would meet with the approval of the people. The present grant though small, would be of some service, and he hoped it would soon be increased.

Hon. Attorney General—The sum provided by the Resolution was £100, to which £80 would be added from the Land Office; that sum, he was led to believe, would be sufficient to open up the road in question.

Mr. Howat directed attention to Cape Traverse Wharf, and asked if part of that sum was to be expended on that wharf. Cape Traverse had a strong claim on the Government for a portion of that grant. There were large quantities of produce raised there, and the nearest proper or safe shipping place was Crapaud or Bedeque. Cape Traverse was the nearest point to the opposite landing place for steamers running to the Main Land.

Hon Members on both sides of the House spoke of the necessity of building Wharfs, Breakwaters, and improving Harbors in different parts of the Country. Crapaud and New London Harbors were specially alluded to as requiring expenditure; and also Rustico, Wood Islands, Murray Harbor, Souris, and the different Harbors on the North Shore of the Island. The necessity of extending public works in order to remove, as far as possible, every barrier to the trade of the Colony was fully entered into during the discussion.

House in Committee resumed the discussion on payment of Governor's Salary.

Hon Attorney General remarked on the irrevocable decision of the Home Office on that subject, and said that there existed in the hearts and minds of the people of this Island feelings of independence, and they would submit to pay the Governor's Salary, rather than run the risk of being forced, as were the people of Nova Scotia, into Confederation against their will.

Mr. McNeill said the refusal on the part of the British Government to pay the Governor's Salary was a breach of that solemn compact entered into when Reponsible Government was ceded to this Island. He reviewed the arguments used in the joint addresses of the Conservative Government in 1865, and also of that House last session, and said that the remonstrances thus made should have been heard on behalf of the oppressed people of this Island. Proprietors, he believed, succeeded in getting separate Government for the Island, to escape the Court of Escheat in Nova Scotia, their wily schemes were not easily defeated. It was not improbable that Confederation was working at the bottom of the refusal to pay said salary. Such procedure was calculated to undermine the last spark of loyalty in the people of this country. Governor Dundas could clip articles from the pages of the *Islander*, and forward them to the Colonial Office in support of Confederation, but it appears His Excellency did not use any such diligence to forward the wishes of the whole people on the subject of Free Trade He could not but express his conviction that the mission of our Governor to the Home Office this winter would prove disastrous to the best interests of the Island. No wonder the efforts of the people were abortive, when met by such hostility. A greater wrong than that thus inflicted on the Colony could not be inflicted on any people But as there was no alternative, he would support the payment of that Salary under protest.

Mr. Brecken said, hon members might protest in their speeches, but the vote for paying the Governor's salary could not be accompanied by any formal protest The last speaker (Mr McNeill) should remember that His Excellency was the head of the Executive, and for whose actions the Government, of whom he (Mr. McNeill) was a supporter, were to a certain extent responsible. Our position in regard to Confederation was not analagous to Nova Scotia. The people of that Province were forced into Union through the action of their representatives, who were for the time being the voice of the people. He was not of opinion that a third remonstrance would change the policy of the Home Office on the subject of Confederation

Dr. Jenkins.—The fact that refusing to pay the Governor's Salary was a breach of faith on the part of the British Government, was one reason why he would oppose the Resolution of the Hon. Attorney General. Hon. members who would vote to pay that Salary because they feared its refusal would put the Island into Confederation, were in error. The settled policy of the Home Government on that question would not be changed in the least by paying the Governor's Salary. We would prove unworthy of the name of free men if we yielded to such an act of injustice as was thus sought to be inflicted upon us.

Hon. Mr. Davies—When the Legislature of this Colony remonstrated with the Home Office on the subject of paying the Governor's salary in 1865, our Lieutenant Governor did not carry out the views of his then Conservative Government, but on the contrary, forwarded misrepresentations which should have caused his removal from the Colony. No good result could possibly follow from a third remonstrance. The Home Government had most unjustly sold the Island, but we had bought it back again from the proprietors, and to a great extent it was now the property of those who possessed its soil. Let us then pay the Governor's salary, and thereby assert our independence.

Mr. Brecken replied to the Hon. Mr. Davies who, he said, since 1865 accepted a seat at the Executive Board as one of the Constitutional advisers of the Governor. The fact was, he said, that no political difference existed between the different political parties in that House as to the best mode for settling the Land Question. All had concurred, as the Colonial Secretary well remarked, on the Land Purchase Bill principle, as being the only practical and just means, and that had been adopted by Conservatives and Liberals alike.

Hon. Mr Coles, Colonial Secretary, said that it was very unjust to call upon the people of this Colony to pay the salary of the Lieutenant Governor. It was indeed a breach of faith on the part of the British Government to withdraw the payment of that sum. The question had, however, been submitted to the Home Office under different administrations, and they all turned a deaf ear to our remonstrances.

There was, therefore no alternative left but to pay it He hoped that the Home Government would yet yield a point to this small Island in regard to Reciprocity with the United States He disapproved of the remarks made by the Hon Mr Davies, touching the Lieut. Governor's conduct, and spoke of the praiseworthy manner in which His Excellency had used his influence with absentee Proprietors for the purchase of their lands, and the deep interest he always manifested in the welfare of the tenantry. He (Hon. Col. Secretary) attributed the purchase of the Belfast Estate to the exertions and influence of His Excellency, Mr. Dundas Her Majesty's Representive in the Colony should always receive that courtesy and respect which his position merited

The debate was then again adjourned,

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.

Mr. Prowse asked the Government what action (if any) had been taken on the petition of inhabitants of High Bank, Little Sands, praying for aid towards getting a road to the sea shore, so as to enable petitioners to get to the shore with their horses and carts to procure fish, lime, coal, &c., from boats and schooners.

Hon. Attorney General said that as no notice had been given in the Order Book, he was not then prepared to reply to the question put by the hon. member, but would give the matter attention.

Hon. Mr. Henderson presented a petition from the Trustees of St. Andrew's Kirk, Lot 33, praying for an alteration of the forth section of their Act of Incorporation so that the annual meeting of that body might take place on the first Monday in December, instead of the first Monday in July as at present. Petition referred to Committee.

Mr. McNeill presented a petition from Wm. Laird and others, asking for an Act to Incorporate the New Glasgow Temperance Hall Company. Referred to Committee.

House in Committee on Supply. Mr. Bell, Chairman, reported several resolutions agreed to in Committee Among the sums voted were £400 for new Roads and rights of way, including road from Montague Bridge to Murray River. Board of Works for ordinary purposes of Roads, Bridges and Wharves £1000. To purchase square and site for

Public Building at Summerside		£500	0	0
Victoria Breakwater		130	0	0
Souris	do	130	0	0
St Peter's	do	100	0	0
Rustico	do	80	0	0
New London	do	80	0	0
Covehead	do	80	0	0
Tignish Run	do	180	0	0

Mr Brecken presented a petition from W B. Allin, Augustus Hermans and others, Tradesmen, of Charlottetown, praying for a reduction of the duty on Tin, Sheet Iron, Bar Iron and Steel.

House again in Committee of Supply. A [illegible] for the protection and culture of Salmon was submitted by the Hon. Atty. General, elicited some remarks from several hon. members concurring generally with the object of that resolution.

Mr. Prowse, however, was opposed to the grant in question, on the ground that in his opinion it would not be productive of any general benefit. The Salmon was a luxury only enjoyed by the rich and out of the reach of the people generally; and should not, therefore, be protected at the expense of the public.

Several Resolutions were agreed to in Committee, among the sums voted were: For repairs to Georgetown Grammar School £50. Museum in connection with the Legislative Library £100. For the encouragement of Inland and Intercolonial Steam Navigation in addition to the present contracts £1500 Packet service to Souris, Grand River, Georgetown, Pictou and Charlottetown, if required, £150.

Hon. Attorney General said the Resolution placed at the disposal of the Government for Steam Navigation, was not specifying any particular service. There was no tender before the Government at present for the Georgetown, Murray Harbor, and Souris route, but in case a tender should be made, it would be well to provide for it. There was a strong desire for more steam communication along the coasts, Bays, and Rivers of the Island. It was thought that a steamer might run with profit between Crapaud, Charlottetown, Belfast, and other places around the coast. The Government were therefore desirous of having the means at their disposal for such purposes He alluded to a communication from the hon. member Mr. Kelly, touching a steamer on the East River, but no Tender had been received for that route.

Mr. Kickham said, that when the steamer called at Souris last year, she arrived late Saturday night or Sunday morning, and then put out her cargo, no matter whether there was any one to receive it or not. He was, therefore, of opinion that two sailing vessels would answer the trade of Souris better than the steamer, and thus constant communication could be kept up to the advantage of the country.

Mr. Reilly — The Steamer on the East River last summer gave great dissatisfaction because of her irregular trips. The owners should be bound to perform regular trips, and have stated hours for arriving and leaving the different points touched at.

Mr. McMillan spoke of the propriety of encouraging Steam Navigation. These steamers that called occasionally at Charlottetown, if encouraged by a grant, would doubtless, call regularly at our principal ports, and thereby prove of great benefit to the trade and mercantile interests of the Colony.

Mr. McNeill said that considerable amounts had been paid to encourage Steam Communication. Contracts should specify very carefully the work to be performed.

Hon. Mr. Kelly said the people at Mount Stewart Bridge, and other places on the East River availed themselves of the benefit of a steamer to a great extent. The large number of passengers and great quantity of freight carried to market, proved that a Boat was greatly required on that route. He sincerely hoped that the Government would use their best endeavors to place a Boat on that route during the coming season.

Hon. Colonial Secretary said, that a large portion of Kings County, as well as the Hillsborough River, was accommodated by the Steamer on the East River, the want of which would prove a great loss to that section of the country, and would so increase the traffic on St. Peter's Road as to make it at shipping seasons, almost impassable.

Mr McCormack said there was a large quantity of freight brought to and from Mount Stewart by the Steamer, as well as passengers He hoped, therefore, the Government would take steps to procure Steam Communication on that route this coming season.

Hon. Mr. Laird.—The object of the grant under discussion was to put the Government in a position to advertize for tenders for Boats to ply on the routes alluded to. He was not prepared to support a subsidy for Steamers to ply on the North Shore. That coast would require a very powerful Boat, and from the shallow entrances on the North Shore it would be necessary to have a Steamer of very small draft. For the present it were better to keep Steamers running between ports and up rivers on the south side of the Island.

Hon. Mr. Davies.—A suitable boat for the North Shore would require to be built specially for that route and would cost a considerable sum. Small steamers could be profitably employed plying on the East and West Rivers, Belfast, Orwell River and Pinette.

Hon. Mr. Duncan.—A Steamboat could easily be built suitable for the harbors on the south side of the Island. The Brush Wharf, Belfast, could be touched at with great advantage to the people of that locality. A Boat of small draft might also call at Crapaud. But till a boat could get into Souris at low water, she could be of no great advantage to that part of the country. Steamers had always to discharge their freights as rapidly as possible in order to keep up to their time as much as possible.

Mr. P Sinclair was in favor of steam communication where it could be practicably applied. The obstructions at the mouth of Harbors on the North Shore would render that route very difficult and dangerous. In regard to Crapaud Harbor the people in that locality did more towards deepening the channel than had been performed for a similar purpose in any other part of the Island They taxed themselves heavily for the improvement of their Harbor, and they now desired to have it dredged He hoped the Government, through its Board of Works, would direct their earliest attention to Crapaud Harbor. A large trade would soon be created in that part of the country if a steamer would make regular trips to that Harbor.

Mr. Howat rejoiced to hear that there was a probability of a steamer running to Crapaud. He was also pleased to hear the Hon. Att'y. General say that the people of that locality were entitled to a grant for dredging the Harbor. There was a large extent of country dependant on Crapaud as a shipping place. If a Wharf were built at Cape Traverse, a steamer could call there also as it would be on her route

Hon. Mr Duncan said that a small steamer might run to Crapaud to suit the tide; but the Mail Boats could not get into that Harbor regularly, as they had to meet the train at Shediac.

Hon. Mr. Callbeck said if Crapaud Harbor was properly dredged any of the Mail Boats could go in and out at low water. The Boat that had plyed on the East River was not under contract. The Government had no desire to withdraw the privileges of Steam Communication from that place, but there was no tender as yet for the route.

Mr. McNeill admitted that the entrances to the North Side Harbors were shallow, but they could be materially improved by Breakwaters. A Tug Steamer to drag a Dredging Machine was much required for deepening our Harbors, and such a Tug Boat could also be profitably employed towing vessels, and also in carrying Fish from the different Harbors of the North Shore to shipping places.

Hon. Mr Duncan.—A proper Dredging Machine was very much wanted to deepen our Harbors. If the Government were to procure such a machine it would be of immense benefit to the country.

Dr. Jenkins agreed with the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Duncan, touching the necessity of a Dredging Machine The great benefit that would follow the dredging of Harbors and Docks was inconceivable. The steamer plying on the East River was not only a great benefit to the people of a large section of the country, but also a great saving on the Roads, by lessening the traffic. The Government should make arrangements with the owners of that Boat to ply at least once a week to Mount Stewart Bridge. He then spoke of the disappointments caused by the irregularity of the trips of that Boat, and said that he, in common with many others, were frequently put to inconvenience because the Boat had not kept up to time properly.

House again in Committee resumed the debate on Governor's Salary. Hon. Mr. Kelly in the Chair.

Hon. Attorney General remarked on the severe comments made on His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's conduct, and said that it was not advisable to censure Her Majesty's representative unless there existed good grounds for such a course. He supported the doctrine that His Excellency should submit despatches and addresses to his Executive Council before forwarding them to Downing Street, and he would not hesitate to say that he differed with His Excellency on the question of Reciprocity last year He, however, readily admitted the laudable desire manifested by His Excellency for the settlement of the Land Question.

Hon. Mr. Haviland merely rose to express his disapproval of the manner in which Lieut. Governor Dundas was censured by the Hon Mr. Davies, and the hon. member for Cavendish, Mr. McNeill. He would ask why had not Hon. Mr. Davies lavished his censures on the Governor in 1867. That Hon. Member (Mr Davies) accepted office under the administration of Lieutenant Governor Dundas. He then alluded to the great interest which His Excellency had taken in settling differences between landlord and tenant, in proof of which he referred to the purchase of Belfast Estate, the Cunard property and other estates, amounting in all to one fourth of the lands of the whole Colony, and he held in his hand documents to show that His Excellency was now in correspondence with Sir Graham Montgomery inducing that gentleman to sell his Estate to the Government of this Colony; but it would appear that all his mediations were now forgotton, because he differed in opinion with some hon. members. Such attacks on Her Majesty's representative, and that too when he was absent from the Colony, were extremely uncalled for and unfair.

Hon. Mr. Duncan said that it was well known the purchase of the Selkirk Estate was effected through the instrumentality of His Excellency, Mr. Dundas, who, he felt satisfied, had accomplished more for the tenantry of the Island than any other Colonial Governor, and far more than all the political agitators of the Colony put together.

Mr. Brecken said that the view taken by His Excellency on the subject of Free Trade with the United States was in accordance with the principles of constitutional law The attacks made on His Excellency were unfair and unjust. He (Mr. Brecken) then reviewed very fully the question of paying the Governor's Salary, and at the close of his address submitted an amendment to the Resolution of the Hon. Mr Haviland, (with Mr. H's. consent,) by striking out all words relating to the Imperial Government and inserting in lieu thereof the words British House of Commons. He (Mr. Brecken) urged in support of his views, among other reasons, that the recent change in the British Cabinet would necessarily involve much work in the Cabinet, that probably due consideration was given to the remonstrances of our little Colony, and that an appeal to the House of Commons might secure the attention of British Statesmen on behalf of our claims. He also referred to the fact that a debt of £150,000 had been incurred by the Colony in purchasing lands, which had been improvidently granted away by the British Government. A Third Judge was called for, a large sum was required for the Board of Works, and Twenty Thousand Pounds for Education. In view of all those matters he could see no reason why another attempt might not be made before submitting to pay the Governor's Salary. As to the fears of hon. members in regard to Confederation, he remarked that every principle of the British Constitution, as well as the Imperial Dominion Act, was against putting us into Union with Canada against the will of the people. We were not, therefore, periling our constitution nor our liberties by an appeal to the House of Commons against the payment of the Salary in question.

Hon. Attorney General was pleased to find that the hon. member, Mr. Brecken, had made up his mind on the question, but could not agree with his views. The House of Commons would not entertain any question of that nature against the Imperial Government. He (Hon. Attorney General) then reviewed the arguments advanced by Mr. Brecken, and expressed his firm conviction that a refusal to pay the Governor's Salary, would be one powerful pretext for putting the Island into Confederation.

Hon. Colonial Secretary said that the principle of initiating money votes was involved in the question, and that alone would prevent its being entertained by the House of Commons.

Hon Mr. Haviland differed with his honor the Colonial Secretary on that point.

Mr. G. Sinclair said that every available argument had been employed in the remonstrances already forwarded to the Home Office. If any additional reasons could be adduced to show why we should make another remonstrance, he would be in favor of trying the experiment. It was remarkable that we were never called upon to pay the salary of the Governor until we refused Confederation. The Imperial policy on this subject was against us, and we must therefore submit to pay the salary in question.

Mr. Reilly remarked, that hon. members on both sides saw the injustice of the demand. He alluded to the treatment met with by the Nova Scotians on the question of Confederation, and expressed his belief as to the summary manner in which the Imperial Government would treat this Colony on this question, if their imperative demand was not obeyed.

Hon Mr. Laird reviewed the wrongs inflicted on this Colony from time to time. The policy of the British Government was to throw the business of the Colonies on their own people. There was no reason to doubt the meaning of the despatch, calling on our Legislature in the most imperative language, to respond at once to the demand made.

Mr. P. Sinclair would ask was it in any way reasonable to suppose that the Government of England, or the Opposition in the House of Commons, would take up a question in the face of their own decided policy? The question bore directly on Confederation, and if we would not peril our freedom we must pay the salary in question.

Mr. Howat differed with the views taken on the question by the hon. member, Mr Brecken. Every possible argument had already been adduced, and it was now folly to talk of any further remonstrance. The Colony was at the mercy of the Home Government. There was great danger of being forced into Confederation if we refused to comply with the request made to pay the Governor's salary. The subject was too important to be made political capital.

Hon. Mr. Howlan alluded to the policy of the British Government touching our trade relations with the United States, and their conduct touching the general policy adopted towards the Colony. Their refusal to pay the Governor's Salary was not only a breach of compact, but also an indication of their desire to hasten the Island into Confederation.

Hon Mr. Callbeck said that all the arguments that could be used had been already exhausted in remonstrating against the injustice of paying the salary in question.

Hon. Mr. Henderson.—After all that had been said on the question, it appeared to him that we were left to choose between two evils, either pay the Salary of the Governor, or be legislated into Confederation. He would, therefore, adhere to the Resolution to pay that salary.

At a late hour a division took place on the amendment submitted by Mr. Brecken, as follows:

For the amendment—Messieurs Brecken, Owen, Green, Ramsay —4

Against it—Hon. Attorney General, Col Secretary, Laird, Callbeck, Kelly, Howlan, Davies, Duncan, Henderson; Messrs Bell, Reilly, McCormack, Kickham, Sinclair, Howat, McMillan, Prowse, Arsenault, McNeill, G. Sinclair—20.

House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 1st.

Mr. Bell, Chairman of the Committee of Supply, reported several Resolutions which were agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Haviland took exception to the course pursued by the House on the previous evening, touching the receiving of the report of the Committee of the whole on the question of paying the Governor's Salary, and contended that the action taken on the matter was an infringement of the Parliamentary rule prohibiting the House from receiving Resolutions, granting public money or imposing taxes, on the same day on which such Resolutions were agreed to in Committee Had he (Hon Mr Haviland) been in his seat when the question was put last night, at a very late hour, he would then have opposed the motion. He then moved a Resolution, seconded by Hon Mr McAulay, to the effect that the vote, or act, of the House last night, in receiving the report of the Committee, granting a yearly Salary to the Lieut. Governor of this Colony, was unconstitutional and contrary to Parliamentary rule; and that, therefore, the said report of a Resolution be received by the House to day.

After some remarks from Hon Attorney General and other hon members on the point, Hon Attorney General moved, as an amendment to the proposed Resolution of the Hon Mr Haviland, that the question of concurrence be again this day, put on the Resolution reported last evening from the Committee of the whole House on the subject of the Lieut. Governor's Salary.

Question put on amendment—Division as follows:—

YEAS—Hons. Attorney General, Colonial Secretary, Laird, Kelly, Davies, Callbeck, Duncan, Henderson, Messrs. Reilly, P. Sinclair, Bell, McNeill, Arsenault, G. Sinclair, Cameron, Kickham, Howatt, McMillan—18.

NAYS—Hon Mr Haviland, Mr McAulay, Messrs. Brecken, Owen, Ramsay, Green—6.

The Resolution reported from the Committee last night, was then again read.

The discussion on said question of Governor's Salary was then again renewed to some extent.

Mr. Brecken contended that a third remonstrance would not drive the Colony into Confederation. He hoped, however, that the hon members (Mr Davies and Mr McNeill) would not, after their resistance to another appeal, be heard asking the people to back them up to ask again for their favorite measure of compulsory legislation on the Land Question.

Mr. McNeill, in reply, complimented the hon member (Mr Brecken) on his eloquence, but would not give him credit for political sincerity. He (Mr Brecken) must know that the answer to our refusal to pay the Salary in question would be, go into Confederation and the $800,000 will make you free. Two remonstrances were already made, the third might prove fatal. The law authorised American Fishermen to be taken after the third warning.

Mr. Bell.—The policy of the British Government on the subject of Free Trade between this Island and the United States, was as unjust as that adopted touching the payment of the Governor's Salary. The Mother Country knew but very little about this Island and cared less He was convinced that, ere very long, the Island would either be annexed to the United States, or joined to the Dominion

Mr. Arsenault expressed his approval of the Resolution of the Hon Attorney General, a third remonstrance would be of no avail whatever.

Mr Cameron viewed the action of the Imperial Government touching the Governor's Salary, as being one of great injustice, yet he could see no hope for success in the event of a third remonstrance, but feared that the result might end in the loss of our constitution. Hon members, he said, who were in favor of a third appeal on the Salary question, were opposed to a second appeal for a compulsory measure touching the Land Question.

The question at the close of the discussion was again put on Mr. Brecken's amendment, and negatived on the following division, viz:

For the amendment—Hon Mr Haviland, Messrs Brecken, Owen, Ramsay, Green —5

Against it—Hons Atty. General, Colonial Secretary, Laird, Kelly, Howlan, Davies, Callbeck, Duncan, Henderson; Messrs Reilly, P. Sinclair, Bell, McNeill, Arsnault, G Sinclair, Cameron, Kickham, Howat, McMillan, Mac Cormack.—20

Hon. Attorney General presented a Copy of Despatch from the Government of this Colony to Earl Granville, dated 15th February, 1869, and also the reply of Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The former sets forth the injuries sustained by this Island because of the alienation of its lands, and enters fully into the whole history of the Land Question of the Colony, reviewing the various efforts that had from time to time been put forth to restore to the Colony those lands on just and equitable terms. Said Despatch or Memorial states that three Secretaries of State had intimated their desire that the Colony should assure the payment of the Governor's Salary; but as that Salary was originally paid by the Imperial Government as an indemnity for the injury the Colony had sustained by reason of the alienation of its lands, it was neither just nor generous to insist on that demand on the Colony, unless a remedy was first provided for the evils complained of, which remedy could not be found, without the Imperial Government could be induced to sanction a Bill, compelling proprietors to convey their lands to the Government on tender of their value previously ascertained, and also to assist the local Government to obtain the necessary funds for that purpose, by giving the Imperial guarantee to a loan of money to be raised in the London Market. In order to settle the fair value to proprietors, a tribunal of gentlemen of experience and integrity would have to be selected. Assuming that, say £100,000 str., would be required to buy up the Proprietory rights, and that that sum was raised by sale of Colonial Debentures with the Imperial guarantee at par with 4 per cent interest, it was certain that at least a saving of 2 per cent per annum would accrue to the Colony, which if the debentures were made payable in say 30 years from their date, would amount to such a sum as would enable the Government to press upon the Legislature, with better prospect of it being favourably entertained, the question of the payment of the Governor's Salary, and to procure a final solution of the Land Question and cost to the Imperial Treasury, without injustice to the Proprietors or loss to the Colony.

The reply to the Despatch in question is as follows:—

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No. 14. DOWNING STREET,
13th March, 1869.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 13, of the 15th February last, endorsing, with other documents, the copy of an address from the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island, praying that the consent of Her Majesty's Government may be obtained to the introduction of such measures in the local Legislature as may be necessary to enforce a compulsory sale by the proprietors of lands in the Colony to the local Government.

Having regard to the evident uncertainty whether the Colony of Prince Edward Island will or will not soon unite itself to the Dominion of Canada, I am not prepared to enter on the consideration of a question with which, if such union were to ensue, the Imperial Government would probably cease to concern itself. The Land Question, therefore, should, in my opinion, be left, as far as possible, for the decision of those who, under the altered circumstances of the Colony, would have to carry into execution any measures connected with it.

I cannot hold out any hope that the Imperial Government will, under any circumstances, agree to guarantee a loan for the purpose of acquiring the wild lands from their present proprietors

I have already conveyed to you the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the Governor's salary.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

The Officer Administering the
Government of P. E. Island.

House in Committee on the sum to be voted for the payment of Governor's Salary. Hon. Attorney General submitted a Resolution to the effect that the sum of Two thousand one hundred pounds, P. E. Island currency, be provided to meet the payment of Governor's Salary.

He (Hon. Attorney General) then spoke of the wisdom of making that provision, and alluded to the Despatch just received, by which it was evident that every constitutional means possible would be used at the Colonial Office to put the Colony into Confederation.

Hon. Mr. Haviland charged the Government with want of candor, in not producing the despatch alluded to before the vote was taken on the question of the Governor's Salary. That despatch, however, justified the position of the minority on the question, for it conveyed nothing to show that the Island would be Confederated without the consent of its people.

Hon. Mr. Laird — It would seem that the despatch just read conveyed the impression that the position of the Island was very uncertain touching the matter of Confederation. The Home Office knew our opposition to that scheme, and yet they continued to hold out every bait possible to join us to Canada.

Hon. Attorney General said that the House was in Committee on the question of the Governor's Salary, before the despatch was received, and members of the Government were not aware of the contents until Tuesday It could not, therefore, be alleged that the despatch had been withheld when the Government resolution was submitted on Monday last.

Mr. Brecken contended that the contents of the Despatch should have been before the House in Committee on the Governor's Salary. It was unfair to leave the Committee to come to a decision in the dark. The Minute of Council, he said, to which that despatch was a reply, contained overtures to the Imperial Government on the question of the Governor's Salary. The local Government, in effect, said in that correspondence, give us the Imperial guarantee to a loan, and we will pay the Governor's salary. The despatch contained no threat to force us into Confederation, but intimated that if the Island would unite itself to Canada its Land Question would be settled.

Mr Reilly — The Minute of Council was another remonstrance with the Home Office. It conveyed the views of the Government on the injustice inflicted on the Colony touching the Land Tenures, and very justly asked for some consideration in lieu of the Governor's salary.

Mr. McNeill—The tone of the despatch evidenced very clearly the policy of the Home Government towards the Island. It seemed that we could not expect any further redress from the Home Office because we would not join Canada.

Hon. Mr. Davies—The Minute of Council represented the views of the people of this Island. The policy of the New Dominion was to cut us off by imposing duty on our exports. Last autumn a duty of fifteen per cent was charged on our oatmeal.

Mr. Prowse said that the sum named as Salary for the Governor was rather large. If the Government of England a few years since gave but £1000, that sum should now be sufficient. If the British Government should send us a governor against our will, £1000, currency would be too much Salary for him; and if the Home Office thought otherwise let them subsidise it.

Hon. Mr. Henderson said the despatch just received was an additional token of the intention of the Home Government to apply the Confederation screw. We held out against all pressure on the question of Confederation for some years past, and paying the Governor's Salary was proof of our resolve still to hold out against that unjust and unfair pressure. He, too, considered that £1000 was a sufficient sum for the Salary of a governor of this small Colony.

Hon Mr. Callbeck.—If hon. members desired to court popularity, opposition to the sum named in the resolution might be a good course to follow. But we could not expect that a smaller sum than that paid other Colonial Governor's would satisfy the Home Government.

Mr. P. Sinclair.—The Despatch just laid on the table indicated the necessity of taking good heed that the Salary required be provided.

Mr. G Sinclair said he was fortified in his views touching the policy of the Home Office by the Despatch now received. They would hardly coerce us into Confederation, but they would evidently use every possible means to get us into Confederation. The other Colonial Governor's were appointed by the Dominion Government. The Governor of this Island received his appointment from the Crown, and, therefore, occupied a higher position.

House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to Incorporate the Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Hon. Mr. Callbeck explained the nature and object of said amendment, and reviewed the position of that Insurance Company, showing that it had existed for twenty years past and had promptly met all its losses. He alluded to the Big Fire a few years since, and said that the Company (though severely tested) overcame that ordeal satisfactorily. The Company had done much to lessen premiums charged by other Companies and was a valuable institution in every point of view. After a few remarks from other hon. members the Bill was agreed to.

Hon. Attorney General presented the Report of the Indian Commissioner for the past year.

House adjourned.

A. McNEILL, Reporter

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, March 25th.

The Steamship Companies have declined to modify the terms of their late ocean contract, as suggested by the post office department

Notwithstanding the recent official declaration that no more Fenian prisoners would be released, it is reported that Gen. Halpine will be set at liberty shortly on his giving a guarantee for his good conduct.

London, March 25th, evening.

Sir Stafford Northcote has advised the Hudson Bay Company to accept the proposition of Earl Granville, the Colonial Secretary, and cede their territorial rights in British North America for £30,000, considering it the best offer they can obtain.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £184,000 since last week.

London, March 25th

A Paris despatch states that at the last meeting of the Council of Ministers, the Emperor introduced the project of a law abolishing the whole system of workmen's registers. He expressed his satisfaction with the results attained by the progressive measures of the past few years After reviewing former legislation enlarging the rights and liberties of the working men of France, he said he believed the law he proposed would place them in their proper position, tend to disarm hatred and cause force to give way to right. The Emperor's project was adopted by the Council, and the law will be submitted to the Corps Legislatiff at an early day,

Madrid, March 25.

The draft of the new constitution was laid before the Spanish Cortes yesterday. Its leading features are as follows:—The Government is to be monarchial in form, with a Senate and Congress. The Senatorial term is limited to thirteen years Senators are to be elected by Provisional Councils, four for each Province. Deputies to the Congress are to be elected every three years by universal sufferage. The reign of the King is limited to a term of eighteen years.

The majority of the committee which reported the constitution are favorable to the separation of the Church and State. The minority propose that the Roman Catholic be retained as the religion of the State, with toleration for other creeds. The liberty of the Press and the right of public meetings are fully guaranteed by the new constitution.

The Cortes has passed a conscription law. A guard mobile has been organized in Andalusia to enforce the conscription and the collection of taxes,

Madrid, March 26.

The Conscription Act, which was passed on Wednesday by the Spanish Cortes, prescribes that no more men shall be raised by Conscription than are actually required by the Government to fill up the ranks of the army to their standard strength. The Minister of War had previously demanded authority to raise 25,000 recruits for this purpose.

Miramon, who was at the head of a band of Carlists near Almira, Spain, has been captured He made no resistence, and his followers have dispersed.

Rome, March 25.

The Pope has invited the Sovereigns to send ecclesiastics to represent them in the general Council of the Church at Rome.

London, March 24.

The debate on the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was received in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Spencer and H. Walpole, member for Cambridge University, opposed the bill, and O'Donaghue, member for Tralee, made a fervid speech in its favor. Mr. Gathorne Hardy followed. He said the strength of the Liberals came only from the majorities at the hustings. It rested on no firmer basis. Mr. Gladstone had pledged himself and his followers to the destruction of all that was deemed most sacred The destruction of the Church was urged by envy and jealousy. The speaker maintained that the Church had always fulfilled its mission. Mr. Gladstone then rose to conclude the debate. He reviewed the course of the bill and the arguments that had been made for and against it.

He declared that a new policy was necessary for Ireland, and this was the first step demanded by the unanimous voice of the majority. Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid deafening cheers, and the House divided on the motion that the Bill be read a second time, with the following result. For the motion 368, against the motion 250—majority for the Government 118. The announcement of the result was greatly cheered in the House. The cheers were taken up by the people in the lobbies, and the news was thus conveyed to an immense crowd outside, who joined in the applause with the wildest enthusiasm The House at three o'clock in the morning adjourned over the holidays to the first day of April.

London, March 25, evening.

French and Belgium journals publish the preliminaries of the proposed conference between France and Belgium to harmonize their mutual commercial interests.

London, March 27.

Consols 93. U. S. Bonds 83¾. Liverpool markets are closed to-day.

Telegrams from Hong Kong, received to day, report the total loss of the Pacific Mail Steamship "Herman," 70 miles north of Yokohama She had a large number of Japanese troops on board, all of whom were drowned.

Paris, March 28th.

The former representative of Turkey has returned to Athens, and friendly relations between the two Eastern Powers are now resumed.

Paris, March 29th.

Napoleon has demanded of King William an explanation of certain military movements in Prussia.

Madrid, March 29th

On Sunday night a feeling prevailed that the Duke of Montpensier will undoubtedly be proclaimed King of Spain.

London, March 29th.

Advices from Yokohama to the 4th inst., report the marriage of the Mikado at Hiolo on the 8th of February Some trouble afterwards occurred in that city and the Mikado fled to Osaka.

A Japanese Admiral, a supporter of the Tycoon, has captured Yesso, one of the largest of the Japanese Islands, and demanded its possession on behalf of the exiled clans, with the late Tycoon for their ruler.

Steamer "Herman" was wrecked, Feb'y 14, on an unknown reef inside the harbor of Yokohama and 270 lives were lost. The vessel is a total loss and nothing whatever was saved Mr. Chase, first officer, and Mr. White, one of the crew, are among the lost. The "Herman" was under Japanese charter and had 400 passengers for the port of Hakodadi.

London, March 29th, evening.

A great review of Volunteers was held at Dover to day. Over 30,000 men were present in the ranks, and an immense multitude of people witnessed the spectacle.

Paris, March 30th.

French Officers and Privates on leave of absence have been ordered to rejoin their regiments on the first of April

FROM THE STATES.

New York, March 25.

A modified bill repealing the tenure of office law, passed Congress yesterday; it is said to be satisfactory to the President.

Moses H. Grinnel has been nominated for Collector at New York.

New York, March 26

The lower branch of Congress declines to pass the Senate Bill repealing the Tenure of Office Law, and the question is still pending settlement

Two young ladies named Coffee were killed and their mother it is feared fatally injured yesterday by their sleigh coming in collision with a train on the Fitchburg Railroad.

New York, March 26.

The Captain General of Cuba officially declares that hereafter all vessels captured in Spanish waters with men, arms and ammunitions of war on board will be treated as pirates. In the Central Department a heavy battle has been fought. The Spaniards claimed that 800 insurgents were killed, but nothing was known in Havana about the result

New York, March 25.

South American advices say that President Lopez is collecting his scattered forces at the mouth of the Tebiquary. There are detachments of the Paraguayan army in the environs of Asuncion, which city is still held by the allied forces.

New York, March 24

A letter from San Francisco, dated Hong Kong, Jan. 6th, mentions that a difficulty had occurred between English subjects on the Island of Formosa and the residents there relative to the shipment of some camphor. A demand for redress and the delivery of champhor made by the English Counsul was refused, and some English ships of war went there and landed troops in the face of a large Chinese force and killed a number of them, when the Chinese came to terms, paid damages and apologized.

New York, March 27.

Despatches from Greenville state that ex-President Johnson, after suffering intensely for some time with gravel, is again up and in his usual health.

In the money market there is an uneasy feeling, though, perhaps, no positive stringency The rate of call is at seven per cent, and some borrowers offer seven per cent, in gold for loans for ten days.

New York, March 30th.

Advices from Nassau to the 23rd inst, have been received. A Spanish man of war had captured the British ship "Jeff Davis," which was returning with a cargo of sponges, and had also boarded and searched the schooner "Brittania."

FROM CANADA.

Montreal, March 28th.

Yesterday was generally observed as a holiday. It rained heavily all day.

A family in Griffintown was seized with diarrhœa, vomiting and muscular pains on Wednesday after eating ham. Drs. Besser and Howard pronounced the symptoms to be those of Trichinia, and had a piece of the ham submitted to microscopic examination by Dr. Edwards. The latter discovered a number of the trichinia in various stages of development. Several other families are suffering, and up to this evening none of the patients show signs of improvement.

A new comic sheet called the "Chaff" made its appearance to-day

Flour firmer, tendancy of prices upwards.

An old man named Neagle was found murdered in a stable at Hawkesbury, yesterday. A man named Patrick Cain has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed.

Rumor says that the Dominion Parliament will not meet on the 15th of April.

Montreal, March 29th.

A rumor is current in Ottawa that Parliament will not meet on the 15th proximo as announced, but that Proclamation will be issued calling it at a later date.

Montreal, March 29th.

It is said that each policeman engaged on special duty in ferreting out McGee murderers will receive $100 of city of Ottawa reward and the balance will be divided between Detectives O'Neal and Davis.

Trial of Buckley and Doyle will commence on 13th of April before Judge Morrison The Attorney General of Ontario and O'Reilly will prosecute,

DR. A. JOHNSON, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. The great success of this article in the cure of Bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs, will make the name of JOHNSON not less favorably, if less widely, known than that of Louis Napoleon.

The public are hereby assured, through the columns of the *Examiner*, that *Parsons' Purgative Pills* contain no injurious principle, but that they may be administered to children and the most weak and shattered constitutions in small doses, with great certainty of success.

OWNERS OF HORSES.

CUT THIS OUT! AND KEEP IT!

Lewis A. Phillips, of Providence, R. I., writes as follows:

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON.—*Gents:* I have for many years used your valuable medicine, the PAIN-KILLER, on my horses, and can testify to its efficacy in curing Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Cramps, Weak Joints, Rheumatism, Swellings, Colic, &c., &c. I have had over forty horses in constant use, in the omnibus business, and have never known it to fail in any case where I have used it. LEWIS A. PHILIPS.

Read the following letter received from Dr. Deal, of Bowersville, O, who is a Veterinary Surgeon of great skill;

I have given PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER in many cases of colic, cramp and dysentary in horses, and never knew it fail to cure in a single instance. I look upon it as a certain remedy. Dr. JOHN R. DEAL.

PAIN-KILLER is equally good for Man or Beast and no farmer should be without it a single hour. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at 25 and 50 cts per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,
Montreal, P. Q.
W. R. WATSON, whole sale agent.
Charlottetown, April 5,

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, April 5, 1869.

RECIPROCITY.

"I have received *not without regret*, your Despatch of the 26th of December last, on the subject of a visit of a Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States to Prince Edward Island."

THE above, without the italics, is the language of Lord Granville, in reply to a Despatch of His Honor the Administrator on the subject of Reciprocity. It has been the reproach of the British Government that it has kept a majority of the people of the United Kingdom in the direst poverty. For that large class of persons who till the soil, for the workmen and labourers of Great Britain, there is neither chance nor hope—life-long poverty is their portion. That the Government of England is mainly responsible for this state of things, no person will deny. The rights of the aristocracy, who own the lands of the Kingdom, are guarded with religious care. They are the governing party, and they consequently make the laws to suit themselves. Their class legislation, and disregard of all rights but their own, have brought about the anomalous state of things which exist in Great Britain at the present moment, namely, squalid poverty on the one hand, and almost regal wealth on the other,—the masses despised and with interests neglected, and the favored few pampered and bloated, until they think in their conceit, that none have rights but themselves. The most crying injustice has been perpetrated without remorse, by successive Governments upon the people of the Mother Country. Systems which are a disgrace to humanity have been allowed to stand until the finger of scorn, pointed at them by the civilized world, are slowly causing their removal. In parts of the British Empire where trade and commerce interfere with projects of of ministers, or retard the progress of favored localities, they are ruthlessly huddled aside. Local interests which are supposed to clash with public ones, command no respect. Indeed, they are stricken down without remorse, even though the process brings ruin upon communities, and beggars hundreds of individuals. When injustice like this is perpetrated in the British Islands, and there is no remedy for it, we in this Colony cannot expect to receive much courtesy or respect at the hands of the governing party in England. *And so it is.* Our applications for justice are treated with contempt. We ask to be allowed to negotiate free trade with the United States, because we believe it will be beneficial to our interests to do so; and Lord Granville, expressing his surprise, says, he received, "not without regret," the despatch of His Honor the Administrator on that subject. Who is this Lord Granville that he treats us thus cavalierly? Does his Lordship imagine that we are slaves to whom he can administer a kicking whenever he pleases, or is this *his* method of promoting loyalty to Her Majesty's Government and person? Perhaps so; but a little more civility, we think, would promote his object just as well We do not dispute the power of the Imperial authorities to pitchfork us into Confederation; but after they get us there, will we be as contented and loyal as the Dominion Government would wish? We think not, and the sneering, contemptuous manner in which we are treated by the Colonial Minister, is not calculated to improve our loyalty or our temper.

The complaint of the people of this Island is that Mr. Dundas used his influence against us in the matter of Reciprocity. Through all his despatches to the Colonial Office on the question, there is not one word in favor of the Colony. Indeed the very reverse is the case; for he is continually telling the Duke of Buckingham that the Government of this Island has no power to make a separate arrangement with the United States on the subject of Reciprocity. The admirers of Mr. Dundas tell us that his view of the question has proved to be the constitutional one; but they do not tell us the reason why. It is because the Colony is a small and a poor one, which cannot make its influence felt at the proper quarters, and because we have the *manly* and *generous hearted* Dominion of Canada against us. The conduct of the Government of Canada in this matter reminds us forcibly of the fable of the "dog in the manger." They cannot get Reciprocity themselves, and they will not allow us to have it. During the agitation of the Confederation question, its advocates were continually telling us what an immense amount of influence the Confederated Provinces would have with the United States Government. Where now is that influence? If they have any, they do not seem to exercise it. We see the question of Annexation discussed boldly and openly in our midst, and no voice raised against it. Our own belief is that Annexation is the manifest destiny of the North American Colonies. Certainly the cold-hearted, and we might say cruel conduct, of the Mother Country towards us is doing its work in alienating our affections from her. Neither is the tactics of the Confederates calculated to inspire us with much confidence in the Dominion. Whither then are we drifting? This is a question on which it would be well for our people to ponder at the present moment.

Just now England is acting the part of a step-mother towards us; and a very indifferent one at that. She wishes to part with her Colonial family on good terms if she can; if not, she does not hesitate to drive them forth with a stick. We wish the Colonial Minister would tell us in plain words, that England wishes to get rid of us. Then we would have the world at large in which to choose for ourselves. The majority of our people are native born. They have no great objections to the United States. Indeed, they know that country far better than Canada. They know, too, that the people of the United States were our best customers before the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. It was through their trade, that this Island first began to develop its resources, and now, if the United States proposed good terms to us, and the Imperial Government had no objection, we are free to confess that the majority of our people would link their fortunes to that country in preference to the Dominion of Canada. We can never forget that it was through the ill advised acts of Canada, we lost the benefits of the Reciprocity Treaty. During the American War that Colony was the head quarters of all the knaves and rascals who were plotting the robbery and murder of peaceable United States citizens. From thence went the raiders on St. Albans, and it was said at the time, with the connivance of the Canadian authorities. When the War was brought to a close, the first Act of the American Government was to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty. And this was done for the special purpose of having revenge on

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