

IMPORTANT FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

REPEAL RESOLUTIONS!

They include a petition to the Queen against the Union, and treat it as not obligatory on Nova Scotia!

The following are the Resolutions relating to the repeal of the Act of Confederation to be made the order of the day for Saturday next:

Resolved, That the Members of the Legislative Assembly of this Province elected in 1863 simply to legislate under the Colonial Constitution had no authority to make or consent to any material change of such constitution without first submitting the same to the people at the Polls.

That the Resolution of the 10th April, which preceded the enactment of the British North American Act, is as follows:

Whereas, it is the opinion of this House that it is desirable that a Confederation of the British North American Provinces should take place: Resolved, therefore, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to appoint delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of Union which will effectually ensure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province, each Province to have an equal vote in such Delegation, Upper and Lower Canada being for this purpose considered as separate Provinces. This was the only authority possessed by the Delegates who procured the enactment of the Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

That even if the House of Assembly had had the Constitutional power to authorise such Delegation, which is by no means admitted, the foregoing resolutions did not empower the Delegates to arrange a Federal Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, without including in such Confederation the Colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

That no Delegates from the two last named Colonies having attended, and an unequal number from each of the others being present, the delegation was not legally constituted, and had no authority to act under the said Resolution, which expressly required each of the Colonies to be represented by an equal number of Delegates.

That the Delegates did not secure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province, as they were, by the express terms of such resolution, bound to do in arranging a scheme of Union, but, on the contrary, they entirely disregarded those rights and interests, and the scheme by them consented to would, if finally confirmed, deprive the people of this Province of their rights, liberty and independence, rob them of their revenues, take from them the regulation of their trade, commerce and taxes, the management of their Railroads and other public property, expose them to arbitrary and excessive taxation by a Legislature over which they can have no adequate control, and reduce this free, happy and self-governed Province to the degraded condition of a dependency of Canada.

That no fundamental or material change of the Constitution of the Province can be made in any other constitutional manner than by a statute of the Legislature sanctioned by the people, after the subject matter of the same has been referred to them at the Polls, the Legislature of a Colonial dependency having no power or authority implied from their relation to the people as their Legislative representatives to overthrow the Constitution under which they were elected and appointed.

That the scheme of confederating Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was never submitted to the people of this Province, at the polls, before the 18th day of September last, upwards of two and a half months after the British North American Act was, by the Queen's proclamation, declared to be in force, when the people were thereby informed that they had been subjected, without their consent, to the absolute dominion of more populous and more powerful Colonies, and that they had lost their liberty.

That there being no statute of the Provincial Legislature confirming or ratifying the British North American Act, and the same never having been consented to or authorised by the people at the polls, nor the consent of the province in any other manner testified, the preamble of the Act reciting that this Province had expressed a desire to be confederated with Canada and New Brunswick is untrue, and when the Queen and the Imperial Legislature were led to believe that this Province had expressed such a desire, a fraud and imposition were practised upon them.

That the truth of the preamble of the British North American Act reciting the desire of Nova Scotia to be confederated is essential to the Constitutionality of the Statute, and if the same is false, the Statute is defective, because a statute cannot be rendered constitutional by assuming as true the condition which is indispensable to its constitutionality.

That from the time the scheme of Confederation was first devised in Canada until it was consummated by the Imperial Act in London, it was systematically kept from the consideration of the people of Nova Scotia at the polls, and the Executive Council and Legislature, in defiance of petitions signed by many thousands of the electors of this Province, persistently and perseveringly prevented the same from being presented to the people.

That at the recent election the question of Confederation exclusively occupied the attention of the people, who were then, for the first time, enabled to express their will on a subject of the most vital importance to their happiness, and the result has proved that this province does not desire to be annexed to Canada, and that the people of Nova Scotia repudiate the enforced provisions of the British North American Act, which, for reasons set forth in the foregoing resolutions, they believe to be unconstitutional, and in no manner binding upon the people of Nova Scotia.

That the Quebec Scheme, which is embodied in the British North American Act, is imprudently attempted to be forced on the people of Nova Scotia, not only without their consent, but against their will, has already created widespread irritation and discontent, and unless the same be withdrawn, will, we fear, be attended with the most disastrous consequences, as the loyal people of this Province are fully conscious of their rights as British subjects, and will not willingly consent to the invasion of those rights, or be subjected to the dominion of any other power than that of their lawful and beloved Queen.

That the Colonies were politically allied to each other by their common relationship to the Queen and her Empire in a more peaceable and less dangerous connection than under any scheme of Colonial Confederation that could be devised even on the fairest, wisest and most judicious principles.

That the people of Nova Scotia do not impute to Her Majesty the Queen and Her Government any intentional injustice, as they are well aware that fraud and deception were practised upon them by those who misrepresented the public sentiment of this country, and who, for reasons we will not venture to describe, desired that Confederation might be forced upon the Province without the consent and against the will of the people.

That a humble address be presented to the Queen, embodying the substance of the foregoing resolutions, informing Her Majesty that her loyal people of Nova Scotia do not desire to be in any manner confederated with Canada, and praying Her Majesty to revoke her Proclamation and to cause the British North American Act to be repealed, so far as it regards the Province of Nova Scotia.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

An English Mail was received at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, on Saturday night last. The following is a summary of news, which is up to the 24 inst.:

DOMESTIC.

Mr. W. A. Maxwell, (Liberal) has been returned for Kirkcubright, in place of the late Mr. Mackie (Liberal).

At a public meeting held in London, on Tuesday night, under the auspices of the Reform League, resolutions denouncing the interfering clauses of the Reform Act and demanding a more comprehensive measure of re-distribution than that proposed were unanimously adopted.

A special meeting of the members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday, under the Presidency of Mr. C. E. Hawkins, to consider the subject of the bankruptcy laws, and of other statutes bearing upon commercial credit and morality, with a view to determine whether it was or was not expedient for the chamber to take steps towards securing their amendment.

The Board of trade inquiry relative to the loss of the steamship Chicago, near Queenstown, has resulted in the suspension of the master's certificate for six months, the court being of opinion that he acted indiscreetly in running towards land in a dense fog, after obtaining soundings in 15 fathoms.

An Edinburgh jury has awarded £1,200 damages in an action for breach of promise to marry, brought by Miss Fugh, who up to a recent period was entrusted with the management of a hotel at Cweto, against the lion. Bruce Ogilvy, brother of the Earl of Arll.

PARIS.

The *Mouiteur du Soir*, referring to Lord Stanley's speech at Bristol, to the discussions in the Italian Parliament, and to the good understanding existing between Prussia and Austria, contends that a conciliatory spirit prevails among the Great Powers. The same journal shows that in the present state of European civilization peace is at once the duty and interest of all nations.

Ten responsible editors of the incriminated Paris journals have been found guilty of a violation of the press laws, and have each been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 1000f. and costs.

Reports are rife in Paris that the King of Italy meditates a coup d'etat and that five divisions of the army have been mobilised. The truth of this statement is doubted, but events of a very disquieting nature are occurring in various parts of the kingdom, and particularly in Naples, where an insurrection is considered imminent.

The betrothal of Prince Humbert, Crown Prince of Italy, with the Princess Margarita, daughter of the Duchess of Genoa, has been officially announced at Florence.

The *Liberte* reports from Naples that the Italian authorities have lately discovered that one-franc pieces are circulating, some with the effigy of "Francis II., King of the Two Sicilies," and others with that of "Humbert I., King of Northern Italy." Both these coins bear on the obverse "Confederazione Italiana," and both were struck in France.

A portion of one side of Mount Vesuvius was on Tuesday night displaced by the force of the volcanic action, and in its fall it had the adjacent houses and shops, together with an omnibus and carriages, which were passing the foot of the mountain. The extent of the loss of life has not yet been ascertained.

A second portion of the French Expeditionary force to Rome is about to return, leaving the only one division in Civita Vecchia.

In reply to an address presented to the King of Prussia by a deputation of Roman Catholics from Rhenish Prussia, His Majesty avowed his determination to protect the interests of his Catholic subjects and the dignity and independence of the Pope.

The Chamber of Justice (Kammergericht), has annulled the decision of the tribunal of Berlin, which condemned the Deputy Tweston to two years' imprisonment for abuse of language in the Chamber. It has sentenced him to 300 thalers fine, and an imprisonment of four months in case of non-payment.

Notwithstanding the more friendly feeling which is said to have recently grown up between the Governments of France and Prussia, there are indications that the old jealousies have not been wholly removed.

Although Russia has recently assumed a more moderate attitude in the Eastern Question, fears are entertained that the intrigues she has been carrying on for months are likely to produce trouble.

The *Courier*, a Russian journal, asserts that, according to private intelligence received from Warsaw, an army of 200,000 men is to be assembled in the kingdom of Poland as soon as the weather permits. The troops are to be chiefly stationed in the districts adjoining the Austrian frontier, and some of them will live in tents, their maintenance being exacted from the owners of landed property in the kingdom. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that "if this intelligence is correct, the national party at the Court of St. Petersburg must be assumed to be strong enough to attempt a certain pressure upon the resolves of the Austrian Government in Eastern affairs."

All the Russian fleet available for service is being equipped for a foreign expedition. The Grand Duke Constantine will proceed with the fleet to Greece to visit the newly married daughter, the Queen of the Hellenes.

Dry seasons and a deficient harvest have led to a great scarcity throughout Northern Africa, and the consequence is that the inhabitants of Tanjer and Tetuan are now experiencing the horrors of famine, and it is feared that thousands will die of starvation.

News by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—A Victoria, Vancouver's Island, telegraphic despatch says that a public meeting was held on the 29th ult., to discuss the expediency of the colony applying for admission into the Dominion of Canada. A resolution in favor of consolidation, and declaring that an overland wagon road, to connect Victoria with the Dominion of Canada, is essential to the prosperity of Victoria, was unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and ascertain the progress made, and take further steps with reference to the union of the colony with Canada.

LONDON, Jan. 31, eve.—The Austrian Reichsrath will re-assemble on the 17th of February. Dr. Arnim Valbier, the well known traveller in Central Asia, has written a letter to the *London Times*, in which he proves the absurdity of the report that the Chinese Government is preparing a hostile movement against the Russians on the borders of the empire. General Carl Schorke to-day dined with Count Bismarck and the members of the North German States, at Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Letters from Killarney say that the clergy of that town, who refused to say masses for the souls of Allen, Larkin and Gould, who were executed at Manchester, have ceased to receive any money from the Parishioners, and refuse to contribute to their support, or that of their Church. The cabinet of Liverpool are on a strike, causing much inconvenience to the inhabitants. A terrible fog prevailed through England on Saturday night, and disasters to life and property on sea and land are apprehended. The telegraph lines to Liverpool are down. The *Courier Francaise* says the presence of Admiral Farragut at Naples is designed as a counterpoise to the French forces in Rome, to sustain the Liberals of Italy, with whom Farragut holds intimate relations. The *Courier* says the Admiral has sent to Caprera the promise of his support, and he only awaits the reply of Garibaldi.

Reports from Morocco state that a severe famine prevailed in Tangiers and Lottand. The announcement was made yesterday in both Houses of the Italian Parliament, that the Crown Prince Margarita of Genoa had been betrothed to Prince Humbert of Savoy. Consols 93 1/2. Breadstuffs dull and declining.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The gale which passed over England on Saturday last, was very destructive to life and property. In this city and Liverpool chimneys and signs were blown down and houses unroofed. Many people were struck by the falling objects and severely injured, and in some cases killed outright.

LONDON, 3rd, (eve).—Consols 93 1/2, 5-20's 13 for money and 93 1/2 a 93 1/2 on account American securities. It is reported that the French Government is likely to withdraw the new bill for the regulation of the press, in consequence of the opposition shown by the Liberal party. In accordance with a request from Lord Stanley, the Pasha of Egypt has recalled the Auxiliary Corps of Native Egyptians which he sent to join the British expedition in Abyssinia. The bill introduced by the Prussian Government granting large indemnities to the King of Hannover and the Duke of Nassau has been passed in the Diet. Much opposition was shown to granting these appointments and at one time their passage seemed doubtful, but toward the close of the debate, Count Bismarck declared that if they were not adopted he would be compelled to dissolve the Parliament. This threat was effective.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Gold 14 1/4. LONDON, Feb. 4.—No marine disasters have yet been reported from the recent storm. Despatches from Abyssinia, report favourably of the army under General Napier.

CORK, Feb. 4.—One of the gates of this city was undermined last night, and blown up. At the same time, all the telegraph lines leading into the city were cut. The prompt action of the police prevented any further demonstrations. Two brothers, James and John Berry, have been arrested, on a charge of robbing the gun-shops of a quantity of powder. A man named Fitzpatrick was also arrested to-day. It is thought he had something to do with the explosion of last night. The police while examining him found a bottle of phosphorus or Greek fire in his pocket. Consols 93 1/2. Breadstuffs quiet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Gold 14 1/4. LONDON, Feb. 6.—At a great meeting at Birmingham yesterday, John Bright made a speech. He pleaded the wrongs of Ireland in past extension of the late Fenian outrages, and begged for church and legislative reform. Mr. Bright said that there was

nothing that the United States Government could do, were Ireland a part and parcel of the United States, that England might not do also if she would. The strike of the Liverpool cotton still continues. The great inconvenience of the inhabitants of that city. The Pope having ordered the *Le Doum* to be sung in all the churches throughout Italy, in celebration of the Papal victory at Mentana. King Victor Emmanuel has prohibited the holding of any such services. The King of Prussia has warmly welcomed the first Italian Minister to the North German Confederation. Breadstuffs market more active. Corn 43s.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Gold 14 1/4. PARIS, Feb. 4.—The debate in the Corps Legislatif on the bill for regulating the press was continued to-day. Minister Rouher made a long speech, in which he urged upon the members the passage of the proposed law. He said that he was unwilling to oppose liberal tendencies, but the Empire and people demanded that some restrictions should be imposed upon the press. Four millions of those who voted for the constitution were gone, but four millions of their successors required the same guarantee. The clause of the bill abolishing the proposed license to publish, was adopted by an unanimous vote.

FLORENCE, Feb. 4.—Garibaldi has written an eloquent and enthusiastic letter to Admiral Farragut, in which he congratulates the United States on encouraging, by the presence of the American fleet, the national aspirations of Italy.

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—It is reported that Pope Pius IX. is willing to resume negotiations with the Imperial Government for a revision of the Concordate. The *Debatte*, a semi-official journal, says that Great Britain has requested the European Powers to stop removing fugitives from Canada.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Consols 93 1/2. Markets unchanged. LONDON, Feb. 6, (eve).—A man named Chatterton was shot in the streets to-day, and badly if not fatally wounded, the assassin was instantly arrested, and gave his name as Jen Meddles, from his declarations it seems that he mistook Chatterton for James Bird, who is an important witness for the Government, in the affair of the Clerkenwell explosion, and who, at the examination of the prisoners, before the Police Court, identified one of them as the man who fired the powder. It is said that Meddles is a half witted fellow, and the belief is general that he is the tool of other parties who prompt him to the deed. The pistol shot took effect in the throat of Chatterton, where it made a very ugly wound, he still lives, but his recovery is doubtful.

CORK, Feb. 1.—Early this morning a considerable body of men, supposed to be Fenians, were discovered in the vicinity of Maecoo Castle, about twenty miles west of this city. They appeared to be preparing to make an attack upon the Castle, and the authorities of the Maecoo were notified of the danger, and a strong force of police were forthwith ordered on the ground, and as soon as they appeared the Fenians dispersed in every direction.

LONDON, Feb. 3, (eve).—Despatches from Japan via Hong Kong, announce that the ports of Hirgo and Asoke, were, at the beginning of the year, thrown open to foreigners, in accordance with convention made with the Commissioners of Foreign Powers. The captain and two sailors of the schooner "Mosca Waving," which foundered at sea, were rescued on the 18th ultimo, by the barque "Minnie Gordon," and brought to Gibraltar. They had been seven days without food, and to sustain life were obliged to resort to the flesh of the mate, who died from exhaustion. When picked up the men were hardly able to move or speak, but are now recovering. The journals of Paris generally deplore the tone and tendency of the debate in the Corps Legislatif on the bill for the regulation of the Press. They think the opposition to the measure will cause its withdrawal by the Government, and fear the final result will be the extinction of whatever liberty the Press of the country may still possess. Consols 93 1/2 for money. Breadstuffs steady.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The new British Ministers Mr. Edward Thornton, was introduced to the President to-day, by the Secretary of State. Mr. Thornton made the following address on the occasion:—"Sir, I have the honor to deliver into your Excellency's hands a letter addressed to you by Her Majesty's Queen Victoria, accrediting me as Her Majesty's Minister to Your Excellency, and have also read Her Majesty's orders to assure Your Excellency of her sincere friendship, and the deep interest she takes in the welfare and prosperity of the nation over which you so worthily preside. Her Majesty's Government and the English nation are deeply grateful for the sympathy shown by the people of the United States on the occasion of the death of my lamented predecessor. Allow me to assure you that I shall do my best to take his place in their affections, and to strengthen the relations of cordial friendship which happily subsist, and which, it is our earnest desire, and our duty as kinsmen, to maintain between the two countries. In this pleasing task, I am confident that I may count upon the support and assistance of Your Excellency, as well as the distinguished Statesmen who comprise your Cabinet, and the Legislature of this nation."

The President replied to this address as follows:—"Mr. Thornton, Your Queen enjoys, more highly than any other Sovereign the respect and sympathy of the American people. The people of the United States will believe that she is entirely sincere in the kind message which, under her command, you have delivered to me, and this belief will encourage them to hope for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the matters in difference between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States. Your late predecessor, Sir Frederick Bruce, without any disobedience to instructions, or any want of regard to British interests, was the respect and esteem of this Government and nation. Sir Frederick's sudden death revealed to ourselves that the friendship we had for him ever acquired the intensity of fraternal affection. It will be a pleasing duty for me to extend to you the same consideration and confidence which he so eminently enjoyed. In regard to the political relations of the United States and Great Britain, only one thing seems to be necessary, which is, that the statements and people of the two countries may carefully and consistently study to conform their measures to the public logic, which, in every nation where the English language is spoken, so distinctly manifests itself in increasing love of a constitutional freedom and the rapid march of a common, irresistible, and indivisible civilization."

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, p. m.—Gold closed at 14 1/4. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Advices received from Alabama report the elections as progressing favorably for the new constitution.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Selwyn is sure to succeed Sir William Erie as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. It is understood that the American Minister, Mr. Adams, will take his departure from England next April. The Fenian, Capt. McKay, who was arrested on Friday last, at Cork, is charged with leading the attack on the Martello Tower, at Duncannon.

ALEXANDRIA, (Egypt), 4th, Via Malta and London.—Advices have been received here of late date from officers in command of the British expedition in Abyssinia. The Queen's Army was in advance to the interior. When despatches left Head Quarters, a force of sixteen hundred men, embracing detachments from each arm of the service, marched from camps at Senafe for Antala, on the 20th of January, in obedience to orders from Gen. Napier. The Native Castes from India, who had followed the Regular Army in large and often embarrassing numbers, were being returned to their own country by transports from Annesley Bay, with the exception of just as many as were absolutely required to serve in different positions, for the most part of an inferior character, in camp, or the Commissariat Department. Water has been bored for and wells sunk at a place called Kozmogola, according to an American plan. Experiments of work were perfectly successful, water pouring in great abundance. The coasting line and between the different points of landing established by the English have been duly lighted, rendering movements of transports and war vessels secure, and facilitating the work of loading with men, materials, and military stores hastily. It is reported in Alexandria that the Egyptian Government established at Quassoon, according to an agreement with the English authorities, and the Viceroy, has been recalled, and that the step meets with the approval of the Cabinet in London.

LONDON, Feb. 7th.—Later advices from the British army in Abyssinia are very encouraging, and forbid the hope of a successful or safe move this season.

LONDON, Feb. 7, eve.—The resignation of United States Minister Adams is announced. The *London Standard* has an editorial highly complimentary to Mr. Adams, and expressing regret at his approaching retirement from the position he has lately filled. Admiral Farragut arrived at Florence to-day from Genoa. He was received with especial honors by the Minister of Marine. It has been officially given out by Count Bismarck that negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States and the Confederacy of the North German States are commenced, and are progressing with a prospect of a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. Consols 93 1/2 and 93 1/2, 5-20's 73.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—The quality of cotton afloat on the way to England is estimated at 238,000 bales, of which 135,000 are from the United States. There is a better feeling in the Corn market. Mixed Western 3d. higher, closing at 43s. Wheat unchanged. Provisions and produce unchanged—Gold 43 1/2.

The Herald.

Wednesday, February 19, 1868.

The editor of the *Islander* is very anxious to see the Education and Land Questions settled at once. He is impatient of even necessary delays. So great is his newly-awakened zeal for the public good, that he cannot now abide the thought of the further postponement of the final settlement of these most important questions.

We are truly glad to find that the learned editor has of late become so patriotic and so energetic. It is commonly reported that he has not always been so brimful of ardor in the public service. In fact, it is somewhat notorious that while sipping the sweets of office and hurrying from sport to sport, that gentleman was in no particular hurry to hasten the final settlement of these or—if we except Confederation—any other questions of public import. So long as he drew his salary, and much more than his salary, and had a good time generally, he concerned himself very little as to how or when the business of the Government to which he belonged was transacted. We regret to think that his resolution—whatever good it may do himself personally—is now a little too late to benefit his country. Had he been a trifle more patriotic—less intent upon his schemes and his pleasures, and more diligent in performing his public duties during the eight years in which his party held the reins of Government, there would not perhaps be to-day so much for those who now have the direction of public affairs on this Island to amend and to reconstruct. The very questions which the *Islander* is in such a hurry to see finally settled are so many and so important, that it is not to be wondered at, that their long term of office, most sadly mismanaged, so far from settling, in anything like a satisfactory manner, the Education Question, the late Government did its very best to complicate and unsettle it. It is patent to every observer that the educational interests of the country suffered grievously under the late Conservative Administration. The manner in which the Education Law was botched and bungled by the Conservatives, proves either their inability to deal with the subject, or their design to disgrace the people of the Island with the system of Free Schools. Whatever may be the present Government may possess, or whatever measure they may have in contemplation to improve our present school system, an anxious and expectant public may console itself with the reflection that, in this matter, at least, it is hardly possible for them to do worse than their predecessors. They, however, in the improvements already effected, have given an earnest that they are prepared to deal with the Education Question in a liberal and an enlightened spirit. The ex-Colonial Secretary should have reflected a little before he attempted to hurry his political opponents to settle, in a few short months, questions which he and his party, however able and energetic they may be, did not, in eight long years, advance towards a final and satisfactory settlement in the slightest perceptible degree. In carrying out the provisions of the Land Purchase Act, they were grievously and culpably misled by the through the Legislature they opposed to the utmost extent of their ability. Had it depended upon them, no such law would now be on our statute book, and thousands of our countrymen who at present rejoice in the possession of free land, would still be groaning under the galling yoke of proprietary bondage. Beyond their operations under the Liberal Land Purchase Act, the attempts of the late Government to settle the Land Question were as clumsy and as ineffectual as their endeavors to improve the Education Law. The famous Land Commission, ended in smoke. Annyos of the Land Commission, the Hon. W. H. Pope may make himself certain that the part which he took in its proceedings has not been forgotten by the tenantry of this Island. The Fifteen Years Purchase Bill has not given satisfaction to the country. Being a law inspired by the proprietors, if not actually framed by them, it was not to be expected that it would. The Tenant League agitation, with its attendant evils and annoyances, was not a natural result of the feeble and crooked policy of the late Government on the Land Question, and the barracks at Brighton are a lasting memorial of their blundering and mismanagement. But no better results could be reasonably expected. To imagine that a proprietary Government would deal liberally with a question in which their most dearly cherished interests were concerned, was simply absurd. Those who trusted them with interests to which their own were opposed committed a great mistake. As with the Education Law, so with the Land Question, it will be very difficult, indeed, for the Liberals to make greater mistakes than have been committed by the Conservatives. An examination of the personnel of the present Government will convince the reader that any attempts which they may hereafter make to settle the Land Question will be made in all honesty and sincerity. There is not a single land proprietor or land agent among them. Their interests in this most important matter do not, even in appearance, clash with those of their constituents. The people are their only masters. They are accountable to them alone. It is their interest to serve the people faithfully and to the best of their ability. Besides many of them being themselves tenants at one time or another of their lives, and all of them being intimately acquainted with the circumstances of the tenantry, their sympathies are rather with the tenant than with the proprietor. The people then may look with confidence to the present Government to do everything that it is possible for men in their position who are thoroughly in earnest, to effect towards the final and satisfactory settlement of this long-aggitated Land Question.

The sympathetic editor of the *Islander* seems very anxious to see the claims of the "thirty-five thousand" acknowledged by the present Government. He has a brand-new theory of his own as to the duties of representative Governments. He appears to think the sole duty of such a Government is to further the interests of the majority, real or apparent, which placed them in power, and to punish the minority which opposed them for their want of discernment, by withholding from them some right which is justly their due. From the tenor of his remarks, we infer that he believes the "thirty-five thousand" to have rights under a Liberal Government to which they could not lay claim under a Tory administration. This is certainly a strange doctrine to come from a man who appears to be considered an enlightened statesman. For our part, we, in our simplicity, thought it the first duty of a Government to do justice to all—to those who oppose it as well as to those who give it their support. Whatever rights the "thirty-five thousand" have now, they had five years ago, and will have five years hence. If W. H. Pope and his party did not do what they believed to be justice to the "thirty-five thousand," merely because they voted against them, the ex-Colonial Secretary and member of the late Government, must be lost to all sense of shame and self-respect only to avail himself, but to maintain a reputation of it whenever the opportunity presents itself. The tyranny of a faction, let Mr. Pope permit us to tell him, is a very different thing from the impartial rule of a party. We are quite sure that this doctrine of the *Islander* has no believers among our present rulers. They, we have not the least doubt, will deal even-handed justice to all, as well to those who voted against them as to those who voted for them. The rights of the "thirty-five thousand" are the rights common to all their fellow-colonists—although ignored for the past eight years, as Mr. Pope admits,—and it is refreshing to find the *Islander* urging the present Government to give the "thirty-five thousand" a fair share of the offices of the Colony, as also to place them on an equality with regard to educational institutions, &c. Whilst all parties

are in this impartial state of mind, we hope to see justice done to those in whose behalf Mr. Pope is now so sympathetic.

The *Islander* has discovered that we have alighted upon a flower-bed, and have nothing to do but to gather honey. Now, our contemporary is slightly astray. It is true we have received the appointment of Queen's Printer—metaphorically described as a flower-bed—but whatever "honey" or public money we receive from the Treasury, we give value for it. We have not yet acquired the art of demanding pay for chasing butterflies and fishing for sharks in the tropics, and therefore we consider the *Islander's* simile not altogether correct. As long as the printing is honestly and satisfactorily performed, it matters little to the public who receives the money.—It is only in cases where an officer, on the pretence of serving the public interests, is in reality disporting himself in sunny climes, and dipping his fingers into the public chest to the extent of thousands of pounds, that the comparison of flower beds and honey holds true; but as this is merely a personal digression, we shall conclude with expressing the fervent hope that the editor of the *Islander* will generously assist the Government in doing justice to all classes in the Colony in any matter wherein injustice has hitherto been done.

FARMERS' CLUB.

The members of this Club met at the North American Hotel on Friday evening last, after partaking of a dinner, prepared in Mrs. Murphy's best style, proceeded to discuss the subject of the evening, namely—the application of mussel mud as a manure. The President, Dr. Jenkins, M. P., presided, and opened the proceedings with some very appropriate remarks in regard to the importance of Farmers' Clubs to an agricultural country like Prince Edward Island. He was followed by David Mutch, Esq., the Hon. George Beer, and the Rev. Angus McDonald, of St. Dunstan's College, each of whom, after practical experience, approved of mussel mud as a manure, and suggested the propriety of providing means for the purchase of the same. The suggestion is a good one, and well worthy the consideration of the Government and people of the Colony. In connection with the Prince of Wales and St. Dunstan's Colleges, and also the Georgetown and Summerside Grammar Schools, Professorships of this most important branch of education might be established without any strain upon the resources of the Colony, and with the utmost advantage to its inhabitants. Agriculture is undoubtedly the chief resource of this Island. Upon its successful prosecution depends, to a great extent, the social, moral, and commercial well-being of its people, and every aid that can be given to it by the Legislature will be money well expended. Within a few years the money thus laid out will yield a four-fold profit to the country at large, and the basis of its prosperity will have been laid deep and strong, so as to endure for centuries to come. At the same time, whilst we picture to ourselves the brightest future for this small, yet fertile Colony, from a scientific culture of its soil, we do not forget that increasing industry and the practical application of the sciences of the prosperity of every country, and neither science nor experience can supply their place. The poet has truly observed that "He who by the plow would thrive, Himself must either lead or drive."

In "leading" or "driving" however, the assistance of science, which is, in reality, the essence and result of experience, should not be despised, but should, on the contrary, be brought into requisition whenever possible. This is all we contend for, and this, we presume, is all that the Farmers' Club aims at. We have not space to go into the matter more deeply at present, but we conclude with the hope that the Government and the Legislature will take it up during the approaching Session, and give it that practical consideration which crowned with success the Exhibition and Show of last year.

MANY of our farmers begin to fear that from the excessive exportations of last Fall, seed grain, especially oats, will be short next Spring. If this is the fact, we see no remedy for it, other than for those who find themselves short of oats to apply at once for a sufficient supply to those exporters who may have large quantities on hand for shipment on the opening of the navigation. We have no doubt that exporters would be quite willing to part with their supply to farmers on the Island for a reasonable profit as to run the risk of shipment to a foreign market. This is a matter beyond the power of legitimate legislation, and no enactment of embargo would remedy the dreaded evil, which may, after all, be more imaginary than real. At least we hope so, for if any considerable number of farmers have, either through the force of circumstances or from want of common prudence, run themselves short of oats, &c., for seed purposes, the consequences will be very serious to the Island.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our "Day Fortune" correspondent will be pleased to take notice that we consider the publication of his communication upon the recent partial election in the Second District of Queen's County could effect no good object, and, for that reason we decline to make use of it. Both ourselves and the electors thoroughly understand the relative strength of parties in the District, the various motives and agencies at work to influence the elections of last winter and the one just closed, as also who the true Liberals are, without the aid of a newspaper article; and we think we can dispense with any homilies upon charity based upon fallacy. If we were to publish our correspondent's communication, which we have no doubt has been dictated from the best of motives, we would have to comment at length upon it, and thus enter into a discussion which might prove more acrimonious than profitable.

The letter of "Amicus," upon the editor and managers of the *Examiner*, is too personal for our columns.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for February, sustains the character we have ascribed to it, of being a very useful and entertaining periodical for the family circle. The present No., in addition to its selections and original contributions in prose and verse, is accompanied by a sacred composition (with words and music) entitled "The old, old Story" which should prove very acceptable to teachers and others to whom the training of children is entrusted. It also contains the "Angel's Welcome" and a "Winter Song." Particulars, as to terms, &c., made known on application to any of the Book-stores.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A Public Meeting will be held at the Store of Anthony McCornack, Esq., Head of St. Peter's Bay, on Saturday, the 29th inst., commencing at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The object of the meeting is to establish an Agricultural Society, and as it is a most important matter, a full attendance is confidently expected.

These mails have been received very regularly via Capes Tormentine & Traverses, during the past week. We are indebted to our exchanges for late despatches, which, we are happy to find, do not confirm the sensational war telegrams of a previous date.

It will be seen by our telegraph columns that the latest advices from the Abyssinian Expedition, are very encouraging, and that hopes of a successful forward movement this season, are very meagre.

After a session of twenty days, the Supreme Court adjourned sine die on Monday. In the case of Edward Palmer vs the Government, the question of law reserved at the time of the trial was, on argument, decided in favor of the Plaintiff. The Court held that under the statute drawing contracts for Public Works formed no part of the duties pertaining to the office of Attorney General. Mr. Hensley admitted that Mr. Palmer's charges for the services performed were extremely moderate. After argument on the demurrers in the case of John Huzard vs the Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Court set aside the verdict, and granted a new trial, the costs to abide the event. We do not think, however, that this claim will be the subject of any further litigation. The full amount will probably be paid as soon as sufficient funds are collected under the recent call.—Pat.