

We acknowledge the hint, kind reader; and we shall proceed at once to consider more closely the subject with which we commenced these remarks.

We fancy we hear the objections which are usually offered when any measure of improvement is suggested: "What does this poor young country want of such an expensive thing as a Board of Works? We have no employment for such a Board, and we have salaries enough to pay already for the benefit of greedy Snatchers."

These objections, and a dozen such others, all resolve themselves into a matter of pounds, shillings and pence. Now, let us see how the new department of state is likely to be expensive. We have an officer at present styled "The Superintendent of Public Works." Such an officer was connected with the Tory Administration as well as with the Liberal one, and under both he has had abundance of employment,—in making, as directed by the Executive, from time to time, enquiries as to what repairs or alterations may be required in our various public works—our court-houses, jails, light-houses, wharfs, bridges, Lunatic Asylum, Province Building, Government House, &c.—liable, at any time, to be called from his private pursuits to travel to the remotest corners of the Island; and for this service we have, until last year, when a small increase was given, allowed the magnificent salary of £50—not as much as a boy clerk would get in a merchant's office, and not much more than we would be willing to allow a good man servant, beside his boarding and lodging. Now, suppose we were to give this officer, or such an officer as he—a salary slightly approaching to respectability—say, £200 or £250—and that would be only £125 or £175 more than we allow at present, and associate with him two or three members of the Executive Council, who, as the Board, would meet at least once a month, to receive the reports of, and give instructions to the Superintendent or Engineer—no matter by what name he is known;—and if it be necessary to give any compensation to those members of the Executive for the time and attention devoted to this particular branch of the service, let that compensation be on a par with that which is allowed to the members of the Board of Education—a pound for each day's attendance to the duties of the office,—and the whole amount of compensation to be thus given would not exceed thirty-six pounds a year; or, including the Superintendent's salary at the highest figure, £211.

Now, who could say that so important a department of the public service, involving such an expenditure, would be a costly affair? We are of opinion that if it cost double the amount stated, no part of the public money could be better applied. The salary to be given to the Engineer would be such as to enable him to give his undivided attention to the department; and instead of being sent off in a hurry to examine a public work some forty or fifty miles distant, and to execute his commission in a hurry, would not the public service be better attended to, and much money be saved by prudent forethought, if he had the power and the opportunities of making a frequent inspection of the public works committed to his care?

But there is no class of our public works which require more careful supervision than our roads and bridges. The system, or rather the want of system, which characterises this branch of the public service demands the most earnest attention. We believe that our roads and bridges could be constructed and kept in repair for two or three thousand pounds less than they now cost the country, and be in a more efficient state, if they were placed under the supervision of a Board of Works. There is a fearful waste of the public money in the usual indiscriminate vote, made without any proper estimate, and too often with the view of gaining popularity; while utter wastefulness, and, perhaps, something worse, is practised, in too many instances, in laying it out. There is a glorious unanimity amongst "honorable members" with respect to this vote. If there be any squabbling at all, it is as to which County should have the largest share—the "honorable members" for Queen's contending stoutly for the lion's portion, while those for Prince and King's enter into a sort of "solemn league and covenant" to resist an unjust distribution. Party feeling is dead and buried in reference to this vote—the prevailing motive with every hon. member—and we are quite willing to lay ourselves open to the soft impeachment—is to get as large a sum as he can for the benefit of his constituents, and to lay it out amongst them, no matter whether it be absolutely required or not. We have heard this practice defended by many curious arguments, but the one most frequently used is—that there is no part of the public money which so readily finds its way to the pockets of the people as the road money, and that the House should, therefore, distribute it in a generous spirit. We say nothing as to the morality of such an apology for extravagance—we are silent as to its corrupting tendency, with regard to those who give as well to those who receive—and we shall not utter a syllable as to the arrant folly of squandering money upon roads that do not require it,—but let us, in all seriousness, put a question or two to those gentlemen who are in the habit of using the argument above noticed. As it is highly commendable to return to the people's pockets the money they pay out in taxes, is there no other way of doing this than by making a pretence of spending it on the highways? Can we not increase the number of our bridges? Is there not a necessity to do so? Can we not make drains and culverts—build court-houses, lecture rooms, light-houses and other useful and necessary works; and by so doing, give back to the people in exchange for their labour, a portion of the money they have paid into the Treasury? But let this work be done under an efficient superintendence. Members of Parliament will hold a purer, a higher and a more independent position, if, after making an honorable provision for the public service, they leave the financial details—the cutting and carving of the pounds, shillings and pence—to properly constituted authorities. A Board of Works will relieve them of many onerous duties—will remove the suspicion of corruption, of tampering with the public funds for a great public service, not from a desire to put money into their own pockets, but to strengthen their parliamentary position—and what is of still far greater importance, perhaps, give a higher tone to the relationship between the representative and the represented. Let it be understood that the former has not the power to secure votes by what is called a generous distribution of the public money, for public purposes,—and members of Parliament will be returned in virtue of their individual merits, and not in consideration of private favours reckoned amongst the things of the past, or hoped for in the future; while economy and efficiency will be the prominent characteristics of the change.

There are other topics in connection with this subject, which, on setting out, we intended to notice—and, amongst others,

the impolicy of having so many road commissioners, and the want of proper guarantees for the faithful expenditure of the road monies—but we find we have already far exceeded the space assigned to us, and we must therefore postpone to a more favourable opportunity the further consideration of the subject.

FISHERY RESERVES.—A very important case was tried at Georgetown last week, in which the Attorney General was Plaintiff and John B. Cox, Esq., Defendant, brought for the recovery of 138 acres of land on Lots 39 and 40 in Mr. Cox's possession, claimed by the Crown as Fishery Reserves. The case occupied the greater part of two days, and resulted in a verdict for the Crown for the whole amount sued for. Counsel for the Crown—Hon. Attorney General and John Longworth, Esq.; for the Defendant—Hon. Edward Palmer and Charles Palmer, Esq. We shall give fuller particulars in our next.

HOW EDUCATION IS ENCOURAGED IN CANADA.—We copy from the *Journal of Education for Upper Canada*—(an admirable periodical of its kind)—the following significant paragraphs regarding the affairs of McGill College. The information herein conveyed deserves the widest circulation, as eminently creditable to the liberal and enlightened spirit of Upper Canadians:—

"McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.—A highly respectable meeting was held in Montreal on the 7th inst., to devise means of raising the University of McGill College to a position worthy of that city. The Hon. P. McGill occupied the chair. The Hon. Judge Day gave a financial statement of the affairs of the college. Its expenses are set down at £2,460, and the income at only £1,310; besides an incidental expenditure of £350 for various purposes. To remedy this deficiency, a committee was appointed to make a collection through the city, and the large sum of £8,850 was subscribed on the spot. Of that sum Messrs. John, William and Thomas Molson gave £5,000 to endow a chair of English Literature, to be called "The Molson Chair." The remaining £3,850 were subscribed by fifteen gentlemen present, in sums varying from £50 to £500. The subscriptions to the Endowment Fund of McGill College University now amount to £11,700.

We extract the following short communication from the *Woodstock (N. B.) Journal*, of a recent date, and we do so the more cheerfully in view of the fact that the "excellent Priest" so honourably alluded to—the Rev. Thomas Connolly—is well known to many of our readers in the eastern section of this Island, he having studied at St. Andrew's College for several years.—Ed. Ex.

"To the Editor of the *Woodstock Journal*.
"DEAR SIR,—If it would not be a trespass on the columns of your valuable paper, I would wish to make some remarks relative to the collection made in the Catholic Church of this village on Christmas day, for the purpose of raising funds to procure an Organ for said Church. As one of the congregation, it would not, perhaps, be modest in me to say too much in our own praise; yet I think the zeal shown by the congregation generally on this occasion in subscribing and paying the handsome sum of eighty-five pounds for this laudable purpose, deserves to be honorably mentioned. It will serve as an example to all those who respect the decency of Divine worship.

"The sacrifices and exertions made by our excellent Priest on this occasion cannot be too highly commended. The Christmas collection, which, according to custom, should go towards his own maintenance, he has on this occasion given to the church. Those of our dissenting brethren who were present on the eve and morning of the day mentioned, generously contributed their mite; and some others have since sent in their contributions. I mention this circumstance with sincere pleasure, as it is a further proof of the friendly feeling which at present exists between Catholics and Protestants in this Town.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"December 30, 1856. E. D."

The House of Assembly met on Friday last after the adjournment, and transacted on that day and the following, considerable routine business. Several Bills were introduced and read a first time,—amongst others, the Municipal Bill. The Loan Bill is before the Assembly, and will, we have no doubt, be agreed to. Numerous Petitions have been presented from all quarters—amongst the others, Petitions praying for the introduction of the Bible as a class-book into our public schools, have been laid before the House. We cannot but express our firm conviction, that the parties who are so industriously seeking signatures to those petitions, are making a most profitless use of their time, for the Legislature, we feel convinced, will not encourage and perpetuate religious animosities by making the Bible a class-book in our mixed schools, to be a source of contention between Protestants and Catholics. The House of Assembly, as well as the Legislative Council, we hope, have good sense enough to set their faces promptly against the intolerant spirit manifested by a few over-zealous Protestant ministers, some of whom, although they may not know it, are working in the dark to serve political ends.

Being anxious to give the whole of the debate on the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, we are obliged to curtail in our present No. the space usually devoted to editorial remarks. There are some important questions under the consideration of the Assembly to which we will probably advert in our next No.

The usual Colonial and American Mails arrived here on Friday night. The papers received furnish; however, little or no news of much importance.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SACKVILLE, March 13, 1857.
The *America* arrived at Halifax at 4 p.m., yesterday. Arrangements with Persian difficulties progressing satisfactorily, but treaty not yet settled.
ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords debate on Lord Derby's motion of censure of Chinese War, resulted in a majority, on division, of 36 in favor of government. In the Commons R. Cobden brought forward a similar motion; after two nights' debate, adjourned.
FRANCE.—Paris letters state that the Council of State have rejected a credit of five millions, which was demanded by the War Department.
SPAIN.—Ministerial organ states that between twenty and thirty vessels, including transports, and 14,000 men, are to be sent against Mexico.
AUSTRIA.—Imperial decree just published, abolishes all passports, except those that are to be shown on the frontier.
CHINA.—Telegraph dates to January 15, from Hong Kong, report affairs unchanged. Private letters state, that a numerous Chinese fleet attacked English squadron, and subsequently retired under forts of Canton. Admiral Seymour had disembarked troops, and burned the greater part of the suburbs of the city.
BUSHIRE dates of 17th January, via Bombay, report the British still unmolested. An attack had been made by a detachment of cavalry and horse-artillery on a depot of Persian stores, 22 miles from the camp—object obtained without loss.
Married.
At Crapaud, on Wednesday the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Barrett, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William Grilly Barthele, of Charlottetown, to Mary Burn, third daughter of James Howatt, Esq. On the 10th February, by the Rev. T. Phelan, Mr. Dennis Higgins, to Mary Macdonald, daughter of the late John Macdonald of Lot 30.

UNITED STATES.

THE NEW AMERICAN CABINET.

It appears from the American journals that Mr. Buchanan, the newly elected President of the United States, has formed his Cabinet, and from the forebodings entertained by them, it will neither justly represent the opinions of a large majority of the American people, nor be conducive to the maintenance of friendly relations with Great Britain. It is said the new Cabinet will be composed as follows:—
Secretary of State—Lewis Cass, of Michigan.
Secretary of the Treasury—Howell Cobb, of Georgia.
Secretary of War—John B. Floyd, of Virginia.
Secretary of the Navy—Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee.
Secretary of the Interior—Jacob Thompson, of N. Jersey.
Attorney General—Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut.

If General Cass is appointed to the important office of Secretary of State, it is easy to foresee the temper which animates the new administration. His antecedents are so well known as to require no description. On every occasion when matters in reference to Great Britain were under discussion, he has proved himself to be the deadliest enemy to every thing British, and we may add, to every thing American also, for if we are to take his language as an index of his mind, he would not fail to embroil the two countries in hostilities on the smallest questions, and thus entail the direst calamities on two nations which have the strongest reasons for maintaining friendly relations.

The *Bangor Whig and Courier* in referring to this subject, says:—

"The appointment is regarded as an unfit one in many respects—especially unfit that a man should be placed in charge of our foreign relations who has on so many occasions in Congress expressed a deadly and unreasonable hostility to the nation with which we have the most extensive commercial dealings. It is now said, to be sure, that Cass's 54, 40 fulminations against England, whether upon the Oregon question or any other, were simply speeches for Buncombe. We are to understand now that they were made for the purpose of stirring up the democratic masses in this country, and to make the Irish voters think the democratic party was going to sink the island of Great Britain on the first available opportunity. Undoubtedly a great deal of the talk of Cass & Co. has been of this character—but there has been a feeling of real hostility at the bottom of it—and if there were no feeling of the kind, it is manifestly improper to place a man in the position of Secretary of State who has shown so bitter a feeling upon all occasions against a great nation with whom we are constantly having diplomatic difficulties."

The *New York Albion* thus remarks upon the prospect of the appointment of Mr. Cass:—

"Seldom has the aspect of affairs at the capital of this Republic been more disagreeable to an English eye than it is at this present moment. In matters that immediately concern us, there is gloom and doubt over the future. In those wherein we take only the friendly interest of lookers-on, there is positive disgrace.

"The organ of the government announces—not on absolute authority, but with the air of having made up its mind—that General Cass is, after all, to head Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet as Secretary of State. Now, we have already expressed our opinion of the consequences that would follow, so far as Great Britain is concerned, if this report prove to be true; nor shall we now enlarge upon them. No reader of the *Albion* can have forgotten that General Cass is the incarnation of a malignant and unreasoning Anglo-phobia, which has for some years past been simply ridiculous, but which assumes a certain gravity so soon as he is elevated to the high station said to be within his reach. Of course we do not presume to say that, if the voice of his countrymen called him thither (by no means the case) this monomania of his should be an infallible barrier. We only mean to reiterate very distinctly our former assertion, that if he be thus appointed, the relations of the two governments would be totally changed—the wishes and determination of the two peoples remaining, we trust, essentially the same. Concession and conciliation, strained to the extreme bounds of possibility, would forthwith cease on the part of Great Britain, and a close watchfulness, a stiff intercourse, a complete preparedness for war, would justly take the place of the present sincere and creditable confidence that hostilities are absolutely impossible. Is such a change desirable?"

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, Feb. 27th.

The steamer Illinois from Aspinwall, arrived at this port about 7 o'clock with California mails of the 5th inst. She connected at the Isthmus with the steamer Sonora, which brought down about \$1,700,000 in treasure, the bulk of which was transferred to the Illinois, but the exact amount is not stated.

The California news is generally unimportant. A committee of the Legislature reported that \$124,000 had been taken from the Treasury. The Treasurer accounts for the disappearance by exhibiting a bond by the Pacific Express Company, to pay next July, interest on the State debt. The validity of the bond was questioned as it did not acknowledge the receipt of the money.

Treasurer had been called on to give additional security for money in his keeping, and a proposition to impeach him was before the Legislature.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mariposa County, it was resolved to resist Fremont's claim to the Mariposa tract.

A bill before the Senate, providing for working mines in grants made before the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, will, if passed, enable Mariposa settlers to defeat Fremont's claim.

Iowa Hills Placer County, has been nearly destroyed by fire. Loss \$150,000.

Mexican bandits were devastating southern counties and murdering the inhabitants. The Sheriff of Los Angeles and three Constables who went to protect the people, were murdered.

The Legislature has appropriated \$5000 to assist to exterminate the robbers.

The recent earthquake caused the ground to open ten feet wide for many miles in length in the Southern part of the State.

One hundred men sailed from San Francisco on the 21st of January for San Diego, intending to go thence overland to Sonora.

The Indians had attacked a party journeying from Los Angeles to Sonora, and murdered four women and children.

Business in San Francisco continued dull, and there had been no improvement in prices.

The mines were yielding largely, except the northern, which were blocked with snow. Receipts of gold in San Francisco were 20 per cent. greater than during the preceding fortnight.

Exchange on New York had been raised 3/4 per cent.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—*New Orleans*, Feb. 23.—The steamers Humboldt and Belfast came in collision on the Mississippi on Friday. The Humboldt sunk and twenty of her crew, mostly negroes, were lost. The Belfast was uninjured. The Humboldt a total loss.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening last John Kenny, Esq., delivered a very instructive Lecture on the "Moon"—spoke of her influence on the tides, and treated, at some length, on the erroneous notions entertained relative to her influence on the weather.

On Tuesday (to-morrow) evening a *Musical Entertainment* will come off under the auspices of the Institute, conducted by J. W. Cupples, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., in conjunction with the Misses Preedy, of this City. The proceedings will be interspersed with a few short addresses, and the Vocal and Instrumental Music being of the highest order, we expect a crowded house. To commence as usual at 8 o'clock.—Com.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—Mr. Geo. W. Howlan, from Cascoque, will deliver a lecture in the above Society on "The Fisheries of Prince Edward Island," on next Thursday evening, the 19th instant.

New Advertisements.

Schooner for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, at Westley River, Rustico, on TUESDAY, 26th March inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m., THE SCHOONER "RUSTICO," of 27 tons new measurement, with Sails and Rigging, 1 Chain, 2 Anchors and 1 Hemp Cable. Terms made known at time of sale. CHARLES HASZARD, Broker. Charlottetown, March 16, 1857.

"Western Red" Seed Potatoes.

FARMERS are notified that all this sort of Potatoes remaining on hand at the first opening of the navigation, will be sent to the neighbouring Provinces. Come and get what you want at once! They are in perfect order and condition. The subscriber will engage to take all "Western Red" Potatoes, at market price, that may be brought him next Fall. A FEW "JENNY LINDS" LEFT FOR SALE. Potatoes of any sort, if sound, wanted immediately. March 16, 1857. JAMES N. HARRIS.

Notice.

THE Publishers of *Haszard's Gazette* having disposed of their interest in that paper to Mr. George T. Haszard, the public are informed that its publication is discontinued. Mr. Haszard having established *The Protector* in its stead. And person who subscribed to *Haszard's Gazette* on or since the first January last, and paid the subscription money, or any part of it, can have the same refunded by applying to Mr. G. T. Haszard, at his Book Store, should they not be willing to become subscribers to *The Protector*.

Notice is hereby given, that the Firm of Barris Brothers & Co. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm for Job printing or advertising in *Haszard's Gazette* since 1st January last, are requested to pay the same to Mr. T. Barris.

The printing Business in all its forms will still be carried on in the same Establishment by T. & S. Barris, who solicit a continuance of public patronage.

THOS. BARRIS, STEPHEN BARRIS, GEO. T. HASZARD.

Warehouses to Rent.

THE subscriber will let, at a moderate rent, several Buildings suitable for Warehouses and Granaries, situated in Great George and Water Streets. March 16, 1857. D. REDDIN.

LOST between the Episcopal Church and the bottom of Prince Street, a Lady's GOLD BROOCH, with a stone set in it. Whoever may have found the same and will take it to the house of the Hon. Mr. Swabey, will be suitably rewarded. March 16.

Tenders! Tenders!

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the store of Mr. John Beer, until Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a SCHOOL HOUSE in the Central Bedouque District—the contractor to find all the materials. The trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender. The plan and specification may be seen at Mr. Beer's store. STEPHEN WRIGHT, JOHN BEER, Trustees. Bedouque, March 16. 3i JAMES WRIGHT,

Mahogany for Sale.

THE subscriber announces that he is now getting his MAHOGANY cut up in various sizes to suit customers. Any persons desirous of having a Log cut up to any particular size will please forward their orders at once, as the whole will be cut up shortly. JAMES N. HARRIS. March 16, 1857.

Bank Shares.

THE subscribers being instructed to purchase Shares in the "Bank of Prince Edward Island," will be glad to receive the offer of any that may be in the market. March 16, 1857. BEER & SON.

Clark's Dagueron Rooms, Millner's Buildings.

MR. CLARK will attend in his Rooms daily from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m., until the first of May. This is the season for good Likenesses, the light not being too strong as in summer. (all papers 2i.) March 16.

Benevolent Irish Society.

THE Annual meeting of the above Institution was held at the Society's Rooms, (Mr. O'Neill's), on Tuesday evening last, the 10th inst., at which the following persons were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year, viz:—

President, Mr. S. W. Mitchell, (re-elected.)
Vice President, " Wm. J. M. Dougan,
Assistant V. P., " Patrick McCarron,
Treasurer, " Francis McCarron,
Secretary, " John R. Walsh.

COMMITTEE OF CHARITY.

Mr. John Loughran, Chairman.
Mr. Charles McKenna, Mr. John Griffin,
" Bartholemew Pollard, " John A. McKenna,
" Martin Devereux, " James McQuillan.

The usual "Festival" will not take place this Winter, the Society being desirous of devoting its attention more particularly to the relief of the indigent during this inclement season of the year. March 12, 1857. R. G. & Ex. 1 in.

Sale Positive and Unreserved. BOOKS OF ENGRAVINGS, &c.

MR. J. MORRIS will sell by AUCTION, at his sale room, on THURSDAY, 19th March, at 12 o'clock, Books of Engravings and several valuable Books. Catalogue at the Auctioneer's. March 9, 1857.

TO BE LET by Auction to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m., at the Market House, THREE STALLS in the said Market House, agreeably to a law of the City Corporation, intitled "A Law respecting Markets." GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk. March 9, 1857.

Tea, Tobacco, Brandy,

CONFECTIONARY, DRESSING CASES, WRITING DESKS, CHINAWARE, GLASSWARE, JEWELLERY, PLATEDWARE, PAPIER MACHE TRAYS, FANCY GOODS, &c. TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 17th of March, at 12 o'clock, at the Subscriber's Sale Room, Queen-street, a large lot of GOODS, comprising:—
20 Chests superior Congou TEA,
7 Casks COGNAC BRANDY,
20 Boxes Tobacco, 20 boxes 10 x Glass,
2 Casks Boiled OIL, boxes Confectionary,
20 Handsome Dressing Cases, Work Boxes and W. Desks,
1 Silver Tea Service, 1 handsome Dinner Set (144 pieces),
Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Britannia Metal Coffee & Tea Pots,
Papier Mache Trays, Pocket Books,
Port Monies, China and Glass Ornaments,
Vases and Toilet Bottles, Cash Boxes,
Tobacco Jars & Cisterns, Measuring Tapes,
Boxes Ink, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Billiard Pipes,
Dutch Alarm Clocks, handsome Purses, cut Decanters,
Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Celery Bowls, Fruit dishes,
Water Bottles, Salt Cellars, &c. &c.
A lot of Jewellery, consisting of WATCHES, GOLD GUARDS, Brooches, Rings, &c., with an assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. &c.
T. J. Morris, Auctioneer.
Ch. Town March 2, 1857. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

Public Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons who are in arrears in paying their instalments for lands purchased on the Worrell Estate, which have become due, that they are required to pay the same forthwith. Wm. SWABEY, Commissioner. Commissioner's Office, March 9, 1857.

Public Lands.

PERSONS on the Worrell Estate whose Bonds and Warrants of Office are entered up in the Supreme Court, and upon which no steps have been taken to settle with the Commissioner of the Public Lands, will hereby take notice that they will be placed in the hands of the Attorney General, to recover the full amount. Wm. SWABEY, Commissioner. Commissioner's Office, March 9, 1857. E & R G