ed to show that there was an indisposition to confer this franchise. It was quite the reverse. Sir C. Napier, then governor of the Cape, in a despatch to Lord Stanley, dated 20th Dec., 1841, had recommended that this should be done; Lord Stanley had pointed out objections to the course, and expressed a wish that they might be removed. Lord Grey's attention was called to the subject in 1846, and in a despatch of the 2nd of November of that year, he stated that the government entertained the strongest prepossession in favour of the representative system, and would promptly avail themselves of any opportunity of extending it to the colony. Sir H. Smith, in a despatch of the 3rd Dec. last, stated that he should shortly make a general report as to the remodelling of the government on a representative principle. His hon. friend said that the colonies which possessed representative assemblies were governed more cheaply than those which were under the immediate direction of the Colonial Office. He was not convinced that the statement was correct. His hon. friend based his calculations on the most uncertain data, for he confessed he himself found great difficulty in obtaining correct accounts, whether of population, of finance, expenditure, or the cost of government. (Hear.) From New Zealand and New South Wales they obtained such information with great minuteness, but the case was different with regard to the West Indies. His hon. friend estimated the expenses of government by the population, but when 40,000 persons emigrated to a colony in one year, it must very much alter the estimate. With respect to Guiana, the total expenditure including that of the military establishment was 270,000*l.* The mother country paid for the military establishment only; the remainder was paid by the colony. But 100,000*l.* of that sum was expended on immigration and procuring labourers. This could not fairly be called an expense on accnunt of government.

Sir W. Molesworth said he omitted expenditure for emigration from all his calculations.

Mr. Hawes said that his hon. friend did not mention any amount as struck out on account of immigration. His hon. friend also said that there was an extravagant expenditure on account of Hong Kong. The last report from Hong Kong was dated the 13th of March, 1847. In that report Sir J. Davis said that the revenue had risen from £9,000 to £22,000, and that in the present year it was £27,000. The expenditure had been diminished by £6,170, and the military establishment had been at the same time reduced. It was not always fair to make the military establishment a part and parcel of the colonial expenditure, because if they were to carry on trade in distant seas they must have a military and naval force for its protection. (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend alluded to Ceylon; but he was now able to inform him that the whole fixed cost of the establishment in that island was now placed under the control of the colonial council. (Hear, hear.) He admitted that great reduction might be made in the cost of the colonies, that the expenditure on their account ought to be regarded as one capable of great diminution, without at all impairing the efficiency of their management. (Hear, hear.) Great complaints had been made of the cost of Mauritius. With regard to that colony, he begged to inform his hon. friend that in September last, instructions had been sent from the Colonial office to the governor, desiring him to reduce the outlay to the least possible amount. The probable pressure that was coming upon Mauritius had been foreseen, and it was in consequence of this that those instructions had been sent out. They were now in the receipt of the reply of the governor, and in consequence of the instructions issued, there was a reduction of taxes to the amount of 65,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) He had shown that there was every disposition to establish local self-government where the colony was in a position to exercise it, and with regard to the diminution of expenditure, he had shown, by the instances of Ceylon and Mauritius, that the Colonial office had not been idle. He denied that there was any falling off in the extent or importance of the colonial trade. His hon. friend said that for every pound's worth of goods which was exported, 9s. was paid as the cost of colonial government. If that statement were accurate the charge would be indefensible, but he would diminish it at once by 4s. 6d., because his hon. friend had omitted altogether from his calculation the amount of imports, and it was on the total value of both that they had to determine the cost of colonial government. The value of the imports for 1845 was 15,100,000*l.*, and of the exports 13,400,000*l.* What were the fruits of British colonisation? The colony of South Australia was a pet colony, but there had been such an extravagant expenditure of money on public works that it would have been bankrupt but for the interference of the Colonial office. It had received 2,000,000*l.* at first. It was transferred to the Colonial office, and from that moment it became one of their most flourishing colonies. His hon. friend spoke of the hardships to which the colonists were subject on account of the regulations respecting the royalties of mines. Those regulations had been established after great care and elaborate investigation by Lord Stanley. But this disadvantage attended them—that they applied only to some of the mines. Representations had been made to his noble friend on the subject, and though his own impression was that a tax on ore was as fair a tax as could be imposed. his noble friend removed the royalties. (Hear, hear.) Their colonial policy was by no means so unsuccessful as had been represented. Take the colony of Port Philip, for instance, and see how marked was its progress.—In 1845 the revenue of Port Philip was 89,000*l.*; in 1846 it was 96,000*l.* The imports in 1836 were 205,000*l.*; in 1846 they were 315,000*l.* In 1836 the exports amounted to 342,000*l.*; in 1846 to 425,000*l.* In South Australia again, the revenue in 1840 was 30,000*l.*; in 1846 it was 52,000*l.* The expenditure in 1840 was 69,000*l.*; in 1845 it was 36,000; in 1846 it was 49,000*l.*—The amount of the copper ore alone exported in 1844, 1845, and 1846 was £75,000. He admitted that discontent existed in some of the colonies, and discontent would always exist with respect to particular questions. They were all agreed on the policy of establishing a colonisation fund from the sale of the colonial lands, but it was a difficult question to determine the exact price of this land. If a high price was fixed it would create discontent in the colonies. There were some questions, therefore, in which imperial interests would be at variance with the supposed interests of the colonies. He had spoken of the Australian colonies: he would now speak of New Zealand. He did not know any instance of a more successful colony.

An Hon. Member—That was not owing to the Colonial office.

Mr. Hawes.—New Zealand owed a great deal to the Colonial-office of late years. It had granted a loan to a considerable amount to the New Zealand Company. Since then the progress of the colony was of a striking and marked character. In September 1844, Captain Fitzroy, writing to Lord Stanley, said that the state of the colony was unprecedented—that the difficulties to be surmounted were great, and that nothing but paper money was in circulation. Recent accounts, however, showed that the state of the colony was very improving. His hon. friend had alluded to accounts which were upon the table of the house relative to the colonial expenditure. When his (Mr. Hawes's) attention was first directed to them, he owned that he thought the increase of that expenditure remarkable. On examination he found, however, that nearly the whole of the increase was in three colonies—Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australia. He had come to the conclusion that the expenditure might be considerably reduced, but at the same time he did not think the result would be produced by creating a greater number of colonial legislatures. It was said that there was a constant interference by the Colonial-office with the internal affairs of the colonies. Now, he found that last year there were no less than 912 acts of colonial legislation, of which the Colonial-office only dissented in any way to 55. He knew that the Colonial-office was a very unpopular department. He did not see why it should be so, yet he scarcely anticipated that it could be otherwise, seeing the number of schemers and applicants who daily appeared at it. He denied that the Colonial-office was, as it was said to be, the seat of a despotism. He believed those who filled the high office of Colonial minister had conferred the greatest benefits on our colonial empire. This was all he had to say. He had no objection to the hon. gentleman's motion. It did carry out the principle they had for some time been aiming at, and its tendency would be to strengthen the hands of the colonial minister. There were many of his hon. friend's plans with which, of course, he could not agree; and which he feared, if adopted, would weaken the ties which bound our colonies to the mother country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. F. Scott moved the adjournment of the debate.

The question was then put and carried, and the debate was adjourned for a fortnight.

SIR HENRY HUNTLEY AND HIS ENEMIES.

The communication in the *Islander* of Friday, signed "A Subscriber," and the editorial notice on the same subject—both evidently written by one hand—are proofs of the most malignant spirit and despicable cowardice, that we have ever known to emanate from any public journal. A paragraph is inserted *in two places* in the *Islander*—purporting to be an extract from an English journal—in which it is said, that Sir Henry Huntley was heard as an insolvent debtor at the Maidstone County Court: hereupon, "A Subscriber" writes a column of abuse, which none but a miserable poltroon would indite, and none but such a "man of straw" as Ings would publish. If Sir Henry Huntley has had the misfortune to adopt such a course to obtain relief from liabilities incurred in England, he has violated no law, and is no more deserving of censure than hundreds and thousands of other honest men. It would be well for some of his detractors to look at home: They are not all in affluent circumstances; and, perhaps, if their books were fairly balanced, and their creditors pressed hard, they would have as much need for an insolvency court as Sir H. V. Huntley. "A Subscriber" attempts to shew that Sir Henry did not state the fact, when he said, on his departure from the Island, that "all claims against him were discharged." Sir Henry made this assertion in reference to rumours then afloat, to the effect, that he could not leave the Government because he was too deeply in debt in the colony. He proved the rumours to be false, and stated that he had not only paid all claims against him—(meaning in the Island, of course,) but paid them *with his own money.*

Really, the *Islander's* revenge is mean and pitiful. An honourable foe would have ended his enmity with the retirement of the Governor; but honour and manhood belong not to Sir Henry's enemies, and especially those who have only ability enough to expose through the *Islander* the blackness of their own hearts, and the shallowness of their intellects.

The Honorable James Warburton arrived in Town on Wednesday last, and attended in his capacity of member, on Thursday, the usual monthly meeting of the Board of Executive Council.

The Honorable George Coles left Town on Thursday for Bedeque, whence he will take passage in the Packet Oregon for Shediac, *en route* for the United States and Canada.

DALZIEL'S CLOTH MILL.

Three Mile Run, Royalty of Charlottetown.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the above MILL has been for some time in operation.

This establishment will be found peculiarly adapted for the despatch of Mixtures and Wool Blues, to be Fulled and Pressed or Fulled only.

PRICES:

Mixtures & Wool Blues fulled and pressed, at	6d	per Yard
" " fulled only	4d	"
Blanket stuffs fulled and scoured.	4d	"
Cloth fulled, pressed and dyed Green,	1s 2d	"
" " " Brown,	1s	"
" " " Claret,	1s	"
" " " Black,	1s	"

From the recent improvement effected in the Machinery, the suupply of Water is equal to the demand.

J. D. therefore hopes his Establishment may become proverbial for the dispatch and careful finish of the Cloth committed to his care.

Agents in Charlottetown.

Mr. Neil Rankin, and Mr. George Beer, jun.

JOHN DALZIEL.

September 4th, 1848. (All the papers 4i.)

Charlottetown Fair and Cattle Show.

THE Annual FAIR and CATTLE SHOW, under the direction of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held on the Market Square, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of September next.

By Order,

CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y.

August 28th, 1848.

ALLIANCE

Life and Fire Insurance Company,

LONDON.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING

POLICIES continue to be issued and renewed at my Office.—Attendance daily.

The Company do not take Assurances on Buildings or their Contents, in which Camphin is used.

GEORGE BIRNIE.

Agent for P. E. Island

Charlottetown, Nov. 13th, 1847.

Leasehold Interest for Sale.

TERM 999 YEARS.

A very valuable and beautiful Farm of 50 acres, fronting on the Brudenell River, about 4 miles from Georgetown. It has a front of 9 chains, and there are about 30 acres in a state of high cultivation; besides a fine Spring of water within a few yards of the House, there is an inexhaustible supply of very valuable Marsh Mud in the front of the farm. Apply to H. D. Morpeth, Charlottetown, or to JOHN STEWART, on the premises.

September 4th, 1848. (3 w.)

FOR SALE.

A NEW substantial VESSEL on the Stocks, at Wheatly River, (north side) Rustico, now planked, will be ready to launch on or before the 15th October next. Length of Keel 65 feet, Beam, extreme, 20 feet 8 inches, Hold 10 feet 6 inches, Tonnage 130 old, and 113 new. She is intended for a *fore-and-aft* Schooner, and well adapted for *Foreign or Coasting Trade*—will carry 50 tons more than registered. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, at Mr. J. R. Bott's, Rustico, or to Mr. W. R. Watson, Druggist, Charlottetown.

FRANCIS GAUDIN.

Rustico, 28th Aug. 1848. 4w

Summer-side Hotel.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Travellers, and the Public generally, that he has recently opened a House of Entertainment at the Wharf, Green's Shore, Bedeque. The House is spacious and well adapted for the purpose. He therefore hopes to give satisfaction, and merit a share of public patronage.

May 1, 1848. WILLIAM J. TAYLOR