Opposition that he did not approve of the Board of Works having the power to appoint the Road Commissioners, should any such case as had been alluded to arise, no Government would allow the Board of Works to be set at defiance. As to Statute Labor, he would like to see it abolished and commutation money paid instead. In respect to letting pieces of roads on the principle referred to by his hon. colleague, Mr. Kickham, there was nothing in the bill to prevent the Board of Works from letting Roads in that way, if practicable.

Mr. McNeill said Road work should be performed early in the season.

Mr. Brecken was of opinion the work should be performed when the soil was moist in Spring.

Mr. Kickham was of a different opinion. Farmers were busy putting their crops in the ground at that season of the year.

Mr. Cameron concurred in the desirability of performing road work as early in the season as possible.

AFTERNOON.

Hon. Mr. Haviland directed attention to an error on the 8th page of the Parliamentary Reporter, where he was made to say the very reverse of what he did say relative to the Georgetown Common. What he said was that Charlottetown once had a Common, but that it was lost. The people of Georgetown had a Common and they knew how to keep it. He, (Hon. Mr. Haviland) also alluded to the impropriety of any Reporter italicising the words of any hon. member.

Hon. Attorney General said that the construction put on the meaning of the hon. member, Mr. Haviland, touching the Georgetown Common, was as great an error as if he, Hon. Attorney General, had been made to say that Souris had no Harbor nor Breakwater. He hoped the error would be corrected.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House the Estimates of the expenditure of the Government for the current year.

Hon. Attorney General submitted a Bill to provide for the carrying out of Capital Punishment within Prisons.

Received and read a first time.

He (Hon Attorney General) explained the object of the bill as pointed out by the Despatch before the House on that subject, recommending the adoption in this Colony of the practice in England of having executions conducted inside the Jail. When the despatch alluded to was received from the Colonial Office last autumn, he rejoiced that at that time this community was happily free from those enormous crimes which lead to capital punishment. Since then, however, an unfortunate occurrence of that kind took place. He referred to the Dowey case, and said that the bill did not apply to that case.

Mr. Brecken said, that he hoped the bill would be made to apply to the painful case in question. He spoke of the degrading tendency of public executions. He was of opinion that justice would be vindicated by extending the prerogative of the Crown in the case of the unfortunate Dowey. But if the sentence must be put in force, let it, in the name of humanity, be done as pointed out by the bill just introduced.

Hon. Mr. McAulay spoke of the demoralizing effects of capital punishment, which he contended did not lead to the prevention of crime, but had a withering influence on the best feelings of humanity. He witnessed the execution of the notorious Burke, in his native country in early life, and could testify that the tendency of public executions was not the lessening of crime, but, on the contrary, the demoralization of the people.

Hon. Mr. Haviland expressed the hope that the bill would long continue a dead letter on the Statute Book of the Colony. He congratulated his native country on the fact that such painful cases as the one now pending were of rare occurrence. He hoped the bill would be so amended as to include the case in question. He concurred with the sentiments expressed by his hon. colleague, Mr. McAulay, touching the pernicious effects of public executions. He saw no reason why the Royal Prerogative should not be exercised in the unfortunate Dowey case. Great doubt existed in his mind on the point, as to whether Dowey committed murder willfully. He referred to the fact as proven in Court, that Dowey told the girl, McQuarrie, to stand back that Cullen might pass by without observing them. That fact weighed heavily with him, and lead him to believe that no preconcieved malice nor animus existed in the breast of Dowey against the unfortunate Cullen. He felt convinced that the verdict on a similar case in England would be manslaughter, and not wilful murder. He (Hon Mr Haviland) then cited a case in point, of recent occurrence, in the mother country, in proof of his argument. The execution, he said, of the unfortunate stranger, Dowey, on the ground of making him a scape goat, or warning for future criminals, would be highly reprehensible, and not productive of good to society.

House in Committee on the Bill to extend the limits of St. Eleanor's Jail.

After some remarks from Hon. Mr. Laird, Mr. Howatt, and Mr Davies, in favor of extending the privileges of the bill to low water mark, on the ground that parties on the limits might at times procure employment about the wharves and shores of said limits. The bill was amended to meet the views of hon members, after which the bill was reported agreed to.

Hon. Attorney General gave notice that to-morrow the House would go into Committee on the question of Supply.

Hon. Mr. McAulay.—Then addressed the House touching the question of initiating Supply, and contended that the course pursued by the Hon. Leader of the Government, did not carry out the principles of the Imperial Government.

The Resolution of the Hon Atty. General was, however, put by His Honor the Speaker.

House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 18.

Hon. Attorney General presented the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, which was laid on the table.

Hon. Attorney General also submitted the Public Accounts for the past year, which were laid on the table.

House in Committee on the Bill relating to the office of Sheriff.

Mr. Cameron in the chair.

Hon. Attorney General explained that the object of the bill was to place the power of appointing the Sheriff in the hands of the Master of the Rolls, in case of the absence or incapacity of the Chief Justice, or in the event of his being, at the time for appointing Sheriffs, Administrator of the Government.

Mr. McNeill was of opinion that as the Government were responsible for the peace of the country, they should have the power to appoint the Sheriffs. It was owing, in a great measure, to the right man not being in the right place, that caused the disturbances in the country not long since.

Hon. Attorney General said the object of the bill was not any radical change in reference to the office of Sheriff, but merely to supply a deficiency not provided for in the Act as it now stood.

Mr. P. Sinclair thought it was fully as well to give the Justices the power of appointing the Sheriffs as to place it in the hands of the Government.

Hon. Mr. McAulay coincided with the remarks of the hon. member, Mr. Sinclair. The circumstances of the country were such as to require the amendment proposed by the bill, without which the Sheriffs for the current year could not be legally appointed.

Hon. Mr. Davies.—As the Government were responsible to the country for the conduct of Sheriffs, it was but right that their appointment should rest with the Government. The principle of placing the sole power in the hands of the Judges was not sound.

Mr. Bell.—The office of the Sheriff was a very delicate one, and should be retained during good behaviour. Serious mistakes have been made by appointing incompetent and inexperienced persons to that important office. He considered the Government should have the appointment in their own hands, as they were bound to see that no injustice should be done to the country by those officers.

Mr. Brecken.—The Sheriff was an officer of the judicial court of the colony, and should therefore be free from all party bias. Political appointments to that office in a small colony like this was liable to be swayed by political feelings. The office should be retained during good behaviour, the duties connected with it were of an intricate nature, and required much experience.

Hon. Mr. Haviland.—Political Sheriffs were, in his eye, an abomination. For some time the appointment was a political one in this colony, but after seeing the working of that plan for some years, it was considered expedient to go back to the old British principle. An efficient Sheriff should be retained in his office year after year if possible, and should be free from all political prejudices and bias. It was far better to allow the law to remain unaltered in regard to the mode of appointing them.

Hon. Mr. Henderson remarked upon the very important nature of the office of High Sheriff. He instanced cases which had occurred in the Mother Country to show that the courts were not always free from party bias any more than Governments. The further that party feeling or Government influences could be removed from the office of Sheriff the better for the peace and happiness of any people. Believing that the appointments in question were safer in the hands of the Judges than if left to the Government, he would support the Bill as introduced.

Mr. Reilly.—It mattered very little whether the appointment was in the hands of the court or the Government. Sheriffs, like other men, had their party bias; it was, therefore, as well to leave the Bill in its present form. He was in favour of continuing Sheriffs in office during good behaviour.

Mr. George Sinclair.—The office of Sheriff appeared to be an enviable one in this Island, if judged by the number of applicants that annually aspired for that position. As the law now stood the Court and Government conjointly to some extent appointed the Sheriffs. He would, therefore, support the Bill in its present form.

Mr. McNeill observed that the principal objection urged against his suggestions was to the effect, that the appointment of Sheriffs by the Government would lead to political bias. He concurred in the opinion that Sheriffs above all men should be non political, but in small communities it was difficult to get any man devoid of political bias. And men of strong political feelings were as apt to be appointed by the Judges as by the Government.

After some further remarks from several hon. members, the clause under consideration was agreed to.

The paragraph that imposed a fine of twenty pounds on all persons refusing to act as Sheriff, called forth a few remarks.

Hon. Mr. Davies said that a few years since he was appointed Sheriff, when it was well known that if he had accepted the office he could not have been a candidate for the district which he afterwards represented. He, therefore, paid the fine of £20, but it was afterwards reimbursed by the Legislature. He could not see the justice of giving the Supreme Court power to punish any man because he would not accept that office.

Hon Mr. Haviland.—All laws were liable to be abused, but he did not think it advisable to annul the penalty in question. Many persons in that class of society from which Sheriffs should be selected, would refuse to accept that office unless a fine were imposed in case of refusal.

Hon. Attorney General said that in England if a man refused to accept the office of Sheriff he had to pay a fine of £500 sterling. The office was surrounded by so many troubles and difficulties that a penalty was necessary to compel people to accept it.

The Bill in question was then reported agreed to.

The Hon. Attorney General submitted the Royal Instructions, as asked for by the Hon. Mr. Haviland. Which, together with the Commission of Sir John Young, as Governor General of Canada and this Island, were ordered to be published in the Journals.

House in Committee on the Militia Bill.

Hon. Mr. Haviland said that as long as we were an integral part of the British Empire and protected by the flag of Old England, it was our duty to keep up a military force, however small. The cost of that department to the people of Great Britain was about £1 stg. per head; here it was 4 pence currency. The jealous eye with which Great Britain watched the interest and protected the rights of her subjects might be shewn by the recent Abyssinian war. When the Mother Country poured forth her treasures and shed her blood in defence of the liberty of her subjects, it was surely the duty of her Colonies to keep up their quota of military organizations. It would be necessary, he observed, to have some of the Volunteer Companies retained, under the Bill, at short range from Georgetown, Souris and Summerside, to serve as checks to the improper conduct of foreign sailors landing at those places.

Mr. Kickham alluded to depredations committed by fishermen when ashore at Souris last year, and said it was highly necessary to have a well organized force stationed at that place.

Hon. Attorney General said it was left with the Commander in-Chief and military authorities to distribute the Volunteer force to the best advantage.

Mr. Prowse said on the subject of paying Captains, that it would be well to provide against their receiving pay in cases where organized companies were broken up.

It was then agreed upon that no Captain should draw his pay unless he had a Company in good standing.

Mr. Brecken spoke of the possibility of a Captain having a good deal of trouble, though he may have failed in his efforts to keep a Company organized.

Hon. Mr. Henderson spoke of the necessity and propriety of complying, as far as possible, with the views of the Mother Country, relative to military defence.

After some further remarks, the Bill was reported agreed to, with amendments.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 19.

Hon. Attorney General, by message from His Honor the Administrator, transmitted a despatch from Earl Granville, in reply to the joint Address of the Legislature of this Colony, to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that the salary of the Lieut Governor of the Colony might continue to be paid from the Imperial Treasury. Said Despatch sets forth that Her Majesty's advisers could see no reason for exempting P. E Island from the general and reasonable rule that every Colony should pay the salary of its Governor. That Her Majesty's Government expected provision would be made by the Local Legislature for the payment of said Salary as soon as His Excellency Mr. Dundas would relinquish his office, and that the Secretary of State desired to be informed, without delay, whether the Government of this Island were prepared at once to take the necessary steps for releaving Her Majesty's Government of the charge in question. Ordered that said despatch be laid on the table.

House in Committee on the Bill relating to Capital Punishment.

Hon. Attorney General said that the alteration sought to be made in the bill, with the view of including under its provisions the unfortunate case now before the public mind of the Colony, was submitted by him to the Judges of the Supreme Court, and after mature consideration they were of opinion that the change alluded to could not be entertained.

Hon. Mr. Haviland regretted that so repulsive an exhibition as a public execution should ever take place in this Colony.

Hon. Mr. Kelly presented a petition from divers Inhabitants of Lots 57 and 58, praying for a bill to regulate the Fees of the Supreme Courts.

Hon. Mr. Kelly addressed the House on the subject of Lawyers Fees and charges of officers of the Supreme Court. He reverted to the statement made by the petitioners to the effect that the fees charged in many cases were unreasonable and ruinous, and that the fear of losing their properties, under the liability of such costs, often deterred parties from venturing their cause into the Courts of Justice.

He, (Hon. Mr. Kelly) however, did not wish to be considered as endorsing, to the fullest extent, the sentiments of the petitioners. He did not believe that lawyers generally exacted higher rates of fees than were allowed by law; yet he saw no reason why similar enactments to those of the sister Provinces regulating the fees in question could not be adopted here. There was a case on record where a verdict of one shilling was followed by a bill of costs amounting to £17. In the other Colonies a regular scale of fees were provided by law, and plainly pointed out for the guidance of all. He contended that the law of this Island should make like provisions, so that a definite rule and scale of action could be followed.

Hon. Attorney General was glad that Mr. Kelly disclaimed to some extent against the opprobious terms used in the Petition. When Bills of Costs were divided among all the parties concerned including surveyors too, the Lawyers share was but small after all.

Mr Brecken said that Lawyers, often worked for lower wages than Surveyors would take. There was no place in America where lawyers were so poorly paid as here. The next generation of lawyers would reap a rich harvest from the illegal and imperfect deeds of some professional would-be lawyers of the present day.

Hon. Mr McAulay would ask if going to law was a bad business, why ask for greater facilities to prosecute such a course?

Hon. Mr. Haviland.—In no part of the British Dominion were lawyers so poorly paid as here. No lawyer could make a fortune at his profession in this country—the very best they could do was to earn a living. He said that a gentleman told him the other day he had occasion to procure the advice of an attorney at St. John, N. B, on a matter of business, and when he asked him his charge the attorney's reply was $50, whereas $5 would be the sum charged in a similar case on the Island. He hoped the hon member who wished to protect the public against lawyer's fees, would submit a clause in his bill pronouncing it illegal for surveyors, school teachers and other non-professional parties to draw up legal documents.

Hon. Mr. Haviland presented a petition from divers merchants and others, of Charlottetown, praying for the repeal of the Act of last Session relating to Unfortunate Debtors. He, Hon. Mr Haviland, said that the petitioners, among whom were some of the leading merchants of the City, believed that the Act alluded to, would prove injurious to the best interests of trade; that it enabled dishonest men to get rid of their honest debts too readily; that under its operations there was not sufficient means provided for punishing those who might be disposed to secrete, or part in an improper manner with any property; and that it was calculated to injure the honest trader who endeavored to obtain an honest living by obtaining goods, from England, the States, or Colonies, by making his regular semi-yearly payments for goods so received, but who, owing to the existence of the Unfortunate Debtors' Act, of 1868, would now find it impossible to obtain supplies in the way set forth. He therefore moved that said petition be submitted to a Committee of the whole House on Tuesday next.

Hon. Attorney General supported the motion, not with the view of repealing the Act, but in order to introduce any amendments that might be deemed expedient.

Hon. Mr. Howlan observed that the principal complaint appeared to be that the amount of liabilities, namely £100, was too small to receive the protection the Act afforded. There was no cry made by the petitioners against parties crossing the Atlantic and getting white-washed in Liverpool, but the unfortunate debtor who could not take advantage of Courts abroad, must be deprived of similar privileges at home, where the whole of his business transactions could be closely examined. Under the provisions of the Act of last Session creditors would get share and share alike, and thereby preferential assignments would receive a check which doubtless, was not very palatable to those who aimed at securing all, to the exclusion of others. After all that had been said by certain parties against the Bill of last Session because of its ruinous tendency, there were but some 30 cases reported on the list, and the large majority of those were reduced to the very lowest state of insolvency.

Mr. Brecken believed the Act in question would not give that satisfaction which was desirable. But as to the wisdom of repealing it, he thought, that required consideration. The amount of indebtedness was too small, and there were other clauses in the Bill, which might be amended. He would, therefore, support the motion to go into Committee.

Hon. Mr. Davies hoped hon. members was not going to be driven from their position by the cry raised by a few persons against the Unfortunate Debtors Act of last Session. The principle of the Bill was sound, and would yet prove beneficial to the general trade of the country, though at first, it might be considered too radical a change from the old system of one or two grasping all, at the expense of other creditors.

Hon Mr Haviland—It was a farce to give a discharge for so small an amount as £100. The Bill required amendments in several particulars, if not a total repeal of the whole Act. The measure was matured last session, too hastily. He was in favor of a Bankruptcy Law in principle, but the Act in question, was one sided, and did not protect sufficiently the creditor. He confessed the subject was one of great difficulty, and required much careful study.

Mr. Reilly—It was rather extraordinary that the repeal of any Law should be asked for before its principles were, in any one case, tested. Time should be given to show the practical working of the measure. The sum of £100 was too low a figure for the protection of the Court.

Mr. P. Sinclair—It would be better to leave the Bill in operation until the next session of the Legislature, when its principles would be more fully developed, and the results produced under its provisions more easily debated.

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 20.

Mr. McNeill asked the Government if they had purchased Mr. Hodgson's Estate on Lot 23, and at what price?

Hon. Attorney General, in reply, said that the estate in question was purchased at the rate of 13s, Island currency, per acre, and that the necessary documents were being drawn out, and in a few days the whole matter would be terminated.

There was no further business of importance transacted.

His Honor the Speaker expressed his desire that the House should adjourn at an early hour, as he was anxious to take a trip home until Monday.

House adjourned until Monday next, at 2 o'clock.

A. McNEILL, Reporter.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The New York *Herald* gets off the following on the relations between the two countries:—

The moment is appropriate for us to consider how we stand with our commercial rivals across the water. That we are upon the eve of an exciting diplomatic, if not warlike, contest with Great Britain we have little doubt. The unfortunate accrediting of Reverdy Johnson to the Court of St James appears only to have opened the Alabama wounds afresh, and has led our people to again reflect upon the wrongs and outrages committed against us when we were struggling for national existance. To say that the privateers which were launched against us during our war escaped from the interdict of English law is only to argue that the boasted laws of England are a farce; and so they were, in all that tended to honorable action towards us during our rebellion. The English people were almost a unit, from bootblack to lord, for the destruction of the republicism of North America and this whole Continent. How, then, could the laws be enforced, when all England forbade their execution? England, therefore, cannot expect us to judge of our relations with her through certain written but dormant codes, but, rather, through the national impulse, which, for the time being, sets all codes aside. We have simply to base our whole future action upon the Alabama claims upon this idea, and settle the whole matter as if England had boldly declared war against us, instead of striking, Spaniardlike and snakelike without previous notice.

While settling the Alabama claims there is another item to which we wish to draw the attention of our government. This refers to the Island of Nassau. It is a strategic point in the hands of England which, in case of any internal or foreign trouble we may have, may do us immense damage. We well remember what a thorn it was in our side during our late war; how it swarmed with blockade runners; how it was virtually a point of active operations against us and how the South received from it immense war supplies to assist them in the attempted overthrow of our government. This Island should be in no other hands than our own. We require it as a picket post for the guarding of our Atlantic coast. The Alabama claims should not be settled without including this question.

We must also indicate some policy with reference to Canada; for Canada was also a nest of conspirators and of base operations against us under the almost open protection of the English element there. Who will give us a good war speech in Congress upon the question of our relations with England? We want a speech with a solid ring to it that will wake them up a little on the other side of the water.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, March 10th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that the Fenian convict Mackay had not been released from gaol, as was publicly reported.

London, March 11, evening.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, made a statement in regard to army estimates, showing a reduction of one million dollars in the total amount as compared with last year.

He said the Government proposed to practically accomplish this saving by reducing the forces in the Colonies except at military stations.

The amnesty committee of Dublin has started a subscription to raise funds for the benefit of the Fenian convicts, who are discharged from imprisonment by the Government.

London, March 12th.

Consols 93; U S. Bonds 83.

No quotable change in Liverpool markets.

In the recent explosion of the Austrian war steamer, Radetsky, only 24 lives were saved out of the crew of 400.

London, March 12, evening.

In the House Commons this evening, Hon Robt Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that if the mail contracts with the Inman Steamship Company were sanctioned, the steamers of that line would sail from Queenstown every Friday for New York, instead of Thursday as heretofore. Mr. Seely moved for a committee on the mail contracts to the United States. Marquis Hartington, Postmaster General, said the contract was completed by the late Government, and to break it would be a breach of faith. He added that the present service was satisfactory. Mr. Lowe deprecated and Mr Hunt supported the contract. The House divided and the motion was adopted by the following vote for a Committee, 115 against 86.

London, March 13

Consols 97⅞. The general market fluctuations for the week have been very slight.

Madrid, March 13.

The Spanish Minister of Finance has asked for one million reals to meet extraordinary expenses of the Government.

The Austrian budget shows a deficiency of 300,000 florins in the anticipated revenue of government.

Madrid, March 14.

In the Constituent Cortes at Madrid, the Minister of War asked for power to raise twenty five thousand recruits, which he said were necessary to complete the army. After a long debate a majority of the Cortes voted in favor of granting the power to the Ministry, but resolutions were passed declaring that in future military conscription should be discontinued.

A demonstration was made by the people of Madrid on Saturday against conscription. Another insurrection is reported in Andalusia. No particulars have been received.

London, March 15.

A motion has been made in the North German Parliament that departments of War, Marine, Foreign Affairs, and Commerce, with a Minister at the head of each, be established for the Confederation.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, March 10th.

No appointment has yet been made to the Treasury Portfolio. John C Breckenridge, after an exile of nearly eight years, reached his home at Lexington, Ky., yesterday. He will immediately renew the practice of the law, but carefully eschew politics.

The election in New Hampshire yesterday resulted in the choice of Onslow Stearns Republican, for Governor, by 4000 majority and the full ticket for Republican Congressmen.

New York, March 11.

The Spanish Government has telegraphed to General Dulce to suspend the execution of the insurgents condemned to death in Cuba.

Cuban advices report the disappearance of Cholera at Santiago, de Cuba. Continued excesses by the insurrectionists in the Eastern Department, and heavy shipments of sugar and molasses to the United States.

New York, March 11th.

The Everett House was destroyed by fire to-day to the amount of $50,000.

Longstreet, the distinguished rebel General, has been nominated by President Grant for Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.

The Steamer Golden City sailed from San Francisco for Panama on Wednesday, with $1,109,000 in treasure, of which $329,000 is for New York, $581,000 for England, and $179,000 for France.

New York, March 11th.

Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, has accepted the position of Attorney General in President Grant's Cabinet. It is expected that Mr Washburne, the new Secretary of State, will shortly exchange that position for Minister to France. The Cabinet vacancy of the Treasury has not yet been filled.

The severest snow storm of the season prevailed yesterday throughout Lower Canada, and Railway communication is again interrupted. Drifts thirty feet deep are already formed.

Washington, March 11

The Senate to-day, confirmed the following members of the Cabinet.—Hamilton Fisk, of New York, Secretary of State; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Treasury; Gen Rawlins, Secretary of War; E. B Washburne leaves the State Department as Minister to France.

New York, March 12th.

Montreal despatches of yesterday report the heavy snow storms and raging winds as unprecedented. All the railroads are blocked. Eight feet of level snow lay on the track for twenty miles in the vicinity of Three Rivers. At Quebec the storm was terrific. Three men had perished in the snow drifts near the city and at Point Levi an avalanche of snow fell from the cliffs on a house containing fifteen persons, four of whom were crushed to death.

Washington, March 12 h

The Diplomatic Corps called upon the President on Thursday afternoon, and were received in the Blue Room. The ceremonies were entirely private.

Secretary Washburne presented the visitors to the President, and Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Ambassador, addressed him as follows, "Mr President.—The representatives of the foreign nations accredited to the Government of the United States, have the honor on this occasion to renew their assurances of their sincere wishes for the welfare of Your Excellency and of the nation which has entrusted to you the Executive Power of the United States. In the name of my colleagues I express the most sincere hopes that the friendly relations now existing between the United States and other nations will be maintained under your administration. Such, Mr. President, will be our most earnest and constant endeavors."

The President in response said, "Baron Gerolt, and gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps, I heartily thank you for this kind expression of your good wishes for my welfare and that of the nation which has chosen me as its Chief Magistrate. You may be assured it shall be my constant endeavor to maintain those relations of peace and friendship which now exist between the United States and the countries which you respectively represent, a purpose which I am happy to learn from you will be fully reciprocated." The Diplomatic Corps then withdrew.

New York, 13.

Despatches received at the Navy Department from Admiral Hoff, commanding the United States West India Squadron, represent affairs in the Island of Cuba as anything but satisfactory to the Spanish authorities. The Revolutionary party are gaining strength in the central and western portions of the Island. The rights of American citizens and their property have not been interfered with. Arrests are constantly being made of persons suspected of aiding the revolutionists.

New York, March 13.

The emigrant commissioners are investigating charges of cruelty against the captain and mate of the ship "Jones Foster," recently arrived in 84 days from Liverpool. Eighteen persons died on the passage, and 69 arrived sick. The cruelty alleged against the officers is of a most atrocious character.

With the completion and confirmation of the new Cabinet at Washington, political excitement has subsided. There is, however, a great rush of office seekers.

The Gold market remains quiet and money easy.

Gold ranges from 131 to 131⅛.

New York, March 15.

Dr. G. W. Darden, who killed Charles Wallace, Editor of the "Clipper," was taken from the jail at Warrenton, Ga., Friday night by a party of distinguished men who took him some distance from town, where they shot and killed him. Gold 131.

New York, March 15.

An English Bark, supposed to have been the "John Bright," laden with lumber, from Port Townsend for a South American port, was wrecked in Nootka Sound, Feb. 4th, and all on board are supposed to have been lost. The Bark "Harvest Queen," from Humboldt Bay for San Francisco, February 17th, is supposed to have foundered at sea with all on board. Nothing has been heard from her since she sailed.

FROM CANADA.

Halifax, March 11.

Mr. Croke, member of Parliament of Richmond, died to-day.

Three Constituencies now open—Yarmouth, Hants and Richmond.

Howe is at home recovering his energies.

Halifax men lose fifty thousand pounds by International Insurance Company.

Howe's majority will, without doubt, be over six hundred. Howe can't be beaten with all the money the League can raise.

Montreal, March 11.

Whittaker died last night at half-past nine. He passed away without any symptoms of consciousness or suffering. From the moment inflammation set in it became painfully apparent to his friends that death must soon follow. The coroners viewed the body this afternoon. The Inquest opens to morrow. Whittaker's father, who was telegraphed for, is said to be on his way out.

No mails have yet reached, nor are any expected before to-morrow or Saturday. No mails can be despatched. Trains are all storm bound within a few miles of Montreal.

Sergeant Davis of the Ottawa Police, and Sergeant Nild, of the Military Police, have petitioned the Corporation of Montreal for a share of the reward offered for the apprehension of the assassin of the Hon T D McGee.

Quebec, March 11.

During the terrific snow storm yesterday, a wooden house at Point Levi was blown to pieces, and the people within, three in number, were buried in the snow. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

Montreal, March 12th.

Seven persons were killed by an avalanche at Point Levi yesterday.

The Coroner's Jury on the case of Whittaker met this morning, and the evidence of witnesses present at the fatal occurrence was taken. Hearn, Advocate, appeared for Challoner. There are indications of conflicting opinion between the Coroner and Jury as to the legal powers of a Coroner's Jury, the Coroner holding that a Juryman's duty goes no further than enquiry into the fact of a crime having been committed, whereas others insist upon hearing evidence in justification.

In the Quebec Assembly a number of French Canadian members have formed themselves into a ring to obtain Sessional indemnity. They ask the same as that paid to members of the Federal Parliament.

Montreal, March 13th.

The Coroner's inquiry into the death of Whittaker terminated near noon to-day. The evidence elicited was only in relation to the actual firing of the fatal shot. The Coroner would not allow Challoner to enter on his defence.

The Coroner addressed the jury as follows: You have in evidence in this case direct evidence establishing the lying in wait and killing, and in my opinion a moment of serious reflection will convince you all, that by the oath you have taken and the strong evidence laid before you, only one course is left open, and that is to find that the prisoner feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, took the life of Whittaker.

At two o'clock the jury returned with the following verdict:—

"That Frederick Charles Whittaker came to his death on the 10th of March instant, from a pistol shot wound in the left temple, from the hands of John Henry Challoner."

The jury was then discharged, and Challoner committed to stand his trial at the Queen's Bench in October.

Flour dull prices unchanged.

Whittaker was buried with military honors this afternoon.

Montreal, March 15th.

Canfield Dorwin American Consul General under President Buchanan, and for many years a Banker in Montreal, left on Saturday evening under suspicious circumstances, taking with him a large sum of money. The affair causes some excitement.

Some ruffians broke into a house last night and ravished a widow and her child 12 years of age. Two of them were arrested and have been committed for trial at next Court of Queen's Bench. The case is the most disgusting ever brought before the Court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR;

Some people thought at first that you wrote too strong against the Godless Schools of the States; but I and many others who know something about their effects on the young are satisfied that you have not sufficiently exposed their evil working. A late number of the Montreal *True Witness* uses stronger language than you have done in denouncing these Schools. Some impertinent shallow-brain may rush into print and call the Editor of the *True Witness* a "blackguard." This species of logic is always at hand for such parties, but it is not very convincing. G. E. Clark, Esqr., the editor of that paper is the son of the late Sir Richard Clark, of Edinburgh, and is one of the most learned scholars, polite gentleman and practical christians on this side of the Atlantic; and yet listen to what he writes in his paper of the 26th ult:

"The filthy immorality of some of the educational institutions of the United States, where adult pupils of both sexes are admitted, has long been the subject of comment. By some it has been strenuously affirmed, by others equally strenuously denied."

"The vexed question has been set at rest by the verdict of a jury. An editor of the *Democratic Watchman*, some months ago, denounced one of these public educational institutions as a "sink of iniquity," and cautioned its readers against allowing any of their friends, of their sons and daughters, to assist thereat, unless they wished to see them ruined "*mentally, morally and physically.*" Hereupon the Rev. Principal of one of the sinks of iniquity took up the cudgels in behalf of this very mixed system of education pursued in the United States, and brought an action for libel against Mr. P. Gray Meek, the offending editor. The trial came off on the 27th ult., and having lasted three days, during which the defendant brought forward his evidence in justification, terminated in a verdict of *Not Guilty*, tantamount in fact to a verdict of 'Guilty' against the educational institution."

"And yet, we believe, that with the evidence before their eyes of the unmentionable filthiness that flourishes in the mixed schools, seminaries, etc., of the United States, there are some who are aiming at introducing the same abominations into Upper Canada, and taxing the public for their support."

What will your friends of the *Patriot* and *Progress* say to that?

ANTI GODLESS SCHOOLS.

March 17, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir;

Our Colonial Legislature being now in Session, I perceive, among other matters of business, that they contemplate making an alteration in the Act relating to the Militia and Volunteers. I think this is a move in the right direction, as it will do away with the Ten Days Drill for Militiamen, and substitute one annual turn out. I believe the Bill provides for the formation of nine Companies of Volunteers, who will receive a small allowance from the Government to meet, in part, expenses connected with each Company. Now, as we are to have a reduction in our military force, would it not be as well to secure the services of the best Drill Instructors and Officers we have amongst us? We have a gentleman now residing in our midst who may justly be called the Father of the Volunteer Movement, who worked his way from a Private to the high honor of holding a Major's commission; but, owing to some trifling misunderstanding, was most unjustly deprived of his hard-earned honors—I mean Major Pollard, late of the Volunteer Artillery Force.

I will enumerate a few facts connected with Major Pollard's case, and trust the Commander-in-Chief will cause Major Pollard to be reinstated in his office, and thereby secure to the country the services of a gentleman so well qualified to fill so honorable a position.

The 1st Battery of Volunteer Artillery was organized in May 1859, by Captain Pollard, who, without any assistance from any person either military or civil, instructed both officers and men (many of whom now hold commissions in the Volunteer Force) to the exercise and drill of the Field Guns then in garrison.

Governor Dundas having arrived, the services first rendered by the Volunteers were the performance of those military honors which were due to His Excellency's rank; and such was the progress made by them in drill that Gen. Williams, who inspected the Battery at the time of his visit here, exclaimed with much warmth, "why men you stand to your guns like old Artillerymen."

The Artillery being armed with the Enfield Rifle, and dressed in their new and handsome uniform, served as a guard of honor to His Excellency at the opening and closing of the Legislature; and though other Corps of Volunteers had formed, it was not until the 24th of May, that the second company appeared on parade, hence for the space of 12 months the military duties of Infantry and Artillery devolved on Capt. Pollard.

Here another duty awaits him, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales intended visiting the Island, Garrison Guns were sent here, therefore Captain Pollard was obliged to instruct his men in the Garrison Gun Drill.

On the morning of the Prince of Wales arrival the Artillery were detailed for the following duties, viz:—

Firing Royal Salutes at St. George's, and Four Gun Battery, and Forming a Body Guard for His Royal Highness.

In September following a drill instructor of the Royal Artillery who inspected the Volunteers, reported to His Excellency the Commander in-Chief, "that he was of no service here, for Capt. Pollard knew as much of the Artillery Drill as he did." His Excellency eulogised Captain Pollard in the most flattering terms, and for the valuable services he rendered, promoted him to the rank of Major, in March, 1862.

Major Pollard being the first to take a leading part in the organization of our Volunteer Force, (at a time when there was no Militia Law to force young men into the ranks, *or no aid from Government as at the present time,*) and having placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, *without any cost to the Government*, a Corps of Artillery near ninety strong, clothed and well disciplined, deserved the highest honors that could be conferred by the Commander-in-Chief, and the praise of the whole community.

I make no apology for asking insertion of the above, because I feel that, with very few exceptions, I am setting forth the views and wishes of the whole Volunteer force of Prince Edward Island.

I am yours, &c.,

A VOLUNTEER.

March 16, 1869.

THE following communication was written some three week's since but not handed to us for publication. The writer now wishes it to appear in this week's issue of the *Examiner*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR:—

In your last week's editorial you allude to the effort that is now being made by the Wesleyans to establish a Day School in Charlottetown for the education of girls and boys. Allow me to make a few remarks in answer to the following quotation therefrom:—

"We ask our Protestant friends who have subscribed to the fund in aid of the School about to be established, why are they willing to expend several thousand pounds upon such an object, seeing that the Prince of Wales College is far from being filled with pupils, and that under the School Act they can establish as many district schools as will suffice to educate all the children in Charlottetown, or in the Island, *at the public expense?* We do not expect any explanation. They are about to proclaim to the world their preference for schools in which children will be instructed in the principles of the Christian religion according to the views of Protestants, and to give a plain contradiction to their assertions, that Denominational Schools are not wanted."

In reply to the above, I would reiterate the assertion that "*Denominational Schools are not wanted*." What we require in Charlottetown is female or mixed schools of a much higher grade than any to be found at present belonging to our—shall I say—National School System, or, in other words, Common Schools supported by the State, of as high a grade as those to be found in the New England towns and cities, where a thorough good education can be obtained, based on religious principles, but *in no way Sectarian or Denominational*. The absence of such a school or schools in Charlottetown has long been felt, not only by the Wesleyans but by all denominations. Now and then some young lady would start a tolerably good private school, but again it would be closed as suddenly as it was started; there was nothing permanent or to be depended on to supply the long felt need. Our Roman Catholic fellow citizens, to their credit, started the Convent or Nunnery Schools, about which we all most readily admit there is a good deal that is highly gratifying and pleasing to the youthful mind, but which, as Wesleyans, we believe, at the same time, to be as highly dangerous to their Protestant principles. Nevertheless from the scarcity of good female schools, several children of Wesleyan parentage were soon found in the Convent School. The Wesleyans then began to see and feel that, in self defence, they had to provide a good female school for themselves, wherein their daughters could be well educated, without anxiety to the parents in regard to their Protestant principles being endangered. Hence the first movement toward the establishment of a good female school by the Wesleyans in Charlottetown. Several reasons combined caused them to abandon the idea of building a school for females alone, when, after much deliberation, and many meetings on the subject, it was resolved and determined on to build a good Wesleyan day school, in other words, a good Protestant school, where both boys and girls could receive a thorough good education; but, at the same time, it should be such a school that, when it gets into operation, if visited by strangers without knowing to what religious denomination it owed its origin, they would fail to find therein anything sufficiently sectarian or denominational to afford them that information, but merely a good school, based on religious principles somewhat resembling a first-class National School in the New England States, but combining a preparatory school therewith.

The Wesleyans have their Sabbath Schools, in which they believe the religious (or denominational, as some would call it) element can be better and more effectually taught than in a day school. As a Wesleyan, I believe that the Government ought to provide a good secular education for all the children in the Colony, and that those who are not satisfied therewith should, at their own expense, provide and sustain such institutions as they require. The Wesleyan School is being started with the understanding that no Government aid is to sought or accepted.

These few explanations are made for the purpose of defining our position, so that our motives or actions may not be misrepresented, as I conceive they are in the last *Examiner*, and believing as I do that the great majority of the inhabitants of P. E. Island will endorse the statement that Denominational schools are not wanted.

Yours respectfully,

A WESLEYAN.

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1869.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

We have often spoken of this great medicine in terms of very high praise, and we have as often felt that what we could say in its favor would not do it full justice. It is one of those medicines of which we can speak—and speak decisively—from experience, for we have repeatedly taken it, and invariably with the best results and the greatest satisfaction. We always keep it on hand, ready for an emergency, and we regard it not only as one of the very best and most reliable of medicines in use for various ills, but as one of the cheapest also. Its cost, by the way—that is the cost of all the ingredients of which it is composed—has been considerably increased, but the price of the medicine has been but very little advanced. It is not likely that the popularity of Davis' Pain Killer will in one measure decrease, or that the demand for it will in the slightest degree decline, until some other specific for allaying pain and curing the various complaints for which it is so generously used, shall be discovered, of equal potency with it—of which there seems to be little probability. As a remedy for stomach complaints, such as dysentery, diarrhœa, &c., the Pain Killer is without doubt unsurpassed, and everywhere most deservedly in demand. One, two, or three doses, of a teaspoonful each, in a wine glass of milk and water, with a little sugar, have repeatedly, within our knowledge, effectually cured serious trouble of this kind. Judgment should undoubtedly be used in not checking certain stages of diarrhœa too suddenly; but taken at the proper time, the Pain Killer will act like a charm, and frequently cure when nothing else will.—*Providence Advertiser.*

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—These remarkable remedies are justly esteemed in all parts of the world, for there is no internal or external disorder controllable by medicine for which the one or the other is not a positive remedy. Eruptions, tumours, scrofula, scurvy, cancer, asthma, rheumatism, gout and dropsy entirely subside and disappear under the joint action of these medicines; and in cases of indigestion sick head ache, bile, liver complaints, debility, and other disorders originating in the internal organs, the Pills produce the most astonishing results. They render every organ of secretion healthy, they act immediately on the absorbent system, lungs, heart, and circulation, whereby they invariably give energy, tone and vigour to all the natural functions of life.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March 22, 1869.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE Parliamentary Session drags drearily along. There seems to be very little spirit amongst the members. Perhaps the questions brought into the House for discussion are not of a very excitable nature. At all events the Session is one of the dullest we ever remember to have witnessed. Everything goes along smoothly and easily. Not a row; not an altercation; nothing to give zest to their proceedings, and to cause people to talk about them. The wheels of the machinery of state must have been well oiled, for we do not hear a single creak or the least discordant noise since they have been put in motion at the beginning of the Session. The gentlemen composing the Assembly are so complimentary to each other; so moderate in their opinions; so quiet and subdued in their demeanor and speech, that they seem to have lost all spirit, and as a consequence their debates are extremely dull and flat. The title of old ladies would be very applicable to our legislators just now. It is true that many men contrive to wriggle themselves into Parliament who are no great ornament to it, and who are not fitted either by nature or education to perform the duties devolving upon representative men. What object such persons have in aspiring thereto, heaven only knows. It is not that they take, any very active part in the business of the House, and for ought we know their presence could be easily dispensed with. In the discussions of the most important subjects they take little or no part. They seem to have no ideas of their own upon any subject, or if they have they are so exceedingly small and limited as to be almost imperceptible; but they play the game of follow-my-leader beautifully. Yet these men are very ambitious. They wish to be called Honorables, M P.P.'s, &c., and also to be consulted during the recess on public questions and improvements. Then, they look so pompous and wise, while the House is in session, that they seem to an ordinary observer to be burthened with some grave State secret which is of paramount importance to the country, and in keeping which they labor under great responsibilities. While they are in this mood, if any person, not an intimate friend, happens to enquire what they are doing, or if there is anything remarkable to be done during the session, they mysteriously nod the head, or if not this, probably the answer will be, "I know my own business—what do you want to know about it?"

The class of men whom we are describing sometimes favor the House and the Country with *speeches* which are highly interesting and instructive, and which may be described as follows. The question of Education for example is under discussion. A gentleman of the opposition gets on his legs and delivers himself after this fashion: "Mr. Chairman, the present system of Education is a perfectly sound one. It is just, too, for the child of the poorest man, as well as the richest, can be educated under it for nothing. All the talk we hear about its being an infidel system is bosh. What if some of the schoolmasters are ignorant, the Government, if they like, can remedy that state of things. Those individuals, Mr. Chairman, *who are striving to alter our system* of Education, I contend, Sir, are public enemies to whom no quarter should be given. What valid reason can be given, Sir, for destroying the present system and introducing on its ruins the denominational system. Is the Pope or the Bishop going to rule this House, and to dictate to the Government? No, Sir, while I hold a seat in this Honorable House I will resist the encroachments that are being made on our noble system of Education, by designing Jesuits, *and so forth, and so forth*. Honorable Members will find that I have not changed my opinions on this important subject." The reply will be couched in nearly the following language: "Mr. Chairman, honorable members on that side of the House will find, when the proper time comes, that honorable members on this side of the House did not change their opinions on that important subject either." Of course "the proper time will arrive" when honorable members lose their pickings. Or a law may be under discussion, having for its object the confining of delinquent debtors within the limits of Summer Town. An honorable member is describing what the extent of the limit is to be, and the meaning of the bill. The debtor is to be allowed free range of the Royalty of the town in question. He can go on the wharves to transact business and along the banks of the river, but no further. He has no sooner taken his seat than an individual springs up in great haste and makes the following important enquiry: "Are my constituents, Mr. Chairman, who may be unfortunate in their dealings, and against whom this Act is intended to operate, not to be allowed to go to low water mark? Because if they are not I think they should." After delivering himself in this wise, he looks about with an air of great importance, as much as to say, "Didn't I do that well? Now I have established my character as a speaking man amongst my constituents. In future they cannot upbraid me with being a silent member." Finding that his speech is not applauded as it ought to be, or that he is not sufficiently understood, he sits down in a great hurry, and for the remainder of the session he opens not his mouth. Unfortunately too many such men find their way into our local Legislature—men without brains or intelligence, and who are no credit to the constituencies they represent. After a short period they play themselves out. The men who sent them to the Legislature become ashamed of them, when they are forced to back out, "no wiser, no richer, not one whit more famous than they went in."

We congratulate Mr. Hensley on his management of the Assembly. This winter it is a model institution; a credit to the Colony, and a pattern to the Dominion. Even the excitable member for Charlottetown, Mr. Brecken, has had no occasion to display, in fiery harangues his eloquence, with the force of which, on former sessions, he used to demolish all comers. And Mr. Haviland, the talented leader of the Opposition, whose ornate style of eloquence we so much admire, has been unusually quiet and tame during the session. As yet we have not had the pleasure of hearing Mr. McAulay. We do not know whether he maintains his reputation as grammarian of the House or not; but this we do know, that he has a great dislike to being made Chairman of Committees. For all we know to the contrary, Mr. McMillan may be an accomplished and powerful debater. So far, however, he has kept his light hid under a bushel. This will not do. A man upon

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