides, as one-half of the amount would probably be paid at the end of the session, good security should be required for the performance of the contract.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to by the House:

"*Resolved*, That the Clerk of this House be instructed to have the publication of the Journals completed within six months from the time of the prorogation of the Legislature: that the contractor be required to enter into bonds with sufficient security for the performance of his contract, and that one-half of the estimated amount of the contract be paid at the close of the session, and the balance when the work is completed to the satisfaction of the committee."

ADDRESS—ANSWER TO SPEECH.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. MacDonald, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the address in answer to His Excellency's speech at the opening of the present session—Hon. Mr. Walker in the chair.

First paragraph.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald: The paragraph which has just been read refers to the question of a loan which was proposed to be negotiated for by the Act passed last session, so as to enable the Government to purchase the remaining proprietory estates on this Island. It was considered advisable to send a delegate to England to open negotiations for a loan, in accordance with the provisions of that Act, and also to enter into communication with the proprietors, in order to ascertain upon what terms they would be willing to sell their estates. The gentleman selected was the Attorney General, in whom, I believe, almost every person places the greatest confidence, and who was considered the most suitable, inasmuch as he is connected with persons on the stock exchange in England. He accordingly entered into communication with the proprietors, and though the prices they asked were, in most cases, so high, that the Government could not think of purchasing, yet he placed matters upon such a footing that further negotiations can be entered into at any time, if it is thought desirable to purchase those estates. With regard to the question of a loan, Mr. Hensley found that, though money was very cheap, yet there was a general want of confidence felt in monetary circles, and, therefore, it was not thought advisable to take up the loan at that particular time. It also happened that there was another loan upon the market under similar circumstances, and it appeared that they only had a tender for a very small portion of the sum they required. It was not, therefore, deemed advisable by that Government—the Government of Tasmania—to accept the offer, but they withheld it till the autumn, when it was put upon the market and taken up on terms very advantageous to the Colony. However, as there were none of the proprietors' estates in the market, the Government did not deem it advisable to proceed with the negotiations for a loan.

Hon. Mr. Palmer: I do not intend, your honors, to offer anything different from what is contained in that paragraph, but I cannot help observing that what I said in this House last year has recurred to my mind with great force, that is, that little hopes could be entertained of procuring the loan, and that we would serve the interests of the country better by passing a measure to authorize a further issue of treasury notes. Experience has shown me, and I think it must have convinced others, that such a measure would have afforded some relief, for there has been a great dearth of money felt through the last year, and particularly during the last six months. And though there is a considerable amount of deposits in the banks, yet it is well known that a large portion of the community is suffering for want of an adequate amount of circulating medium. It was not so much for the purpose of placing the Government in a position to purchase proprietory lands, as to relieve the commercial depression of the community, that the loan bill was passed last year, and I am of opinion that the object would have been more speedily and more effectually attained by an issue of treasury notes. However, the Government thought otherwise, and they made an experiment which has not proved successful; whether anything else is contemplated, it now rests with them to say. Procuring the loan is one thing, and getting the proprietors to consent to sell is another. They are not so intimately connected as we are liable to imagine. We may, perhaps, get the loan in the ensuing spring or summer, but that is no guarantee that the proprietors will sell their estates. It now remains for the Government to say whether it would not be a greater relief to have an issue of treasury notes than to wait for any good we may expect from the operation of the loan bill, together with the chances that the proprietors will consent to sell their lands. I would be happy to see that matter taken into consideration before the session is over, and such a measure matured as would warrant a further issue of treasury notes.

Hon. Mr. Beer: I must confess that I deeply regret that no progress appears to have been made in the purchase of proprietors' estates. I did hope, when that large proprietor, Mr. Cunard, consented to sell his estate, that there would be little difficulty in procuring the consent of the rest, especially as they are nearly all small proprietors; but, to my surprise, I find they are very stiff and unwilling to sell, so that I suppose this land question is to be an everlasting subject before the politicians of this Colony. It has been agitated ever since I came to this country, thirty-six years ago. Many successive governments have come in and gone out upon this question. The present Government is desirous, I believe, of having this question settled, but it appears as if all Governments were afraid to take that decided stand which I think they should take. And now that the great bulk of the proprietors have sold their lands, and the tenants have purchased their holdings from the Government, I think it is time that some measure should be adopted to compel the remaining ones to take a fair renumeration, so as to have this question settled. Not that I would be an advocate for taking their lands from them, but that they should not be allowed to stand in the way of having this long agitated question brought to a close. I therefore wish to know whether the Government contemplate bringing forward such a measure. It would increase their popularity, and the British Government cannot do any more than refuse to pass it. Many instances are on record wherein important questions have been brought before them perhaps a dozen times, and at last acceded to, such as the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies. Private rights have frequently to give way for the public advantage upon proper compensation being given. The old Seignorial titles in Canada have been abolished and they were of far greater importance to those who held them than are the small estates now held by proprietors in this Island. The "Encumbered Estates Bill" in Ireland, and many other instances might be referred to in proof of this point. It is high time that this question was settled, and I want to know whether the Government is prepared to bring forward a measure for

(Continued on fourth page.)

News by Telegraph.

LONDON, March 3.—The report reached here from the East, that the United States made propositions to the Turkish Government, offering to build a port at Marmorizzia, on the coast of Asiatic Turkey, to be used as a station for vessels of the American navy, but the Sublime Porte declined to grant the necessary concession for such a purpose.

LONDON, March 3, eve.—Mr. Train was again arrested this evening, as he was about to deliver a lecture at the Rotunda as alleged for debt. The audience was very indignant and demanded their money at the door. A serious disturbance was threatened at one time, but the crowd finally dispersed. All is now quiet at the Sligo Assizes. To-day the trial of Nugent for treason was discontinued, in consequence of the illness of one of the jury, and is postponed until the next term of Court.....The Prussian Minister of State has been authorised to confiscate the estate of the Ex-King of Hanover.

LONDON, March 4, eve.—The present condition of Ireland and the question of Irish Reform, are to be considered in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the 10th inst. The consideration of the subject was postponed from the 25th ult., in consequence of the resignation of Lord Derby and the supervision of parliamentary business pending the formation of a new ministry.....Despatches from Annesley Bay say that letters from the British captives have been received at the advanced post of the Expedition, having been brought in secretly by native messengers. The letters are dated Magdala, where they were securely guarded by their jailors, though in great fear of the vengeance of the King. They were still as well treated as their condition as prisoners would permit, and all were alive and in good health. The letters gave the important intelligence that King Shoa, a powerful tributary Chief, had left Magdola in a great rage against Theodorus. It was believed he would turn his arms against the Abyssinian Monarch as soon as the British soldiers appeared in sight. No knowledge as what plan of operation or course of policy King Theodorus intended to adopt.....Consols closed at 93¼. U. S. 5 20's. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged. Gold opened at 141.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The United States Senate at Washington, to-day, is being organized as a high Court for the trial of President Johnson. The Chief Justice presides. Money market continues quiet.

LONDON, March 6th, eve.—A despatch from Annesley Bay says the advance of the British Expedition was awaiting at Antalo the appearance of Kassine, Prince of Tigre, who had promised to meet Gen. Napier there with a large force of native troops.

LONDON, March 7th.—Consols 93¾.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Senate, as a Court of Impeachment, has assigned Friday, March 13th, for President Johnson to appear for trial. Gold 141¼.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Shaw Lefevre called up the question of Alabama claims, and made a long and eloquent speech on the subject, urging the settlement of the question on the plan proposed by the American Government. In calling for papers on the subject, and moving for a consideration of the question, he disclaimed having any feeling of prejudice. All future negotiation, he said, would add to the complications already existing. He sketched the progress of the recent civil war in the States to its termination. He said the fall of Sumter invited the famous proclamation of Great Britain which recognized the Southern insurgents as belligerants. They had no fleet, but they purchased their ships in ports. These ships, notwithstanding vigorous measures to stop them, eluded our vigilance, went to sea, and were hospitably received at British colonial ports. They captured and destroyed, during the war, over two hundred American vessels in less than two years. The United States flag was literally driven from the sea, while the commerce of Great Britain was doubled for the reason. The speaker thought we ought to treat their claims generously. They were first made in 1862 by the American Minister, Mr. Adams. After eulogising the course of Mr. Adams on this and other questions, Mr. Lefevre continued: An arbitration has been proposed by the American Government, but refused by Lord Russell, who repelled the suggestion. Lord Stanley might have taken another course, but he insisted that the responsibility of England was only a moral one in the Alabama case. The less said about morality in this question the better. He regarded the breaking out of a war between England and the United States as extremely unlikely, but all needless irritation should be shunned.....Lord Stanley praised the pacific tone of Mr. Lefevre's speech, and warmly complimented Mr. Adams for the conciliatory spirit he displayed on the subject under discussion. He said we could not make indiscriminate concessions, but we could learn the rights of the case. He thought England had been entirely neutral, but no neutrality would have pleased America. What the United States wanted was neutrality coupled with warm sympathy and support. He denied that the United States Government claimed, or could claim, that the necessary recognition of the South was a violation of the law, but only that it was unfriendly, rash, and unprecedented. The United States only pressed for the purpose of showing that but for the unfriendly action of England the Alabama depredations would not have occurred. He concluded by advising the appointment of a mixed commission for the proper adjustment of the question.....John Stuart Mill, W. Gladstone, Mr. Forster and others took part in the debate.

LONDON, March 8, eve.—Nearly all the leading journals have editorial articles on the debate in Parliament on Friday night, on the Alabama Claims.....The Times says the debate must convince the United States that England wishes to state the law in this case, in the American sense; and that the failure of Great Britain to refer the Alabama Claims to arbitration, is due to no desire to avoid her just obligations. Mr. Seward has only to get Lord Stanley in a like spirit to end the misunderstanding.....The tone of the articles in the other journals is generally the same.

PARIS, March 8.—In the Corps Legislatiff, last week, the clause on the press bill, which subject persons connected with public journals to forfeiture of their electoral rights, as a punishment for certain offences, was defeated by a decisive vote.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Gold 140¼.

LONDON, March 9, eve.—The House of Commons this evening in reply to an enquiry from Mr. J. Harvey Lewis, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Home Secretary, said that the police had been previously informed of the plot for blowing up one of the walls of the Clerkenwell Prison and effecting the release of the Fenian prisoners. Their informer, who was within the prison, was to give them notice when the conspirators approached to light the fuse, by throwing a white ball over the wall, whereupon the police were to secure the guilty parties, on the night before the explosion. A cask of powder was seen in the street, but no attempt was made that night. The preconcerted signal was not given. The powder was allowed to remain, and arrests were made, the police supposed that the execution of the plot was postponed to the following evening, and were off their guard when the explosion took place unexpectedly during the day. Mr. J. McLeary Brown left the British legation in China and was accredited to act as Secretary of legation to Mr. Burlingame, on his mission for the Chinese Government with the full consent of the British Ambassador, who endorsed his credentials.

LONDON, March 11th.—In the House of Commons last night, John Francis McGuire, Member for Cork, in moving that the House go into Committee on the state of Ireland, said that though Ireland was part of the Empire, and now peaceful, yet the personal liberty of every man in the country was at the mercy of spies, policemen and Government officials; and this state of things existed when reports of the Courts showed there were few cases of ordinary crime. He then quoted the statistics of pauperism and emigration, and declared that the country was decreasing, and its people in despair. Discontent was a word inadequate to express the state of feeling. He denied the statement made by Lord Mayo that the farming class in Ireland were loyal. The cruelties of the past had made a deep impression on the Irish people, and the effect of all future laws should be to obliterate these bitter remembrances. The laws in regard to the tenure of lands were defective, and operated so disastrously that the means of a tenant which were good two years ago are worthless now. He denounced London Guilds, who held large [illegible] to their tenants. Ireland needed commissions of inquiry on the establishment of Church rates, that Church was not suited to a majority of the people who dissented from it. What would the people of England think if Dr. Manning should lay claim to and occupy the See of Canterbury? Exeter Hall would revolt, and religious ultraists would join the ranks of the Fenians. Mr. Charles Meade, member for Oxford city, regretted that Mr. McGuire had offered no plan for the solution of the question. After speeches from Mr. C. Darley Griffith, member from Devizes, and Sir Frederick Heigiey, member for London, Lord Newbury moved the adoption by the House in Committee, of resolution in substance as follows:—"That discontent in Ireland is a source of uneasiness to the Empire, and must be remedied; that the present Church, School and Tenure system are unjust in the opinion of this House, these wrongs should be righted." Mr. James O'Brien Member for Cassel, in the course of his remarks, declared that a large body of the Irish sympathised with Fenianism. He also replied a length to the attacks recently made upon the people of Ireland by Mr. Roebuck. Earl Mayo, chief Secretary for Ireland, made a long and able speech. He admitted that great discontent prevailed in Ireland, but said it was exclusively nourished by the Irish in America. The Irish in Australia and Canada felt no discontent; even in Ireland the feeling was confined to the lower classes only. There was no prominent Fenian leader in Ireland who was not aided and pushed on by friends in the United States. He repelled the idea of English misgovernment; and said the present Government at Dublin were nearly all Irishmen, and the police force was entirely composed of natives. He advised the maintainance of the present policy, but promised that a Bill would soon be introduced for the relief of tenants. At the conclusion of Earl Mayo's speech the debate was adjourned until next Thursday. Gold 139¾.

LONDON, March 12.—Gen. Dix, the American Minister to France has arrived in this city, and it is understood he will remain here two or three weeks, it is said he has come here on business connected with the question of the Alabama claims.....The House of Commons in committee of the whole agreed to report for passage the bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone for the abolition of Church rates.....Mr. Waters, recently arrested, has been discharged from custody. The case Mulleany is to be brought up in the House of Lords next week.....Great preparations are being made in Dublin and other parts of Ireland for the reception of the Prince of Wales.....It is reported in Berlin that a proposition was recently made to Lord Stanley to submit the Alabama claims to the arbitration of Russia, and that they are willing to entertain the proposition as far as it applied to the question of indemnity, but he refused to submit the other point in dispute.

ROME, March 11th.—One hundred Zouaves who volunteered for the Papal service have arrived here.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Advices from Victoria of the 7th, state that there is excitement there over the threats by the Fenians. A gunboat full of marines patrolled the harbor, and the magizines were double guarded. The engine houses were also guarded and the volunteers were ordered to be in readiness for instant service.

BOSTON, March 11.—The Republican ticket was elected yesterday in New Hampshire by about three thousand majority.

BOSTON, March 11.—Gold opened to-day at 139¾.

NEW YORK, March 11th.—Gold 139¾.

LONDON, March 10.—The War Office Department has just received additional despatches from the Commander in Chief of the Army in Abyssinia. The military situation at the English front is unchanged. King Theodore treats the captives more leniently, and begins to regard them with a more friendly spirit. Mr. Rassam a captive official of the Queen, thinks the king detain him merely until the English troops arrived at the royal head quarters, when he will be set free.....The *Morning Post*, in an editorial on the subject of Church Reform, says that the plan which will be pursued by the new Government under Disraeli, in regard to the Irish Church, is as follows: 1st, The consideration of the Church question will be put off until the Commission on the Irish Church Establishment, already appointed, shall have made their report. 2nd, this Commission will be appointed to enquire into the relation of landlords and tenants. 3rd, a Charter will be granted for a new Roman Catholic University. 4th, Irish railways are to be subsided by Government..... The Prince of Wales will make a visit to Ireland, where he is to be made Knight of the Order of St. Patrick..... The Fenians who were captured at Merthyr, in Wales, have been indicted for treason, and will be tried at the Swansea Assizes.....Despatches from Annesley Bay say that King Theodore has arrived in the immediate neighborhood of Magdala, with his troops and war material. The advance of the British expedition was steadily pushing ahead under Gen. Napier, and at last accounts were two days' march beyond the village of Altergal.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 9.

Hon Mr Haviland said, before going into Committee, he would make a flying commentary on the Speech with which the Session had been opened. He felt disappointed that the hon. member who presented the draft address to the House, had not made the motion to go into Committee. He thought the hon. member would have delivered an eloquent address on the vital interests that were to be brought before the House. Last Session the reason given by the Government for not maturing any very grave questions was the lateness of the Session and the short time they had been in power, but now no such excuse could be offered, and yet he could not cogratulate them on their production; true, it alluded to the loan which was to give free land to the down-trodden tenantry, and was also to give assistance to the commercial interests of the Colony. The opposition side of the House last Session said that there existed no necessity for a loan. The Loan Bill, however, was passed, and is now on the Statute Book a dead letter. He alluded to the Hon Attorney General's visit to England, as a delegate to secure the loan; but the Speech records no benefits accruing from his mission. It was most extraordinary that the Government should send to England for a loan, and plenty money to be had on the Island at 6 per cent. The money due on the Cunard Estate had been paid, and the Banks were by no means embarrassed. There were, he said, at the present moment £28,000 in the two Banks at Charlettetown waiting for investment. He alluded to the paragraph touching the petition from the settlers on the Selkirk Estate, and contended that the Government should have declared some course of action on that important question. His reviewed the paragraph relative to Education, and said that it too, like that on the subject of the Selkirk Estate was very indefinitely worded. He glanced at the subject of Road making, and expressed his readiness to give his support to any measure that might be introduced lostering the agricultural interests of the country. He expressed his surprise that no allusion was made in the Speech to the necessity of improving our Insolvency Act.

Hon Atty. General replied to the address of the hon Leader of the opposition, whose allusion to the happy family reminded him of, having seen, when in London, that happy group; they were however very unlike the members of the late Government, for they had quarrelled among themselves and ultimately burst their cage. The opposition, when in a majority, did not always advance important measures in their Speeches at the opening of the Session. It was however gratifying to learn that there existed no necessity for stating in the Speech of the present Session, that the country was in a confused state, and that the law could not be maintained. He differed with the hon leader of the opposition on the loan question, and believed the material interests of the country would be enhanced by it. The export trade of the Colony last autumn was exceedingly prosperous, and relieved, to a considerable extent, the mercantile depression that had been apprehended. It was rather unusual to review the Speech before going into Committee; he was however always pleased to hear the opinion of the hon leader of the opposition on all public questions. As to the Insolvent question, he would ask why was not that subject entertained by the hon member when he was in the majority, and in the Government himself.

Mr Brecken also reviewed His Excellency's Speech, and was replied to by the Hon Mr Howlan. A few remarks were made by the Hon Mr Laird touching the general depression felt, because of the withdrawl from the channels of trade of so large a sum of money for the purchase of the Cunard Estate; to which the Hon. Mr Duncan replied by stating that there existed no scarcity of money, in proof of which he stated that large sums of money were deposited in the Banks awaiting investments.

After which the House went into a Committee of the whole on the address in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

Hon. Mr. Kelly in the chair.

A long debate on the second paragraph in the address then followed. Hons. leader of the Opposition, McAulay, Henderson, Duncan, and Messrs. Brecken and Prowse, severally addressed the Committee, from the opposition side of the House; and Hons. leader of the Government, Atty. General, Davies, Howlan, Laird, and Messrs MacNeill and Bell, on behalf of the Government. The leading topic in the debate was the purchase of the remaining portions of proprietory lands in this Colony. The speakers on the opposition side contended that the paragraph under consideration was far from satisfactory to the tenantry, who were led to believe that the present majority would initiate some definite measure for their relief. The Tenant Leaguers especially had sent representatives to Parliament for the very purpose of carrying out their declared intentions, relative to the propriety of introducing a compulsory measure for the land question, and it would now seem that the promises made to them were to be broken. It would appear that the Government having failed to prevail on absentee proprietors to sell their lands, was not going to adopt any further measures for the relief of the tenantry who are anxiously waiting to be relieved from the rentpaying system. The lands of the larger proprietors having been purchased by the late Government, it now only remained for the present party in power to deal with the lesser ones, and surely they from whom, more than any preceding party in the House, was expected the amelioration of the tenantry, were not going to rest satisfied without maturing some measure.

The speakers on the Government side of the House denied that they had made any promises to the people which they had not endeavored to carry out. There were no promises nor pledges made by them further than to carry out the principles of the Land Purchase Act. The principle object of the tenant league organization was to displace the Conservative Government, and by uniting with the old Liberal party to form a Government that would be free from proprietory influences and in whom they would have more confidence than they had in the late Conservative Government. The fact that a Delegate was sent to England for the very express purpose of proposing to absentee proprietors the purchase of their lands in accordance with the principles of that bill proved that they were not recreant to their principles. They regretted that the said Proprietors refused to sell, as expressed in the paragraph under consideration, and alluded to the propriety of a compulsory system somewhat similar to that proposed by the celebrated statesman Bright for the purchase of land tenures in Ireland, and stated that a correspondence was going on relative to the subject which would be submitted to the House in due time, and which would prove to the Opposition and the public generally that the present Government were not wanting in their efforts to abolish the land tenures.

At the close of the debate the question was put on the paragraph in question and carried. House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 10.

The House in Committee of the whole, resumed the the consideration of the address in answer to His Excellency's Speech. Hon. Mr. Kelly in the chair.

The third paragraph in the address having been read, a long debate on the subject followed, and was kept up until 10 o'clock, p. m.

Mr. Howat observed that proposals had been made to absentee proprietors, all of which they refused. The country expected and had a right to expect some further action on the all important question of releasing the remaining portions of the tenantry of the Colony from Proprietory bondage. Some definite rate of purchase should be fixed, and a reasonable compensation made to proprietors, by which they could not justly be said to suffer any material loss. The Liberal party accused the Conservatives of not effecting the final settlement of the question, and now the former were expected to adopt some energetic course of action. True, the Conservatives passed the 15 years Purchase Act, which was at all events partially compulsory. The abolishment of proprietory claims in Canada was a precedent upon which to act. The British Government sanctioned that act. Why not attempt a similar measure in this Colony? It could only be refused. It appeared the Loan was now available, and he would lend his support to any measure that would be submitted for the purchase of the land tenures.

Hon. Atty. General concurred partially with the remarks of the hon. member (Mr. Howat). He, the Hon Atty. General, then gave an account of his interview with Miss Sulivan, to whom he offered, on behalf of the Government, the purchase of her Estate on the Island, but which she refused to accept. He also read his letter addressed to Lord Melville, to the effect that he was authorized by the Goverment of the Colony to offer, for the purchase of his Lordship's Estate in the Island, estimated at 10,000 acres on Lot 29, and 1,182 acres on Lot 53—together with all arrears of rent, and securities for the same due thereon—the sum of £4,000 stg. payable by instalments, as described in said letter, to which his Lordship replied declining to accept the proposition on the ground that the terms would be disadvantageous to him. He (Hon Atty Gen) then spoke of his interviews with several other landed proprietors in England, and regretted to have to say that they were not disposed to meet his views on the subject of selling their lands to the local Government. The question was not however to remain in abeyance, a correspondence with the Home Government on the subject had been opened, answers to which might be expected in a few days, when the subject would be laid before the House. The remaining holders of proprietory lands were acting improperly in not consenting to sell on reasonable terms. The fact that large portions of the lands of the Colony had been already sold to the Government, tended to increase discontent among the remaining tenantry, and until the question was finally settled permanent peace and contentment would never prevail in the country.

Hon Mr. McAulay said the question had been a stalking horse by many for the purpose of securing places and positions, the duties of which they were very incompetent to discharge. He was not sorry that the loan had proved a failure, his opinion on the subject had not changed since last session. The measure was not calculated to benefit the tenantry, and would only (if obtained), sink the Colony into debt. He contrasted the different position in which this Colony stood relative to the question of a loan to that of Nova Scotia and the other Colonies possessing, as they did, the means of enriching themselves which the Island had not.

Hon. Mr. Henderson said his sentiments relative to the question of obtaining a loan from abroad were unaltered, It would appear from the amount of capital in the Banks, a loan was not necessary. He observed that the compulsory principles of the 15 years purchase, introduced by the Conservative party, were now to be adopted by the present majority. The provisions of that much despised bill were coercive and binding on consenting Proprietors; and a bill was passed also by the late Government, as a supplement to the 15 years purchase Act, enabling the Government to loan to tenants, purchasing their lands under provisions of 15 years Purchase, one half the sum required for that purpose, and many of the tenantry availed themselves of the privileges of those bills. Despite all the prejudices that had been created against the Act, a portion of the tenantry of the Colony were relieved from the payment of large sums of back rents, and bonds, which had been cancelled by the bill. These were incontrovertible facts. He approved of the caution taken to ascertain the views of the British Government touching a coercive measure, and he would, regardless of party, support any measure for the relief of the people.

Mr. P. Sinclair contended that no general benefits accrued to the tenantry from the provisions of the Fifteen Year's Purchase Act. The lands were valued at too high a rate in that Bill, and it was a failure as a coercive measure. The sums required to buy the land under the Fifteen Years Purchase Act, would yield the tenant in interest more than the annual rent payable. It could not be termed compulsory, for it was a voluntary proposal on the part of the Proprietors in place of the Award of the Land Commission. He was highly pleased with the course pursued by the Hon. Attorney General when in England, and as Proprietors refused to sell, he would support a coercive measure, and he hoped that both sides of the House would unite to mature a Bill by which the question would be forever set at rest.

Mr. McNeill said he was blamed for holding extreme views on the question. The offer of the Hon. Attorney General was a fair one, and it would yet be seen that it would have been the interest of Proprietor, as well as tenant, to have complied with the propositions submitted. The famous Land Commission favoured compulsion, and he did hope both sides of the House would agree on a Bill compelling Proprietary rule to yield to the public interest. There was nothing novel in the principle, and the sooner it was applied the better for the dearest rights of the people. There were many reasons for the adoption of a compulsory course. How could it be expected that men who had been persecuted and handcuffed for rent, would, in case of an invasion, stand as targets to be shot at for the protection of the rights of their persecutors. He alluded to Sheriff Dodd's letter, which, he said, was a libel and slander on the country.

Hon. Mr. Duncan read statements to show that upwards of £58,000 was deposited in the Banks, and as proof of their prosperity, a bonus of 5 per cent. had just been declared in the Bank of P. E. Island. It was he said altogether unnecessary, and contrary to the best interests of the Colony, to obtain any loan from abroad, when plenty of capital could be had at home for all available purposes.

Hon. Mr. Howlan would ask if the moneys deposited in the Banks were available for the purchase of lands. He thought not. The money in the Banks was the property of minors and others, by whom, or on whose behalf, deposits were made that could not be appropriated to the purchase of lands. Business men, and Merchants also, had accounts with the Banks, and the sums placed to their credit were liable to a call at any moment, and was deposited for the purpose of making it available for the prosecution of the ordinary trade and business of the country, and not to be appropriated to the purchase of proprietory lands.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition said that he was not prepared to express his views on this new measure respecting which a correspondence had taken place between the Local Government and the Home Department, which course was rather novel under Responsible Government. He would like to know if any distinction would be drawn by the contemplated measure, between local and absentee Proprietors, or were they all to be put into the same category. He instanced cases in which tenants over whom he was acting as Agent, had been remitted large amounts of arrears by the Fifteen Years' Purchase Act, for which they expressed to him their gratitude.

Mr. Cameron regretted that the efforts of the Hon. Attorney General, relative to the purchase of the lands of absentee Proprietors had not met with that success which was desirable. There was an expression of opinion contained in the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, relative to the high value put on lands, that was calculated to injure the cause of the tenantry. Though he had never been a member of a Tenant League, he would defend the conduct of the large majority of that body.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Leader of the Government said it was a difficult task to legislate in this Colony against Proprietory influences. He reviewed the several enactments of the Liberal party relative to the Land Question, and said now that all reasonable offers and every possible effort had been made to purchase Proprietory claims, and had partially failed in totally abolishing the tenant system, it was not to be wondered at, that a coercive measure would be resorted to. Some stringent measure, which he hoped would meet the approval and support of both sides of the House, would have to be adopted.

Mr. Brecken averted to the arguments that had been used in favor of the loan, and said it was well for the interests of the country that the Hon. Atty. General, whom he was ready to admit, had conducted his mission conscientiously and diligently, had not succeeded in borrowing money under the Loan Bill. Had the policy of the present Government been carried out, the Colony would now be paying interest on the loan and no lands in the market. It would not do to cripple the commercial and other interests of the country by negotiating a loan at a ruinous rate of interest.

Mr. Prowse said that many of the poorer tenants would rather endure, for a time at all events, hardship and privation, in order to pay their instalments and become freeholders, than continue to pay rents all their lifetime. The 15 years Purchase Act, was a coercive measure against those proprietors who were compelled under its provisions to sell their lands. The loan bill was not required, as money was attainable in the country.

Mr. George Sinclair was pleased to know that the Loan was available, if required. It was not reasonable, from the very nature of things, to expect peace or real contentment in the country until the land tenure was abolished.

Hon Mr Laird held the opinion that the soil of any country should be the property of the tiller of that soil. The fact that Lord Melville, an absentee Proprietor received annually, from the soil of Lot 29, the sum of £200 sterling, was no small tax on the settlers on that Township. It was not to be expected that people thus burthened would remain dormant. It was the duty of every man who loved his country to aid in any measure coercive or otherwise, that would relieve the people from the unjust demands of Proprietors.

Mr Reilly said it was a vital principle to decide whether the people should be governed by the bayonet or by public opinion. He was not indebted to the Tenant League for his seat in that House, but was dependent, in common with his fellow countrymen, on the success of the Agriculturist. The people of the Colony were grossly libelled by the letter of Sheriff Dodd, and the actions of the Conservative Government relative to the question to which that correspondence alluded. Could it be denied that the Colony was saved the payment of £5,000 stg. by the mission of the Hon Atty General to England That sum was demanded for the maintenance of troops stationed here hunting tenants. Both parties in that House had for many years strived to secure the consent of absentee proprietors, and though their efforts met with some success, yet, a large portion of the people were still under the yoke of the proprietor, and it was now high time to have recourse to some more stringent measures than had hitherto been resorted to. If the negotiations now pending should prove a failure, compulsory measures would be perfectly justifiable.

The question having been put at the close of the debate on the paragraph under consideration, it was carried, and reported agreed to.

Progress was then reported, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 11.

The House in Committee had under consideration that paragraph in the Address relating to the petition of the inhabitants on the Selkirk Estate, asking for the adoption of measures for their release from all further payments on account of their purchases on that Estate. The Report of the Hon. Atty. General and Solicitor General on the subject was alluded to in the course of the debate which took place, and was kept up the whole day.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition said the question peculiarly affected the constituents of the hon. members for Belfast, and he had no doubt, however widely they might differ on other matters, they would be of the same mind touching the question involved in the paragraph under consideration. He had expected that a measure would have been matured by the Government, based on the opinion of the Law officers, and submitted to the House.

Hon. Mr. Davies in reply, directed the attention of the Committee to the paragraph in question, and said the report of the Law Officers of the Crown would be presented to the House, and then the subject would be entertained in a more definite manner, and a measure well matured would be submitted, such as would give satisfaction to the people, and such a measure too as would stand on its own merits. He would however in the meantime observe, that the rate fixed on the lands on that Estate was much higher than that recommended by the Land Commissioner. The amount paid in cash up to the 31st of January, by the settlers, amounted to about £ 13,000, a sum sufficient to cover the cost and working expenses of the Estate as required by law. He was therefore of opinion that seven, instead of ten, instalments, should be demanded from the people on that Estate; and that those who have paid over that amount, should have the surplus remitted to them.

Hon. Mr. Duncan felt disappointed that the paragraph contained no allusion to any bill to be presented by the Government, to relieve the settlers on the Selkirk Estate. He would, however, be prepared to support any measure for the relief of the petitioners, which might be submitted.

Hon. members on both sides of the House took part in the discussion which followed. There was a diversity of opinion relative to the question, expressed on each side of the House. The principal difficulty appeared to be involved in the construction that might be put on that portion of the Land Purchase Act relative to the self-sustaining principle of the bill, and whether each Estate purchased under its provisions was to be priced separately, with the view of paying for itself only, or was it to be priced with reference to other Estates previously purchased, with the view of making up the loss on the one at the expense of the other. That each Estate separately was intended by the true meaning and spirit of the Act to be self-sustaining, and that no one Estate should be called upon to make up the loss incurred in respect of the purchase of another, appeared to be the prevailing opinion of the House.

The paragraph of the address in question having been agreed to, the Chairman proceeded to read the following one, relating to settling wilderness lands.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition remarked that some explanation as to the nature of the contemplated bill alluded to in the paragraph should be given to the House.

Hon. Leader of the Government replied, that the object of the Bill alluded to was to propose easier terms to actual settlers on wilderness lands, than was given by the Land Purchase Act as it now stood. Encouragement should be held out to the young men of the country to settle on those lands, and not to seek a home in other countries. Any reduction that would be made in the price of those lands would be amply met by the stimilus it would give to the actual settler, and thereby prove a benefit and not a loss to the revenue of the country.

The paragraph touching the expenditure of the past year, having been amended, by striking out the allusion in the latter part thereof touching the demands made upon the Treasury, caused by the gales of last autumn was agreed to.

THURSDAY, March 12.

House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech. Hon. Mr. Kelly in the chair.

The paragraph relating to Education elicited a lengthy discussion. The Opposition asked the Government what material change, if any, was contemplated by the paragraph in question, which seemed to indicate that some measure would be submitted for the improvement of the present system. It could hardly be supposed that the mere consolidation of the School Act was all that was meant by the careful consideration which the Government promised on the subject. In His Excellency's speech allusion was made, first, to a measure that would impart to the system of Education an efficiency commensurate with the liberal provisions made for that service; and, secondly, the consolidation of the present laws on that subject. It would therefore appear that something of more vital importance than the mere amending of some clauses in the Act, relative to the working of the law, was contemplated. They contended that the paragraph under consideration was but an evasive and indefinite reply to the Speech on that all important subject, and assured the Government that they (the Opposition), would cheerfully support any measure that might be submitted by the Government side of the House, having for its object the improvement of the system, and would offer no opposition to any amendment calculated to facilitate the working of the School Act.

Hon. Members on the Government side of the House, in reply, said that it was not usual to debate any question in detail, when in Committee on the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech. The present laws relating to Education required to be amended and consolidated. Disputes and differences of opinion frequently arose among trustees and teachers, because of the ambiguity of certain clauses in the School Act, ending, in many cases, in law suits. It was, therefore, highly necessary in order to guard against such difficulties and misconstructions, that the laws relating to Education should be as explicit as possible. There were many defects in the present law to which the attention of the House would be directed when the subject would be submitted. The importance of the subject demanded that the law in all its details should be rendered as practicable as possible; and it was gratifying to know that any measure for its improvement would receive the hearty concurrence of the Opposition. The necessity of an intermediate School, in connection with the Prince of Wales College, was alluded to, in which a knowledge of the ordinary branches might be imparted preparatory to a Collegiate education. It would appear that the clause in the Act which compelled young men, however well educated, to spend five months at the Normal Scool, was considered a hardship. The primary object of that institution was to impart to teachers of youth a knowedge of the art of teaching, and not a mere School in which to learn the ordinary branches required, in order to enable them to pass the Board of Education.

Hon. Members on both sides of the House expressed their desire to foster the Educational interests of the Colony, and to lend their support to any measure calculated to render as perfect as possible the laws relating to Education.

The paragraph under discussion was then passed, as were also those relating to Road-making, and the Industrial Exhibition of last year, after which the Committee rose, and the Chairman reported the Address agreed to with one amendment.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 13.

At 4 o'clock, p. m., the House waited on His Excellency with the Address, and on their return, His Honor the Speaker reported and read the reply, which is as follows:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you for your Address and for the assurance which it affords me that you will give your careful consideration to the subjects to which I alluded at the commencement of the Session.

Hon. Colonial Secretary submitted a message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor transmitting for the information of the House:

Papers respecting the Loan Bill.

Correspondence respecting an Act for the security of the Crown and Govenment of the United Kingdom.

Despatch from Secretary of State respecting the salary of the Lieutenant Governor.

Despatch from Secretary of State forwarding Colonial Office Regulations, 1867.

Despatch from Secretary of State enclosing Her Majesty's Proclamation for uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Ordered that said papers be laid on the table.

Hon. Colonial Secretary also presented to the House the Blue Book for the year 1866.

The Road Correspondent's Accounts, including special grants for the year 1867.

Returns of thirty-four Road Commissioners.

Returns from twenty Courts of Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts.

Returns of the Bank of P. E. Island, up to 3d Sept. 1867.

Summerside Bank, 4th Feb. 1868.

Farmer's Bank, Rustico, Oct. 1st, 1867.

The Colonial Treasurer's Account with the Government for the past year.

Ordered, that the Road Correspondent and Treasurer's Accounts be severally referred to the Special Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts.

Ordered that the several Returns above named be laid on the table.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition called attention to some errors that appeared on the fourth page of the first sheet of the Parliamentary Reporter for the present Session, and said that the sheet in question should be revised before being chronicled as an authorized record of the House.

After some remarks from several hon. members on the subject, it was agreed that the sheet alluded to be revised, and that the Clerk of the House be instructed to inform the publisher of the Parliamentary Reporter to that effect.

House adjourned.

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THE HERALD, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1868.

Correspondence.

OUR PUBLIC ROADS.

To all the Editors of the P. E. Island newspapers who may deem the following remarks worthy of publication:—

Although much has been lately said and written on the immediate necessity of a change in the present system of repairing, or keeping in repair, our Public Roads, yet I think few persons will say that the subject is by any means exhausted. That we want a better material of stone or gravel for covering the surface of the Roads to render them hard and solid I don't call in question. But that we have not as yet made a proper application of the best material to be had, in or about the vicinity of our different Roads throughout the Island, is a fact beyond contradiction. It is, therefore, what is within our reach, to be had at or near most of the Roads in almost every section of the Island, as well as the mode of its application in an immediately practicable manner, to which I wish to direct public attention.

As soon as two or three inches of the surface of the Road be released from the cold embrace of "Jackfrost," in the spring, the Road Commissioner and a few labourers, with their hoes and shovels, should be at work leveling and smoothing the surface, so that, when the frost is out of eight or ten inches in depth, the whole mass may settle down and be fit for travelling on. Then let the Commissioner or Overseer, or Engineer, or any other name by which you choose to designate him, continue, say on St. Peter's Road, still keeping the surface smooth or free from deep cuts, (by closing them up as soon as made) and according as any or all of his labourers can be spared from such work, let them be set to prepare some hard clay or sandstone for the softest part of the Road. For instance, on the hill on the Brackley Point Road, at Mr. H. Longworth's place, thousands of loads of good hard clay and Island sandstone might be dug or quarried and carried down and spread upon the St. Peter's Road to the great improvement of both Roads. In the same manner, on the rise of the hill at Mr. Coles' farm, on the St. Peter's Road, some thousands of loads from the gutters on each side, of good hard substance for top dressing the road, might be had; then proceeding on towards George Wright's gate, plenty of hard clay and rubble can be had on both sides of the road. On the other side of Wright's Bridge, on the rise of the hill towards Mrs. Croker's, any quantity needed may be taken without injury, from both sides of the road; the same may be said of the hill as you approach Mr. Roper's, where thousands of loads of hard clay and sandstone rock or rubble can be taken from both sides, making only a good wide gutter of not more than sufficient depth to carry away the water caused by the fall rains or thaws of the snow and rain in the spring. I merely mention these particulars to show that abundance of better material for covering the roads is within our reach than we have as yet availed ourselves of. But it is not the permanency or durability of such material that I consider of the most importance. It is its constant application as soon as needed that constitutes its chief utility. With three or four men constantly employed, say, between Charlottetown and Mr Miller's, of the Five Mile House, on the St. Peter's Road, whose constant attention should be directed to keep the surface of the road smooth, or at least free from deep cuts by the wheels of heavily laden carts or other vehicles, and keeping the centre of the road sufficiently elevated or gradually curved, so as to keep water from lodging or remaining thereon, and, whenever wanted, to cover with a few cart loads of the hard material already mentioned from the nearest place where it can be found, the said road could be kept in a very much better condition than it has been for years past; but, with the increasing traffic in the fall of the year, it is quite impossible to preserve the surface of the road from being deeply indented or cut down by the wheels of carts without a constant superintendance of labourers to fill and level such cuts and thereby prevent the water from lodging or remaining in them. With such care or attention to the roads in the fall, *when it is most wanted*, it is easy enough to imagine how soon our roads would be in good travelling order, in the spring, on the departure of Mr Frost, who would leave the surface as smooth and even at his departure as he found it when he took possession at early or late winter's commencement. Now, I don't wish to be understood as thinking that what I have here recommended is the best plan that can be devised: but I say *emphatically* that it is the *cheapest*: and that it is within our immediate reach: and that many of our poor labourers, who are now and have been idle most of the winter, can be usefully and *charitably* employed on the roads as soon as a good thaw sets in, towards the end of the present month. Although I have only mentioned the St. Peter's Road, the same remarks will equally apply to the Malpec and North River Roads, and, indeed, generally, to the roads throughout the Island, but more especially to those parts adjacent to shipping ports in the fall during the shipments of our bulky articles of Produce.

As the present communication is already so long, I must wait for a future occasion to offer some further remarks on our road system in general. Meantime,

Remain,

AN OLD TRAVELLER.

March 9th, 1868.

PUBLIC MEETING AT TIGNISH.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the inhabitants of Lots 1, 2, & 3, was held at Mr. Joseph Richard's, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at which Messrs. Bell and Howlan, our representatives, attended, to take into consideration the distressed state of the people of these Lots, occasioned by an extreme scarcity of fodder. The people, to keep their stock alive, are feeding away not only their seed grain and potatoes, which leave them a gloomy future next spring, and a number of them have scarcely enough provisions at the present time to support their own existence, which circumstance combels them to lay their grievances before the coming Parliament, hoping they may be favourably considered in the way of Government aid.

At a previous meeting to consider the propriety of acting on the Report of Mr. Boyd, Civil Engineer, with reference to the opening of a harbour in the Big Tignish Run, affording a place of safety, in the summer season, to a large amount of fishing property. The want of a Harbour at the above named place was seriously felt last season, when the fishing business was suspended for two or three weeks, repairing wrecks after heavy gales, having to run them ashore in every direction to save their lives. The Hon. Mr. Howlan pledged his exertions in his place in the House, in connection with his colleague, Mr. Bell, to secure a grant of one thousand pounds, provided the people would indicate their anxiety for the enterprise by the submission of a subscription list. In view of the last mentioned aid from the Government to encourage that important branch of trade, and to commence a Public Work which would be of permanent utility to the inhabitants of this part of the country, where, necessarily, always will exist a fishing population, the meeting, on the grounds that the Legislature would take promt action for immediate relief, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Moved by Thomas T. Fairbairn, seconded by John G. Murphy.

Whereas, from facts laid before the meeting, it is evident that great distress at present exists, owing to the extreme scarcity of fodder caused by the exceeding drought of last summer, having compelled the people to feed their seed grain and potatoes to their stock to such an extent as totally to exhaust all their means of present support, and cutting off all hopes of a future crop,

Therefore, resolved, That this meeting memorialize the Government to grant the sum of one thousand pounds to relieve the said distress, the same to be made payable in timber and labour to be expended in building a Breakwater at Tignish Run, in accordance with the Government Survey made by Mr. Boyd, Civil Engineer.

Moved by E. Hackett, seconded by George Rider:

Resolved, That a report of this meeting be forwarded to the *Herald* and *Islander* newspapers for publication.

A vote of thanks, with three hearty cheers, was given to Messrs. Howlan and Bell for their manifest desire to respond to the call of the people; after which Mr. Arthur Doyle was relieved from the chair to respond to his vote of thanks, for the ability he displayed in the chair.

J. G. M.

The Herald.

Wednesday, March 18, 1868.

LEGISLATIVE.

SINCE our last issue, the House has been principally engaged in discussing the Address in answer to the Governor's Speech. The debate terminated on Thursday night at eleven o'clock, when the Address was reported agreed to. The debate brought out the various topics in dispute between Parties in this Island: the Tenant League, Troops, Barracks, the late Sheriff Dodd's letter, the Selkirk Estate, &c. Not the least irritating and exciting of these subjects was the letter of the late Sheriff Dodd, contained in the Appendix to the Journal of the House of Assembly for the Session of 1866, wherein Mr. Dodd, in writing of the opposition offered by members of the League to the officers of the law, remarks:—

"I would say, in conclusion, that the great difficulty I experience in executing the writs placed in my hands, arises from the active sympathy shewn by all the tenants for each other; their ingenious device of giving warning to each other by means of blowing their trumpets upon the approach of any of my officers, effectually prevents a levy being made before a large number of men are collected, *while their system of terrorism, by which they intimidate the well-disposed* UNDER THREATS OF BURNING THEIR PREMISES AND TAKING THEIR LIVES, *is so complete, that it is utterly impossible to look for* ANY *assistance outside of the town*, and I attribute the capture of Doucette wholly to the fact that he and his accomplices saw the fire-arms which I had placed in the hands of my constables."

Mr. McNeill, the member for Cavendish, handled this matter well, and played havoc with the Opposition for having consented to place upon the public records of the Colony a statement so at variance with the truth and so damning to the character of the people of the Colony, as that contained in Mr. Dodd's letter. Messrs. Haviland and Brecken, on the Opposition side, are polished and pleasing speakers, and Mr. McAulay, of Georgetown, is the critic, grammarian, and wit of the House. Of the latter, however, it must be said that his wit and criticism are often turned against himself, and here, we may observe, between parenthesis, that it was scarcely worthy a man of Mr. McAulay's years and experience to resort to the subterfuge of the *Patriot*, and hold the Committee who prepared the Address in answer to the Governor's speech responsible for the typographical and grammatical errors committed by the printers who published the same. Before any verbal criticisms were indulged in, a reference should have been made to the manuscript copy of the Address. But we leave this small matter to those who can find no other faults with the Government Party than the commission of philological and grammatical errors committed by the printers or reporters. In attack and political *finesse* the leaders of the Opposition are unequalled in the House; but in straight-forward honesty, and homely, solid argument, many of the Government supporters in the House are the superiors of the Opposition. It is not our purpose to give a detailed account of the sharp personal encounters between honorable members upon both sides, because we believe that the public judges of men and parties to a great degree by their actions and measures, rather than by their professions and smart speeches. Now, we believe—and here we beg to state again for the benefit of those who take a contrary view, that whatever we state in these columns are our own individual opinions, for which the Government is in no way responsible—that the Government have several important measures to present to the House this session, and upon these we are prepared to stand or fall with the Government. We have the Selkirk Estate question, the settlement of wilderness lands owned by the Government, and Education specially alluded to in the Governor's Speech. These subjects, in addition to the ordinary requirements of the public service, are quite sufficient to occupy the exclusive attention of the Legislature for one session. Aladdin with his wonderful lamp might have been able to erect castles in a night-time; but common-place, practical mortals will not chime in with the Opposition in censuring the Government for not hurrying through with the important subjects referred to in the speech, and dealing superficially with them. The cry of "haste!" "haste!" is all the more unreasonable from the reflection that, whilst in power, those very Opposition gentlemen ignominiously failed in their legislation upon the same subjects for eight years.

On Friday, the Committee who prepared the Address in answer to the Governor's speech, waited upon His Excellency to ascertain when he would be prepared to receive the Address of the House. He was pleased to appoint the hour of a quarter past four the same evening, at which time the whole House proceeded to the Legislative Library, where His Excellency was in waiting, and presented to him the Address. The Hon. the Attorney-General placed on the Order Book the following notices:—"The Attorney-General gives notice that he will, on Saturday, the 14th March instant, move for leave to introduce a Bill, namely—a Bill to explain and amend the Land Purchase Bill, as far as the same relates to Estates purchased under it which have proved, or shall prove, self-sustaining. Also, a Bill to relax the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill with respect to the sale and disposition of Wilderness Lands belonging to the Government. The Attorney-General gives notice that he will, on next Monday, the 16th March, instant, move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act respecting the salary to be paid to the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. Mr. Joseph Hensley gives notice that he will, on Monday, the 16th March next, move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Laws relating to Usury." The Hon. Mr. Coles presented to the House copies of several despatches and other documents, when an adjournment took place.

On Saturday, the House did nothing beyond some routine business, in consequence of the Attorney-General, through indisposition, not being present to bring forward the Bills announced by him in the Order Book.

Under date of 9th March, we find the following notice in the Order Book:—"Mr. B. Davies gives notice that he will, at an early day, move for a Committee to inquire into the truthfulness of certain letters addressed to the Government in the year 1865, contained in the Journals of the Assembly for the year 1866—the said letters impugning the character and loyalty of the inhabitants of Queen's County particularly, and those of the Island generally, residing outside of Charlottetown, with the usual powers to send for persons, papers and records." Under date of the 14th instant, the following notice occurs in the Order Book:—"Mr. Howatt gives notice that he will, on an early day, move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Militia Act." If Mr. Howatt can succeed in amending the Militia Act so as to appropriate the money required for that service to the purchase of seed grain for the many poor farmers throughout the Island whom an unusually long and severe winter has reduced to a state of dependence and suffering, he will have accomplished much good for the country.

LOUIS II., KING OF BAVARIA.

IN our despatches of last week, the death of the above monarch was announced. He died at Munich, on Saturday, February 29, in the twenty-third year of his age. He was born on August 25th, 1845; and succeeded his father, Maximilian II., the 10th of March, 1864. Like his father and his grand-father, King Louis I., who is still living, the late King was a great patron of art and science. His passion for music, in fact, was so great, as to lead to a neglect of the most important affairs of state. Soon after his accession to the throne, the supposed influence of Wagner, the celebrated composer, upon the young King, brought on a ministerial crisis, the ministry demanding the departure of Wagner from Munich, and the King hesitating for some time to comply with the demand. About a year ago it was reported that the King had suddenly, without the knowledge of the Ministry or any one else, left the capital in order to shut himself up for several days in some retired locality, with Wagner, and wholly indulge his passion for music. The King, last year, was betrothed to his cousin, Sophia, Duchess of Bavaria; but the engagement was soon broken off, in consequence, according to some reports, of a difference of opinion on Wagner; but, in reality, on account of a difference of religious views. King Louis had the reputation of being the handsomest monarch in Europe. With regard to the German question, he was supposed to be personally in favor of establishing the most friendly relations with the North German Confederation. He is succeeded on the throne of Bavaria by his only brother, Prince Otho, born in 1848, who, as King, bears the name of Otho I.

BY the reports which have been published in these columns respecting the scarcity of oats and potatoes in the western section of the Island, a question has been raised which will claim the attention of the Government. The people of the West have made extraordinary exertions to become freeholders. Over a year ago they sold every article of surplus stock and produce upon their farms, and, indeed, in some cases, ran themselves short of the necessaries of life in order to pay the instalments for their lands, amounting to about £16,000, due thereon to the Government. Last year another effort was put forth to meet further instalments—and the consequence has been that an uninterrupted winter of four months has used up all the fodder they retained for their stock, and an inroad had to be made upon a limited supply of turnips, potatoes and oats, to save their horses, cattle and sheep, numbers of which have died of starvation. A rigorous winter has produced the same results, to a limited extent, in other sections of the Island, and the question arises—how are these poor people to be supplied with seed oats and potatoes? It is of the first importance that the arable lands of the Colony be all sown in the spring, and it is evident that unless the Government supplies the seed by some means which, whilst it assists the really needy and deserving, will not encourage laziness, improvidence and fraud, a great deal of land will, of necessity, be left unsown this Spring. This is a delicate question; but we have sufficient confidence in the ability of the Government, if referred to them, to deal fairly with it. Petitions, certified by reliable parties, should at once be forwarded to the Governor in Council from all sections where a scarcity of seed oats or potatoes amounts to a serious injury to individuals and the Colony at large, approximating the quantities of seed that will be required to supply such deficiency. It will then be for the Government to take up the matter, and consider the best means of supplying the wants of the people without interfering too much with the necessary public services of the Colony. The people of Tignish are willing that whatever the Government may advance in this way be added to their accruing instalments upon land, to be paid when these become due. This plan would answer very well in the case of needy individuals who hold land from the Government: but another plan must be adopted to apply to parties differently situated. In no case is it to be supposed that the Government will make advances of either money or seed, without having the re-payment of the same within a reasonable time sufficiently secured.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.—The members of the Benevolent Irish Society of this city celebrated the Festival of Ireland's Patron Saint on Tuesday, the 17th instant, in the manner usually adopted by them for the past few years. At 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, they met at St. Andrew's Hall, and formed themselves into a Procession, and marched to Divine Service in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, where High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, V. G. The Society was accompanied in its march by the Irish Volunteer Rifles, under command of Capt. McIntyre. Mr. Dougan's Band furnished the music. The Society's new Banner, painted by Mr. John Murphy, was much admired, and added to the appearance of the procession, which was in every way an improvement upon those of previous years. After the Gospel for the day had been read, the Rev. James McKenna ascended the pulpit, and delivered a discourse appropriate to the Anniversary being celebrated. Both before and after, and during the service, Mrs. Wentworth Stevenson presided with ability at the organ. A handsome collection for the relief of the poor was taken up in the Church. After Mass, the Society and the Volunteers re-formed the procession, and, in the same order as they had marched to the Cathedral, returned to St Andrew's Hall, where, after speeches from the President, Jas. Reddin, Esq., and others, and three cheers for Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and three more for His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Dundas, all hands dispersed to their various places of employment.

In the evening, the choir of St Dunstan's Cathedral, assisted by some outside amateurs, and all under the direction of Mrs. Stevenson, came off in St. Andrew's Hall. The Concert was well attended, and seemed to give every satisfaction to the audience. A considerable sum was realized, and after expenses being deducted, the balance was handed in to the Benevolent Irish Society, to be devoted to charitable purposes.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW for January, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for February, re-published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, New York, have come to hand. The *Edinburgh* contains the following articles:—1. Gachard's Don Carlos and Philip II.; 2. Oysters, and the Oyster Fisheries; 3. Anjou; 4. Tyndall's Lectures on Sound; 5. Liberal Education in England; 6. Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis; 7. Fezansac's Recollections of the Grand Army; 8. Two Per Cent; 9. The Queen's Highland Journal. *Blackwood* contains:—Brownlows—Conclusion; Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis; Linda Tressel—Part V.; Cornelius O'Dowd—Some things not generally known—Only an Irishman; Taking it out in Money—The Dead-lock at Rome—Krahwinkle—Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II.—No. I.; The Queen; Fenianism, and the Irish at Home and Abroad; The Queen in the Highlands. The reader will perceive that, by obtaining these publications, a comprehensive knowledge of whatever is new or important in the politics or literature of Europe can be acquired.

THERE is every indication of an early Spring, the snow on the streets and thoroughfares being nearly all gone. The ice, under the present weather, cannot stand long, and, indeed, the change from severe and long-continued frost to the mildness of spring, is gratefully agreeable to all classes—more particularly to the poor among the farming population and the laboring classes of the city, who are beginning to suffer from the want of fodder and fuel.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Chief Commissioner of Mines, for the Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1867. It contains 61 pages, and shows the remuneration for each man engaged in Gold Mining, to be $2.44 per day—"a result," it is asserted, "without a parallel in any country."

☞ WE beg to direct special attention to the letter of "An Old Traveller," which appears in to-day's paper, and which is well worthy the consideration of every reflecting man in the Island.

Colonial and American mails were received at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, on Monday night last, the latest despatches in which will be found in to-day's paper. An English mail is hourly expected.

Col. Franklin, R. A., the Senior Military Officer in Garrison, will administer the government of Nova Scotia during the absence of His Excellency General Doyle.

The Dominion Parliament assembled at Ottawa on the 12th inst. The session will be an important one.

The New York Tablet, speaking of the Catholic Sunday-school Union of New York city, says it is estimated that 45,000 children—that is, over one-third the total number in the city from five to fifteen years of age—are receiving religious instruction in the Catholic Sunday-schools.

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the above Society which was held at St. Andrew's Hall, on Tuesday evening last, the 10th instant, the following gentlemen were appointed Office-bearers for the ensuing year, viz:—

Patron, Hon D. Brenan, (re-elected.)
President, James Reddin, Esqr, "
V. President, Mr. Francis McCarron,
A. V. President, " John A. McKenna,
Treasurer, " Martin Hogan,
Secretary " Walter C. Grant, (re-elected)

Committee of Charity.—Mr. John McQuillan, Chairman; Messrs. Peter Doyle, Owen Winters, Michael Kelly, Patrick Farmer, Michael Hennessey, Francis McKenna.

Standard Bearers.—Messrs. Hugh Creamer and John Hennessey.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.—On Friday evening last, Mr. C. W. Hall opened the subject "Were the Representatives of the United States of America justified in impeaching President Johnson?" In his opening address the opener treated his subject with much fairness, although maintaining the affirmative of the question.

On a division, the Club decided in the negative of the question.

The subject for next evening will be: "Would a Sectarian system of Education in this Island be preferable to the one at present in operation?" To be opened by R. R. FitzGerald.

R. R. FITZGERALD, Sec'y.

We understand that a movement is on foot among certain gentlemen of this town, to establish another Bank in Prince County. The late snow-storm established many banks throughout the country, which, instead of receiving, give *checks* in abundance to the travelling public. Summerside will soon become as famous in banking affairs as it is in the abundance and quality of its mud at certain seasons.—*S. Progress.*

Yesterday evening a Mr. McKenna, of Monaghan settlement, brought to town for sale one of two young bears which he caught in the woods lately. He killed the mother and took the cubs home alive. They are not quite as large as an ordinary sized cat.—*Pat.*

This is to certify that William McPhail and the other members of the Committee have deposited in the Savings Bank the sum of £150, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Rev. Donald McDonald.

JAS. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

March 10, 1868.

Married.

At St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on the 24th ult., by the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, V. G., Captain Andrew Sullivan, to Miss Mary McCarthy, both of this City.

Died.

In this City, on the 5th inst, in the 48th year of her age, Mrs. M. Toole. The deceased leaves six children to mourn her loss. May she rest in peace.

At St. Peter's Lake, Lot 39, on the 9th of February, John McDonald, a native of this Island, aged 87 years. The deceased was highly respected by a large circle of relatives and acquaintances who sincerely lament his death. May he rest in peace.

At Georgetown, on the 27th ultimo, James McCormack, aged 32 years, after a lingering illness, leaving a wife and three children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and parent. R. I. P.

At his residence, New Glasgow, on the 7th inst., after a long and painful illness, which he bore with patience and resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. Terance O'Brien, in the 73rd year of his age, leaving a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss. Deceased was a native of New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, from whence he emigrated in the year 1812. R. I. P. [Boston Pilot please copy.]

On the 12th inst, Jas. McDonald, Esq., of Allisary, in the 72nd year of his age. In the protracted and painful illness which proceeded his death, he always manifested that manly fortitude and Christian resignation which crowns the last stages of a well spent life. A very large circle of friends were present to pay their last honors to the lamented defunct, and shed a tear to his memory.

At his residence, in Glenfinnan, Lot 36, on the 28th ult., after a lingering illness of four months, which he bore with Christian patience and resignation to the Divine Will, Michael Laverty, at the advanced age of 85 years, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland.

At Charlottetown, on Monday, the 24th February, after a short illness of four days, Mr. James McKenna, aged 57 years. The deceased was a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, and emigrated to Prince Edward Island about 30 years ago.

At Launching Place, Lot 55, on the 14th inst., after a short illness, Theresa, daughter of Mr. Donald Walker, in the 24th year of her age.

New Advertisements.

TWINES, LINES, &c., FOR SALE.

15 & 18 Thread COD LINES,
POLLOCK LINES,
Patent Topped SALMON TWINE,
Best 3 ply HERRING TWINE,
COD HOOKS, all sizes.
ALSO,
6 Casks prime COD OIL, cheap for Cash.

P. WALKER.

Charlottetown, March 18, 1868. ex pat 1 m

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until Monday, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, for building a Block and Span to Appletree Wharf, on the Hillsborough River. Specification to be seen at my office, Hillsborough Square. The names of two responsible persons, willing to become security for the performance of the work, must accompany each tender. One third of the amount of contract to be paid on signing the bonds; the balance when the contract is completed; all to be finished on or before the first day of August next. Envelopes to be marked, Tender for Appletree Wharf.

B. WILLIAMS,
Ch'town, March 18, 1868. 1in Sup. Pub. Works.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until Monday, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the building a new Block and Span to the Cardigan and Georgetown Ferry Wharf, North side. Specification of the work may be seen at my office, Hillsborough Square, or at the store of Mr. Wightman, Georgetown. The names of two responsible persons willing to become security for the performance of the contract, must accompany each tender. One third the amount of the contract to be paid on signing the bonds; the balance when the work is completed; the whole to be finished on or before the first of August next. Envelopes must be marked, Tender for Cardigan Ferry Wharf.

B. WILLIAMS,
Ch'town, March 18, 1868 1in Sup. Pub. Works.

DR. J. HOMER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAS established a convenient OFFICE in the building formerly occupied by DR. SUTHERLAND, on the corner of Kent and Great George Streets, Charlottetown, where he may be consulted upon all the different branches of the Medical Profession FOR A MONTH OR TWO.

N. B. Special attention given to the most modern and successful method of treating diseases of the

EYE and EAR,

in connection with all those of a Surgical character.

☞ Surgical appliances, with all the modern improvements, in great variety, constantly on hand.

Rooms at Miss RANKIN'S, Corner of Pownal and Sydney Streets, Charlottetown.

March 11, 1868. tf

Boy Wanted.

BY the Subscriber, of about 16 years of age, to learn the Black Smith trade. Must be of good character. For particulars apply to

JAMES McDONALD.

DeSable, Lot 29, Mar. 11, 1868. 2i

FOR SALE.

The whole Stock in Trade of the EXAMINER Printing Establishment, per Schedule hereunto annexed.

THE Subscribers will receive Sealed Tenders for the above valuable property, (owned by the late Hon. EDWARD WHELAN,) until 1st April next. One-half the amount of purchase money to be paid on delivery of the Property, and the balance by two equal instalments at 6 and 12 months, on good Security, and to bear interest at 6 per cent per annum until paid.

JAMES WARBURTON, } Executors.
DANIEL BRENAN, }

Schedule of the Materials in 'Examiner' Office.

1 Large Table.
1 Office Desk, with Drawers.
1 do do with raised back,
1 Cupboard and Pidgeon holes,
Map of P. E. Island,
Round Cannon Stove,
Arm Chair,
3 Chairs,
Map and Sundries,
2 Large Tables,
Desks round Room,
73 Reams Paper, 'Examiner' size,
11 do Book Paper,
1 do Col'd do,
4 do D. Foolscap, (writing)
Stand Desk,
Coat of ARMS,
Coal in Cellar,
Leather Bucket,
Large Printing Press, }
Small do do, }
Ink Table & Stand, for do. }
Bank with Stone Top,
do for Large Press,
Galley Stand,
Imposing Stone, Small Table,
2 Large Imposing Stones,
Small Table,
Long Table,
Table,
Imposing Stone,
Wetting Trough, lined with zinc.
Square Stove & Pipe,
Large Round do & do.
2 Stands (double for Job Type),
1 do do do do,
2 do part Fancy Type.
Galley Stand,
Imposing Stone,
Old Trough & Buckets, &c.,
14 Single Stands,
1 Double do,
1 do do with drawers.
1 Keg Ink, 55 lbs,
1 Tin Ink, 12 lbs.
1 Part Keg do, 5 lbs,
Oil Can & Jar.
Pair new Chases,
Lot Chases, various sizes,
9 Column Galleys,
4 Quarto do,
10 Composing Sticks,
Shears, Rasps, &c.
Brass Rule Furniture,
16 Boards for Type,
2 Founts Wooden Type,
Lot of Reglet,
Fount Wooden Type, (20 line,
2 do do do Fancy, 6 line,
1 Large Fount, up below, 14 line,
1 do do do do 8 line,
1 do do do do 12 do,
1 do do do do 10 do,
1 do do do do 6 do,
4 Iron Side & Foot Sticks,
53 lbs Leads, Brass Rules, &c,
Standing Job,
7 single & 5 double gas burners & fittings,
133 lbs Old Minion,
72 lb Minion,
385 lb Brevier,
246 lb New Bourgeois,
289 lb Old do,
409 lb. Long Primer,
273 lb New Pica,
372 lb Old Pica.
28 lb Great Primer,
101 lb Old do,
67 lb D. Gt. Primer,
39 lb do do,
72 lb English,
39 lb D. Pica,
20 lb Double Small Pica,
13 lb D. English Clarendon,
17 lb D. Gt. Primer, do,
38 lb 4 Line Pica Condensed,
4 small cases Job Type,
10 medium do do,
9 lb Long Primer Clarendon,
16 lb Calegraphic Scrip,
7 lb Minion Full Face,
5 lb Brevier Clarendon,
5 lb New do,
40 lb Quotations,
Drawer containing Rule, &c,
11 Job Cases,
48 prs. boxes,

N. B.—The interest and issue of the *Examiner* from First January to First April will also be sold, including subscription list and advertisements, for which 12 months credit will be given on approved security.

Charlottetown, March 11, 1868. 3i

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

CARRIAGE AXLETREES.
WAGON AXLETREES.

On hand: One Hundred Setts of

Half Patent Carriage Axletrees,

At Twenty-three Shillings per sett.

☞ Superior to any yet imported. ☜

ARCH'D WHITE.

King Square, Feb. 26, 1868. 3m

SHOP TO LET.

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

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers to sell, by Private Contract, the following Property, namely:

A SHOP, on Queen Street, at present in the occupation of Edward Reilly, Esq., and used as a Book-store and Printing Office.

A DWELLING HOUSE, on Pownal Street, occupied by Mrs. Sallenger as a Boarding-house.

A HOUSE, on King Street, in the rear of Mrs. Sallenger's, occupied by Mr. Dunn.

A DWELLING HOUSE, on the rear of Euston Street, occupied by Mr. Fitzgeral, pensioner.

Also—the DWELLING on Queen Street, occupied by the subscriber. HUGH MONAGHAN.

Ch'town, March 4, 1868. tf

FAT HERRING

THE subscriber has for sale, 100 Bbls. Bay of Island FAT HERRING, (Cheap.)

L. C. OWEN.

Ch'town, March 4, 1868. pat

New Vessel for Sale.

NOW building at Georgetown, and to be launched in May next, a Vessel of the following dimensions: length of Keel, 71 ft. breadth of Beam, 22 feet 9 inches; depth of Hold, 8 feet 6 inches; will probably exceed 90 tons register. This Vessel is built of the best seasoned materials, from a highly approved American model, will be a fast sailer, carry a fair cargo, and is well adapted either for the mackerel fishery or coasting trade. For further particulars apply to

MICHAEL BOURKE, Shipbuilder.

Georgetown, March 11, 1868. 2i.

(*Continued from first page.*)

that purpose this session. Perhaps they may have some communications with the Imperial Government upon the question, and if so, I would like to know whether there is any probability of anything being done. I do not apprehend any difficulty in obtaining money, even in this Island, if it were required. I believe there is as much as £56,000 now lying in the banks waiting for better investment. The tenants on some townships in the District which I have the honor to represent, have not the privilege to purchase at any price. I allude to those on Lot 33 and a portion of 34, the greater part of Lots 35, 36, 37, 48 and 50. I feel for those settlers, and will not be contented till every tenant on the Island has the privilege of purchasing his farm at a fair valuation. At the present time, the sons of many of those who are settled on those townships have no inducement to remain, and they go to seek a livelihood in other countries; but if they had the privilege of purchasing the fee-simple of their farms they would probably take encouragement and remain at home. I want to see an end put to this state of things, and therefore ask the present Government if they are prepared to bring forward a measure to settle this question?

Hon. Mr. Lord: As a member of the Government my answer is that we are not prepared to bring forward any compulsory measure; at least I am not prepared to support the Government in bringing forward a measure of that kind this year, whatever I may do at a future time. I must say I was astonished, as well as amused at the remarks of his honor who has just spoken. He first asks if the Government have done anything, and then, if they intended to bring forward a measure to compel the proprietors to sell their estates. It struck me that his remarks had a strong resemblance to the "Tenant League" movement. As regards a further issue of Treasury notes, I differ from his honor on my right, (Mr. Palmer). We have quite enough of paper in circulation which is not redeemable in specie. If those notes would be made redeemable in specie, on demand, I would not object to a further issue, but without that, they would be an injury to the trade of the country rather than a benefit. We want something with which we can purchase sterling bills—we should be in a position to call upon the banks either for sterling exchange or for specie—and if we had a further issue of treasury notes tomorrow, I do not think it would be any benefit to the people. There is a large amount of money in the banks, but it would be just the same with this paper, for you cannot get money without giving value for it. I will not say anything further respecting the paragraph in the address, as his honor the Leader of the Government in this branch of the Legislature has already fully explained it.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne: I must say that I also sympathize with those tenants, and I regret that no greater progress has been made towards the settlement of this long-agitated land question; but I hope to show that it is not for want of interest taken in the subject, nor from indolence on the part of the Government, that so little has been done. I think the views of his honor from Prince County, (Mr. Lord), have undergone a change since last session, for, on referring to the debates, I find that he used the following expression in reference to the compulsory resolution introduced by my hon. colleague: "There is only one part of it that I agree with, and that is the part which says that the proprietors should be compelled to sell at a fair price." How far that coincides with his present views, I leave his honor to judge. I suppose this is the question upon which the policy of the Government is to be reviewed; but what we have done has already been explained by his honor from Georgetown (Mr. MacDonald), and your honors can understand that it requires considerable time to accomplish all the objects with which the Attorney General was charged while on his mission to England. In the first place, as has already been explained, considerable apprehension existed in monetary circles, and how we were to meet the payments becoming due on the Cunard Estate, without further crippling the trade of the Colony, was a cause of anxiety to the Government. However, we had a tolerably abundant harvest, and the prices of produce rose, so that by these circumstances we were placed in a better position than we would otherwise have been. A considerable amount of responsibility hung over the counsels of the Government, and if circumstances had been more unfavorable, it would have been necessary to make considerable sacrifices to meet these instalments without embarrassing the trade of the Island. Another reason why the loan bill was passed was to enable us to meet the proprietors with an open countenance, for it would be absurd to ask a proprietor to accept payment for his estate in the treasury notes of this Island. I would like to know with what countenance we could send to London and offer a proprietor payment in treasury notes. When an individual seeks to deal in a foreign country he must have something convertible into specie in that country, and it is just the same with a Government. You may buy estates of proprietors resident here with the paper currency of the Colony, but in Britain you must be prepared to make payments in British sterling. It was in view of this that the Attorney General was sent to London last summer, and it was in consequence of the proprietors not consenting to sell that we could not proceed with the negotiations for loan. At the time Mr. Hensley was in London, there was a considerable depression in the money market, but towards the autumn circumstances were more favorable, so that we could have effected a loan at a small discount. I see by some London papers that Colonial security is mentioned as the most desirable kind of investment; and these circumstances are conclusive evidence, to my mind, that a great opportunity was lost in placing our loan upon the market and purchasing the rights of the proprietors. I do not wish to say anything to hurt the feelings of the proprietors, for I believe they have been as much sinned against as sinning, and I am desirous of having this question settled. I think the present Government, which has been termed a "Tenant League Government," has made the most straightforward offers to settle this question which have yet been made, though I will abstain at present from mentioning any particular proprietors, as the papers are not before us. It is a matter of regret, however, that they have not accepted the offers which have been made. The motion made last year by his honor on my left (Mr. Beer) was made, I believe, in good faith, and it was withdrawn upon a representation which I made; I therefore feel that it is incumbent upon me to give him all the explanation I can, and if I cannot give him all the explanations he may desire, it is because negotiations are still in an unfinished state. Of this I can assure him, however, that the subject has not been lost sight of, nor will it be; but still, after twelve months labor, it is hard that so little has been done. I observe that the attention of distinguished men in the House of Commons has been turned to our Island, and they should be compelled to know the particulars of this question. When that is done we may expect to obtain justice. The great bane is, that we are so completely under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that officer is so frequently changed, that it cannot be supposed he would be conversant with the details of a question of this kind in this Colony. The British House of Commons, whose mouthpiece the Colonial Secretary is, are very indifferent as to enquiring about anything beyond the immediate sphere of Imperial interests, but I think it is incumbent upon them to know more than they do about the affairs of their Colonial possessions. Many members of the House of Commons have no knowledge of the existence of such a place as Prince Edward Island. But I hope that a better state of things is about to supervene, and the analogy between our land question and that of Ireland may conduce to that object. I observe that Mr. Maguire, a prominent member of the House of Commons, refers to this Island—he says:—

"Leaving the shores of Ireland, where the land question is the one that most stirs the heart of the people, I cross the Atlantic, and reach a small Island, of which not many in the old country have heard, and, to my amazement, I find this irrepressible land question *the question* of the Colony."

In another place he says:—

"If the claim to be released from the obligation to pay rent could, in any case, be regarded as fair and equitable, it would be so when urged by the cultivators of Prince Edward Island, as it was they, and they only, who, by their labor, changed the whole face of the country, redeeming it from the forest, which, at no distant time, covered it."

Now, these opinions have found their way into print, and they show that, at least, one member of the House of Commons is well posted up in the affairs of the Colonies. Mr. Bright also speaks of our affairs, and I hope that the united efforts of those gentlemen will have the effect of bringing our concerns into greater notice. Speaking of precedents, Mr. Maguire refers to Wolfe Island. He says:—

"Wolfe Island was held partly on lease for 21 years, a description of tenure altogether exceptional in a country in which fee-simple, that is, absolute ownership, is almost universal. In other countries a lease for 21 years might be regarded with favor, and considered good security for *mere outlay in cultivation*—it is so in Scotland—but in America, where absolute and undisputed ownership is the rule, a tenure of this limited nature is rather a discouragement than a stimulus to exertion—the genius of the people—their very instinct is in favor of entire and unrestricted ownership, through which alone forests have been turned into fields of grain and pasture, and America has been civilized and peopled."

Now, one of the great distinctions has been overlooked. It is not that we want long leases, but we want perfect security that the labor of our lives shall not be invested for nothing, for I consider that a man entering upon a wilderness farm has before him the labor of his whole working years in clearing his farm and putting it in a state fit for cultivation. A lease, therefore, is not sufficient for his security. Difficulties and dangers must be encountered—sickness may come—crops may fail—and if the man is not able to pay his rent the whole may be swept away from him. It is not so with a freehold. When a man holds his farm by lease, his energies are cramped. The men we find so industriously employed upon the ice now, taking up mud to enrich their farms, are our very best freeholders: very few leaseholders are to be found among them. But by making them freeholders, things will assume a different aspect. His honor on my left (Mr Beer) referred to the Cunard Estate, and I thought it was a great step towards the settlement of the land question when that Estate was purchased, for it comprised different qualities of land; it extended over a great part of the Island, and was so intermixed with other estates that it afforded a just criterion by which to judge of what should be paid for other Townships. But the other Proprietors do not agree to sell at the same price. I am sorry that they do not, and I think they would have made a very good speculation if they had accepted the offers of the Government. However they have declined. His honor from the City referred to an issue of Treasury notes, but I think his honor from Prince County (Mr. Lord), gave him a very conclusive answer. It seems to me that it would be a very insufficient remedy for the evil complained of to issue a large amount of irredeemable paper. Before it could reach beyond the colony it would have to be converted, into something else, and that would be as difficult as his honor thinks it is easy. The purchase of land from an absentee proprietor is different from a commercial transaction. As regards the question of his honor on my left, (Mr. Beer,) I may say that the great proprietors have been conferred with, and efforts have also been made to effect a loan, and though the loan was not obtained it was not on account of any difficulty that was in the case, but because it was not required, as the proprietors would not consent to sell. Whenever they do consent to sell, we will have the means of going into the London market, and I think our loan could be obtained at a small discount.

Hon. Mr. Beer: I am pleased with many of the remarks of my honorable friend who has just sit down, and I am satified that he is as desirous as I am that this question should be settled. I felt however that a little cold water was thrown upon it by his honor from Prince County, Mr. Lord, for I thought he coincided with my views last year, and gave us to understand that he would support a compulsory measure. Now, I may say that a measure of that kind is not lost sight of. It has been agitated more or less for the last thirty or forty years, but no government would come up to the mark. If a compulsory measure were passed now it might be some time before it would receive the Royal assent, and we might be in possession of funds. But let us make the experiment—let us pass the bill and send it to the Colonial office—probably it would not be sanctioned the first year, and would require to be re-enacted. We might have to try again and again, but I am confident that we would eventually succeed. I would like to know if the subject will come before us again when the despatches are brought down, if so, I will not offer any resolution at present.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I quite agree with some of the remarks of his honor who has just spoken, but it is not to be wondered at that we do not succeed in settling the land question, for every successive government takes a different plan, and as long as that is the case I believe it will not be brought to a successful termination. If we were united it would be in the power of the Legislature to settle the question, but while there are so many contentions among us we will not succeed. When the late Government were in power the Opposition acted very fairly for they did not oppose any measure calculated to benefit the country; and if the present Opposition would act in the same spirit I believe it would be in the power of the Legislature to settle the question. I did not feel dissatisfied with the late Government in many things, but the two parties have not pursued the same course. One passed the "Fifteen Years' Purchase Act," the other the "Loan Act," but neither have had the desired effect thus far. If we were prepared to purchase I think there would be means found to bring the land into the market. I believe the present Government have done what they could, and I also believe that his honor who spoke last, is sincere in desiring to compel the proprietors to sell at a fair price, but we must have the means before any great object can be accomplished. I hope to see every farmer a freeholder before many years. We have broken the ice, and no tenant will be contented while his neighbor has been made a freeholder, partly perhaps, at the expense of the Government. But means must be found, no matter if the Government do lose a little, to purchase the land, and I do not think our case is so hopeless; we only want to be united, and to come upon some feasible scheme, but as long as there is so much opposition to every plan that is proposed, we will not succeed.

Hon. Mr. Beer: I do not think there has ever been a refusal to purchase for want of means, and I presume that the present Government would immediately strike a bargain if any estate were offered to them at a reasonable price. If the late Government were justified in purchasing the Cunard estate, cannot these small estates be purchased if the price can be agreed upon. There are £30,000 in the bank of London to the credit of the two banks here, and there is a considerable quantity of grain to be exported this spring, so that I am confident that there would be no lack of means, but we want something to compel the proprietors to sell their estates, for if they are not forced to sell, they may put the Government to defiance for many years to come. As this question has now been so long agitated, I think it is quite time that the Imperial Government should be requested to pass a measure which should have the effect of giving every tenant the privilege of purchasing the freehold of the farm he cultivates.

Hon. Mr. Lord: Will his honor bring in a bill to compel the proprietors to sell their estates?

Hon. Mr. Beer: Will his honor support it if I do?

Hon. Mr. Lord: Not this year; but perhaps after a trial of other means, I might be induced to support a measure of that kind. The Government would purchase more estates now, but they are not authorized to give more than 7s. 6d. an acre. Now, if your honors are so very anxious that we should purchase more land, you should amend that Act, and not keep our hands tied down to that paltry sum. If you would amend that land purchase act, it might be a benefit to some of the tenants whom you seem so very anxious to have relieved. To that I would agree, but not to the passing of a compulsory measure. The present Government is only in its infancy, and I do not think any charge can be brought against us for not attending to this subject. There will, no doubt, be another opportunity to speak upon this question when the despatches come before us.

Hon. Mr. Beer: His honor asks why we do not amend the "land purchase act." Now, if they bring in such a measure, they shall have my hearty support, for I believe that some of those small estates are worth more than 7s. 6d. an acre.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne: Extending the provisions of the "land purchase act" in that direction would be attended with a little disadvantage, for it would raise the pretensions of the proprietors of some estates. If you raise the *maximum* price, those proprietors will raise accordingly, so that your object will be defeated; but I hope that no member of the Government would refuse to incur the responsibility of purchasing an estate at a higher price, if he were well assured that the circumstances of the case would warrant it.

Hon. Mr. Palmer: I do not see why the circumstance of the difficulty of purchasing proprietory estates should be allowed to stand in the way of an issue of treasury notes; but, as has been justly observed, the Government could soon obtain the means if they had an offer of land which would justify them in purchasing. The Legislature could be called to devise some way of raising money, or they should be able to enter into the contract and carry a bill through the Legislature afterwards. I do not, therefore, see that an issue of treasury notes should be discouraged on account of the want of success which has attended the efforts which have been made to purchase lands. His honor on my left (Mr. Lord) is adverse to the plan I have proposed; but knowing the great pressure which was the occasion of introducing the "Loan Bill," I wonder how he can consistently oppose an issue of treasury notes. Perhaps he represents a strong interest in some of the banks, and as long as that interest is well represented, the plan I have recommended will not be adopted. But though I admire the straight-forward, independent course taken by his honor from Queen's County, (Mr. Beer), in the view he takes with respect to the tenants, yet I cannot go the length of concurring with him in bringing in a measure to compel the proprietors to sell at such a price as we may arbitrarily fix upon. A proprietor may have little more to live upon than the income he derives from his estate, and it would be very arbitrary to compel him to sell it at such a price as we might fix upon. I have always been adverse to unconstitutional and illiberal measures, and it is gratifying to me to know that those who opposed and abused me have come round to those views. Even the tenant leaguers have done so, and have decided that compulsory measures will not do. As regards what was said by his honor from Queen's County, (Mr. Haythorne), it will be remembered that in the session of 1861, while speaking of our prospect of obtaining redress in the British Parliament, I had occasion to quote from a speech of Lord Palmerston's, showing how antagonistic his views were to any legislative interference with private rights, and the allusions which his honor has just made have confirmed me in the opinion I then expressed, for if the people of this Island are to wait till a settlement of the land question in Ireland is made, I think a good many different governments will come in and go out before it is done. There is no doubt that our only way is to encourage the state of trade and commerce as much as we can, and let our taxes be as low as we can keep them. By these means the people will be gradually able to purchase their lands at such prices as we may be able to fix them at. We know that it is only those proprietors who possess wilderness lands, and that class is becoming fewer, who contribute anything to the revenue of the Colony. Many large proprietors receive their income, and do not contribute six-pence to the revenue. Now, this is a state of matters which should not exist, and it should be, and could be fairly and constitutionally remedied, in such a way, too, as would have a tendency to induce them to sell their estates. The best way is to foster and encourage the agriculturalist, and better his circumstances, so that he will be able to purchase his farm, for while the fee simple never can rise in the estimation of the proprietor, the leasehold will advance as the colony advances. In that way we may make the tenant a freeholder, but I despair of getting the sanction of the Imperial Government to a bill to compel the proprietors to sell at any price. Such a measure would be considered unconstitutional, and would be condemned at once. I am happy to find that my hon. friend on my left (Mr. Lord) is of that opinion. His view is limited to this year, but I hope it will extend to all future time.

Hon. Mr. Balderston: I must say I feel satisfied that the Government did not push the loan forward, seeing that the purchase of proprietory estates could not be attained, though I gave my support to that bill. I do not think there is any necessity to extend the provisions of the Land Purchase Act in the direction indicated by his honor from Prince County, (Mr. Lord.) His honor from the city, (Mr. Palmer,) says it would be unconstitutional to pass a compulsory measure, but my hon. friend on my right, (Mr. Beer) has quoted examples of compulsory legislation which, I think, should be considered conclusive evidence that such a measure would not be unconstitutional. The Fifteen Years' Purchase Act is very little benefit. Many tenants have short leases, and what is to be done with them? I could refer to individuals whose leases have run out. They had the privilege of purchasing at £1, 10s. an acre, but their leases ran out before they were able to purchase, and now they are paying three shillings an acre rent. But though a compulsory measure would not be sanctioned by the Imperial Government the first year, it would show that we were anxious to do something, and why not push it forward?

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