

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Although, by the Islander recommending the proposed Railroad from Charlottetown to Summerside, and you and your friend "Proser" concluding it, it will get pretty well ventilated, yet, if it is to have a country Johnny Raw, from this eastern and benighted section of the country for the following remarks on the subject, you will oblige. Take the length of the proposed road at the Islander's statement, 40 miles, price of making, plant or rolling stock included, will cost £10,000 currency per mile—or very near it—making in all the sum of £400,000 currency. It is all very well for the Summerside people to hold public meetings and vote a railroad a necessity, and that it should be made at the public expense—that the traffic on it would increase so fast that there would be little or no loss on it, &c. There is not a shilling of the public money laid out on railroads in Britain; they are all built and owned by Companies incorporated by acts of Parliament. The Summerside people are aware of this, and as they appear to believe that the proposed road, when made and used, will cost the interest of the money it will have cost in making, £20,000 a year—that is at 5 per cent.—would it not have been at least 25 per cent. the rest of us Islanders, and also more business like, & at their public meeting, they had passed resolutions something like these? viz:—

At a meeting held in—House, Summerside, for the purpose of taking into consideration the utility of a Railroad between Charlottetown and Summerside, the probable cost of making, and the practicability of raising sufficient funds to complete it. A. B. in the Chair. After discussing the subject for some time, the following resolutions were moved and passed:—

1st.—That a Railroad between Charlottetown and Summerside has become a necessity. 2nd.—That the cost of making the road, including plant or rolling stock, will be about £400,000, but will not exceed that sum; therefore resolved, that a Company be immediately formed to have the road made, said Company to be called the Summerside Railroad Company. 3rd.—That the capital stock of the Company shall consist of 40,000 shares, at £10 currency each. 4th.—That subscription or shares lists be made out and advertised; and that, when one-half of the shares are taken up, and payment of the £20,000 fully secured, application be made to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation, with power to take up whatever land may be wanted for the road, such land to be paid for as valuation.

5th.—That so soon as nine-tenths of the shares shall have been taken up, and the money, £360,000, secured, the work shall be commenced, and the Island Government requested to take the remaining shares.

6th.—That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Islander and Examiner newspapers for publication. A. B., Chairman.

A string of resolutions something like the foregoing, and accompanied with even an attempt to raise the £200,000, (half the money wanted,) would have shown an honest anxiety to have a railroad of their own; but to pass a set of resolutions such as those said to be passed at Summerside, and to get up petitions founded on those resolutions; to have a railroad made for their own special benefit, and paid for out of the public funds—shows a recklessness and want of thought that no right thinking person would be guilty of—the opinion of the editor of the Islander in favor of the proposed railroad to the contrary notwithstanding.

Although I would like to see railroads wherever wanted, from East Point to West Cape, yet, as we cannot afford any of them now, we must rest satisfied as we are for some time to come.

It is a well-known fact that railroads cannot successfully compete with steam vessels in trading between towns placed near the coast, having good harbours, except in cases where the road shortens the distance fully one-half, such, for instance, as between Halifax and Pictou. But a railroad from Summerside to Charlottetown will never pay, unless a town of some 20,000 or 40,000 inhabitants shall arise some time hence near New London.

As a proof that railroads cannot, on a coast road, compete with steamships, just look at the share list published in any of the late British newspapers; you will there see that a £100 share of the London, Chatham & Dover Railway, all paid up, is selling now at £35, being a loss to the original shareholders of 65 per cent. Our Western Railroad, if made, would be worse than even that; for I don't believe that it would pay the few officials that would be required about it, and keep fuel to the engines and oil to the wheels of the carriages. It is generally believed here that the two steamers lately employed in the trade of Charlottetown and Summerside will be amply sufficient for all the trade there for several years to come, with the exception of some cargoes of produce and timber. A railroad can never successfully compete with steamships in such a safe navigation as that between Charlottetown and Summerside, even although the distance by sea be some 20 or 25 miles greater than that by land.

Yours, &c. PETER PRY. Lot 44, March 14, 1866.

THE FISH INSPECTION LAW.

To the Editor of the Examiner. Sir—After the manner of advertisements of certain medicines, with numerous certificates attached to each, bearing testimony to their wonderful curative power, I observed in kindred spirit a column of the late Examiner occupied by a correspondent and devoted to the publication of the merits of the Pickled Fish Inspection Law, accompanied by certificates presented by your correspondent, testifying to the utility of the law as having established a good character for a certain fish genus, caught and cured here and exported hence in barrels.

I have not read, nor have I heard, of any exception taken to the provisions of that law, nor do I know of a murmur against its operation. The Act was allowed to work quietly in its sphere of usefulness, and no one had persuaded himself that the working of the Law demanded from him public sanction. This obtuseness to its material benefits—the ungenerous neglect of its honorable acknowledgments—its practical absence, and the stolid silence of a dull people, in presence of the most injudicious and lucidly framed law, naturally induced its clerical originator to bring its great merits before the public. This act of its modest author, notwithstanding that the cause he has adopted to give publicity to the action of the law bears a tint of self-aggrandizement, will be properly appreciated in Pickled Fish circles. And to you, Mr. Whelan, much credit is due for permitting the praises of the Law to be heard in your columns by the astute finger of it himself, together with the efforts of certifiers of its efficiency. This admirable law is now happily written upon the record of famous enactments, as published in an act of higher merit on the enduring pages of the Examiner, and its potency is impressed by the branding iron of the Inspector upon the head of each barrel of the pickled fish, as a merited mark to genus of the fishy order.

MACKEREL.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR—A friend sent me from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, the enclosed Yarmouth Herald newspaper. It contains a list of the shipping owned at the port of Yarmouth the 1st January in this present year. A few extracts from the paper will give you readers some idea of the will, energy and enterprise of the inhabitants of a part of Nova Scotia. Situate at the very extremity of the Province, Yarmouth is indebted for its prosperity solely to the intelligence and industry of its people. It has never had a garrison of soldiers—no placement or others; its sole incomes derived from foreign sources; and these were cultivated in fertile, but require a vast amount of labour to bring it to a state fit for agricultural purposes, such as a native of Prince Edward Island can form no idea of, and the only great advantage over the Island that it has to boast of is an open harbor during the winter. It may be useful to some of those of your readers who are always grumbling at the length of our winter, our insular position, &c., to be shown what patience and perseverance combined with tact and industry will achieve. I left Yarmouth in 1822; the number of vessels was then 65, the tonnage 2000; it numbers now, vessels 187—tonnage 73,055. It gives me great pleasure to notice the increasing prosperity of a place in which I passed two of the happiest years of my life, and for whose people I have a great respect and esteem.

I am, Sir, Yours truly, J. LAWSON. Charlottetown, March 16, 1866. (From the Yarmouth Herald.)

SHIPPING OF YARMOUTH.

According to our usual custom, we to-day publish a list of the shipping belonging to this Port, at the beginning of the year. It will be seen that, after deducting the large amount of tonnage sold and lost during the year, there is still an increase, as compared with January, 1865.

To our usual list we append an additional column, showing the whereabouts of all the vessels above the schooner class. This will give an idea of the extent of the shipping of Yarmouth, which extends to every quarter of the globe.

We find by official returns that the aggregate shipping of the entire British Empire in 1857 was 5,500,000 tons. At the present time it is probably not far from another million, or 6,500,000 tons. In 1854, the shipping of Nova Scotia amounted to 364,000 tons, and is now probably about 400,000 tons. Of the whole tonnage of the British Empire, Nova Scotia therefore owns at least one-eighth part. Of the tonnage of Nova Scotia, the County of Yarmouth owns about one quarter, or 100,000 tons, being one-eighth part of the tonnage of the Empire.

The list which we publish to-day comprises only the shipping of this Port, and not of the whole County of Yarmouth. There is quite a large fleet belonging to the Town of Argyle, and which we hope to be able to furnish in an early No.

ABSTRACT OF THE TONNAGE OF THE PORT OF YARMOUTH. 22 SHIPS, - - - - - 19,023 tons. 85 BARQUES, - - - - - 43,352 " 106 BRIGANTINES, - - - - - 2,384 " 48 SCHOONERS, - - - - - 3,136 " 187 VESSELS, measuring 73,055 " Increase during the year, 1255 "

NUMBER OF VESSELS AND AMOUNT OF TONNAGE BELONGING TO YARMOUTH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS SINCE THE YEAR 1761.

Year. No. of Vessels. Tons. 1761 2 25 1762 4 80 1763 7 156 1764 19 26 544 1765 41 1,860 1766 65 3,000 1767 88 4,348 1768 103 6,555 1769 108 7,475 1770 119 9,299 1771 129 10,391 1772 140 12,4 1773 141 126 13,389 1774 142 130 13,765 1775 143 98 12,920 1776 144 65 11,447 1777 140 100 12,050 1778 147 114 13,590 1779 148 123 16,024 1780 149 139 16,837 1781 150 113 17,490 1782 152 106 18,880 1783 154 130 20,394 1784 155 106 24,881 1785 107 30,844 1786 117 35,714 1787 123 35,890 1788 125 37,514 1789 149 39,713 1790 161 45,193 1791 154 50,130 1792 167 64,102 1793 159 71,830

FENIAN TREASON.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.] Mr. Whelan.—Permit me to bring under your observation the accompanying printed Fenian Song of highly treasonable import, and now circulating in certain quarters in this city. I am informed by the practical typographer that the type in which the song appears is of like mould and character of matter as that used on the Herald, published in Charlottetown; and I am further informed that the noxious thing was on sale at the shop of a vendor of notions in Queen Street.

Propagandists of inflammatory and dangerous missions, based upon treason to the Crown of Great Britain, and threatening the peace of the Colony, and security of life and property of the loyal subjects of Her Majesty here, should have, and doubtless will receive, timely and proper attention from the Government of this Colony, and the civic authorities of Charlottetown. Yours, A BRITON.

[We have read the "Fenian Song" referred to in the above communication. Poorer doggerel could not be penned. As regards the animus of the thing, it is not only unquestionably reasonable in the highest degree, but it breathes the most atrocious and blood-thirsty spirit. We regret that any printer should be so lost to all sense of propriety as to allow the vile trash to be printed at his office. The poor simpleton who sold it is, perhaps, more to be pitied than blamed, for he has scarcely sense enough to know right from wrong, and may have been made a dupe of to disseminate the treasonable production.—Ed. Ex.]

PUBLIC MEETING AT CAMPLETON, LOT 4.

According to notice a public meeting was held in the Court-house at Campleton, Lot 4, on the 21st inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the House of Assembly, to establish a Court of Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts at Campleton, Lot 4. A large and influential number of the inhabitants of Lot 4, and 7, assembled at the time appointed, all of whom appeared to take an interest in the proceedings of the meeting. Mr. Edward Hubbar was unanimously elected chairman, and the undersigned appointed secretary, after which the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen in an eloquent and able manner, who clearly showed the importance and necessity of establishing a Court for the recovery of Small Debts at the above place. After allowing clearly and lucidly the benefits which would arise from it, the following resolutions were adopted and passed:—

Moved by Mr. R. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. David Thompson. Resolved, That it is the firm opinion of the petitioners that a Court of Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts is needed at Campleton, Lot 4, and that it would greatly benefit this section of the community. Moved by Mr. A. Beckwith, Eq., seconded by Mr. John McDougall. Resolved, That a petition be drawn up and forwarded to the House of Assembly, praying for a Court for the recovery of Small Debts at the above place. Moved by Mr. Eugene McCarthy, seconded by Mr. Andrew Bell. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in Ross's Weekly, Islander, Herald, Examiner and Patriot. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, after which the meeting quietly dispersed. CAMPLETON, Lot 4, Feb. 29, 1866.

Charlottetown, March 19, 1866.

THE LATEST FENIAN SCORE.

THE people of the City, and indeed a greater number in the country, were, for the last ten days, thrown into the greatest alarm by a report that got into circulation, to the effect, that there was to be a stupendous Fenian uprising on St. Patrick's Day; and that life and property would fall a sacrifice to their reckless and sanguinary propensities. How the story was set on foot, or how it came to take such a hold of the public mind—we are to question as useless to discuss as it is difficult to answer. The prevalence of the report only proved that we have a great many weak-minded, silly, easily duped people in the community. Where were the Fenians to come from? They could not cross the Straits in any force at this season—even supposing they found no more attractive spot abroad on which to make a raid. "Ah! but," whispered some of the old women in breeches, "the Irish Society have announced their intention to walk on St. Patrick's Day—every man of them is a Fenian—and every one of them will be armed with a pike and a revolver. These are the desperate fellows, at whose hands we may expect the most diabolical atrocities!" To stigmatize the Irish Society as a band of Fenians would never enter into the heads of any people, except foolish or designing Orangemen, and could never be believed by any except weak, drifting bigots. The Irish Society is a charitable institution, and has never mixed itself up with politics of any description. It has extended its charities to the poor of all denominations and all countries, without ostentation or parade. While its funds permitted the exercise of benevolence, suffering humanity never made an appeal to it in vain. Many are the blessings it thus conferred during a long and honorable career? Whether any of the members of the Society have or have not Fenian sympathies, it is not our business to enquire. There may be others in the community besides Irishmen, for aught we know to the contrary, who have sympathies in common with the Fenians. Every man has a right to sympathize with any cause or any faction—no matter how wicked and utopian it may be—so long as he does not allow his sympathies to take effect against the peace of society, or to be instrumental in the propagation of sedition. We have a deep-rooted aversion to the bold ruffians in the States, who are at present, by their open declarations of war against the empire of Great Britain, creating so much excitement in the British Provinces, and greater alarm and excitement in Ireland, causing expensive military preparations to be made in anticipation of an open insurrection. Those deluded persons, wherever they are, who may sympathize with the ruffians who thus disturb the public tranquillity—are to be pitied for cherishing their delusion; but they must be checked if they make a public and dangerous exhibition of it.

Now, as regards the proposed walk of the Irish Society, it is a time-honoured custom with that body, as it is with their brethren everywhere else, to honour the memory of their tutelary Saint by marching in procession from their usual place of meeting to the Catholic Chapel, there to assist at religious services proper to the day, and, perhaps, to have their recollections refreshed and their veneration strengthened by a recital of the virtues of Ireland's great Apostle. A walk for the purpose thus briefly indicated was all that was contemplated by the Irish Society of Charlottetown; but some fools or knaves professed to see something of a deeper and darker design in the proposed movement; and from their expressed fears, we suppose, the excitement first arose. It wanted only the action of the Government to intensify and spread it. This action was first shown in the order given for the removal of the arms and ammunition from the Armoury to the Barracks—in the strict surveillance kept upon the troops, and their close confinement to Barracks at unusually early hours two or three evenings previous to the 17th March. A cannon was kept in readiness in the Barrack Square to defend the arms and ammunition against attack,—if any soldiers were detected for the great emergency, and supplied with sixty rounds of ball cartridge each. Such, at least, is the information we have received of the preparations made in military quarters.

In the civil department there was great bustle, and the profound awe that settled upon the countenances of the authorities clearly signified that they were apprehensive of an outbreak. The Mayor of the City—acting, we are informed, under the advice of the Government—caused circulars to be issued to all the Magistrates in the City, requesting their attendance at the Mayor's Court on the morning of the 17th. About 100 circulars were also issued to persons eligible to serve as special constables, requesting their presence at the same place, to be sworn in for special service.

It is any wonder that the knowledge of these extraordinary precautions caused the excitement to spread like wild-fire? The several Orange Lodges were in full blast,—they held a mass meeting; and we are told that night watches were kept up all over the City.

Fire arms of all kinds were in great demand. Revolvers and pistols of every make—why a Jew's eye could not purchase at the Stores in Charlottetown such a thing at present. They were all bought up by the Orangemen and the other victims of the great excitement. Guns which had lain on merchants' shelves for years, gathering rust and cobwebs, now found eager purchasers; and, in short, every preparation was made just as if the Town had been on the eve of a most terrific massacre.

A misunderstanding between the officers and members of the Irish Society certainly did not serve to allay the excitement. The former were of opinion, that in consequence of the weather, the sky was cloudless—the air was serene—the seabirds spreading their glad, doing influence every where.

Punctually at 10 o'clock nearly all the magistrates residing in the City, and the gentlemen who were to be honoured with the constable's stare—presented themselves at the Mayor's Court. The latter included not a few members of the Irish Society, who, perhaps, it was cunningly thought, would have their belligerent propensities neutralized or checked by an oath. They cheerfully took the oath with

their shamrocks on their breasts, and immediately joined their brethren of the Society. The walk took place from St. Andrew's Hall to the Cathedral—the green banner gently waving in the almost breezeless air; and the Amateur Band playing the soul-stirring airs of "St. Patrick's Day" and "Garryowen."

Having devoutly assisted at the religious services, and listened to an eloquent discourse from the Reverend William Phelan, of Vernon River, the Society was reformed and returned to the Hall, previously passing through two or three of the principal streets. Their demeanour was remarked as being the most orderly ever exhibited by the Irish Society. Some few Orangemen "improved the occasion" by wearing their yellow favours on a day dedicated to the green. They cast furtive glances at the procession; but the Irishman, who would not have his coat tail approached within a hundred yards at any other time, shunned them as he would shun the small pox; and, indeed, the suspicious appearance of the wearers of the yellow badge might possibly suggest to a green imagination that they were walking admonitors against the evil disease. But let that pass. The conduct of the Irish Society was exemplary in the highest degree—it was tame beyond precedent—indeed, it was ridiculously un-Irish. There was not the slightest sign of a pike in any man's face—never a blade of a pike pointed from any man's coat tails; in short, the whole procession looked as if the members of it were qualifying themselves to be enrolled in the Peace or Quaker Society.

Our readers at a distance may rest assured that the day passed off with unusual quietness. The timid flocks in the interior, as well as in the City, who thought the capital of this Colony was about to fall a sacrifice to the fenish designs of the rascally Finnegans, may take the consoling fact that their perturbed bosoms, that we are as we were—that not a drop of blood was shed, nor a blow struck throughout the day—not, at least, by the men who were exposed to the most disgraceful and unjustifiable suspicion. Let the old women in breeches as well as the old women in petticoats, betake themselves to bed betimes as in their usual peaceful days, with the firm assurance that hostile Fenianism in this Colony will never injure them in life, limb, or property.

Should we say a word, by way of comment, on the conduct of the Government who created all the alarm, and who sought to disgrace an honourable, useful, charitable Society? Did they want to make political capital out of the affair?—were they apprehensive that their Orange friends were flagging in their devotion to them; and that it would be good policy to stir up the embers of religious strife in time for the next election? There is too much reason to fear that political capital was the object of their attack on the character of the Intelligents Irish Society. But we think that all benevolent men in the community will admit that this late attempt to whittle up a political breeze so as to favour the adventurous barque of state in its passage through the breakers that are ahead of it, has been a most melancholy failure. Orangemen has lost some of its fans from the peaceable demeanour of the Sons of St. Patrick on Ireland's national day—while the Government, by their silly fears, or their weak designs, have only succeeded in provoking the laughter of the community at their expense. They have, indeed, done some service in this way, for laughter promotes health and cheerfulness—which is a blessing we wish to all our readers.

VIEW OF THE IRISH GOVERNMENT ON IRELAND—FENIANISM AGAIN.

We alluded last week, in general terms, to what we understood, from various sources, to be the policy of the Irish Government in the management of that unfortunate country committed to their care, and if dissatisfaction did not interfere with the due and usual administration of the laws. Since then we have read two speeches delivered by Lord Wodehouse, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and by the Hon. Mr. Fortescue, the Chief Secretary of Ireland, on the occasion of the inaugural dinner given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin at the Mansion House, in honour of the Lord Lieutenant. The speech of Lord Wodehouse is distinguished for much good sense. It bears us out in our remark that the Fenian Conspiracy is countenanced by no man of character or influence, position or property, in Ireland; but it has, nevertheless, "had strength enough to inflict grievous injury upon Ireland." In responding to the toast of his health, the Lord Lieutenant alluded to the diminution of pauperism, the disappearance of agrarian crime, the cattle plague, and manufactures. He then touched upon the topic of the day—Fenianism—"his allusions to which," says the report, "were frequently interrupted with loud applause, without a single murmur of dissent from the loyal demonstrations." He said:—

"But, my Lord Mayor, I must in candour say that those hopes have been to a great extent crushed, and those fair prospects have been overturned. We have been menaced with a conspiracy. [Loud cries of 'Hear, hear,'] We have been menaced, my Lord Mayor, by a conspiracy which, though powerless to quell the Irish nation, has yet had strength enough to inflict grievous injury upon Ireland. [Hear, hear.] It is, perhaps, an almost unprecedented fact that emigrants who have left their country for the purpose of bettering their condition, and who have found in another country, not misery and poverty, but prosperity and wealth, should have been seduced by the former fellow-subjects. That is undoubtedly the fact, and emigrants from Irishmen in America have been employed in raking up the almost extinguished embers of sedition, and in rousing again old hatreds and old animosities, which we hoped had been buried for ever. It would be useless that I should attempt to reason with such men. We may be amazed at their folly, and we may deplore the evils which they bring upon the country which they profess to love; but the Government has but one plain and simple duty. That duty is to enforce the laws and to maintain the peace of the country. [Loud cries of 'Hear, hear,'] Lord Mayor, as regards the enforcement of the laws, I may appeal to every man in the room—may I have more been political trials conducted with more fairness and impartiality [great applause] than the trials which have recently taken place. Nay, we very prisoners themselves were forced to confess, one after another, that they had a fair and impartial trial. [Hear, and applause.] The Government will shrink from no measure necessary to maintain the peace of the country. [Renewed applause.] They have ample means at their disposal for that purpose, and they will use these means with a firmness and without partiality, without alarm [great applause], knowing that they have the support of all the respectable classes in Ireland. [Renewed applause.] It is a remarkable fact that in this city not one considerable merchant, not one considerable tradesman, not one professional man of eminence, nor a single man, as those loyal men whom I am around me, without members of the press, or any prominent man, has been connected with a conspiracy, which I do not hesitate to say is neither more nor less than a scheme for the confiscation of property and the uprooting of every safeguard of society. Gentlemen, I can say no more upon a subject that is so plain, Englishmen, I can assure you, had never a

more sincere desire than now for the prosperity of Ireland. We tender to Irishmen the hand of good-will and friendship, and we implore all classes of Irishmen to accept that hand of fellowship, and, looking not merely to local interests, but to the whole, to join with us in seeking to harmonize the interests and wants and wishes of Ireland with the interests of the whole empire. And sure I am that if we do so, and act together, we shall live to see the day when the policy of Ireland will be fixed upon a firm and lasting basis." [Prolonged applause.]

The Chief of the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary, having been proposed, that honourable gentleman made a speech filled with the most admirable sentiments. He declared that the policy of the Irish Government was one of conciliation and progression—"we expressed the same opinion in our last No. without the light of this great authority (then before us)—and he adds in words worthy of remembrance, that the intention of the Imperial Parliament and of the Irish Government is to "take away from the disaffected in Ireland every excuse, every shadow of excuse, that the most distempered and disordered imagination can conceive, and which lead many to believe that there exists physical and violent means for the redress of social and political grievances." The whole Irish clergy and all the respectable classes in Ireland, he assures us, are against the seditious movement, which the Government are determined and prepared to put down. But we must give the speech. It is well worthy of perusal by all parties; and we commend it to the notice of those in our midst who sympathize with Fenianism—if there are really any persons so demented as to do such a thing.

Mr. Fortescue said, in answer to the toast of his health:—

"It is to me a source of great gratification that on the first occasion upon which I have been privileged to address an Irish audience since my appointment to the office I have the honor to hold, it should be round the hospitable board of my Lord Mayor, where every Irishman should feel it an honour to be present, and in the presence of an assembly always distinguished, but more than usually so on this occasion. I have come among you at a time of no small degree of anxiety to any one charged with the duties devolving upon the Government of this country. It is true, as has been stated here to-night, there is at the present time a degree of insecurity in this country. [Loud cries of 'No, no,'] This state of things contrasted strangely with what we should most rightly expect to find it the duty of the Government to grapple with, and which, if allowed to continue, will seriously retard the recovery of Ireland. [Hear, hear.] I say 'recovery of Ireland,' because this country, it is well known, is every day, was awakening to life and vigor. I see around me in many parts of Ireland the signs of life and industry. Her ports are more flourishing than they have been for many a day; her farmer class are paying their rent with cheerfulness and punctuality; her soil is cultivated with industry and profit, while her manufacturing industry is more flourishing than it has been for many years. It was only yesterday I heard from the member for York that he had created the State of Vermont, a most important step in that city for the spinning of yarn, and that several fine engines had been started under the hopeful names of 'Progress' and 'Pre-creator.' In the same way I see in this city scenes of industry and progress. I see at the end of your extensive quays a new branch of manufacturing industry, which is most intelligent and enterprising firm are producing iron and engineering, showing the handwork of skill and intelligence, and capable of competing with any ship in the sister kingdom. But with industry and commerce there is one thing necessary, and that is public tranquillity. It is the duty of the Government to maintain it. [Hear, hear.] That is the first duty of the Government. It is its resolution to preserve that peace and order, without which no progress or happiness in this country can be maintained—without which none of the marks of recovery and enterprise to which I have alluded can maintain their ground, and which are the true interests of the nation. [Cheers.] But when I say this, I am not to be taken as saying, or dreaming, or thinking, that we are to be satisfied with mere measures of coercion and repression. On the contrary, I feel that it is the duty of the Government—it is equally urgent and equally imperative on it to do all in its power to remove all sources of disaffection, to dry up by degrees the springs of sedition, and to give hope and confidence to every man who in this country looks forward to progress and happiness by peaceful and constitutional means. [Cheers.] The Government will so shape its course as to be in accordance with the mind of an enlightened and those who had at heart the interests of the nation. All Ireland, by that means, would be strengthened, and more particularly so when encouraged by that great arm which the Government possess in Ireland on the side of order and peace—that great arm which, I believe, consists of all classes in Ireland, which deserves to represent the Irish nation, and which, by the aid of all the forces, including especially the whole body of the clergy of the Irish people. [Cheers.] We are determined to stand in the way of the recovery and restoration of Ireland. It is the duty of the Imperial Parliament, in which I do take my part, to see that when the hands of that great body are taken away from the disaffected in Ireland every excuse, every shadow of excuse, that the most distempered and disordered imagination can conceive, and which lead many to believe that there exists physical and violent means for the redress of social and political grievances. These are the feelings with which I take my part in the government of Ireland, and these are the feelings which I know actuate my noble friend, his Excellency Lord Lieutenant, and these feelings will, no doubt, actuate the Imperial Government in London. With these feelings I enter upon my course here. I do it in the confident hope that the Government will receive the fair and intelligent consideration of the reasonable and loyal men of this country when they enter upon this course, as they are now doing, in making it, as far as lies in their power, impossible for any seditious men to disturb for an hour the tranquillity of Ireland, and render it impossible in any part of the country for the hostile feelings and passions of disturbers to be a source of terror and annoyance to the people. It is our desire to try every means to repress the seditious and hostile passions of parties who would seek to create confusion and disorder under the decried name of religion. These are my feelings and the feelings of the Government, and we look to you for support, as I feel I do not you will give it, and I sit down to-night with confidence that the Irish people and everything that represents the Irish nation will support the Government under existing circumstances." [Prolonged cheers.]

This Fenian movement is certainly one of the most extraordinary epidemics of the age. The "Head Centre," as the great leader of the movement in Ireland is called—James Stephens—is supposed to be a fugitive from justice; but who he is, or what he was—socially, politically or commercially—is a chapter in the history of this empire which remains to be written. It was reported lately that he was arrested at Thurles, in the character of a beggar. It was a very suggestive role for him to take, and best—if the story be true—have tickled his begging-crozier in New York immensely. Who are the other leaders in Ireland or America? Not one man of position has shown his face yet—such leaders as have appeared are denounced by the heads of the Catholic Church "as infidels and avowed enemies of the Catholic Church." Of the New York vagabonds, who have set themselves up as leaders, and who were once inmates of lunatic asylums—it is hard to speak with any degree of patience. The American people and the Washington authorities encourage them, and allow them to be exhibited as sensational curiosities—well calculated to pander to the national prejudices against Great Britain. For this purpose they will serve a short turn, and then be cast aside.

NEW PROPOSALS BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT FOR TRADE WITH THE PROVINCES.

The Provincial Delegates, charged with seeking a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, had scarcely left Washington before the Committee of Ways and Means, representing the Government, or at least the dominant party in the Government, presented to Congress the draft of a Bill embodying proposals for trade with the Colonies, substantially the same as those that were contained in Memorandum B, which in the course of the late negotiations, they presented to the Provincial Delegates, and which they instantly and peremptorily rejected. We published it in this paper a week or two ago. We deem it quite unnecessary to reproduce the new proposals. They are scouted at as being as quite offensive as the original proposals, by the Colonial Press from one end of the Colonies to the other—two or three contemptible annexation papers, with strong Fenian tendencies, to be excepted. The latter pretend to think that the new proposals (in the Bill submitted to Congress), are of a liberal nature; but they have not, and cannot point out, wherein their liberality consists. Mr. Morrill, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, may be in earnest or may be in jest in his dealings with this question; but if he be in the former mood, there is a moral certainty that he totally misunderstands the feelings and opinions of the Provincialists if he thinks they can be cajoled into the adoption of his impracticable views. There is not one Colonial Government in British America that would dare to submit for serious consideration the Bill which the Committee of Ways and Means have recently submitted to Congress. The thing will, therefore, be nothing more than Congressional rubbish, so far as it affects the Colonies.

The Reciprocity Treaty expired on Saturday last. Under all the circumstances connected with the recent negotiations, and the present unfriendly attitude of the United States—we are not sorry that the Treaty has been abrogated. We hope the Provincialists can teach the Americans that the virtue of self-reliance is not yet wholly lost to British American subjects—that other channels of trade may be opened up—that they are not dependent upon Brother Jonathan for a mere existence, any more than they were eleven years ago—and that the time has not yet quite arrived for the infliction of the painful process of being absorbed into the American Union.

The New York *Albion*, which is the most truthful and dispassionate organ of British public opinion in the United States, in the following article rebukes the presumptuous proposals lately made to Congress by Mr. Morrill's Committee of Ways and Means:—

"Since our last issue—as we anticipated—the subject has been kept before the American public; and mainly by a Bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and designed to remedy the disagreeable state of things that will ensue, this day fortnight, if legislation do not otherwise provide. This new document shows plainly the general policy of that celebrated committee, which the Representative from the little State of Vermont is said, in common parlance, to carry in his breeches-pocket. The policy, in a word, is adherence to their free list of the five ridiculous articles heretofore mentioned, and the clapping on an almost prohibitory duty upon the natural products of the Provinces—not forgetting 2 cents per lb. on Chairman Morrill's Vermont butter and cheese. The same tariff is to claim the 'right to navigate the river St. Lawrence and the Canals in Canada,' and furthermore an unlimited right to fishing anywhere and everywhere in the Colonies, in all 'bays, harbours, and creeks,'—'without being restricted to any distance from shore.' In return they must generously 'profess their free navigation of Lake Michigan, with the use of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal,' and the liberty to take fish—where it is not profitable, or where none exists—on the U. S. Atlantic coast, above the 36th parallel of North latitude. After further dictating that the Provinces shall have no free ports anywhere, and claiming on their own behalf the right, not the privilege, to transport half-dried goods across Colonial territory unrestricted, this Committee of restrictions rests its case, or rather submits it to the arbitration of public opinion.

"Now without presuming to forestall the action of the Provinces, we will suggest, that they must generously 'profess their free navigation of Lake Michigan, with the use of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal,' and the liberty to take fish—where it is not profitable, or where none exists—on the U. S. Atlantic coast, above the 36th parallel of North latitude. After further dictating that the Provinces shall have no free ports anywhere, and claiming on their own behalf the right, not the privilege, to transport half-dried goods across Colonial territory unrestricted, this Committee of restrictions rests its case, or rather submits it to the arbitration of public opinion.

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NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of the sister Province of New Brunswick was opened at Fredericton on Thursday, the 8th inst. Governor Gordon alludes to the appointment of Delegates for negotiating Commercial Treaties—the efforts towards a renewal of the reciprocity treaty, and the proceedings which have been taken for opening up a trade with the West Indies and Brazil. His Excellency then alludes to the Fenian movement in the following words:—

"You will have learned with indignation the existence of a conspiracy having for its avowed object the dismemberment of the British Empire. Various circumstances would appear to indicate that an attack on some portion of Her Majesty's North American possessions is contemplated by those engaged in this mad and wicked enterprise. It is difficult to believe that an attempt so certain to be attended with failure, can be seriously intended. I rejoice, however, in the conviction that but one sentiment of loyalty animates the people of this Province, and that its inhabitants are every day, and in every station, are alive and ready to repel all lawless aggressions and punish unprovoked hostility. I know I may rely on your hearty concurrence and support in the adoption of precautionary measures, which may be needed to avert so grave a calamity as our border."

His Excellency treats of militia, defence, and other local topics. On the subject of Confederation he says:—

"I have received Her Majesty's commands, communicating to you correspondence on the affairs of British North America, which has taken place between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor General of Canada, and I am far from desiring to express to you the strong and deliberate opinion of Her Majesty's Government that it is an object much to be desired that all the British North American Colonies should be united under one Government."

This is a very different style from that in which Governor Gordon treated the question of Confederation last year. He has been in England since, and received his lesson, no doubt. Our worthy Lieut. Governor has been there too, and we may feel confident that we shall hear him discoursing on the subject in a like strain on the ninth of April next. Go-