

General, the sum of £150 Currency as and for the salary of that office, the same to be over and above all Fees or Allowances now or at the time of the passing of the Act allowed by Law to the said Officer.

By the fifth, for the present or any future Colonial Secretary, the sum of £450 Currency, the same to be in lieu of all Fees of office, which are to be by him paid into the Public Treasury for the use of Her Majesty's Government.

The said several annual salaries to commence and be computed from the time when any person shall be appointed to any of the said offices, and to be payable quarterly.

Provided always nevertheless, and be it enacted, That the several sums of money hereinbefore mentioned and granted shall always be in lieu of any Salary or Salaries voted by any Act of the General Assembly of this Island to the hereinbefore mentioned Officers.

COMPENSATION TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—It is provided that there shall, immediately after the passing of the Act, be paid unto the Chief Justice, as a compensation for the reduction in the amount of his annual Salary made by the Act, the sum of £500 currency.

The Bill also provides, that from and after the passing of this Act, the offices of Colonial Secretary, of Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans, and of Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils, shall be separate and distinct offices, nor shall they or any two of them, be held together as heretofore, by one and the same individual.

SUSPENDING CLAUSE.—And be it enacted, That this Act shall not go into operation, or be of any force or effect, until Her Majesty's assent shall be signified thereto, and an Order made by Her Majesty in Council, that the Quit Rents, Crown Lands, and Permanent Revenues belonging to the Crown in Prince Edward Island aforesaid shall be surrendered, and placed at the disposal of the Legislature thereof, and that all monies arising therefrom shall be paid into the Treasury of this Island, and that a system of Responsible Government similar to that now in force in the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, shall be granted to, and established in this Island; nor until notification of such Her Majesty's assent and Order to be made as aforesaid, shall have been duly published in the Royal Gazette Newspaper of this Island.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S SALARY.—Mr. Montgomery, Chairman of the Committee, after having reported the Bill agreed to in Committee with several amendments; and the report having been again read—moved to amend the same in the clause granting a Salary to the Colonial Secretary, by striking out "Four hundred and fifty," and inserting "Four hundred" in lieu thereof.

The House divided on the motion of amendment.

Yeas:—Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Lord.—2.

Nays:—Messrs. Coles, McNeill, Yeo, Hon. Solicitor General, Longworth, Thornton, Haviland, McDonald, Beaton, Mooney, Clark, LeLacheur, Warburton, Whelan, Flynn, Fraser, Jardine, Laird, Pope, Davies.—20.—Lost.

COMPENSATION TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—Mr. Montgomery then moved in amendment, to strike out that part of the clause granting £500 by way of compensation to the Chief Justice.

The House divided on the motion of amendment.

Yeas:—Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Longworth.—2.

Nays:—Messrs. Davies, Pope, Laird, Jardine, Fraser, Flynn, Coles, Whelan, Warburton, LeLacheur, Clark, Mooney, Beaton, McDonald, Haviland, Thornton, Yeo, McNeill, Hon. Solicitor General.—19.—Lost.

Yesterday (Friday) the Bill was brought up for a third reading, and, a great deal of debate having taken place respecting the compensation to the Chief Judge, was finally passed by a vote of 16 to 4.

For the Bill,—Messrs. Coles, Clark, Flynn, Whelan, Beaton, Fraser, LeLacheur, McDonald, Jardine, Warburton, McNeill, Davies, Pope, Mooney, Laird, Lord.—16.

Against the Bill,—Messrs. Montgomery, Longworth, Yeo, Haviland, Solicitor General.—5.

EXTRACTS FROM LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S SPEECH.

We can make room for only the following extracts from the Speech recently delivered by Lord John Russell on the policy which is henceforth to characterize the administration of Colonial affairs. Alluding to the long talked of separation of the colonies from the Empire, his Lordship observes:

"The proposal that England should now forego her colonies, the noble Lord characterised as an abandonment of dignity, a sacrifice of strength, and a dereliction of the duties of humanity towards their native races, whom we might be able to civilize. "I come now (said he) to a question which has been much agitated, and which has found supporters of very considerable ability—namely, that we should no longer think it worth our while to maintain our colonial Empire. I say, that I consider it to be our bounden duty to maintain the colonies which have been placed under our own charge (Loud cheers principally from the Opposition side of the House.) I think we cannot get rid of the obligation and responsibility to govern those colonies for their

benefit, and I trust we may be the instruments of improving and civilising those portions of the world in which they are situated. (Renewed cheers.) In the next place, I say that there are many reasons why we should consider that our colonies form part of the strength of the empire. (Hear.) I think that in peace as well as in war, it is a question of the utmost importance whether we should retain these supports of the Imperial authority of this country, or whether we should be deprived of them."

"Sir, if this scheme is not consistent either with our honour or with our policy, there are others which have been proposed which I think equally objectionable. One is, that we should altogether abandon any share in the government of our colonies, and that we should likewise refuse them any means of defence. I think, Sir, that such a system would very soon lead to the same result as the proposal I have just noticed. (Hear hear.) These colonies would say, 'if we are not to be defended—if we are to receive no support from Great Britain—let us look for other protectors; let us ask other States if they will assist us with their arms, and protect us against any attacks which may be made upon us.'"

"If, as I firmly believe, it is our duty to maintain our great and valuable colonial empire—(cheers)—let us see that those principles are sound which we adopt in our colonial administration; let us see that they are likely to conduce to the credit of this country, and to contribute to the happiness and prosperity of our colonies. (Hear and cheers.) With regard to our commercial policy, I have already said that the whole system of monopoly is swept away. What we have in future to provide for is, that there shall be no duties of monopoly in favour of one nation and against another, and that there shall be no duties so high as to be prohibitory against the produce and manufactures of this country. I think we have a right to ask this in return for the protection which we afford to the colonies. I now come to the question, as to the mode of governing our colonies. I think that, as a general rule, we cannot do better than refer to those maxims of policy by which our ancestors were guided upon this subject. It appears to me, that, in providing that, wherever Englishmen went, they should enjoy English freedom—(hear, hear)—and have English institutions—(hear, hear)—they acted justly and wisely. They adopted a course which was calculated to promote a harmonious feeling between the mother country and the colonies, and which enabled those who went out to these distant possessions to sow the seed of communities of which England may always be proud."

"In Canada he argued that self-government was already sanctioned to the point of safety; and, while making the startling statement that a proposal for its annexation to the United States had absolutely been made to the Government, declared that the integrity of the empire would be preserved at all hazards. To that proposal, of course, the Crown can give nothing but a decided negative. (Loud cheers.) And although it has been made, I trust, for the character of several of the persons who have expressed themselves in favour of such a proposition, and who have joined the association, that it is not their intention to push their project of annexation to the neighbouring State, to extremities, to attempt to effect it by force of arms; but that, knowing the determined will of the Government of this country, and of Her Majesty's advisers, they will acquiesce in what is the decided decision of the Crown. (Cheers.) I must say, Sir, that I wonder, at the same time, that any person who professed loyalty should have entertained a project so unjustifiable; for if, unfortunately any difference should have arisen between this country and the United States of America, they would have felt themselves in the position of raising their arms against British authority, and fighting against the British flag. (Hear, hear.) Such, then, Sir, is the condition of Canada; and if the present ministry in Canada be sustained by popular opinion (and I believe the late elections that have taken place during the recess rather show that they will be), if they are sustained by the majority of the Assembly, they will remain in office. (Hear.) But if any contrary opinion should arise, and the colony should appear to be adverse to them, the Governor-General will act strictly according to the rule that has been laid down, and replace them by those who have the support of the majority."

"I think, I have stated enough to show that, both in the North American colonies and the Australian colonies, it is our disposition to introduce representative institutions, and to give full scope to the will of the people of those colonies, and thereby enable them to work their way to their own prosperity, better than if they were controlled and regulated by this country."

"The next point, I think, is that in conformity with the policy on which you have governed your British North American colonies, you should, as far as possible, go on the principle of introducing and maintaining political freedom in all your colonies. I think whenever you say political freedom cannot be introduced, you are bound to show the reasons for the exemption, and to show that the people are a race among whom it is impossible to carry out the free institutions—that you must show it is not formed of the British people, or even that there is no such admixture of the British population as to make it safe to introduce representative institutions. Unless you can show that, I think the general rule would be, that you should send to the different parts of the world,

and maintain in your different colonies men of the British race, and capable of governing themselves; men whom you tell they shall have full liberty of governing themselves, and that while you are their representative with respect to all foreign concerns, you wish to interfere no further than may be clearly and decidedly necessary to prevent a conflict in the State itself. I believe these are the sound principles on which we ought to proceed."

"I believe not only that you may proceed on those principles without any danger for the present, but there may be questions arising hereafter which you may solve without any danger of such an unhappy conflict as that which took place with what are now the United States of America. (Hear, hear.) On looking back at the origin of that unhappy contest, I cannot but think that it was not a single error or a single blunder which got us into that contest, but a series of repeated errors and repeated blunders—of a policy asserted and then retreated from—again asserted, and then concessions made when they were too late—(hear, hear)—and of obstinacy when it was unseasonable. I believe that it was by such a course we entered into the unhappy contest with what were at the beginning of it, the loyal provinces of North America. I trust we shall never again have to deplore such a contest. (Hear, hear.) I do not anticipate with others that when some of the colonies may grow in population and wealth, that they may say—'Our strength is sufficient to enable us to be independent of England; the link is now onerous to us—the time is come when we think we can, in amity and alliance with England, maintain our independence.' I do not think that the time is yet approaching. (Hear, hear.) But let us make them, as far as possible, fit to govern themselves—let us give them, as far as we can, the capacity of ruling their own affairs—let them increase in wealth and population, and what ever may happen, we of this great empire will have the consolation of saying that we have contributed to the happiness of the world."

The London Times has the following remarks upon the Speech from which the above extracts are given:—

"Were we challenged to criticise Lord John Russell's exposition of our Colonial Policy, we should probably describe it as utterly wanting in oratorical effect. On a great subject, and delivered to an attentive assembly in the first Senate of the world, it scarcely once breaks from the pace of a business-like statement. Yet no British subject of heart and sense can rise from the perusal without feeling that he is present at a crisis of our national destinies, that he is taking part in great acts, and that he is standing at a point where the story of the past only serves to open the more splendid vision of the future.—After many costs and toils, and in the midst of a great social contest, the British Empire is now on the point to be the mother of nations. It is, indeed a season of trial and uncertainty, but the most glorious days of history have dawned in doubt, and it is only what every conquering host has suffered on the morning of victory, if England is now spent with exertion, harassed by perplexity, and saddened by the recollection of many reverses. The man who can sit down and read our colonial history simply as a thing of the past, may well rise from it with unmitigated disappointment. But read that history as the beginning of better things, of which a fair promise is now at least showing itself, and we say confidently that it is enough to make any Englishman proud of his country and his age. He belongs to a country whose mission it is to sow half the world with free institutions; and he belongs to a time when that mission is fulfilled. All that England has to do at this moment is to watch the direction of events, and to acknowledge the claims of her own people. She must neither domineer over her offspring nor cling to them with a doting fondness. She has only to consider what is best for them. Such is the policy of our present statesmen. No other policy would go down, either at home or in our colonies, and all the credit it will bring to our rulers is that they have the sense to see what is actually wanted, and the modesty to do it. It is this spirit which gave Lord John Russell's address last night a power that no eloquence could have imparted."

The Examiner.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1850.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

On Thursday and Friday (yesterday) the House of Assembly was employed nearly the whole time in Committee on the State of the Colony. After much discussion on Thursday evening the following resolutions were reported agreed to on a division of 17 to 4:

1. That the Constituencies of this Colony have unequivocally declared themselves in favour of Responsible Government by the return of a large majority of their Representatives who were pledged to carry out that measure.
2. That the Despatch, dated 29th December, 1849, from the Colonial Office, laid this Session before the House, was not so clear as was desirable; yet, the