Hon. Mr. Haviland.—The prayer of the petitioners was an infringement on Free Trade principles. If facilities for Barrel making on the Island are good, surely local Coopers can compete with those who have to import Barrels, said to be inferior, the freight of which alone was no small matter.

Mr. Cameron.—Better leave Coopers to compete with importers If the prayer of that Petition was granted, mechanics of all classes would seek like protection to their varied productions

Hon. Mr Callbeck agreed with the views of the leader of the Opposition. The subject required to be carefully approached.

Mr Owen favored the opinion that this branch of trade should be allowed to compete in the sale of its manufactures

Mr McMillan was opposed to a protective tariff. There were but very few Cooper shops on the Island, and if protection was given them they might be extravagent in their charges. It was then ordered that the petition do lie on the table.

Hon. Mr. Howlan moved the House into committee on the subject of salmon fishing. He said the cultivation and protection of Salmon demanded the best attention of that Committee. Favorable results followed in other places in that branch of fishing In the sister Provinces and in many of the New England States, experiments had been attended with success He would therefore, move that a Committee of three be appointed to report on the state of the salmon fisheries in this Island.

Hon Attorney General said that in other countries protection had been given to that branch of fishing with very beneficial results, and as those fish frequented our rivers it would be well to protect them for a few years

Hon. Mr Haviland believed if our salmon fishing were properly looked after it would be a source of wealth to the Island. There was one River within a few miles of Charlottetown where over two hundred salmon were at one time destroyed when they were spawning, and if one salmon produced two hundred thousand, we might form an idea of the loss incurred by such wanton destruction, at a time when the fish was not fit for human food. He then entered fully into a description of their habits, and said that great interest was taken in Salmon culture, not only in the Dominion of Canada, but also in Australia and in the United States. Any action the Government would take for fostering salmon fishing would meet his support.

Hon. Mr. Howlan expressed his intention to bring in a bill for the protection of salmon fisheries Winter River, or some other suitable river, should be placed under the protection of some officer who would faithfully attend to the protection of the fish.

Dr. Jenkins was in favor of appointing a committee to ascertain, if possible, to what cause the decrease of those fish might be attributed. It should be made penal to catch, sell or buy any salmon within a certain season.

Hon. Mr. Davies.—The subject was well worthy of attention. The motion of the hon. member from Alberton met his approval

Mr McNeill.—It was astonishing to what extent those fisheries could be cultivated In New Brunswick a great deal of money was made out of the salmon fishing, and if proper protection was afforded to it on the Island it would prove equally successful here as elsewhere.

Mr Prowse was of opinion that to vote money for such an enterprise, would not be followed by very favorable results. Rivers or streams might be let to private individuals or companies for a few years to test the enterprise. Salmon fishing could be better protected and more successfully prosecuted by such parties than by the Government.

Mr P. Sinclair —The subject was an important one. Steps should be taken to prevent the fish being disturbed or caught during certain seasons of the year Winter River and Dunk River were frequented by salmon, and if people were prevented from destroying them they would soon yield a profitable return to the Colony.

Mr. Reilly concurred with the remarks made touching the necessity of protecting salmon culture. He knew of no place on the Island where so many salmon were caught as at the Morell River. The law should be enforced to prevent the wanton destruction of those fish

Hon Attorney General said that an experiment should be made with the view of ascertaining what advantage might follow

Mr Green had no doubt that salmon fisheries could be made a paying speculation, and if properly fostered would prove a valuable source of wealth to the colony.

Mr Brecken.—It was important to consider that this colony did not labor under the same difficulties as those countries where they had to introduce those fish. The salmon frequented our waters, and there was no doubt that under proper management a valuable trade might be fostered from that source.

The resolution in question was then reported agreed to

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.

House in Committee of Supply agreed to several resolutions granting the usual sums for the public service.

His Honor the Speaker directed attention to the very inferior and inadequate condition of some of the Buoys and Beacons round the coast of the Island A better system touching that branch of the public service should be introduced by the Government.

Hon. Attorney General said the extensive experience of His Honor the Speaker on that subject was worthy of consideration.

Hon Mr. Haviland was not surprised that His Honor the Speaker pointed out the defective state of Buoys, and alluded to the praiseworthy service rendered on more than one occasion by His Honor the Speaker, in assisting Mariners to enter the Harbour of Georgetown, and that on one occasion he risked his life in a small boat in order to save one of Her Majesty's large ships of war, the *Mal bar*.

Hon. Mr. Laird.—The Government were often at a loss to know the nature and extent of complaints such as those alluded to, and he was glad that His Honor the Speaker had brought the matter up.

Mr. Prowse —The Buoy at Murray Harbor was very insufficient and was carried from its proper place last season, and was not yet remedied by the Government.

Mr. Owen.—The real cause of complaint touching the question of Buoys, was not to be attributed so much to their defective state as to the fact that they were improperly moored. It was of the utmost consequence to see that proper fastening was used in mooring Buoys.

Mr. McNeill —The Board of Works would no doubt direct attention shortly to that department of the public service. Buoys improperly placed were very apt to be carried off, and should, therefore be moored with the utmost regard to safety.

The Bill to naturalize Charles Otto Winkler, was reported agreed to.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House petitions praying aid to Paupers Also petitions asking for the service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs; and others praying aid for opening new lines of Roads.

Said petitions, relating to Paupers, and Roads, Bridges and Wharfs, were referred to the members for the several Electoral Districts, and the petitions on new lines of Roads, to a Committee to report thereon.

Ordered, that Mr. P Sinclair, Hon. Mr. Duncan, Mr. Prowse, Mr. G. Sinclair, and Hon. Mr. Kelly do compose said Committee

The Bill to Incorporate the Baptist Church at Summerside was reported agreed to Also the Bill to Incorporate the Trustees of the Methodist School of Charlottetown

The Bill to prevent fraud by secret Bills of Sale of personal Chattels, was also reported agreed to.

House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 25th.

House in Committee of Supply, reported several Resolutions agreed to.

As the sums voted were ordinary grants for the public service, they elicited but very little debate.

On motion of Hon Attorney General, it was resolved that no new matter on which a bill could be founded, could be introduced to the House after next Thursday. Also a resolution to the effect, that no petition for any object of a local or private nature could be received after Wednesday next.

The greater portion of the afternoon was then occupied in conference with the Legislative Council. on the Bill to establish a Board of Works

House adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE HOLY FATHER AND THE DIOCESE OF MEATH.—The magnificent offering of over £800, the diocesan collection for 1868, which the venerated Bishop of Meath, the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, is now about to present to His Holiness, speaks in language that there is no mistaking of his sympathy with the Holy Father in the temporal wrongs which he has so long and so patiently endured, and their readiness to bear, year after year, their portion in contributing to the maintainance of the dignity befitting his position as spiritual ruler of so many millions throughout the world — *Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT.—At a meeting of the Corporation, held on Monday, an address to Her Majesty was unanimously adopted, praying Her Majesty to take such steps as may hasten the extension of religious equality by the disendowment and disestablishment of the Church now by law established in Ireland. It was also resolved to present a petition similar in substance to both Houses of Parliament; that for the House of Lords to be entrusted to the Earl of Kimberley, whilst the petition for the House of Commons should be brought to the Bar of the House by the Lord Mayor and Corporation Officers, in accordance with their ancient privilege.

VISIT OF THE CHANNEL FLEET TO IRELAND.—It has been decided that the Channel Fleet will visit all the important points on the Irish coast this year.—*Irish Times.*

THE REPRESENTATION OF DROGHEDA.—Mr Thomas Whitworth, eldest son of Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, late member, will be a candidate for the representation of the borough at the next election. A meeting of his father's friends was called for last evening, the 19th instant, at the Mayoralty Rooms There can be little doubt Mr. Whitworth will have a walk over.

CARDINAL CULLEN AND LORD ORANMORE.—We learn from the *Morning Post* that the reception given to Cardinal Cullen at the Dublin Banquet, and the speech of his Eminence on that occasion, "have caused considerable annoyance to the Protestant party." Their displeasure has found a suitable apologist in Lord Oranmore. That nobleman, who not unfrequently writes letters to newspapers, informs the world, through the *Daily Express*, that Earl Spencer is much to blame for recognizing the rank of Cardinal Cullen. The Cardinal, says Lord Oranmore, has no rank save what is recognized and sanctioned by Her Majesty. We are obliged to say, without discourtesy to Lord Oranmore, that this is not true as a fact Every Cardinal *has* a rank which no temporal sovereign can either give or take away. And this rank *is* recognized throughout Europe, in every state, whether Catholic or Protestant, which has diplomatic relations with the Holy See. The precedence of Nuncios over their colleagues was confirmed by the Treaty of Vienna, in 1815; which also, if we are not mistaken, recognized the rank of Cardinals as Princes. Her Majesty, we are sure, has no more loyal subject than the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, and certainly no Englishman ever had a deeper love of his country, or was better affected towards its Sovereign, than the late Cardinal Wiseman. Yet in every foreign court he was received as a Prince, though his rank was not derived from Her Majesty's favor, to whom no disrespect was offered by the recognition. We hope that Lord Oranmore will see that the real source of the inconvenience which he notices is the foolish refusal of Great Britain, less wise in this matter than other non-Catholic states, to enter into diplomatic relations with the Sovereign Pontiff. Let her do this, as prudence and good sense suggest, and Cardinal Cullen may then be innocently recognized not only by Earl Spencer, but even, if the extravagant thought may be uttered, by Oranmore himself — *Tablet.*

The death took place in England on the 2nd inst., of the famous military veteran, Lord Gough, in the 91st year of his age Lord Gough was a native of Ireland and his fame is purely that of the brave and successful soldier, his whole life having been spent in the army, which he entered while yet a boy. After serving at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and subsequently in the West Indies, he joined, in 1809, the legions of the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, and commanded the 87th Regiment at the battles of Talavera, Barossa, Vittoria, and Nivelle, winning golden opinions and more substantial rewards for his bravery and other soldierly qualities. He was twice wounded during the Peninsular war, the second time very severely in the head His next field of active service was China, where he played a very important part in the series of military and naval operations through which England compelled the Chinese Government to open the ports of the Empire to the introduction of East India opium into China, bringing the war to a speedy close by the succession of brilliant movements which placed Nankin at the mercy of the English For his services on this occasion he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, and was honored with a baronetcy. But the field in which he won his greatest distinction as a soldier was British India. In 1843 he defeated a Mahratta force at Maharajpore capturing 56 guns; and during the troublous period, extending from 1845 to 1846 he proved himself a master in the art of war, defeating the enemy in several very bloody battles, and completing the conquest of the Punjaub by the overthrow of the Sikh army at the battle of Goorgerat. For the second time he received the thanks of Parliament, the acknowledgement being accompanied by his elevation to the peerage under the title of Baron Gough. This was in 1846 and in 1849 he was created Viscount. The rank of Field Marshal was conferred upon him in 1862 on the occasion of the Prince of Wales attaining his majority. He also enjoyed a pension of £2000 a year, settled on him by the old East India Company.

When the King of Prussia invested the Prince of Wales with the order of the Black Eagle, he put upon his neck the same chain which had been worn by the Prince's father, and which was, as all Prussian decorations are, returned to the King at the owner's death.

According to the German papers, in fifty years St. Petersburg will have ceased to exist. The whole soil on which it stands is sinking, imperceptibly it is true, but with fearful regularity, and the examination that has been made has turned out so unfavorably that steps are being taken preparatory to removing the Court.

RUSSIA.

All the South of Russia is transformed into a veritable arsenal; the fortresses of Bender, Oczakow and Nikolaieff are being armed in haste with cannon on a new system, and depots of ammunition and arms for an army of 200,000 men are being established there; the regiments which are to compose that army are arriving little by little, either by the railway from Kief to Odessa, which has just been completed, but which is only used for the transport or by sea in the case of those who come from the Caucasus

I am assured, moreover, that, in the docks of Nikolaieff, engineers and American workmen are working secretly at the construction of several monitors. The language of the superior Russian *employes*, civil and military, leaves no doubt as to the intention of the Government, for they say openly that the time has come to avenge the defeat of the Crimea, and that Russia is resolved on attacking Turkey and Austria, while her ally, Prussia, will keep France in check on the Rhine.—*Cor. du Nord Est.*

THE CZAR'S HEALTH.—A St Petersburg correspondent says: "The Czar's health is still doubtful, and but little improved, apparently, by his travels last summer. Those who look at him now may well be startled to note what a change the lapse of less than three years has wrought in that handsome face. It is the face of a man who feels his crown too weighty for him, who can never forget that he has twice been the mark of an assassin's pistol, and that even now, in some obscure garret in the purlieus of the Ismailovski Polk, a weapon may be making ready against his life. On that Imperial forehead, now and henceforth, rests the shadow of the vengeful Harakozoff, 'who being dead yet speaketh.'"

SHOCKING BRUTAL MURDER.

The particulars of a shocking brutal murder, said to have been perpetrated in Sunbury County on Thursday last, came to our ears on Saturday evening. Our informant says that on Thursday a man named Cannon, working in a shipyard in Oromocto, asked his father-in-law, named Laskey, who resides on the South Branch, for the loan of his horse to go to a "spree" that night at the mouth of the river. From some cause the request was denied, but the man went in company with some one else. Whilst there he got raging drunk, and returning to the house, armed himself with an axe and threatened to kill the old man, who immediately sought refuge in a room with his daughter, fastening the door to prevent the ingress of the drunken maniac. Cannon followed and threatened to break down the door, and murder them both; and Mrs Cannon, thinking to shield her father, and soften the raging passions of her husband, opened the door and went out, pleading with Cannon to be calm. The wretch, however, bereft of every spark of manhood, and possessed with the demon, struck her to his feet, and kicked her in the most horrible manner till she lay a lifeless mass upon the floor The full extent of the fiendish act will be more fully understood, when we say that the woman was in an advanced state of pregnancy.

Having completed this horrible work, he turned and fled, making his way toward St. John, Of course the news of the deed quickly spread, and the wretch was pursued. He was overtaken by Messrs. Benjamin and Charles Bailey, by whom he was arrested and taken back.

A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and Cannon was committed to goal.

The dreadful affair has caused the most intense feeling of excitement in the neighborhood. Cannon is well known in this city where he used to reside, as a drunken and quarrelsome fellow, ready to go any length when intoxicated with liquor.—*St. John News.*

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

We have often spoken of this great medicine in terms of very high praise, and we have as often felt that what we could say in its favor would not do it full justice. It is one of those medicines of which we can speak—and speak decisively—from experience, for we have repeatedly taken it, and invariably with the best results and the greatest satisfaction. We always keep it on hand, ready for an emergency, and we regard it not only as one of the very best and most reliable of medicines in use for various ills, but as one of the cheapest also. Its cost, by the way—that is the cost of all the ingredients of which it is composed—has been considerably increased, but the price of the medicine has been but very little advanced It is not likely that the popularity of Davis' Pain Killer will in one measure decrease, or that the demand for it will in the slightest degree decline, until some other specific for allaying pain and curing the various complaints for which it is so generously used, shall be discovered, of equal potency with it—of which there seems to be little probability As a remedy for stomach complaints, such as dysentery, diarrhœa, &c, the Pain Killer is without doubt unsurpassed, and everywhere most deservedly in demand One, two, or three doses, of a teaspoonful each, in a wine glass of milk and water, with a little sugar have repeatedly within our knowledge, effectually cured serious trouble of this kind. Judgment should undoubtedly be used in not checking certain stages of diarrhœa too suddenly; but taken at the proper time, the Pain Killer will act like a charm, and frequently cure when nothing else will —*Providence Advertiser.*

THE AMERICAN LAKES.—Lake Superior is the largest body of fresh water in the world It has an area of 32 000 square miles, and a mean depth of 1000 feet It is apparently fed by a few insignificant streams, the largest of which are the St Louis and the Ontanagon Lake Michigan has an area of 24 000 miles and a mean depth 9000 feet. This lake only receives a few small streams, and yet Lake Michigan furnishes a large proportion of the current that flows over the Niagara and thence down the St. Lawrence into the ocean. These great lakes must get supplied from subterranean sources It is well known that large rivers on the Western plains suddenly disappear through fissures and chasms never to reappear on the surface —*Canadian Paper.*

A Scotch farmer, from the County of Bruce went to the old country in October last, to dig up some kegs of gold, buried in the Island of Lewes, the whereabouts of which had been revealed to him in a dream. He dug over the most of the island without finding the treasure trove, and returned to Goderich last Saturday, having spent all his superfluous ducats, and is now almost penniless.—*Canada paper.*

The Blunders of the Past.

A GLORIOUS DELIVERANCE!

When Mustapha, a Greek slave of Constantinople, was told that he must embrace Mahometanism or suffer martyrdom, he chose the former alternative *naively* observing that "it was better to trust a merciful God with his soul, than butchers with his body" *There are many medical practitioners (we will not be so discourteous as to call them butchers) who, with the best intentions in the world, can no more be soberly trusted with the professional care of a human body, than a Sultan's executioners* If the mutes of the seraglio have their bow strings and scimeters, these disciples of the EMPIRICS OF ANTIQUITY are equally ready with their scarcely less fatal weapons—mineral poisons, caustic, the lancet, and the knife Fortunately, however—or rather providentially—the sick are no longer left to the tender mercies of these MEDICAL TERRORISTS A milder and more efficacious system of treatment than theirs has been introduced by the distinguished Professor Holloway of London, whose Pills and Ointment are taking the place of the pernicious potions, steel and caustic of the FURIOSOS OF THE PROFESSION

The essential difference between *his* remedies and *theirs* is this; the former sustain the strength and constitution of the patient, while they eradicate the causes of disease; the latter break down the natural stamina of the invalid before they begin to operate upon the disorder. In other words, *his* medicines *reinforce nature* in her conflicts with the debilitating influence of disease, while their depleting practice too often *prostrates beyond all redemption* those animal forces which sickness has weakened and depressed.

The world is no longer blind. The light of knowledge has illuminated its darkness The people observe, reason, adopt and reject for themselves When Holloway, twenty five years ago, full of that enthusiasm which springs from the consciousness of a great discovery, burst from his laboratory with the inestimable results of a long course of research and experiment in his hands, and addressed himself to the HEALING OF THE NATIONS, he was opposed only by the licensed professors of that science which he proposed to enrich with two contributions of priceless value. Pretension turned its back upon him, but the press gave publicity to his invention, the people tested and adopted them, and their fame soon began to irradiate the world England did not long monopolize what was intended for mankind. The new curatives began to attract the attention of the continental governments. Russia legalized their admission into her territories, and their inventor received a royal invitation to visit St Petersburg. Spain endorsed them, and Professor Holloway was subsequently received with unusual honours at Madrid All Europe acquiesced in the verdict pronounced by England, Russia and Spain, and the Pills and Ointment soon found their way, through various channels of commerce, to all parts of the civilized globe.

DR. MORSES INDIAN ROOT PILLS.—Before them all diseases surrender. Get our Almanac and read the information therein of their discovery and effects. Sold by all dealers.

We would advise all those who wish to improve the horse, cattle or sheep, to use Carlton's Condition Powders.

JUDSON'S PILLS.—We give you in this Medicine the result of a lifetime of Study and Trial, before this Medicine all others are but Nostrums. We ask you to use them because we know their virtues Trial is the touchstone by which to prove them worthy. Get our Almanac. Sold by all dealers.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills —Shortness of Breath, Colds, Coughs —Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the powers possessed by these curative remedies in asthma, incipient consumption, and all disorders of the chest and lungs. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, where, in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels any impurities which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis and pneumonia. Thus all pulmonic complaints are easily cured. The asthmatic chest, tightening to suffocation in foggy, damp weather, is liberated by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which also cure the short, dry, consumptive cough, and the heavy expectoration attending bronchitis.

(From the New York Albion, March 20.)

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF THE *ALABAMA* QUESTION.

We gave, some weeks ago, telegraphic extracts from the London journals relative to the adverse report of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, concerning the Clarendon-Johnson Protocol on the *Alabama* claims now before that body It is singular that the English Press should have fallen into the error of mistaking the action of a Committee of the Senate for that of the Senate itself, but as there is little doubt that the treaty will ultimately be *rejected*, we may accept the comments of the London journals as only a little in advance of the event, and as expressing the real convictions of the English people.

These convictions are, in effect, almost unanimous in taking the view that in acceding to the terms that will probably be rejected, Great Britain has gone quite far enough in arranging an amicable solution of the difficulty. Indeed it is thought that Lords Clarendon and Stanley went more than half way in meeting the advances of Mr. Johnson, and that as these are not satisfactory to the American people, any further arrangement must properly be proposed by the latter. This view of the case is not at all belligerent in its possible consequences, but one dictated by the respect that England owes to herself. Her agents in the matter have shown themselves willing to make even greater concessions than their constituents would endorse, and if these do not meet the approval of the Washington Government, all that remains is for England to wait quietly until the latter brings forward some basis of agreement which England can properly accept. Perhaps the average English sentiment on the questions has never been so concisely and forcibly presented, as in the following extract from an article in the London *Daily News*—a journal which has at all times shown itself friendly to the United States. It says:—"The English people will be unanimous in feeling that their concessions put them in the right in this matter before the moral judgment of the world. We have satisfied the Government which first advanced the claims upon us, have conceded everything which American diplomacy felt it could fairly insist upon, and it is not now for us to take any further step in the matter. It is quite impossible for Englishmen to under stand what their American cousins want, and we can now do nothing but wait for some intelligible exposition of their requirements But it must be distinctly understood that we wait in the full conviction that we have granted all that could be granted; have satisfied to the full all the demands made upon us; and have thus completely cleared ourselves from all responsibility for the failure of these long and troublesome negotiations. We, at least, went into these negotiations with a desire to settle them, and that desire has prevailed over every other sentiment. We were anxious to close up an open wound; to remove a cause of offence; to give a costly proof of our desire for peace, union and brotherhood between kindred nations Henceforth, no responsibility belongs to us. We shall regret that a perpetual danger to our friendly relations should exist; but if these *Alabama* claims remain forever unsettled, the blame will not rest on England It must be clearly understood that though we may stand upon our concessions, and grant them as readily to the Government of General Grant as we have done to that of Mr. Johnson, new proposals for settlement must now come from the other side if they are ever to be made at all."

How this expression of the very natural feeling of the English people will be received on this side the water remains to be seen. The debate on the Protocol will soon open in the Senate, and Mr. Sumner will have an opportunity of delivering the speech concerning the warlike character of which there has been so much newspaper gossip. We are not at all afraid, however, but that peaceful counsels will ultimately prevail *The great body of the* American people are too sensible to see in the escape of the famous privateer, any international insult to their flag, or nationality They must, on the contrary, regard it as an accident which the intricacies of red tape at all times render possible. In the fact that the escape is, and always has been, generally deplored by the great body of the English people, they must see a faithful indication of the esteem in which they are held in the fast-anchored isle. Such being the sentiments of the two great nations to the controversy, we cannot conceive that it is within the power of diplomacy to fan these dying embers of discord into the flame of war If the vexed question is not yet ripe for an amicable solution, both parties to the controversy can afford to wait until the real facts and bearing of the case are more thoroughly comprehended by the masses on both sides of the Atlantic. Only ignorance of the truth, or its misrepresentation, can lead to hostilities, and the general spread of information upon the subject cannot but result in lasting peace. It is to be hoped that the Senate will give ear to no rash or violent counsels, and that if it cannot subscribe to the present treaty, it will take measures to have a new one drawn up, that no stone may be left unturned to decide peaceably a problem of which a declaration of war would be the worst possible solution.

ANNEXATION.

News paragraphs and editorial articles have recently appeared in the American journals, respecting the appearance of some so-called delegates from Nova Scotia at Washington, as advocates of the cause of Annexation, but we have failed to learn who these individuals are, and it is safe to assume that they are nobodys, representing nobody but themselves, who have sought by annexation talk to invest themselves with a little importance which they could not otherwise have commanded, We therefore dismiss them without further comment.

The question at issue is, are the Canadian people desirous of joining their political fortunes with those of the United States? That there existed but recently intense and widespread disaffection throughout Nova Scotia, there can be no doubt That Province undoubtedly went to the very verge of the boundary separating allegiance from rebellion, On the merits of the matter which raised this political turmoil, we will not here enter; but if the feelings and aspirations of that dependency, as recently displayed, be taken as samples of those of all British America, the question propounded could be at once easily answered Cooler counsels, however, now prevail, concessions having been made to remove the causes of discontent But Nova Scotia, though a Province, possessing immense natural resources, is but a small portion of the Dominion of Canada, whether considered with regard to extent of territory, population, or wealth. These elements of greatness are principally to be found in what are now designated as the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, better known as Lower and Upper Canada It is here that the immense majority of the population of the Dominion is to be found, and that the largest share of developed wealth is located. The material superiority of these two Provinces in the elements just enumerated, give them, under the new constitution, a corresponding political supremacy in the Legislature of the new Northern Confederacy. An examination of the principles of their representative, in a community where the suffrage is all but universal, and where the utterance of opinion is as unrestricted as in any country in the world, should surely afford a fair test of the feelings of the people themselves.

It may truthfully be said that there is not a single member of either branch of the Legislature representing any constituency in Ontario or Quebec, who dares to advocate annexation doctrines on the floor of the House To avow them at the hustings would be to invite certain defeat The force of public opinion alone would act as a complete restraining influence. A few years since it was very different There was, at that time, a party, formidably both in point of numbers and of talent, which not only held, but boldly enunciated, extreme views on annexation. These—known as the Rouges and all persons of French extraction—made no concealment of their desire to enter into a new state of political existence As a part of their policy they invited persecution on account of their principles, but they gradually expired under the influence of absolute toleration, and in the political arnea they are now as a party totally extinct

So, too, with respect to that other great and rival exponent of public opinion—the Press. Party passions may run high and public men be defended, or denounced, with unbounded license; but, without an exception of any weight, we have failed to find a single provincial journal advocating annexation. These two tests seem to settle the question as to whether annexation, effected by means of the desire and convictions of the people of Canada, is or is not probable. Ontario and Quebec are clearly adverse to it. The contentment of New Brunswick with the existing state of things, is not called in question Nova Scotia, alike with Newfoundland, appears ready to give in her adhesion to it and although it may possibly be the ultimate destiny of those provinces to become States of the American Union, impartial inquiries lead to the conclusion that the time for that consummation is very far off indeed Moreover, the most intelligent citizens of the United States are by no means a unit in its favor.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, March 15, eve.

A deputation, with the Mayor of Dublin at its head, proceeded to Windsor Castle this afternoon and presented to the Queen a petition praying for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

A despatch from Lisbon states that the ship *Harpswell*, which sailed from Havre, Nov. 29, for New York, was abandoned at sea. The captain and crew were saved and brought to Lisbon.

London, March 9.

The National Steamship Company have made an offer to carry the Mails between Great Britain and the United States for one penny per ounce.

In the House of Peers last evening Lord Grey and Lord Cairns condemned the policy of the Government in releasing Fenian convicts. Earl Granville, Colonial Secretary, explained that the ovations given by their friends to released Fenians were acts of personal hospitality not demonstrations of hostility to the Government.

A strong protest from Ireland against Mr. Gladstone's Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church has been published in London. It is signed by over 1000 Irish noblemen and land owners.

The cotton sowers of Preston, England, have struck on account of the proposed reduction in their wages.

Madrid, March 18

The Constituent Cortes has appointed four permanent Committees to supervise the business of the Assembly

It is said that the draft of the new Constitution, which is to be submitted to the Cortes, establishes complete civil and religious liberty, but claims Catholicism as the Religion of the State.

Serious disturbances, growing out of the opposition of the people to Military Conscription, are reported in Audalusia.

At Xeres and Montiao barricades were erected, and there was some fighting between the people and troops In the latter two men were killed and six wounded

Minister Sagosta has advised the Cortes not to enforce the Conscription. The members of the Cortes, without distinction of the party, have offered their assistance and support to the Government to maintain public order at any cost.

Paris, March 18.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 190,000 francs.

The Governments of France and Belgium are arranging a Conference for the discussion of the mutual commercial interest of two countries, and to consider what modification may be made in the recent law passed by the Belgium Parliament prohibiting the Railways of Belgium from being transferred to Foreign Companies

London, March 17th.

The North German Parliament have passed a Bill securing freedom of speech in all the districts of Germany.

London, March 17.

During the sitting of the Constituent Cortes, at Madrid yesterday General Prim announced that the monarchists were prepared with a candidate for the Throne, and that the name would be made public soon.

London, March 22

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said the Government did not intend clemency to any other Fenians now in prison.

The debate on the Irish Church Bill was resumed. Sir Roundell Palmer made a speech favoring the disestablishment, but opposing disendowment, and said he would propose and urge modifications of the bill in committee.

John Duke Coleridge, Solicitor General, advocated the bill, approving it in all points.

London, March 20, evening.

Mr Gladstone's bill to put an end to the establishment of the Church of Ireland and to make provision in respect of the Royal College of Maynooth, came up again in the House of Commons last evening and was debated at great length.

Sir John Gray, liberal, from Kilkenny, regards the established Church in Ireland as a badge of conquest, and asserted that it must be abolished

Mr. Edward Willis, Liberal from Bradford, also supported the bill in a speech of considerable length, and was followed by the Right Hon Stafford Henry Northcote in opposition to it.

John Bright then took the floor and delivered a long and able speech in favor of the measure. The established Church of England had the assent of a large majority of the people of England, but the question was whether that Church was good also for the people of Ireland. The opponents of this bill had utterly failed to prove that the opinion of the civilized world was opposed to this measure as had been stated He reviewed the opinion of statesmen on the question and quoted Lord Stanley's remark that Ireland was the question of the House. He referred to the conduct of Lord Mayo while Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the positions of other Tories to show that the party had no policy on the Irish question. The bill now before the House, he continued, was acceptable to the mass of the people of Ireland, Catholics and Protestants as well, and was generally approved by the people of England As had been before stated here, the established Church in Ireland was a badge of conquest The Conservatives of the future would review the attitude of the present Conservatives on the question with surprise. He quoted Cavour's works on Ireland, where the author shows that the established Church prompts dissatisfaction and animosities in that country, and causes the peasantry to be in a worse condition than the slaves of Antilles, and that the Irish were continually protesting against it. The speaker then contrasted the position of the Church in England. England's liberties, he said, were not received by the churches, but by the puritans and nonconformists. Nations never forfeit their religious grievances until the cause is removed The old policy pursued by England rendered Ireland more ultramontane than any country in Europe. Catholicism was not only a matter of faith, but of patriotism for which the Irish were ready to suffer, or die, if need be Since the union disturbances have been continued, Protestantism was the only fire that was destroying everything that is good and noble in Ireland, resulting in the absolute disappearance of peace and loyalty. The Irishmen who had emigrated to the United States and Australia were watching anxiously the result of this great question. The entire Fenian project was fed and kept alive by the sympathy of Americans, under the idea that England never did justice to Ireland. There were no bitterer foes to England in the United States than Irishmen. The House was now asked to do justice to Ireland, not from fear of foreign enemies, but for the sake of internal peace and tranquility He contemplated the voluntary system prevailing in Scotland and anticipated the best results for the prosperity of Ireland if this bill became a law. Mr Bright concluded by saying that this measure would have the approval of the Supreme Being, for it was founded on principles of mercy and justice, the attributes of His glorious reign.

Paris, March 22.—In the French Corps Legislatiff on Saturday, Marshal Niel, Minister of War, urged the completion of the reorganization of the army. Peace, he said, was secure, but France would not tolerate a government which was not fully prepared to avenge insult if offered.

The Budget reports considers the present situation of Europe eminently peaceful.

Madrid, March 22—During the recent conscription riots in Spain over one hundred soldiers were killed and wounded. The loss of the citizens was heavy, but the number killed is not known.

FROM CANADA.

Montreal, March 16.

The Montreal train, with thirty-three bags containing mail matter of the last six days, including English mails by last Steamer to Portland is stuck at Becancour Station, 25 miles from Quebec. There are 230 passengers on board. Judge Leranger and several of the passengers walked to Quebec. Two other Judges, a deputation from Montreal Corporation, and several M.P.P's. are among those on board the train Hardly any provisions can be had in the district. Two dollars a loaf was asked to day for bread A number of carters have left Quebec to day to bring in the passengers

A cable despatch states that the celebrated Evanturel Will case was decided yesterday by the Privy Council in London in favor of the Hon. Mr. Evanturel. Forty thousand pounds were involved.

The school bill has caused some difficulty in the Quebec Cabinet, and two members, Ourmet and Archambault, it is said will resign

Snow on the streets of Montreal is 10 feet deep. This day last year the street cars were running

To-morrow being St. Patrick's Day, the customery processions will take place, and the Concert in the City Hall in the evening.

The investigation into the Challoner case was conducted this morning before the Judge of Sessions with closed doors. The evidence adduced was exactly the same as taken at the Coroner's investigation The Judge of Sessions committed Challoner for murder. Trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench, which will take place on the 24th of April under the new Bill of Solicitor General Irvine, changing the term of the Crown side of Queen's Bench.

Montreal, March 17.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary quantity of snow on the streets they have been not in a more favorable condition than is usual on St Patrick's Day for the comfort of the Irish Catholic citizens who have taken part in the annual procession in honor of Ireland and its Patron Saint The number of Triumphal Arches was not so great as on some former occasions, but there was a little display; a great variety of flags and many of them exhibiting Irish national emblems and mottoes. The procession itself from the number and magnificence of its banners and other accompaniments, made a fine appearance. In Ottawa the procession was much smaller than usual About 800 walked, including 200 boys from schools. In Toronto about 400 marched in procession. In Quebec the Irish Benevolent Society walked in procession 5000 strong, and attended Mass at St. Patrick's Church.

The Montreal and English mails, ten days behind hand, arrived a Quebec this evening. The passengers were wearied and exhausted after their long trip.

The latest advices received from Sir G. E. Cartier and the Hon Mr McDougall, state that in all probability they would leave for home about the middle of this month.

The Quebec Parliament is expected to prorogue next Wednesday. The slaughter of innocents has commenced.

Montreal, March 19.

English papers received to-day understand positively that Prince Arthur will shortly proceed to Canada to join the Canadian Rifles.

The Quebec Assembly is holding three sessions daily, and the Government measures are being hurried through. An Education Bill was introduced to-day. It meets the wishes of Protestants.

Montreal, March 22nd,

Writs for Yarmouth, Hants and Richmond elections were sent from Ottawa on Saturday by special messenger. The elections are to be held on the 13th of April

It is rumored that the vacancies in the Dominion Cabinet, viz: Minister of Inland Revenue, and Provincial Secretary, will be filled on the return of Cartier.

Judge Alwyn has brought a charge of forgery against a Public Notary for having inserted a marginal note to an inventory after the inventory had been closed.

The Education bill of the Quebec Government is extremely liberal. It provides for a council of public instruction of twenty-one members; fourteen Catholics and seven Protestants. This Council to have two Secretaries and to be divided into two Committees, to which all matters specially effecting Protestants and Catholics shall be referred. The grant for superior education is in future to be divided between the two creeds according to population, When over ten of the Catholic members of the Council of Public Instruction shall be of opinion that the interests of the Protestants and Catholics should be altogether separated, they may sign a document to that effect to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and by an order in Council, the Council of Public Instruction shall be divided into two Councils, one Protestant and one Catholic. Immediately after its separation all Government grants whatever shall be divided between the majority and the minority according to their respective populations in Montreal and Quebec. The Corporation is authorized to raise money for School purposes. This money they shall pay to School Commissioners according to assessment roll as between Catholics and Protestants Under the old law all the money of Government grants and assessments was divided on a basis of population. In the country districts taxes levied on public Institutions and corporate bodies are to be passed to the School Commissioners of the majority, to be divided among the Trustees of dissentient schools in the same proportion as the Government grant, that is, in proportion to the number of children attending schools. This is an advance upon Upper Canada legislation. The leader of the Opposition Mr. Jolly, promised his hearty support to the bill, which comes up for a second reading to-night. Senator Cauchon strongly opposes it.

Montreal, March 23

Second reading of School Bill came up in Quebec Assembly this evening, and a lengthy discussion followed Bill will no doubt pass by a large majority, but Senator Cauchon and many friends of the Government oppose it as being too liberal They especially do not think that in the city of Montreal, where more than two-thirds of the population are Catholics, the school tax should be raised and appropriated according to owners of properties, for by that means the Protestants' third will get more than the Catholic two thirds. Out of forty millions worth of landed estates in Montreal liable to school taxation twenty-one millions belong to Protestants. The Bishop of St Hyacinthe telegraphed to a member this afternoon that he considers all concessions to Protestants larger than strict stipulations of law are very dangerous. Archbishop of Quebec has asked for delay. It is believed that the present bill would not have been got but for Galt, who was determined to have Protestant rights, and threatened to fight the battle in the Commons.

It is rumored in Quebec, seemingly well authenticated, that so far from the military being withdrawn from Quebec there will be a considerable augmentation of the forces; that four regiments will be stationed there and that it is to be the head quarters of the Commander-in-Chief.

One hundred and two bills were introduced, and 495 petitions presented to the Quebec Parliament this session.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, March 17th.

A Washington correspondent says, that Senator Sherman means to obtain a recognition of Cuban independence in the Senate, but the Foreign Relations Committee is too Conservative to give him much chance.

Banks will bring the same subject on in the House.

To-day is being very generally observed by the Irish citizens in honor of St. Patrick.

Gold and money show very slight fluctuations.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Representatives of the People of Prince Edward Island in Parliament Convened.

GENTLEMEN;—It is the duty of all who desire the welfare of their Island home, to communicate any information they may possess relating to great public questions, then no apology is needed from me on this occasion.

The subject of a Railroad for P. E Island is not new to you. Already, during the present session, it has found a place in your debates At least one petition is on foot, asking for a preliminary survey. Your attention will no doubt be frequently drawn to this subject in your Legislative capacity, and any action taken thereon, will (under Providence) affect the destiny of this Province for ages to come Whether viewed in relation to the difficult question of Roads and Bridges—or how best to provide for the expanding agriculture and commerce of the Colony—or to the growing necessity for better means of inter-communication the Railway problem will, in spite of all opposition seek a solution at your hands, or your successors, until it becomes a fact Its opponents are now apt to regard it as merely a question of time, and shelve it, with the cold comfort that it is too soon yet to begin They have no great hope of ever seeing any built on this Island. The wisdom of this policy is opposed by the verdict of almost every country in Christendom, and by many Pagan countries as well Analyze this objection and it amounts to this. We must put up with our present mud roads, except what few yards per year can be mended by the crusher. We must be content with wheelwrights, blacksmiths, saddlers and doctors bills, as in days of yore. We must patiently submit to the usual waste of time and toil, and all the disadvantages of the old jog-trot style. Why, forsooth? Because it is too soon to begin. Our children will undertake it Better to leave them plenty of tin, than to experience the pleasure of beginning the work and enjoying its benefit.

If a Railroad will benefit our children, why should we not enjoy a small portion ourselves? If we have not sufficient means to pay the entire cost, the next generation cannot, will not, object to pay their quota. If railroads have proved to be of immense good in other countries, may we not reasonably expect like advantages to result from them here?

But other objectors allege that the cost is too great. No sooner do they approach figures, than in their anxiety to prove their point—like a learner on the Velocipede going down hill—the wonder is that they are able to stop at all. Thousands are as easy to manipulate as units. Nothing less than the most expensive lines through countries where heavy grades, difficult curves, and mountain barriers demand the most costly skill and labor to overcome the natural difficulties, will suffice to compare with the task of building a Railroad in this Island. *One gentleman* a short time since, convinced his friends by rushing us until he had reached £35,000 stg. per mile, as something like the cost.

I am glad to have it in my power to set this matter on a better basis, and to supply reliable data, by which we may fairly estimate *how much it will cost*. I have just received from a gentleman of high position as Engineer in the United States, a reply to some enquiries bearing on this subject, which I will now submit. After stating that he has had many years' experience in location and construction of Railroads in Massachusetts, he adds: "I am inclined to believe that the chief cost of a line of Railroad in your Island, will be in superstructure, which means iron, sleepers, spikes or chains, and the laying of the track. Such superstructure would cost here as follows, *per mile*:

78¾ tons gross Rails, 50 lbs. per yard English at $75,	$5887 50
2200 Sleepers, ten in 24 ft. at $60,	1320 00
Spikes,	250 00
Splices 440, at $1 10,	484 00
Track-laying and surfacing,	800 00
Total,	$8741 50
Equal to about in gold.	6500 00

"I have estimated 1st class superstructure, which would prove cheapest It seems to me that a road of 40 miles," (which was the length I submitted,) "would be profitable to its owners, and be of incalculable benefit to your people."

Taking the above calculations as a basis, we have first to make a few deductions. Rails can be obtained in England at £6 stg per ton; add 20s. for freight, and 10s for expenses; the cost, landed here, would be about £7 10s. per ton Sleepers can be obtained here, and delivered on the line at 2s each Spikes and Splices can also be obtained at lower prices than the above: but for illustration we will place them at the same rate, as also the cost of Track-laying. The cost of superstructure will then stand as follows:—

78¾ tons Rails, at £7 10s.	(stg)	£583 15 0
2200 Sleepers at 2s,		220 0 0
Spikes, $250,		37 10 0
Splices, $484,		72 12 0
Track-laying, $800		120 0 0
Cost per mile,		£1033 17 0

If the opinion of the above gentleman is worthy of credence,—and I challenge contradiction.—that "the chief cost of a line of Railroad in this Island will be in superstructure" I submit that the above estimate may be regarded as reliable data. We cannot be below the mark if, for argument sake, we consent to an equal sum for contingencies, which includes cost of land, engineering, depots and buildings, fencing, &c., &c. The only other expenses is for rolling stock.

For a line of 40 miles, the following may be a fair proportion. Three Locomotives two Snow Ploughs, six Passenger Cars, twelve Mershandize do, twenty Platform do, ten Ballast do. These can be procured for about £12,000, stg., equal to £300 per mile. For a line of 70 miles, two-thirds more than the above will suffice for several years, making the cost of rolling stock £20,000, or £286 per mile. The total cost for 70 miles, will stand thus;—

Superstructure,	£70 000
Contingencies,	70 000
Rolling Stock,	20 000
(stg.)	£160,000

The interest of the above sum at 6 per cent., amounts to £9,600 stg per annum. If I can show the source whence this sum can be derived, supposing that for some years the road will only pay wear and tear, and working expenses, then I have done my quota toward the formation of this road. With the exception of Iron, and some portion of the Rolling Stock, the whole of the above sum will be laid out in this Island, among our farmers, laborers, mechanics, and owners of land Not a branch of business among us but will feel the impulse. All kinds of property will increase in value Our young men will be kept profitably employed at home. The forest will be more rapidly cleared A much larger extent of land will be speedily brought under the plough The value of the productions of the Island will increase, by this saving to the farmer of wear and tear, and time, in reaching a market. The time for shipment the most valuable time of the whole year to the shipper, will be considerably lengthened by making Georgetown the final shipping port And if such advantages as these can be purchased at the rate of 3s per head, per annum, for the population of this Island, is it a sacrifice greater than we are able or willing to bear? Nay, I venture to predict, that if put to the vote, there are few among us in the present day, who would not cheerfully bear a treble rate rather than not have the advantages which such a road would supply.

Gentlemen, I leave the matter in your hands, especially as the present appears the most favorable time for the due consideration of this important subject. The old party lines are so faded, that it is most difficult to discern them. The political temple of Janus is closed. There are no great party questions to agonize the country. It remains to be seen whether or not, in your wisdom, the time has arrived for the determination to go a-head.

I remain, with profound respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HEARD.

Ch town, March 15, 1869.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March 29, 1869.

RECIPROCITY.

THE question of Reciprocity is one which engages the earnest attention of all classes in the community. There is no question of more vital importance to the people of this Colony, Under its operations the farmer, the merchant and the mechanic will be benefitted. If the question was submitted to a vote at the hustings to morrow it would be carried almost unanimously. It is the duty then of the Government, and Governor too, to forward the cause of Reciprocity by all legitimate means; and, if it be obtained, it will afford the fishermen and farmers of the Island the largest possible market in which to sell their surplus produce. Indeed that is the only way in which the classes alluded to can expect to be properly remunerated for their labor. A Governor who had the prosperity of the Colony at heart, would do everything in his power to forward its interests. What, then, must be thought of Governor Dundas, who, instead of exerting himself to obtain Reciprocity, used his official position to thwart it. It appears, in these "latter days," that the only way in which a Colonial Governor can obtain reward or promotion from the Imperial authorities is, by treating, with contempt, the wishes of the people, and assisting to destroy the Government of the Colony over which he rules. The most ardent admirer of Confederation will hardly have the face, at this hour, to say that it has fulfilled all of the predictions which were uttered about it. On the contrary, it has developed a set of vices in Colonial politicians, amongst which lying and bearing false witness are not the least—a depravity of heart and morals which it is shocking to contemplate. Why, then, should men be so anxious to promote it? Mr. Dundas pays a visit to Downing Street every now and again to "report progress," we presume, and to see if there is anything better, in the way of Governments, which he can get. From all we can learn, he appears to use those visits, and his position as Governor, to the detriment of the interests of the Colony. It is said that, through his representations, we are called upon by the Colonial Minister to pay the salary of his successor. In this instance we are saddled with a burthen, which, to shift from its own shoulders, is a breach of faith on the part of the Imperial Government; and, along with the burthen, comes the information that we will not be allowed access to a market in which, by getting an extra price for our surplus produce, we would be able to make up the amount required. Through the opposition of the Confederates, headed by Mr. Dundas, Her Majesty's advisers have refused to allow us to negotiate Reciprocity with the United States. We think it is high time a successor was appointed to a gentleman, who will not respect the wishes of the people of the Colony. A man who in no way identifies himself with the interests of the people over whom he rules, does not deserve their sympathy, and we are sure we speak the sentiments of the Colonial population when we say that Mr.

South Side Queen Square, are still Selling Goods at their usual low prices.