

licenses, expenses in connection with troops, and Despatches on the subject of the Union of the British North American Provinces.

Said documents, having been received and read, were ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Green presented a petition from divers inhabitants of Georgetown and vicinity, praying for the establishment of a Small Debt Court in that locality.

Received and read, and on motion of Mr. Owen that it be laid on the table.

After a few remarks from several hon. members against the increase of such Courts, except in cases where it might appear that petitioners were situated at long distances from Courts now established, the said amendment was agreed to.

The Bill relating to the rules and limits of Jails was then read a third time and passed.

House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 25.

Hon. e in Committee on the report of the Committee on expiring laws. Mr. George Sinclair in the chair.

Several resolutions were reported agreed to, and progress was reported.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House the estimates of the Expenditure of the Government for the current year, which were read and laid on the table.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

The following are some of the items of expenditure for the current year, 1867—

Roads and Bridges,	£5,000 0 0
Special Grants for Roads and Bridges,	4,000 0 0
Special Grant for Macadamizing part of Main Post Roads within Charlotte- towntown and Royalty,	250 0 0
Ditto for Georgetown and Summerside,	200 0 0

Hon. Attorney General presented a Bill to diminish the delay and expense of proceedings in the Court of Sessions in this Island.

Recurred and read, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Attorney General delivered a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, transmitting a copy of the Report of the inspecting Field Officer of Militia for the past year, which, with an accompanying extract of military estimates for the current year, was ordered to be laid on the table.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Bell in the chair.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, a resolution granting and placing at the disposal of the Government the sum of £5,000 for Roads and Bridges, was after some remarks from the hon. leader of the Opposition, replied to by the Hon. Attorney General, agreed to.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition, in the course of his remarks on the above grant, said that the paragraph in His Excellency's Speech touching the construction and management of Highways would lead to the belief that some new principle was to be adopted relative to that branch of the public service.

Hon. Attorney General, in reply, said that the intention of the Government was to obtain reliable information, as alluded to in His Excellency's speech, preparatory to any future Legislative enactments relative to the subject of road-making, with the view of arriving at a better system than yet obtained in this Colony.

A resolution granting the sum of £2,500 for the Military expenditure of the Colony for the current year was submitted by the Hon. Attorney General, who remarked on the vote of last Session placing the whole revenue of the Colony at the disposal of the Government, and the circumstances which called forth that vote of the House.

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and explained the facilities given at Souris by the erection of a Breakwater for the landing of Steamers at that Harbor.

Mr. P. Sinclair supported the views expressed by Mr. Howatt regarding the loud call for Steam communication with Crapaud, and hoped, when the contemplated wharf would be completed, that desirable object would be obtained.

Mr. Owen recommended the securing of a trip of a Steamer once a week to Georgetown, calling every alternate week at Souris and Murray Harbor. He would support the grant, and would like to see it increased.

Mr. McNeill hoped that Steamers would shortly visit the Northern Harbors of the Island. The thousands of barrels of fish caught on these shores could, by Steam, be forwarded to the American market, by connecting with the Boston line at Charlottetown.

After some further debate on the question generally, the said Resolution, granting £600 for the purposes aforesaid, was agreed to.

A Resolution granting the usual salaries and allowances provided by Statute, was also agreed to.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 26.

The Chairman from the Committee of Supply reported several Resolutions agreed to by the said Committee, which were then read and agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Haviland moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Prowse, to the effect, that the Resolution touching Steam communication at Souris, Georgetown and Murray Harbor be recommitted, for the purpose of increasing the vote for that service from the sum named (£300) to a sum sufficient.

Hon. Mr. McAuley supported the amendment; the small sum named being tantamount to a defeat of the object contemplated.

Mr. Howatt said he would be glad to see the sum increased did the present state of affairs justify such a vote; but as the Government alone were responsible, under the system, for the initiation of money votes, he could not see how the House could interfere, unless they desired a vote of want of confidence in the Government. He would not therefore, oppose the Resolution as submitted in the Estimate.

Hon. Mr. Haviland said it was a farce to suppose that an amendment such as that now submitted by him, interfered with any vital principle or involved any such disastrous consequences to the Government as that contemplated by the hon. member from Mr. Prowse. He, (Hon. Mr. Haviland) also insisted the fact that the Hon. Attorney General during the last Session of the House, and then in the opposition, moved a similar amendment to that now submitted by the leader of the Opposition.

In the House of Commons, motions of a like character frequently occurred.

Mr. Howatt, in reply, said, then the principles upon which the initiation of money votes is based must be a farce.

Hon. Attorney General agreed with the hon. leader of the Opposition, touching the right of the opposition to submit such an amendment. No one could desire more than he did to see the Steam Communication sought for accomplished, but, after a careful consideration of the question, the sum named was all that the Government felt justified in granting under the present embarrassed state of the financial affairs of the Colony.

Hon. Mr. Davies said that the sum named was double that granted for a similar purpose last year, and though it was yet a small grant, he hoped it would be the means of at least opening up the communication desired, which, in proportion as the trade of that portion of the county increased, would, he had no doubt, be extended and permanently established.

The question was then put on the amendment, and negatived in the following division:

For the amendment—Hons Haviland, McAuley, Henderson, Messrs Prowse, Ramsay, Green, McLennan, Owen, Brecken, Kieckham—10.

Against it—Hons Attorney General, Kelly, Laird, Calbeck, Howlan, Davies, Howatt, McNeill, Cameron, P. Sinclair, Bell, G. Sinclair, Arsenaux—14.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House the Impost and Excise Accounts, also returns of Light and Anchorage dues for the past year.

Ordered that the said accounts lie on the table.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition said it would be very desirable to include in the Estimates some small sum for the protection of our fisheries, a branch of industry which he believed would yet prove an invaluable inheritance to the people of this Island. The Americans having denied the Colonies free trade, we should be prepared, in common with the rest of British America, to defend our rights.

House in Committee on Ways and Means.

Hon. Attorney General presented the Revenue Bill for the current year, which was read twice, the standing rule being suspended, and was committed to a Committee of the whole House; agreed to and ordered to be engrossed.

The only alteration in the Tariff of last year is as follows, viz:

Duty on Gin and Whiskey raised from 3s 6d per gallon to 4s.

On Rum, from 1s 6d per gallon to 2s.

SPECIAL GRANTS FOR ROADS.

Mr. McLennan regretted that Hon. members of the Government representing Prince County had not secured a larger grant for that County.

Hon. Mr. Hensley alluded to the special grants of last session for Macadamizing the roads in the immediate vicinity of Charlottetown, Georgetown and Summerside, and would like to hear Hon. members under whose direction such monies were expended, on the result of their experience on that question.

Hon. Mr. McAuley, Messrs Brecken and McLennan, severally expressed their satisfaction at the result of last year's grants, for the purposes alluded to by the Hon. Attorney General, proof of which was visible on those portions of roads upon which the work had been performed, and hoped the system thus introduced would be followed up by increased grants of a similar nature. Expanding large sums of money on the system hitherto pursued, was perfectly useless.

Dr. Jenkins said the importance of the question of road making, could not be overlooked. The general system of road making in the country, was indeed a useless waste of public money. From the nature of his profession he could, from sad experience, say that the roads were in a worse state at the present time, than they were ten years past. It was impossible to suppose, that the whole width of the road could be Macadamized, such a process would cost an immense sum of money. The centre track for carts, however, might be filled in with stone and gravel, leaving the sides for travellers on foot.

Hon. Mr. Laird. The necessity of adopting an improved system of road making must be apparent to all.

Mr. Howatt said it would appear that the laying of stone in the centre, mixed with gravel, was the only remedy.

Mr. McNeill had no objection to see the roads in the immediate vicinity of the principal Towns Macadamized; but if the road work throughout the country was performed at an earlier season in the year, the soil would become condensed and hardened. About the first of May would be the proper time to repair and make roads.

Mr. P. Sinclair said that the roads should be made as early in the season as possible, and after the performance of the Statute Labor, the roads, especially near the seaports, should be let by auction to competent persons, whose duty should be to keep them in repair for the season. Ah, says thus appropriated would be productive of good results.

Hon. Mr. Henderson.—The subject, or indeed science, of road-making loudly called for the best attention of the Legislature. The mode hitherto pursued in this Colony was very defective, and resulted in the annual expenditure of large sums of money without any permanent improvements. He remarked on the system adopted in Scotland, of which he had practical knowledge without the application of stone and gravel. The roads, especially where much traffic prevailed, could not be kept in the proper state. The mode alluded to by the hon. member (Mr. Sinclair) would be found to produce good results. The side walk should never be thrown upon the centre of the road. Were the value of such compost once properly appreciated, it would be readily carried off for manuring purposes.

Placing Special grants for Macadamizing roads in the vicinity of Charlottetown, Georgetown and Summerside was then debated.

The opinion very generally prevailed that such grants should be placed under the control of hon. members representing said Towns. The mode relative to that point, adopted last year, appeared to have given general satisfaction.

Mr. Cameron observed that, in his opinion, no objections could be offered to the principle of allowing the Representatives of Towns to control the appropriation of such grants; he would not make it compulsory, but it would be very desirable to secure the cooperation of the Road Commissioner.

In the present instance, members said that as the Representatives for the proper expenditure of such monies, and upon them the blame and censure would be passed if such monies were improperly squandered on roads, it was, therefore, but just to them they should be allowed the control of such expenditure.

It was therefore resolved, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kelly, that said special grants be subject to the control of the Representatives.

A Resolution providing a salary of £100 a year for His Excellency's Private Secretary, was submitted and agreed to.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition expressed his approval of that grant.

Hon. Mr. Hensley said that an undue feeling had been excited on that question in former years, and he was pleased to find the Leader of the Conservative party now support the grant.

The Resolution relating to a grant of £500 towards the support of the Stock Farm was submitted.

The principle of granting subsidies to Joint Stock Companies, or even private individuals whose enterprise conferred benefit on the State, was preferable to that of supporting Government Institutions. There was always a lack of energy connected with the working of the latter when compared with the action and enterprising spirit of the former.

Dr. Jenkins admitted that the Government Stock Farm was not all that could be desired. One man should have the sole control of it.

Hon. Members from Prince and King's Counties contended that a fair and equal distribution of the products of that Institution should be extended to their Counties, and seemed to infer that the lion's share, in many instances, fell to the lot of Queen's County.

It was, however, urged in reply, by hon. Members representing Queen's County, that upon the enterprise of the inhabitants of the respective Counties depended the extent of the benefits to be derived from the products of that Farm, the Stock of which was sold to the highest bidder, and was therefore open to honorable and fair competition.

House adjourned.

A. McNEILL, Reporter.

NEWS BY THE "CUBA."

One of the most remarkable events of modern days is the charge which the Lord Chief Justice of England delivered on Wednesday in the Criminal Court, relative to the charge of murder in Jamaica against Colonel Nelson and Lieut. Brand, arising out of the execution of Mr. Gordon. "H," said the Lord Chief Justice, referring to the last and many preceding insurrections in this island, "the rains of Heaven have not washed out this blood from the stones of Jamaica, that blood would cry out for vengeance." The Grand Jury did not find a *verdict* against the "colonel" and the "lieutenant," but it was a small matter considered with such a text-book in all future time as this exposition of the law embraces. It is a manual which all future Governor Eyles will find it to be their interest to study and abide by.

The rupture with Spain has been exciting attention all week. Last night, in the House of Commons, Lord Stanley was asked whether, in case matters came to the worst, previous notice would be given to enable British ships to leave Spanish ports. His Lordship replied that he hoped there would be no rupture, but if it should occur, due notice would be given to British vessels. In some quarters, the telegram regarding the statement made to the Senate at Madrid induced the belief that recourse to force would be necessary; but the speech of the Spanish Minister referred to in the case of the Queen Victoria, which produced Lord Stanley's ultimatum, but to that of the Tornado, which has not yet reached such a critical stage. The delay which the Madrid Cabinet has shown in sending its answer seems to us to be in the interest of peace and compliance with our demands.

BERLIN, April 12.—The semi-official *North German Gazette* of to-day contradicts the report of a Prussian note having been addressed to the Foreign courts relating to Luxembourg, and says that Prussia has no reason for taking such a step, as she entered into no negotiations on this question. "Prussia," it continues, "only instructed her representatives with regard to the state of affairs, and directed them to request the guaranteeing Powers of the treaty of 1839 to communicate their opinions on the subject. Nothing has taken place beyond this."

LUXEMBOURG.

LUXEMBOURG, April 12.—In opposition to the proposed address, to the King of Holland, soliciting the annexation, of the Grand Duchy of France, another address in circulation here, is signed, praying His Majesty to allow Luxembourg to remain in her present position.

PARIS, April 12.—*La France* of this evening asserts that information, derived from reliable sources, justifies the belief that the difficulties which have arisen between England and Spain with regard to the Queen Victoria, have now entered the domain of pacific negotiation. The same journal, in an article upon the Luxembourg question, says:—"The Powers consulted relative to the treaty of 1839, are endeavoring to remove, if possible, from the pending difficulties that character of gravity which may attach to them in consequence of certain excessive claims and national susceptibilities. The principal object of the communications which have been exchanged is said to be to discover a combination calculated to calm the susceptibilities of France; and preserve Europe from the eventualities of war."

WAR AND REMOVALS OF WAR.

The peace of Europe trembles in the balance. A few days ago every continental bourse was shaken by the belief that war between France and Prussia was imminent. There was a panic raging in Paris which sent down the rents fearfully, and the alarm was communicated to London, and seriously affected every transaction on the Stock Exchange. Even now it is by no means certain that the quarrel has been adjusted. The most that can be assumed is that it has been postponed, to reappear at a distant day with, on each side, fresh aggravation. France is not yet ready for war, at the present moment she is, in the world's eyes which it has done during the last two or three weeks. To show the feeling of deep hostility which pervades all Fatherland on the subject of this paltry German or Wallon duchy, it may be sufficient to mention that whereas great numbers of Prussians intended to visit the French capital while the Great Exhibition was open, they have now determined to stay at home and keep their money in their pockets, reserving it for that rainy day which they all believe to be very near. On the other hand, the French dislike of the Prussians has been intensified by the success of last year's war, and this bitterness of feeling has been increased by the attitude which the Court of Berlin has assumed since the cessation of Luxembourg has appeared on the tapis. Count Bismarck will probably be met by Louis Napoleon. A very different antagonist to either the Emperor Francis Joseph or his generalissimo, Benedek. The one great satisfaction, however, is that England will keep out of the fray.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[FOR THE HERALD.]

MR. EDITOR,—

Dear Sir,—As one of our representatives, I trust you will pardon the liberty I have taken in thus addressing you to ask if you can give us any information respecting the late appointments made in this District by the present Liberal Government? We simply wish to know John A. McLaine to the office of High Sheriff for King's County, and Mr. Robt. O. McCallum to the office of Road Commissioner for the Head of St. Peter's Bay? If you can throw any light on the subject, I feel assured that you will confer a lasting favor on a large majority of the electors of this District. Is it because those two gentlemen have always done all they possibly could do up to the late General Election to defeat the Liberals in this District, both at the hustings and elsewhere; is it because those two gentlemen, who have held offices under the late Conservative Government for the last three years, have thought proper (with their characteristic meanness) to change their coats from "Copperhead" Conservatives to out-and-out Liberals, for the very good reason that they wanted to hold on to their offices, and by remaining in their true colors they might be compelled to resign their offices to some honest and intelligent men as themselves, or perhaps the Liberal display of bunting made by these gentlemen on the 27th of February last attracted the attention of our then newly-elected members, and hence the result? But I most respectfully beg leave to inform those gentlemen that the above-mentioned "office-hunters" displayed quite a liberal share of bunting four years ago, when the late "played-out" Conservative party was at that time announced to be victorious. I would ask the present Government the electors of the Second District of King's County consulted in the appointment of those gentlemen? No; most assuredly they were not; for if the opinion of the electors was asked upon the subject, I think I can safely say—and I challenge refutation—that to the one that would be favorable to the appointments of Messrs. McLaine and McCallum, there would be fifty against me. Surely the present Government are not going to violate the principles of their predecessors by appointing to office every "quack" Liberal they can scrape up. Six weeks ago it would have been as easy to make the people of this District believe that the present Government contemplated moving Morrell Bridge and placing it across St. Peter's Harbor, as that they intended to appoint John A. McLaine and Robt. D. McCallum to two of the highest offices at their disposal. However, it is a good illustration of the old proverb, "The wonders will never cease." You need not be surprised if you hear tell of this District being visited by an earthquake, or a burning mountain springing up in our midst. Would that it might, and pour forth lava in a withering stream on the thick-skulled heads of every miserable office-hunter in the District, who are callous alike to principle, honor and common decency. By the bye, have you seen Clarke, the "skedaddler" representative, lately? I wonder if he has learned to hold up his head since he went to town. I would advise him to get a yoke under his chin, to enable him to hold his head erect, in order that he may be able to look at his chums in the face when they come to see him. I suppose he had his finger in the pie in the matter of the late appointments made in this District, to swell the catalogue of his dirty tricks. Would it not be advisable for the Government, which is so charitable towards office-hunters, to grant him a sufficient sum of money to enable him to purchase a hardy gurdy to amuse him in his hours of solitude. I would also recommend the Government to grant him a sufficient sum of money to enable him to defray the expenses of a painter to paint on the front part of the burly-gurdy the manner in which he obtained the Collector of Customs, which might read something like the following, viz:—"I, Mr. E. Clark, having had sufficient confidence placed in me by the electors of the 2d District of King's County, to return me to the House of Assembly as one of their representatives, saw fit to basely desert my constituents for the sum of three hundred pounds a year, and for which amount I paid a price dearer to any honest man than his life, viz., my good character, my principle and my honor, and I most certainly deserve the ineffable and lasting contempt of every honest and well thinking man. I would also recommend the Government to grant a sufficient sum of money to purchase a steam wagon for the purpose of conveying W. E. Clark through every district in the land, to show to the people of this Island the man who basely deserted his constituents for the sum of three hundred pounds a year. But I trust you will excuse me, Mr. Editor, for occupying so much of your valuable space and time for nothing, for it is beneath your notice to read, and mine to write about such an hidden hypocrite. We confidently hope, Mr. Editor, that you will use your best exertions to give the Commissioners of Small Debts, appointed by the Conservative Government, their "walking ticket" as soon as possible, for if you leave them alone, they will never take the trouble to consider that honor alone should be a sufficient reason for their resigning, therefore the only remedy to use for such characters is to use them as "Paddy used the Bear," viz., to point them to the door, and assist them out. Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you may soon be able to enlighten us on the present mysterious state of affairs in this District, I remain, yours, &c.

Second District King's County, }
May 1st, 1867.

[FOR THE HERALD.]

"COLVILLE LITERARY INSTITUTE."

DEAR EDITOR,—Probably you, Charlottetownians, living in the metropolis—in the midst of every luxury and refinement—imagine that we, Downeasters, are much behind the times—that we are contented "to drag our slow length along," heedless of the progressive age in which we live. Now, Mr. Editor, for fear that such a disparaging opinion may be entertained of us, please allow me a small corner in your valuable columns, whilst I dispel such an idea, if entertained, and give you—for I know you are a friend of progress—a faint idea of how we whiled away the tedious, long winter evenings in our secluded little village away down east.

In the early part of last winter, we organized a Literary Institute in our thriving little village, known as the "Colville Literary Institute." During the session there were no fewer than six lectures delivered before the Institute—lectures which I have not the least hesitation in saying, would compare favorably with any I have ever heard delivered before similar Institutes on many parts of the Island—lectures which reflect the highest credit on their authors.

The opening lecture was by E. G. Fuller, Esq., subject, "Odd Fellowship." The next was by E. B. Muttart, Esq., M. D., subject, "Men of Burden." The third was by Mr. Daniel McDonald, subject, "The Early History of Tobacco—its effects on man—considered with respect to its three-fold modes of use, viz., smoking, snuffing, and chewing." The Hon. Joseph Hensley, whilst on a tour down here, came, by request, to the Institute, and kindly consented to entertain us for an evening, which he did in a very able and eloquent manner. The subject of his eloquent Address was—"A Trip across the tempestuous Atlantic, and Tour through England and Scotland." The Hon. gentleman, in showing his appreciation of the Institute, kindly gave us a valuable present for our library. The fifth lecture was by Mr. Daniel McDonald, subject—"The Ante-Columbian History of America." The sixth and last lecture for the season was closed by Mr. Danl. McAuley, subject—"Naval and Commercial Progress before the introduction of the Mariner's Compass."

The debates before the Institute were carried on in a manner that would be difficult to surpass, even by institutions of longer standing and much more experience. Many of the subjects were before the Institute for three successive nights, before a decision could be ventured on—so spirited were the discussions, and yet not an angry word passed to mar the harmony of any one.

In connection with, and for the benefit of the Institute, a Dramatic and Musical Entertainment was given by some of the members of the Institute. The entertainment was so successful, and so well attended, that it was equal to any who were competent to judge—that it was equal to any

they had ever witnessed on the Island, ("of home manufacture.") The entertainment comprised selections from "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," "School for Scandal," Dialogues, Recitations, an original Prologue expressly for the debut of the Souris Dramatic Club, and a splendid assortment of songs with Piano accompaniment.

Before the end of the session, we were favored with another entertainment from the Club. Although the time was short between the two entertainments, yet there was a complete change of programme. The musical department was charming—sentimental and comic songs, in character, enlivened the proceedings. To the Dramatic Department was added "The Village Lawyer," and some side-splitting dialogues, in character. Each and every part was well sustained, and the Souris Dramatic Club stands high in the estimation of the public. Much praise is due to the Manager, E. G. Fuller, Esq.

The Institute was closed on Thursday evening last, the 11th inst., amidst great pomp and eclat. The farewell speeches were clever, and showed great proficiency when compared with the opening ones some six months ago. The business of the evening was interspersed with songs, making on the whole a very pleasant night.

I would (although not having the honor of being one of the dramatic personae, neither being an active member of the Institute) have written to you long ere this, were it not that I was delaying, thinking some one better able to do the subject justice than I am would take it up.

Yours, very truly,
Souris East, April 16, 1867. U N A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—It appears by an advertisement signed by the Colonial Secretary for tenders to open up steam communication between Souris and Pictou, that the Government are at last determined to give poor, long-neglected King's County a lift, and, to the credit of the Liberals, be it said, by this one act more will be done for this County than everything done by the late Government during the past eight years; and it is to be hoped that hereafter Murray Harbor people will know who their real friends are, and not allow bigotry to endanger their interest.

But while we rejoice at the prospect of a Steamer touching at the points named in the advertisement for the sake of those who will benefit, we who reside at or near good harbors not mentioned as places where she will stop, feel that we are overlooked; and I would now respectfully ask members of the Government what has Grand River and Cardigan done that both or either of them should be neglected? I suppose it will be said "it won't pay to have a Steamer stop so often." No one expects it to pay, but we are willing to pay for an accommodation that will not pay for itself until the existence of the Steamer will encourage trade, agriculture and fisheries to such an extent as to make it self-sustaining. At the entrance to this harbor J. Robertson & Co. have now a very extensive fishing establishment; others are also actively engaged in the same business. At the Head of this River very extensive shipbuilding business is done. St. Peter's being such a dangerous harbor, this must be the outlet for nearly all farm produce raised for miles north of Grand River Bridge; and are the fishermen on Spry Point, the shipbuilders and merchants at Bridgetown, and the farmers for miles around, and others similarly situated around Cardigan, to be paid back their share of the subsidy with the consoling reflection that a Steamer actually runs from Souris to Pictou?

When the vessel is put on the route, the people of Grand River, Cardigan, Little River, and St. Peter's will consider they have a right to equal privileges with the people of Souris and Murray Harbor. She ought to call regularly at the entrance to this harbor, and at least once every two weeks (alternately) call at Cardigan and Grand River Bridges. The time occupied by a good steamer coming up or going down either of these rivers, would not be worth mentioning. The difficulty (so often complained of) of navigating these rivers, is also without foundation, and, as I never make an assertion without proof, I would just say that when the Brig now building here by Mr. Jenkins, is ready for sea, with a favorable wind (not an absolute necessity in the case of a steamer) I will get her under way here, and put her outside the harbor in one hour, and surely, where a vessel of 250 tons (register tonnage) can be managed so easily under sail, it will be no difficult matter to manage a Steamer; and, certainly, if we want to make it a paying business, we will bring the Steamer into the heart of the country, where the passengers live, and the freight is either found or wanted.

Hoping that the Government will reconsider the matter, and cause the advertisement to be amended so as to embrace the two above-mentioned ports. On behalf of the people of Grand River and Cardigan, I remain, respectfully,
D. D. C.

Bridgetown, Head Grand River, }
April 22, 1867.