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UNDAY, March 21.

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A few Warm Candles 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

wear, whereby a saving of fifty per cent is guaran-

teed, and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of

Laundry Mds. &c.

Ch'town, July 24, 1867.

JAMES WARBURTON, Treasurer.

until 3 o'clock on Mon-

and page).

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

VOL. IV.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, APRIL 8, 1868.

NO. 25.

THE HERALD

18 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 advances, 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.

ALMANAC FOR APRIL.

MOON PHASES.

FULL MOON, 7th day, 3h. 4m., moon, S. W.
Last Quarter, 14th day, 6h. 22m., even., S.
New Moon, 22d, 4h. 7m., even., S. W.
First Quarter, 29th day, 2h. 56m., even., N. W.

DAY MONTH DAY WEEK

SUN High Moon

High Water sets

DAY HIGH WATER SETS

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PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 27, 1868.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, (small) per lb.

Do by the quarter.

Pork, (crown)

Do (small)

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THE HERALD, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1868.

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All which is respectfully submitted—together with the documents mentioned in the accompanying list—by the undersigned.

(Signed) GEORGE BEERS,
ROBERT P. HAYTHORNTH,
PETER SINCLAIR,
L. C. OWEN,
J. T. JERKINS,

No. 1. Minutes of the Committee's meetings and copy of letter to L. C. Owen, Esquire, M. P., &c.

No. 2. Correspondence concerning Blaize's Stone Breaker and pauplers, No. 1, Mr. Marston to Hon. J. Hensley, July, 1867; No. 2, Messrs. Goldsworthy & Sons to Hon. Mr. Boer, No. 3, Messrs. Tenants to same, L. C. Owen, Esquire to Hon. R. P. Haythornth.

No. 3. Experiments as to relative weights and measure of stone, by Hon. G. Beers.

No. 4. Estimate by same.

No. 5. Communication by James Rattray, Esquire.

No. 6. Ditto from John Williams, Esquire, as to cost of macadamizing.

No. 7. Messrs. Gray of Ullington, by Glasgow, per L. C. Owen, Esquire, on Steam Engines.

PAPERS

Relating to the Land Tenures of Prince Edward Island, (laid before the House of Assembly, on the 30th of March, 1868):—

Copy of Dispatch from the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State, marked No. 6, Prince Edward Island, and dated Government House, Prince Edward Island, 11th January, 1868, with enclosure, viz:

A Minute of the Executive Council, containing their views on the Land Tenures, and submitting considerations on which they seek the sanction of the Imperial Government to the introduction in the Local Legislature, of a measure, compelling Proprietors to sell their interests in their estates.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor, marked No. 13, Prince Edward Island, and dated Downing Street, 2nd March, 1868, in reply thereto.

Ordered by the House of Assembly to be Printed.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
No. 6.
11th January, 1868.

My advisers have requested me to forward to your Grace, the enclosed Minute of Council.

This minute contains the views of the Executive Council, of the Land tenures, and certain arguments of the Members of the Council urge with a view of inducing your Grace to sanction the introduction in the local legislature of a measure, compelling Proprietors to sell their interests in their estates.

The general arguments are similar to those which have from time to time been urged upon the Imperial Government, and do not appear to require any report on my part. Therefore, reference made to recent communications with the Proprietors, which perhaps, does require some explanation.

It is stated, (pages 4 and 5), that the Local Government has "endeavoured to induce the remaining proprietors to tender their lands to the Government for sale, and their proposals have not yet been entertained." If, however, a proprietor can make out a case of the inutility of his lands, he will be entitled to a reduction of the annual rent, and the same will be granted by the Secretary of State, to a measure of the kind indicated, and thus to oblige the last traces of the leasehold tenure in British North America.

With such a measure, the rising generation of this Colony, having the experience of their fathers before their eyes, will grow up in the knowledge of the lands which they clearly have a best natural right. Following the example of their Irish prototypes, they will accept the latter alternative of emigration, they will emigrate, as many already do, to the neighboring Republic, or I there devote their youthful energies to enrich a nation, thus depriving the colony which has nurtured them of their services in the flower of their age.

The Council has felt it an imperative duty respectively to urge these considerations on Your Excellency's attention, and now suggest that Your Excellency will cause this material to be forwarded to his Grace, the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

in the case now under review, should be conceded on the principle that they militate against the general welfare.

Acting in accordance with the views they entertain on this subject, and believing that the Colony will never be prosperous and happy so long as the leasehold tenure exists in any great extent, they have endeavored to induce the proprietors to tender their lands to this Government for sale, and their proposals, not having been entertained, the Council is of opinion that the question cannot now be finally or satisfactorily settled except by the passing of a measure, which would, when adopted, and settled, render the sale of large tracts of land lands compulsory. Unless some such course be adopted, the Council believes this question will long yet continue to retard the progress of the colony, disengage its people and cause many of the rising generation to leave the country for countries where a more generous system of land tenure prevails, and thereby express their convictions, with the object of securing the views of His Majesty's Imperial Government on the point, and whether its sanction would be given to the introduction of such a measure as just alluded to.

The present opportunity is particularly favorable for the passing of the proposed measure. In the last eight years the public mind has been kept in a state of perpetual expectation, and seems now to have settled down into the conviction that a general conversion of the leasehold tenure can only be accomplished in the manner indicated.

In 1865, three Commissioners were appointed to inquire into and adjust the differences between landlord and tenant." One of these was selected by the Secretary of State, a second by the proprietors, and the third by the local Legislature. Their public inquiry was held in 1866, but their report is not officially published.

That document, which was communicated to the late Sir Samuel Cunard, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, is silent and vague, "though it was subsequently set aside by his Grace, yet cannot be considered valueless; it contains the result of many months' patient inquiry into a complicated and protracted question by three talented and independent men."

It traces the origin of these unhappy disputes to an improvident and unwise exercise of the Royal prerogative." It states "that the proprietors have been treated by the Crown with an excessive indulgence, which warrants the exercise of the prerogative in the application of royal prerogative." It further states "that the tenures of the members of the local Legislature, it is assumed that" the proprietors will be willing to convert the tenures and will be coerced by legislation, should fair terms be offered and they refused to comply." It failed, because "the Commissioners sought to devolve the duty of assessing the value of Township lands," a duty they should have performed themselves, upon other persons, and the result was that the Commission had no power to decide what the virtual promise of a settlement made to the tenants eight years ago remains to this day entirely fulfilled.

The question has since been simplified by the acquisition of several estates by this Government, and the propositions of the Local Legislature, and certain arguments of the Members of the Council urge with a view of inducing your Grace to sanction the introduction in the local legislature of a measure, compelling Proprietors to sell their interests in their estates.

The general arguments are similar to those which have from time to time been urged upon the Imperial Government, and do not appear to require any report on my part. Therefore, reference made to recent communications with the Proprietors, which perhaps, does require some explanation.

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The Council has felt it an imperative duty respectively to urge these considerations on Your Excellency's attention, and now suggest that Your Excellency will cause this material to be forwarded to his Grace, the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(COPY.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DOWNTON STREET,
No. 13.
22d March, 1868.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch, No. 6, of the 11th ultimo, enclosing a minute of your Executive Council, submitting the grounds on which they seek the approval of His Majesty's Government to a measure of the kind indicated, and that the Secretary of State has been sought for the introduction of the Act of Parliament, A. D. 1868.

The Council, therefore, desire to ascertain whether your Grace will sanction the introduction of a compulsory Act, as you may see fit, on the minute of my Council, beyond these explanations appears unnecessary.

To the enclosed minute is annexed a return of arrears on certain estates.

The Legislature will meet on the 4th March; I will therefore venture to ask your Grace's early decision on this question.

I have, &c., &c., &c.
(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,
Lieutenant Governor.

His Grace, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

Minitute of Council on the Land Tenures.

The Executive Council have taken into consideration the interests of certain Proprietors of Lands in this Colony, to inquire whether they would consent to sell their Estates to the Government, and if so, upon what terms; and find that such replies have, in some cases, been in the negative, and in others, inconclusive and unsatisfactory, and, therefore, consider on the subject of the leases, and the future disposal of the wild-lands still held by Proprietors.

Their familiarity with the whole history of the land question—the knowledge of the benevolent influence the proprietary system has exercised and still exercises on the prosperity of this Colony—their experience of the evils which result from the want of a central Government, will lead the Council to hope that when the case is fairly stated, the sympathy and assistance of the Secretary of State, and of the Imperial Government, will not be withheld from the people of Prince Edward Island, suffering as they do, from the consequences of improvident grants made by the Crown in former times; and that Her Majesty will be induced to issue a Royal Charter, authorizing for the object the removal of a grievance a century old, which has occupied the attention, and in a great measure, baffled the efforts of successive Secretaries of State up to the present day.

The Council desires expressly to disclaim any intention to dispense proprietors of their lands by unfair, unjust, or unreasonable means, and regard the rights of the people, with jealous care; but they believe those rights should never, for any length of time, be allowed to come into collision with public interests, and tends to aggravate the evils complained of by the

ants residing on townships, whose owners refuse to sell their properties.

It is a fact deeply to be deplored, that the interests of 400 families, in different parts of the island, should depend to a considerable extent upon the will of a single individual residing across the Atlantic. And that that large number may be further augmented when the wilderness lands—the property of the crown—will be added to the same, will be increased by the increase of population, the expenditure of appropriations from the general revenue, and the expense of steam navigation.

If an Act passed in 1864, intituled "an act to amend the difference between landlords and tenants in certain arrears of rent due between 1852 and 1862, on certain townships in the colony," had been enacted, the advocates of that measure claimed for it the favorable consideration of the public, on the ground that it cancelled arrears amounting to over £33,000 sterling. Assuming this admission to be correct, it affords clear evidence of the unsatisfactory position of the relations between landlord and tenant, and of the fact that the proprietor's rent is not paid.

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THE HERALD, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1868.

(Continued from first page.)

FRIDAY, March 27.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

The following petitions were presented to the House, read, and ordered to be laid on the table.

By the Hon. Mr. Palmer, of divers inhabitants of Lot 24 and Wheatsley River, praying for an Act to give the public the privilege of collecting Seaweed and Kelp on the shores of this Island.

By the Hon. Mr. Muirhead, of certain inhabitants of Summerside, praying that an act may not be passed to Incorporate that town, but that an Act relating thereto may be continued and amended.

By the Hon. Mr. Balderston, of 3,165 inhabitants of this Island, praying for an amendment of the law for granting license to sell spirituous Liquors.

Presenting the last named petition, Hon. Mr. Balderston remarked that one object the petitioners had in view was to carry out more fully the intention of the Legislature in passing the present law. It was well known that the law was very often evaded, or improper means were adopted to obtain signatures to a requisition for a license. A person wishing to procure a license would sometimes go round the district with his requisition, one hand and bottle in the other, and call upon persons for evidence to give his name in that way. If he had a mind to confront his neighbors at a public meeting, to be called for that purpose, as the petitioners desired, would not do so. It was also thought advisable to separate the Liquor business from business of other kinds, that is, that Liquors should not be vendored where other articles of merchandise were sold, because customers were thereby exposed to great and unnecessary temptation.

BILLS FORWARDED.

The following bills were brought up from the House of Assembly, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next:

By the Hon. Attorney General, a bill further to amend and explain the Land Purchase Act, and a bill to encourage the settlement and cultivation of wilder-ness lands.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A bill was also brought up from the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Mr. Laird, to incorporate the Prince County Agricultural Society, which was read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. Hon. Mr. Beer in the chair.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: I would like to call the attention of the Members for Prince County to this bill. I understand that there was an Agricultural Society in Prince County almost from time immemorial, and now a society, recently established is assuming the name of "Prince County Agricultural Society."

Hon. Mr. LORNE: The Society which this bill is intended to incorporate is situated in the capital of Prince County. True, there is a society in Canscumpse but that is at the extreme northern section of the county. I am prepared to support the bill, but I would like to hear the opinion of his honor from Summerside.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD: Some of your honours may remember that a society formerly existed in St. Eleanor's which was known by the name of "Prince County Agricultural Society." That society had gone down, and some of those who were connected with it had a meeting, trying to re-establish it, but failed in doing so. They then had a meeting at Summerside, and some others, drawn from different parts of the County, formed a society, and agreed to give it the same name as the one at St. Eleanor's had borne.

Hon. Mr. PRESIDENT: I think the society formerly at St. Eleanor's was a branch of the "Royal Agricultural Society." No doubt, as Summerside is the capital of the county, and the centre of trade, it is the most suitable place for a society of that kind, and I am, therefore, prepared to support the bill.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I am pleased to see such a society established, particularly as it is in a central and convenient place.

It would be better for the people of Summerside to come to Charlottetown than to go to Canscumpse or Tignish.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I am glad to see applications of this kind from any part of the country, for it is a good sign, and such societies, when properly conducted, are conducive to the advancement of the interests of agriculture.

Every day's experience shows us that men can effect great results utility beyond what they could do severally or singly, and I have no doubt, if this society is supported in a liberal spirit, it will greatly conduce to the advancement of that first of all causes in the colony, agriculture.

I regret very much that the central society of this county should have fallen off so much as it has done. I am afraid we will have more such disturbances as that which necessitated the presence of the troops.

It was necessary to use their sabres, and even their fire-arms. The case was brought up in the House of Lords, when the Duke of Cambridge used the remarkable language: "that a civil disturbance should be met by a civil police force; but on that occasion, such a force was not available," and so, I think it is hardly fair to blame this Colony for not having a sufficient police force to put down such an organization as the tenantry league.

If we were called upon to maintain such a force as would be required, and in case of an emergency of that kind, it would be a very great hardship. Another ground of objection to the payment of these charges was this: the disturbance was almost entirely confined to Queen's County. (Mr. Paynter) always at a main acting upon the principle of justice, and equity, which should not be taxed for the benefit of another? It is the Government made a good bargain with reference to the Selkirk Estate, it was different with the Canso Estate, though, I believe, the land is as good on the former as on the latter. I think it will cause a great deal of dissatisfaction among the people, who still pay rent, to have to make up a portion of the loss the Government may sustain through the operation of the land purchase act. I am of opinion that all the estates purchased should be considered collectively, and then, the Government should set up a fund, to be appropriated for Roads, Bridges and Wharfs throughout the Island, according to an accompanying scale.

When local magistrates fear a riot will take place within their district, at an election, or otherwise, they apply for troops on the ground, that the civil power at their command is insufficient to meet such a breach of the peace. * * * * And, although, for the sake of the troops, as well as for the safety of the community, the British Government spends many thousands of pounds annually for the maintenance of troops, I hope we will soon see the necessity of withdrawing them.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I think it must be admitted by all parties that the course taken by the British Government with respect to the troops, is anything but fair towards this Colony. It is very well known that the disturbance, to which the troops were required, originated from the grating away of the lands of this Colony to absentees proprietors, and now, when it is necessary to bring the troops, we are charged with their maintenance; whereas, in the other Colonies, where they have large revenues derived from the sale of public lands, the British Government spends many thousands of pounds annually for the maintenance of troops. I hope we will soon see the necessity of withdrawing them.

Hon. Mr. HATHORN: I am of the same opinion as his honor who spoke last, that it is a symptom of healthy progress to see a bill of this kind brought forward. It is a sign that the people in that part of the country clearly understand their own interests and know how to advance them. A society of this

kind is the greatest means of improvement that farmers can have recourse to. It enables them to combine their capital and intelligence, so as to purchase the best kinds of seed and farming implements on the most advantageous terms. They can also purchase live stock, and from the efforts of his honor in the chair, and other managers of the model farm, it is not likely that it will be necessary to import stock, but still they may purchase from that source that will be a mutual assistance to each other. I think the society of this kind should be hailed with satisfaction by every person who desires the prosperity of the community. As to the name, I think it would be easy to settle that minor difficulty.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: It cannot be supposed that we would be intimately acquainted with military rules and laws, and perhaps I will only expose my ignorance when I say I cannot understand why this Colony should be called upon to pay out of its own resources, the expenses which are claimed by the British Government, or a colonial troops here. I do not see why we should be upon a different footing from Newfoundland, or Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, or even Canada. I do not understand that any charges are made against those Colonies for the maintenance of the troops which are sent there, and why we should be put under a ban and punished, by being called upon to pay for the maintenance of the detachment which was sent here, whether they were especially required or not, is inexplicable to me.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I am happy to see that the people are beginning to consult their own interests in taking a step, and I would be glad to see an example of the country following the example of the capital of Prince County.

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