

currency, unless I see that it is based upon an unsound and impolitic footing.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: His honor has rather reflected upon me for saying that an extra issue of paper money was the panacea for commercial depression. Well, I had in my mind's eye a depression which was felt twelve months ago, and this course was advocated then. And we know that the United States "greenbacks" cannot be cashed at their face. They are at a discount even here. I have even seen paper money handed about as a curiosity, so invaluable had it become. As to paying off treasury warrants which bear interest, with notes which bear none, I think it would be unjust. His honor speaks of approaching the subject with great diffidence, and what most I do? He has been before the public for a quarter of a century, and I only a few weeks. I, therefore, speak with greater diffidence. I asked how the notes were to be redeemed, and no answer has been given. I said I was sorry the subject was brought up in this way, and not after due notice. I am opposed to an issue of irredeemable paper money, and I do not see what provision can be made to redeem it.

Hon. Mr. BREW: Perhaps this debate is rather irregular, but his honor wishes to know how the notes are to be redeemed. Just as they are now. They will be circulated in paying for Government contracts, and they will come back to the treasury in the payment of duties. When the time is up, say ten years, then the Government can do as they do now, issue warrants, and, in the mean time, the interest will be saved. It is rather an extreme view to take to suppose that a person holding £1,000 in warrants would be required to receive notes in payment for them, for they would be swallowed up in other ways. Even if £40,000 were issued, and if the whole were paid into the treasury, there would have to be £40,000 more in some other money, as the revenue amounts to about £80,000.

Petition laid on the table.
Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, May 8—(Continued.)

It was urged by the Hon. Mr. Haviland, Hon. Attorney General, and Mr. Brecken, that the Resolution in question contained a principle which, if embodied in the bill, would pervert the Royal Assent. It foreshadowed a species of class legislation that would never admit of its becoming law. The same principle must apply to land as to other goods. The principles of the Resolution would operate just as fatal to the cause of the tenant, in many cases, as to that of the landowner, and in fact cases arise between tenants as well as between other members of the community, by which Plaintiffs were excluded from a second trial, would result in ruinous consequences to the poor as to the rich. It would be a hardship of the most fatal character to prevent a meritorious case that might, for want of evidence, have at first failed, from being ever after tried, and thus deprive the poor unfortunate Plaintiff of his property. All parties, irrespective of their position or class, should be dealt with on the same principles of justice and equity. When actions were postponed, Plaintiffs generally had to pay the cost of one suit before instituting a second, and in fact without just ground was precluded from a hearing after the first time.

Hon. Mr. Henderson said, to come to the point, he would ask was the hon. member, Mr. Davies, sincere? If so, why did he disregard the opinion of his honor the Attorney General, who disapproved of his Resolution. If he desired to bring in any measure embracing his views as contained in that Resolution, the proper course was open to him; if not, why retard the business of the Session.

Hon. Mr. Duncan said, if his hon. colleague was sincere, he should have introduced a bill in the usual and proper manner, and test the House on the principles which he seemed to entertain on the subject of the land question generally, and not attempt any excuse hereafter on the ground that his efforts to benefit the necessity had been thwarted.

Mr. S. Prowse said the business of Law Courts should, if possible, be simplified. Small sums frequently cost double their amount in getting collected. Honorable members of the legal profession on both sides of the House should unite to introduce some measure by which intricacy of law proceedings might be simplified. In reference to the views advanced by the Hon. Mr. Davies, he would ask why had not that hon. member submitted a bill in a proper manner, and not attempt to hoodwink the people by impracticable measures.

Hon. Mr. Coles said that hon. members did not appear to comprehend the object of the Resolution in question. He felt confident that his hon. colleague in the Government, Mr. Davies, had no desire to deceive the people, nor detain the House unnecessarily; his sole object was to introduce a clause in the bill under consideration, that might, if possible, lessen the evils arising from cases of an extremely vexatious character, and thereby protect the poor man from the continual annoyance to which it appeared so many had suffered. He would, however, advise his hon. colleague to withdraw his Resolution, as it would conflict with the principles of the bill.

Mr. Reilly did not consider it likely that the adoption of a clause, in accordance with the Resolution in question, would confer any real benefit on the tenantry, nor was he in favor of the bill, as presented by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. The provisions of the bill would confer no material benefit on the community.

The question was then put on the proposed amendment, which was negatived.

Progress was then reported, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 9.

The Bill to amend the Education Act was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Henderson remarked upon the small salary of Female Teachers compared to that provided for Male Teachers under the amended bill, and expressed his hope that when the Education Act would undergo a more general revision, the salaries of Female Teachers would be raised. He spoke of the influence of woman in the relation of teacher and educated mother. He alluded to some Female Teachers whose services were highly appreciated in the different settlements in which they were employed.

Mr. McNeill gave notice that to-morrow he would make enquiry of the Government relative to the condition of the Indian inhabitants of Lennox Island.

Hon. Col. Secretary submitted various petitions, relative to variety of subjects, of a public and private nature, asking for grants for roads, bridges, &c.; also praying for a bounty on mackerel—all of which were laid before the Government, but were not entertained. Ordered that they be laid on the table.

The bill relating to pleading and practice of the Supreme Court was reported agreed to.

The bill to amend the Act relating to the Prince of Wales College was also reported agreed to.

Hon. Attorney General introduced a bill to authorize the Government to raise a loan of money for the public services of this Island. He (Atty. Gen.) explained the principles of the bill, and alluded to the necessity of further extending the principles of purchasing Proprietary lands in this Island, with the view of promoting the public good and benefit of all classes. It was therefore necessary to increase the amount of money required from time to time, in order to be prepared to effect more extensively the purchase of lands, and thereby afford means whereby all parts of the Island might share equally in the benefits to be derived from a gradual extinguishment of proprietary claims. The bill in question, he said, authorized the Government to borrow from any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, a loan or loans of money, not exceeding £140,000, or that amount £40,000 sterling may be raised in this Island, and £100,000 sterling to be raised out of this Island under the provisions of the bill. Payments of said loan or loans to be secured by Government debentures, payable at ten years from the date of issuing the same, at the rate of six pounds per cent. per annum, when obtained in the Colony, and payable at twenty years if obtained abroad. The repayment of all such sums of money, with interest, to be secured from the public funds of the Colony. He then spoke of

the double power with which the Government was armed by the provisions of the bill, namely, to secure a loan either from parties in the Colony, or to negotiate for the same in Great Britain or elsewhere. That such loans could be procured, was evident from the fact that New Zealand, Australia, and even the Corporation of the City of Quebec, had obtained loans on similar principles. It was necessary always on entering into Contract for the purchase of large tracts of land to provide, beforehand, the means by which money, for the payment of such lands, were to be raised; in order to avoid that general monetary depression consequent upon the sudden withdrawal of large sums in gold and silver. Funds for such purposes could not, to any extent, be raised in the Colony without a heavy pressure on its ordinary resources, hence the necessity of procuring a loan abroad as provided by the bill.

House in Committee on Roads, Bridges and Wharves. After some debate relative to the subdivision of Road appropriations, the Chairman reported the Road Scales agreed to.

Hon. Attorney General presented a bill exempting property belonging to Her Majesty and the Government from the payment of duty. Received and read.

A petition from J. D. Haszard, Esq., and others, was presented, setting forth that petitioners had formed themselves into a company for the culture and manufacture of Flax, and asking for an Act to incorporate said Company. Received and read, and referred to Committee.

Dr. Jenkins, as Chairman of said Committee, presented a bill to incorporate said Flax Company. Received and read, and referred to Private Bill Committee.

Mr. Brecken presented a bill to incorporate the Charlottetown Hotel Company. Received, read and referred to Committee to report thereon.

Hon. Mr. Kelly, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred petitions praying for the opening of new Roads, presented the report of said Committee. Ordered that said Report be presented to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 10.

House in Committee on petitions praying for the establishment of Small Debt Courts in different places.

After some debate relative to the impropriety of increasing the number of Small Debt Courts, except in thickly populated localities, or villages, where it was clearly shown that the growing trade and business of such places required the establishment of such Courts, resolutions were adopted to the effect that Small Debt Courts be established at the following places, namely: one at Montague Bridge, and also one at Somerset, &c.

Hon. Mr. Howatt submitted a resolution to the effect that it is expedient to amend the Act relating to the recovery of Small Debts, so as to increase the number of Courts, and to authorize the Government to appoint Commissioners to the Courts established under the said Act.

Mr. Prowse opposed the resolution, the object of which, he said, was to appoint partisan Commissioners. The administration of justice at Small Debt Courts should be as free from political bias as in the Supreme Court of the Colony. The principle in both cases was the same.

Hon. Mr. Howatt remarked on the sweeping change made by the late Government relative to the dismissal of their political opponents, and the appointment of their friends and supporters to office in all the departments of the public service, and especially in relation to Commissioners of Small Debts. It was, in fact, expected under the principle of Responsible Government that changes of administration would be followed by the appointment to office of supporters of the Government. That practice was fully carried out by the late Government, which now they would, he supposed, condemn in others.

Mr. Green—Two wrongs will not make a right. Courts of Law should not be made political.

Hon. Leader of the Government alluded to the general change that was made eight years since by the late Government. The appointments made by them were of a party character. He stated that he had introduced such a change should not condemn the same course if pursued by others. Clerks of Small Debt Courts were found to neglect making their Returns, as directed by the law. Changes were in some cases necessary. Parties long in office frequently felt so secure in their tenure that they became indifferent and negligent in the discharge of their duties.

Hon. Mr. McAulay said as the Government had numerical strength to carry their measures, a bill would, he presumed, be presented in conformity with the Resolution under consideration. When that bill would be before a Committee of the whole House, would be the proper time to debate more fully the matter. He would therefore but observe that Courts of Law should not be of a political complexion. The fountains of justice should not be polluted by the baneful influences of political partisanship.

Hon. Mr. Davies pointed out the distinction between the constitution of the Supreme Court and that of Small Debt Courts. The salaries of those administering justice in the former, were not dependent upon the amount of business transacted or the number of suits, whereas the fees arising from the latter composed the salaries of the Commissioners, who consequently were personally interested in the number of cases before the Courts. Occasional changes were desirable to prevent parties from creating a business out of their offices.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—It might be supposed from the complexion of the present Government, that they would, from their avowedly independent character, be the proper party to inaugurate a better system than had hitherto been followed relative to the partisan nature of Government appointments. He would hope, therefore, that the appointments of the present dominant party would be characterized by more moderation and less partisanship than those of their predecessors of whatever party.

Hon. Mr. Laird said he, as one member of the Government, would not support the removal of all Commissioners of Small Debts. Competency, character and impartiality in the discharge of their duty, should be considered relative to the offices in question.

Hon. Mr. Hensley said the Opposition need not manifest any anxiety on the question. He concurred with the remarks of the hon. Mr. Henderson, relative to the propriety of exercising moderation and discrimination, touching the appointment of public officers, more especially when these appointments relate to the administration of justice.

Hon. Mr. Callbeck alluded to the proscription policy of the late Government, relative to public patronage. The supporters of that Government could not be considered sincere when they condemned in others that course practised and pursued by their own party.

Mr. P. Sinclair would favor the retaining in, and appointing to, the office of Commissioner of Small Debts, those whose talents and abilities recommended them to that important position, irrespective of party proclivities.

Mr. Reilly—An infusion of a new element was required. Small Debt Courts were becoming corrupt from the fact that they were made to serve the party and selfish ends of those who ruled over them. Parties in many cases complained of the conduct of Clerks and other officers connected with such Courts. He would, however, favor the exercise of moderation relative to the political complexion of Courts of Law.

Mr. McNeill said that the sons and friends of Commissioners, in many instances, were appointed Clerks to said Courts; Constables, too, were frequently appointed, who made a trade of soliciting business for those Courts. It was high time to effect changes in many cases, but he would not go to remove efficient and important officers.

Mr. McLennan said he failed to see the expediency of amending the law relating to Small Debt Courts. It was evident the object was to appoint political partisans to the important offices of Commissioners of Small Debts.

Hon. Leader of the Government presented to the House supplementary estimates of the expenditure of the Government for the current year. Among the items in said estimates appear the following, viz:

Southport Ferry Wharf,	£400 0 0
Lunatic Asylum for Fencing and enlarging Kitchen,	300 0 0
Harbor Lights at Rustico, Saint Peter's and Paradise Harbors each,	20 0 0
Light at St. Andrew's Point,	10 0 0
Breastwork at Government House	150 0 0

Hon. Mr. Kelly, Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the special committee on the establishment of new Post Offices, presented to the House a draft address which, having been agreed to, was ordered to be engrossed. Ordered that the committee who prepared the same, wait on His Excellency therewith.

House in Committee on Roads, Bridges and Wharves, reported several resolutions relative to Road Service which were agreed to. To be appropriated as follows:

Queen's County,	£1,100 0 0
Prince County,	950 0 0
King's County,	950 0 0

the balance, namely: one thousand pounds, or as much thereof as may be required, to be expended by the Government towards discharging amounts due on current contracts for Roads, Bridges, &c., the full amount for which was not provided for in previous years.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

DEAR EDITOR.—We understand that some very important changes are made in the Excise of Prince Edward Island by the imposition of six-pence per gallon on gin, rum, and whiskey—to make up, we suppose, for the deficit that the played-out Conservative Government entailed by lavishing from the Revenue during their eight years of holding the reins of Government. The new system will be far more cumbersome and costly than that which it is to displace, but it is believed by the Government that it will go far to increasing the Revenue at the expense of the many, which is the principal objection we have against the increased duty on Liquors. We are almost tempted to ask what this is for? Is not the Revenue of the Island large enough to meet the expenditure of the Colony. But let us look at the actual results that will follow in Prince Edward Island. If high duties produce large results, then financiers, generally, have been unable to discern the simple maxim in political economy that by lowering duties on articles of general consumption, the Revenue does not suffer. As the cost to the consumer is reduced so does the amount consumed increase. Let the duties on all Liquors be concentrated, and many other articles of importation might be cheaper if the Government would recognize the propriety of having less paid officials in the Government and of lowering the tariff on imports. We rejoice to hear of a motion brought before the parliament as regards the Bankruptcy Act in Prince Edward Island. It is a law that will benefit the Island; it will enable honest traders to settle with their creditors, and give a fair balance in case of foreign banks and commission merchants closing, as scores of them have done, and in all probability it would have been the means of preventing many failures in this Island. For example, take all our traders that have the misfortune of leaving the Island on account of not having the benefit of an insolvent Act; there can be little doubt but that these creditors or merchants do suffer materially from not having an insolvency Act here, as it does in other parts of the world. Every possible effort ought to be brought to bear to pass the Bankruptcy Act in this Colony—by the by, what about the man of the Excise Department? In the name of the prophet who is that?—inquired the astonished public. W. E. C. So it is, replied his comrades. We understand that his admirers are about importing a Killarney Jaunting Car calculated to hold the friends of Confederation and high duties. It is also said they intend sending a dredging machine to Canada for a pair of goggles to enable W. E. to see the vessels coming into port, and as he is in the habit of strolling down the Main Street in search of smuggled goods, he ought to have a proclamation to all sea-faring men to be aware of his long proboscis nose with which he may be able to secure all smuggled articles on board their vessels.

ONE OF THE TRADES.

St. Peter's Bay, June 5, 1867.

The Herald.

Wednesday, June 5, 1867.

OPENING OF THE PICTOU RAILROAD.

On Friday last, agreeably to notice, the line of railroad connecting Halifax with Pictou and the Gulf of St. Lawrence was formally opened for public traffic. Excursion trains, with a large number of invited guests, left Halifax and Pictou almost simultaneously, and met centrally shortly after one o'clock p. m., at a point called New Lairg. At this point, there is a culvert of magnificent proportions, being over 200 feet in length. The mason work of the culvert is pronounced to be more than ordinarily substantial and fine. The ravine here we judge to be over one hundred and fifty feet in depth. From these figures some idea of the difficulty of building railroads in Nova Scotia can be formed. Within the spacious arch of the culvert a substantial lunch was prepared for the guests, and judging from the summary manner in which the solids and liquids were attacked, we should say that a ride by rail through the picturesque scenes of Nova Scotia is highly profitable of a good appetite. Lunch over, the guests again took their seats in the cars, and the up and down trains having formed a junction, pursued their way to the Pictou terminus at Fisher's Grant. One car, which was splendidly furnished, was specially devoted to the use of His Excellency Governor Williams and staff, and other distinguished personages, such as His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax and other ecclesiastics, besides several naval and military gentlemen whose names we were unable to ascertain. The other cars were filled by Ladies and gentlemen of Halifax, Pictou, and intermediate stations. They were principally of the Confederate persuasion, foremost among whom were the Honorable Dr. Tupper, the redoubtable Hon. Jonathan McCully, Attorney General Henry, Adams G. Archibald, Esq., James McDonald, Esq., Financial Secretary, &c., &c. The cars were gaily decorated with flags, and the journey was enlivened by the choice music of the splendid Band of the 4th Regiment, and at intervals by the shrill strains of the Bagpipes. It was after three o'clock in the afternoon when the trains reached the terminus at Fisher's Grant. The station house was decorated with national flags, and profusely ornamented with wreaths of evergreen. The interior was filled up with long ranges of tables, upon which was spread an appetizing cold collation, flanked at short intervals with a formidable array of bottles and decanters, filled with the choicest wines and liquors. Sanford Fleming, Esq., the Engineer of the road, presided, and at either side of him sat, General Williams, Archbishop Connolly, and other distinguished gentlemen. We should say there were not less than six or seven hundred persons present. After the first attack on the solids had somewhat abated, the usual national and complimentary toasts were proposed, and in most cases, eloquently responded to. In reply to the toast of "the clergy of all Denominations" the Archbishop made the most telling and happy speech of the day; but in which Confederation and the "Dominion of Canada" held a much more

prominent place than the text of the toast. His Grace takes a bright and hopeful view of the future of the Dominion, which we hope will be realized to the fullest extent. The rest of the speakers confined themselves more closely to their text, and warned by the approaching shadows of evening and possibly the anti-confederate atmosphere of Pictou County which they breathed, made their remarks unusually brief. The festivities and speech-making ceased by His Excellency the Governor announcing that from that moment the railroad from Pictou to Halifax was open for public traffic. The guests then, at about half past five o'clock, p. m., dispersed, those for the interior and for Halifax taking the cars, which almost immediately moved off.

Of the road, we do not feel competent to say much. Although now opened to the public it is still unfinished, and will require some grading, before being fully complete. The station houses, platforms, &c., along the road are also in an unfinished state; but when finally finished we believe, the new road will be found to be more substantial and solid than that between Truro and Halifax, and will compare favorably with any line upon the American Continent. The advantages which Nova Scotia will derive from the construction of this road will also be largely experienced by Prince Edward Island, and for this reason we hail with unfeigned pleasure the inauguration of the Pictou Railway, and regard it as the harbinger of a new era of prosperity to these Provinces.

THE Patriot has given the Government an overhaling for extravagance in adding to the number of public officials, and increasing the contingent expenses of the Legislature. We are not aware that any unnecessary increase, or indeed any increase at all, in the expenditure connected with the public offices has taken place. At all events the Patriot has failed to point it out. We are not the apologists of extravagance, nor will we at any time defend it whenever it can be clearly shown. But we are rather astonished that the Patriot, which could sleep with one eye open while thousands of pounds were being spent upon useless and mischievous missions to London, Quebec, Brazil, &c., and upon costly banquets to a lot of Canadian gentlemen who were willing to deprive us of our constitutional liberty, should attempt to bring odium upon the Government for adopting the only practical method within their reach of obtaining a much-needed loan, viz: by sending home an agent, in the person of the Hon. Joseph Hensley, to negotiate it. We have no objections to a fair and many criticisms upon the conduct of the Government, whose every action we are by no means bound to uphold; but an insidious opposition, such as that offered to the Loan Bill, is mean and factious. The only thing really to be apprehended about the matter is that the Loan may not be obtained, owing to the underhanded influence of a few designing Confederates, and under such circumstances it becomes the duty of every true Patriot, who regards the interests of his Country as superior to those of party, to support by every means in his power the policy of the Government. As to the £60 which are said to have been spent for liquors during the past session, we know nothing about them; and where the Patriot obtained his information we are at a loss to know. If any of the public revenue were so spent, under the guise of paying for stationery, all we can say is, that we are as much opposed to such conduct under the present administration, as we were to the purchasing of slippers by the Pope Government, for the use of members, under the same classification. One thing, however, we must say, and we think the Patriot will also admit the same truth, that there was less rum-guzzling in the ante-rooms of the Assembly last session than in any previous one, for eight years past. During those years, our Provincial Building frequently savored more of a huge bar-room than anything else. We will here observe, once for all, that it honorable members require intoxicating liquors to stimulate their eloquence, they should pay for them out of their own own pockets. One item which has helped to swell the contingent expenses of the past session is £180 granted for the extended reports of the House of Assembly. This is materially in excess of the appropriations of former years for the same service. In fact, the Reporters' work this year will be much less arduous than in former years, owing to the fact that the session was a short one, and the amount of talking indulged in was very limited. In place, therefore, of the Reporters' allowance being increased, it ought to have been curtailed. Now, how is it, that in his lamentations over the increase in the contingent expenses of last session, the Patriot did not notice this fact? Ah! selfishness; the hiatus is supplied by the knowledge that Mr. David Laird was the chief Reporter, and no doubt pocketed the lion's share of the £180, to which, we admit, he was honestly entitled. By these remarks, we do not wish to imply that the Reporters are too highly paid for their services. We simply desire to jog the memory of the Patriot upon one of the increased items of the contingent expenses which seems to have escaped the notice of his observant mind, while upon other points he is keenly alive to the heinousness of extravagance. Demure Patriot, let it not be said in future, that while with one hand you denounce extravagance and increased expenditure in the public money, with the other you shovel the "plunder" into the capacious pockets of your own brooks.

BAZAAR.

REMEMBER that the Bazaar, under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, will open on Tuesday next, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., in the Upper Hall of the New Market House, and will be continued for two days. Bearing in mind the chief aim of this Bazaar, namely, "the erection of a larger Establishment to meet the increased Educational demands of the Colony," it is to be hoped that the whole Community, both of Town and Country, will show deep interest in a design which is calculated to benefit the Island morally and socially, by helping the good Ladies of Notre Dame, in forwarding, as far as their purses will permit, this grand object. It is almost an imperative duty on the part of the Colony, and particularly of Queen's County, to help along this undertaking, when it is remembered that but for the zeal of the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame, the position of the female population, of Prince Edward Island, in an educational point of view, would have been far inferior to that of the male portion. Therefore, let us not be backward in assisting them to raise an Establishment that must ever be a credit to the Colony.

THE North British Review for March, contains the following articles, namely:—1. The policy of Trades-Unionists; 2. George Buchanan; 3. The political writings of Richard Cobden; 4. On the character of the old Northern Poetry; 5. Victor Cousin; 6. The Oyster Fisheries; 7. Oxford University Extension; 8. The Bengal Famine of 1866. This No. is admirably suited to the tastes of politicians, to whose attention we would especially recommend the first, third and eighth articles.

As we are not in the confidence of the Government, we cannot say what truth there is in the following paragraph which we copy from the Patriot of Saturday last:—

"It is rumored, and we believe the rumor is not without foundation, that an account of £3000 sterling for expenses connected with the Troops, has been forwarded to the Local Government by the Imperial authorities, with a despatch requesting the money to be remitted to London or to the Military Chest at Halifax, as might be most convenient. This is an exceedingly unfair demand to make on this Colony, and if it is now preferred, as we expect it is, to promote Confederate ends, we think the result will not realize the expectations of the prime movers in the matter. Of course, the Government will refuse to pay such an unreasonable claim. The American Government might as justly throw the whole expenses of the rebellion upon the Southern States, as the Imperial authorities to ask Prince Edward Island to pay this account. For Slavery and high Protective Duties, out of which the American troubles originated, the North were as responsible as the South. The Land Question was a legacy bequeathed to this Colony by the Home Government, and while in the neighboring Provinces the soil was public property, and a source of revenue, here the whole soil was owned by private individuals. Having to contend with all the entailed evils of the Leasehold system, it is too bad now that, with all our other disadvantages, the Island should be expected to defray the expenses of Troops required to suppress disturbances arising mainly out of the injudicious mode in which our lands were granted away by the British Ministry. In saying this, however, we do not wish to become the apologist of the Tenant League. At the outset of their career we cautioned the members of that Association against a course of action which we believed would prove an injury to the Tenantry, and a source of trouble and expense to the country generally."

If there is any truth in the Patriot's information, we trust the Government will remonstrate against and refuse to pay this unjust demand. The withdrawal of the Troops will doubtless be the consequence. Well, the reproach of requiring the presence of a military police for the upholding of Her Majesty's supremacy will be removed with their departure, nor do we think that the morality of the Community will suffer much thereby. The foul libel that such a force is absolutely required here for the purpose set forth, ought long since to have been blotted out, and now that the chance of doing so is presented, we hope it will be promptly embraced.

THE Catholics of New Brunswick are naturally incensed at the low bigotry of the Government of that Province in proscribing every member of that persuasion from among the senators recently appointed to Ottawa. We wonder what Bishop Rogers thinks of this conduct. So glaring and outrageous was the act of the Government, that even its own supporters cried shame. At the last hour, it was determined to cure one of the appointed senators out of his seat, to make room for the Hon. Mr. Watters, a catholic gentleman, who always worked for Tilley and his party, and, consequently, had some claim upon them. The appointment is too late to save the character of the Government, and if Mr. Watters has any proper spirit, he will contemptuously refuse the offered seat in the Dominion senate.

HANFORD'S (St. John) Prices Current for May has been received. The following are a few of the quotations:—

P. E. Island Oats 0.53 to 0.58 cents per bushel.
" " Barley 0.85 to 0.87 " "
Oatmeal per 200 lbs. \$7.50 to \$7.75.
Potatoes 0.60 to 0.65 per bushel.
Eggs 0.10 to 0.11 " dozen.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Oats is light, and demand continues good. If the present stock is not increased by further receipts, an advance on present prices will take place in a few days. A small lot of Barley from P. E. Island sold last week at 87½ cents; more is wanted.

THE new Historical Romance, "Twice Taken," by Chas. W. Hall, can now be had at Reilly's Bookstore, Queen Street. Persons wishing to purchase this truly instructive novel, would do well to call in time, as there is only a limited number of copies to be had.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Henry Wadman an Assistant in the Office of the Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Collectors of Import and Excise, Commissioners for Issuing Fishing Licenses to American Fishermen, at the following Ports in this Island, viz:—

Cascompeque—John Clark, Esq., in the place of James Forsyth, Esq.

Richmond Bay—Harry Stewart McNutt, Esq., in the place of Benjamin Bearisto, Esq.

Georgetown—William Bearisto Atken, Esq.

Colville Bay—John McLean, Esq., in the place of Philip Leslie, Esquire.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Alexander Stewart, Esq., M. D. to be Health Officer for the Port of Cascompeque, in terms of the Act 14th Victoria, Cap. 5, in the place of Cornelius Richard O'Leary, Esq.

Mr. George Clark, (Michael's son) to be Harbor Master and Ballast Master for Crapaud, in the place of Thomas F. Crawford.

Mr. Donald McIntyre, to be Collector of Light and Anchorage Duties for Cardigan River, Township No. 54.

Mr. David Egan, to be Postmaster at Mount Pleasant, Hillsborough River, in terms of the Act 14th Victoria, Cap. 12, in the place of Mr. James Ross.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Mr. John Furness, to be Harbor and Ballast Master for Vernon River, also Wharfinger for the Wharf at Vernon River, in the place of Mr. John Duncan.

Mr. John McDonald (John's son), to be Harbor Master and Ballast Master for Pinette, in the place of Mr. Malcolm McDonald.

Mr. Marshal Footsot to be Harbor Master and Ballast Master for Colville Bay, in the place of Samuel Gregory.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 7th May, 1867.

Ordered, that in future the Meetings of the Executive Council be held on the first and third Wednesday in every month; and that a Notice be published in the Royal Gazette, newspaper, stating that all accounts against the Government, as also all communications addressed to His Excellency in Council, are required to be left with the Clerk of the Council on or before the day previous to the meeting of the Board.

Fishing Licences will be granted at this Office, to United States Vessels, to prosecute the Deep Sea Fisheries, during the year 1867, in all that part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence within the jurisdiction of Prince Edward Island, on payment of a Tonnage fee of Six Shillings currency per ton.

GEORGE COLLES, Col. Secy.

We understand the Heather Belle will commence her trips to King's County, this day, (Wednesday.) She will proceed from Charlottetown direct to Pictou, and from thence to Murray Harbor, Georgetown and Souris. Returning, she will call at Georgetown and Murray Harbor, and from thence to Charlottetown via Pictou on Thursday.