

House of Assembly.

Monday, March 29.

Mr. McNeill presented a bill to incorporate the Wheatley River line company.

Mr. Davies presented a petition from divers inhabitants of the Selkirk estate, setting forth that by the last amendment to the Land Purchase Bill, all occupants in arrears are still liable to be distrained upon, thereby causing a depreciation in the value of property, and much anxiety and suffering to many honest settlers.

Mr. Arsenault presented a petition from inhabitants of Egmont Bay, asking for the establishment of a Small Debt court in that place.

The bill to amend the Summerside Bank Act was read a second time, and agreed to.

The Attorney General presented the report of John Ball, Esq., on the most eligible site of a new line of road from the Melville road to the Appin road, with plans. Also, a report on survey of a contemplated new line of road through Townships Nos. 14 and 16, with plans. Also, report of commissioners on Crapaud harbor.

The Supplementary Estimates of the Government for the current year—providing, among other matters, for public works under the Board of Works, £1000. Breakwater, £780. New roads and rights of way, including road from Montague Bridge to Murray Harbour, £400. Packet from Souris to Grand River, Georgetown, Pictou and Charlottetown, if required, £150. For the encouragement of Inland and Intercolonial Steam Navigation, in addition to present contract, £1200. Repairs to Georgetown Grammar School, £50. To purchase a site for public buildings at Summerside, £500. To encourage salmon fisheries and culture, £100. To commence a museum, in connection with the Legislative Library, £100.

House in committee on the subject of paying the salary of the Lieutenant Governor.—Mr. Kelly in the chair.

Mr. Attorney General said it was a matter of deep regret to hon. members on both sides of the House, that the Home Government had most positively refused to continue to pay the Lieutenant Governor's salary. He alluded to the joint address of the Legislature in 1865, forwarded to the Home Government, on the subject of the payment of the Governor's salary. That address, he said, was well drawn up, and all the points that could be of service were adverted to, but it was ineffectual in regard to the object in view. A similar address from the Legislature, last session, was also forwarded to the Home Office; but all remonstrances had proved of no avail, and the people of this colony were now called, in very peremptory terms, to provide at once for the payment of the salary of our Lieutenant Governor, after the expiration of the present Governor's term of office. The demand of the Imperial Government, viewed in whatever light it might, was unfair and unjust towards this colony. In none of the other colonies was the real wealth of the country alienated in one day, as were the township lands of this Island, by the manner in which they were improvidently granted. He then reviewed the arguments set forth in the remonstrances contained in the Joint Address alluded to, to the effect, that when responsible government was introduced, in 1851, it was tacitly understood by the compact entered into that the Imperial Government would pay the salary of our Lieutenant Governor from time to time. The question now was, what would follow our refusal of the payment of said salary? They might anticipate, on our refusal, that they would perhaps take steps to join us to Canada. At the close of his speech, he submitted the following resolution:

Whereas a despatch, dated 16th February last, from the Right Honorable Earl Granville, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed to His Honor the Administrator of the Government of this colony, has been received, by which the Imperial Government calls upon the Legislature of this Island to make provision for the payment of the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, so soon as the present Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Dundas, shall relinquish his office: Resolved, That this Committee deeply regret that Her Majesty has not seen fit to accede to their views respecting the payment of the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, as set forth in the Address from both branches of the Legislature, adopted in 1865 and 1868, and still adhere to the opinions therein expressed; and that this Legislature should not have been required to provide for the payment of the said salary; but, after due consideration of the present position of the matter under the terms of the said despatch, they are of opinion that provision should now be made for payment of the salary of the Lieutenant Governor or other Administrator of the Government of this Island, after the present Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Dundas, shall relinquish his office.

Mr. Haviland said that he was opposed to making provision for the payment of the Governor's salary until a third remonstrance was made. It was urged to urge the same reasons against us as in the other colonies, for they had many resources which we had not. We had no Crown lands, mines, or minerals, from which to pay that salary; and in the time of King George III., the Imperial Government granted away all the lands of this colony, in one day, to sailors and soldiers who had claims on the mother country; and when the Civil List Bill was passed, it was mutually agreed upon between this colony and the Imperial Government that the latter would pay the Governor's salary. The Home Government was, therefore, morally and legally bound to pay it. His remarks, he said, might be viewed with distrust because of his views on confederation; but he always held that it would be the height of political folly to force that question upon the people of this colony until they were prepared for it. He could not for one moment believe the Imperial Government would force us into confederation against the will of our people, because we would not yield to an unjust demand, in resisting which we had right on our side. He would therefore, submit, as an amendment to the resolution of the Attorney General, the following, viz:

Resolved, That another Joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly be forwarded to the Imperial Government, setting forth the injustice of this colony being compelled to pay the salary of the Lieutenant Governor out of its local resources, after the injurious act

of the Government of King George the Third, in granting away the township lands of the colony to one hundred and twenty-three individuals who had pecuniary claims on the mother country, and praying the British Government to reconsider their determination, as set forth in Lord Granville's despatch.

Mr. McNeill said the time would come when we must pay the salary in question, but to be called upon to do so now, was contrary to the spirit of the compact entered into when responsible government was ceded to this colony.

Mr. Duncan said the Imperial Government was not using the colony properly in demanding the payment of the Governor's salary; and if he considered that we would not be forced into confederation by refusing to pay it, he would be for making another appeal against the injustice done to the colony on this question; but, under present circumstances, he would not withhold his support from the resolution of the Attorney General.

Mr. Henderson said the Home Government would not so degrade its own character as to perpetrate an act of such gross injustice as to put this colony into confederation against our will, because we remonstrated a third time against submitting to the payment of the Governor's salary. He was satisfied that if the British people knew our position, they would not give their consent to such treatment as the despatch pointed out, calling upon us, very unjustly, to pay that which by the Civil List Bill compact was to be defrayed by the Home Government.

Mr. Prowse concurred in the sentiments, expressed by the Attorney General, and said the course pursued by the Home Government would tend to alienate the affections and effect the loyalty of the people of this colony in no small degree. In the adjoining Province of Nova Scotia, where one flag was raised on the first of July last, in honor of the New Dominion, there were ten floating on the fourth of July, showing the feeling of a people thrust into confederation against their will.

Mr. Davies said there was something ominous in the words of the despatch in question, which implied that it did not provide for the salary of the Governor, for the Home Office would find a way to compel us. It were better, he said, to comply with the unjust demands of Earl Granville, than to be forced into confederation. He then entered into the manner in which this colony was deprived of its rights relative to its land tenures. The Imperial Government had treated this colony worse than any of the other colonies, and should therefore have continued to pay the Governor's salary, as they agreed to do, under the terms of the Civil List Bill.

Mr. Brecken said the question required calm consideration. He referred to the very curt manner in which the Colonial Minister had replied to the address of last session. He reviewed the arguments and remonstrances used in the joint addresses of the Legislature, both in the year 1865, and also last year, on this subject; and said that a third application could not place us in any worse position. He would, however, support the resolution to pay the salary in question, rather than incur the risk of forfeiting our local government; but he did not think that the British Government would be so arbitrary as to attempt to force us into confederation, or to deprive us of our constitution, because we again asked for our just rights. The debate was then, on motion, adjourned.

House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 30.

Hon. Mr. Henderson asked the Government what action was taken on the new line of road from Montague to Murray River.

Hon. Attorney General, in reply, said that provision was made in the supplementary Estimates of the Government for the opening up of that Road.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House a Despatch from Earl Granville, on the subject of Reciprocal Free Trade between the United States and Prince Edward Island, and setting forth that the proceedings which took place in connection with the visit of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States to this Island last summer might have been followed by beneficial results, had they been restricted as originally intended, to the mere giving and receiving of information on questions of trade between P. E. Island and the United States. That Her Majesty's Government desired that the Committee should be treated with all proper courtesy and furnished freely with such bona fide information as could properly be imported to them; but that it was unfortunate to allow the discussion which took place to assume the appearance of a negotiation between a Colonial Government and the Representatives of a Foreign Legislative body. Such isolated negotiations with individual Colonies were open to most serious objection, especially when they extended to matters affecting Imperial interests, and also the interests of the other North American Colonies who were not made parties to the transaction. That the Government of this Island had exceeded their proper authority in treating with the said Committee of Congress, and that if His Excellency had been applied to for his sanction he should not have given it; that Her Majesty's Government was not prepared at present to take any steps in consequence of this Report of the Executive Council of this Island; that if, however, in course of time there should be a possibility of a general arrangement between the United States and the North American Colonies, the suggestions contained in that Report would be borne in mind by Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. McNeill presented a Petition from divers inhabitants of Lots 23 and 24, setting forth that the Act regulating Fees charged by members of the Bar and officers of the Superior Courts of Law in this Island, required to be amended with the view of moderating and defining the Fees charged by said parties.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, whose value in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pulmonary Affection, and Incurable Consumption is inestimable.

FROM A. HOOKER, Esq., PRESCOTT, C. W. With pleasure I assert that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for Coughs and Pulmonary Complaints. Having tested this article with myself and family, in cases of severe Coughs and Colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

FROM J. TANNER, Esq., CORNWALL, C. W. Having experienced the beneficial results of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in my own person and with other members of my family, in cases of severe Cough and Colds, I unhesitatingly give you my testimony, believing it to be the remedy par excellence for all diseases of the throat and chest, and I would sincerely recommend it as such.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St. Boston, and for sale by druggists generally.

A purse of \$20,000 has been instituted by the French Academy of Fine Arts, to be given every five years to the artist whose work shall be the most honored by France.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENT.

BOSTON—ITS HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS AND MODERN INSTITUTIONS.

NO. II.

In pursuance of the intimation given in my last, and imbued with the same feelings as before, your correspondent, in company with his former guide, visited some of the remaining landmarks and a few of the more modern institutions in and around the city.

Charlestown, which lays on the north, contains the famous Bunker Hill and the Monument which has been erected there to commemorate the great battle which was fought there during the Revolution. The Americans declare that this was the most important of the whole struggle, as it was the first engagement between the Royal troops and Colonists, and as it ended more in favor of the latter than they themselves had dared to hope, it inspired the multitude with enthusiasm. The corner stone of the monument was laid on the 17th June, 1825, by the illustrious Lafayette, in the presence of a great concourse of people, including some who were on the same hill 50 years before under different circumstances, fighting for their country's cause. The Hon. Daniel Webster delivered an oration on the occasion. Mr. Solomon Willard, the architect, generously gave a donation of \$1,000 and three years labor on it, and it went ahead at a rapid rate, until the inevitable question of funds brought it to a full stop. Nations are like individuals in this respect. As long as the moral of a thing is good, the public heart will be liberally disposed, but as it gets to be an old story, and the immediate cause which suggested it passing away, the purse strings contract in a corresponding degree. This was the cause of the inability to complete the monument to the great chieftain of Scotland, Sir William Wallace, a name which sends a thrill of heart and pride through every honest Scotchman's heart, and one whose memory all delight to honor; when an appeal was made to the world for funds to erect a testimonial to his worth, they were not forthcoming in a very gratifying manner. The immortal Burns shared the same fate. History repeats itself, and we see even to-day that Abraham Lincoln, whose goodness was as universally acknowledged as his tragic death was mourned, has nothing but his actions to commemorate him. The people say that his good deeds will do nothing that could be erected to his memory. This may be true, but it is only an excuse to hide the real cause, which is that to erect a suitable one would require more money than could be coaxed out of the pockets of the forty millions of people who constitute the United States.

But to return to Bunker Hill. The foundation not being laid sufficiently deep to resist the action of frost, a new one was laid, and the structure remained in an unfinished state for fifteen or sixteen years. Until the ladies of New England—to their everlasting credit be it said—got up a Fair, and realized the handsome sum of \$250,000, besides large donations from private gentlemen. One residing in this city can get any one book from the shelves, and take it home, and retain it 14 days, free of expense. On its safe return another can be taken, and so on. The only thing required is to get the names of two parties to vouch for the return of the books in good condition. This is about the most practical shape that the good sense of the city Government could assume, and proves that the Government, in the interest which politicians take in the general welfare, does not cease when the polls are closed. Under this system poverty can be no excuse for ignorance, as the poorest person can be supplied with ten times as many books as he can read, merely for the asking. And indeed they are not slow to take advantage of these facilities, for probably in no city in the world, for its size, is there so much reading done, or where education is so active. The Boston Public Library supports 140 papers and magazines of every shade of opinion, affording remunerative employment to a large number of the devotees of the "art preservative of all arts."

The weather for the last few days has been rather cooler than usual, and the spirits of the Skating Rink Company go up in consequence, as they go down in the thermometer. The Spring trade has fairly commenced at a lively rate, and present indications are favorable to a good trade, and money is plenty, though the soap business still flourishes at the pole stations.

Washington's birthday was celebrated in a becoming manner. Stores and public places were closed, and the day and evening characterized by an unusual devotion to amusements. I have thus endeavored to sketch out some of the places of interest in this city, though in an imperfect manner. The remainder must be left till some future time. Meanwhile, you will hear from me next at "Gotham."

however, it has been enlarged and improved, and supplied with the most modern improvements for heating, ventilation, &c. Approaching it from the common, we see occupying the ground on the right, the statue of Daniel Webster, and that of Horace Mann on the left. The first of which arrests the attention of the visitor on entering the main hall, is a number of flags and banners carried by the Massachusetts shatterers during the late war, whose torn and shattered shreds tell their own tale in unmistakable tones. In the hall are also a number of tablets and guns, on which are inscribed the history of many important events, considerable of patriotism, and, of course, the usual quantity of condemnation of "British Tyranny." The Representatives' Hall, in the centre of the building, is 55 feet square. The rest wing contains the Senate Chamber, which is 55 x 33 feet. In the Secretary's of State office may be seen the records of the Massachusetts Company of Volunteers, dating back to 1628, the Royal Charter granted to Massachusetts by Charles the First, and a second one by William and Mary; also a manifesto dated in 1778 of the Commissioners of the Colonies to the King. This forms the purpose of effecting a coalition with the Colonies, providing for free trade between the two countries, but it was unfortunately a day behind the fair in making its appearance, and we have this noble building here now as one of the consequences. The library in connection contains 24,000 volumes and a portrait of Thomas Sago, the last of the Royal Governors here. Interesting accounts of Washington's genealogy are also to be seen. The first of these is the latter's great trouble and expense, but which, from their variety, I have no room to describe, but they are well worthy of examination by strangers and others. From the cupola can be had an excellent view of the city, and of the busy life in the streets below on every side. All these places are open to the public, for it is one of the doctrines of America that whatever belongs to the general public should be open to their inspection at all times, and every citizen thinks it his right in part proprietor, he takes an interest in their welfare, just as a partner in a commercial concern would think it his privilege to know how the company stood at all times and to examine the books at his pleasure.

South Boston and Roxbury contain a number of humane and charitable institutions, among which are the House of Correction, House of Refuge, Insane Hospital, and the Perkins Institute for the Blind. A very faithful description of the latter excellent establishment may be read in Dickens' American Notes. Not very far from it are Dorchester Heights, on which Washington's army were stationed immediately preceding the evacuation of Boston by the British troops. On the right of Perkins' Institute are the remains of the fortifications in a demoralized condition.

A very commendable institution exists here known as the Public Library. It is situated at the foot of the Common, is 82 x 120 feet, 3 stories high, built of brick. It contains 250,000 volumes, and cost \$250,000, besides large donations from private gentlemen. One residing in this city can get any one book from the shelves, and take it home, and retain it 14 days, free of expense. On its safe return another can be taken, and so on. The only thing required is to get the names of two parties to vouch for the return of the books in good condition. This is about the most practical shape that the good sense of the city Government could assume, and proves that the Government, in the interest which politicians take in the general welfare, does not cease when the polls are closed. Under this system poverty can be no excuse for ignorance, as the poorest person can be supplied with ten times as many books as he can read, merely for the asking. And indeed they are not slow to take advantage of these facilities, for probably in no city in the world, for its size, is there so much reading done, or where education is so active. The Boston Public Library supports 140 papers and magazines of every shade of opinion, affording remunerative employment to a large number of the devotees of the "art preservative of all arts."

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TYPO. Boston, March 21, 1869.

An entire family was recently poisoned in England by eating a pudding made with suet that had been kept for a long time, and had developed some kind of poisonous acid.

The Wayne Co. (Pa.) Herald says:—

The Golden Club, of London, last summer announced that they would give a gold medal for the best essay "on the best way of developing improved political and commercial relations between Great Britain and the United States of America." The essays were presented on the 1st of January, 1869 and the prize has been awarded by a committee of three of the highest authorities in England, to Dr. Joshua Leavitt, of New York City. Dr. Leavitt has been for many years one of the most earnest advocates for free trade.

Virginia is said to possess 640,000 acres of "oyster rocks," yielding annually \$10,000,000 worth of oysters.

There is said to be a bookkeeper in Norwich, Conn., who writes equally well with both hands of the same time.

Among the many restoratives which nature has supplied to relieve the afflictions of humanity, there is no more favorite one for a certain class of diseases than the "medicinal gum" of the Wild Cherry Tree; but however valuable it is, its power to soothe, to relieve and to cure, is enhanced tenfold by scientific and judicious combination with other ingredients, in themselves of equal worth. This happy mingling exists to a remarkable degree in

Mr. Swaby's Lecture.

THE REV. H. B. SWABY lectured before the "Summerside Literary Institute" on Tuesday evening last, on the "Crimean War." The President being absent, T. Kelly, Esq., was called to the chair. Notwithstanding the untoward state of the traveling, the Hall was well filled. The Rev'd lecturer began his theme by stating the circumstances from which the war arose. The principal events of that important campaign, from its commencement to its close, he faithfully and eloquently sketched. He spoke in terms of highest praise of the powers of Britain and France when combined, fighting 'side by side' against a common foe; how through their undaunted bravery the dominion of the Czar, both in the Black Sea and the Baltic, were crippled to such a degree that that Monarch was induced to seek peace, and the final treaty was signed at Paris in 1856.

At the close of the lecture a brisk discussion took place, but the Rev. lecturer in his closing remarks appeared to desire everything before him, and wound up by expressions of his admiration of British "Pluck."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Young P. E. Island" in type, but crowded out. "Typo's" letter, exposing the Gift Enterprise Company, will appear next week.

A Colonial mail was received here yesterday. We are only able to give the latest telegrams.

HAY sold here the other day as low as 2s. 4d. per cwt. Potatoes for 1s. 6d.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guaranty of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

THE EXAMINER ON RECIPROITY.

THE last Examiner contains a very singular article on the subject of Reciprocity. The writer is very indignant. He is terribly angry. He is completely carried away by his emotions. He appears to have lost control of both his temper and his pen. He slashes away at a furious rate, regardless of truth, of sense, and even of grammar. He gives valuable utterance to his outraged feelings. Poor Old England, her Statesmen and her Institutions, are heartily abused and soundly rated by the irate scribe. The valorous and patriotic Examiner shakes his fist and gnashes his teeth in the very face of the old British Lion, and calls him, besides, any number of ill sounding names. What will the aforesaid tyrannical old beast do now? Has he met his match at last? Only to think—after facing all sorts of enemies in every corner of the world, and being able to give a pretty good account of them to Frenchmen, Hindoos, Rooshans, Chinamen, Chartists and Fenians, in his old age to be publicly bearded by the redoubtable Examiner man!!! It is really too bad. If our invincible and irrepressible contemporary is strong, we hope he will be merciful. He must keep in mind the saying of his favorite Shakespeare, who, by the by, is not now in such request in the Examiner sanctum as he was in the good old time—

"O it is excellent To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous To use it like a giant."

However, as it is more than probable that the sleepy old creature is not at all aware of the danger which threatens him, we will, at the risk of utter demolition, say a word or two in his favor. The wrathful bludge with regard to the British Government. Our readers will, we think, agree with us in concluding that the flaming sentences have, at some former period, done yeoman's service in some Fenian oration. Here they are:—

"It has been the reproach of the British Government that it has kept a majority of the people of the United Kingdom in the direst poverty. For that large class of persons who till the soil, for the workmen and labourers of Great Britain, there is neither chance nor hope—life long poverty is their portion. That the Government of England is mainly responsible for this state of things, no person will deny."

Anti-British enough this, we should think, for Head Centre Mahony himself. The above is not all, there is much more in the same strain, but the sentences which we have quoted must suffice. We would like to hear the profound statesman who condescends to forge the thunder of the Examiner, explain to us how the British Government has managed to keep the majority of the people of the United Kingdom in the direst poverty. Describe to us the modus operandi if you please, Mr. Examiner? We are under the impression that in no country under the sun does the Government interfere less with individual action, than in Old England. Every man in that country is at perfect liberty to better his condition, if he is able to do so. Government, if it does not help him, certainly does not hinder him. The laws are equal. They indeed, if they favor any one, favor the poor man. The necessities of life are in England comparatively lightly taxed. The food that the poor man eats, the clothes that the poor man wears, the cottage that the poor man lives in, are subject to the very lightest taxation possible. Taxes are, in Great Britain, chiefly levied upon articles of luxury. We have no hesitation in saying that in the matter of taxation, greater consideration is given to the poor man in aristocratic England than is extended to him in democratic America, either Colonial or Republican. It is mere Fenian babble to assert that the Government of Great Britain keeps the people poor. In whose interest has Free Trade been established in Great Britain? In the interests of the people. Rich men and landed proprietors fought for protection. They still clamor for it. But in order that the poor man should be enabled to obtain the necessities and the comforts of life in the cheapest market, all restrictions were taken off of trade, and every country on the globe can hold commercial intercourse with Great Britain on the same footing. Favour is not even shown to her own dependencies. How different is this from the policy of the glorious Republic. The poor Irishman in New York or Boston is forced to buy his potatoes and his fish at an unconscionably high rate, from the Yankee farmer and fisherman, because these wise sovereigns have decreed to keep out of their ports the cheaper and better foreign article. The Irishman in Liverpool or Manchester participates in the benefits of a good crop of potatoes and an increased catch of fish wherever they are raised or caught—at home or abroad. A plentiful crop of wheat, whether in Russia, America or Australia, cheapens the poor man's loaf for him in the Old Country; and so of every other article which he consumes. Is the paternal Government of the United States equally considerate of the wants and wishes of the laboring classes?

That the social and economical condition of Great Britain is very different from that of America, we are quite willing to admit. The law of demand and supply is, however, the same in its operation in both countries. In Great Britain land is scarce, and those who wish to possess it very numerous, the natural consequence is that land in that country is very dear. In America the reverse of this obtains; the land is plenty, but men are scarce; as an inevitable consequence it follows that in America land is cheap but men are dear. The monarchical and aristocratic institutions of England cannot, it seems, keep her teeming population within

bounds, neither do they add a single square mile to her native territory. The relative proportions of acres and men are maintained by means altogether independent of the House of Lords. In the same way the Republican institutions of the United States have no effect whatever in increasing or diminishing the extent of cultivatable lands which lie within the boundaries of that noble country. As long as America affords plenty of elbow room to the industrious farmer, mechanic and professional man, so long will the condition of the masses which inhabit it be better than that of those who struggle for existence in the over-peopled countries of the Old World. When the United States comes to contain as many souls to the square mile as Great Britain, society in the former country will present a very different aspect from what it now does. The complicated and perplexing social phenomena which are now to be found only in the Old World, will then show themselves in the new. The rich will become very rich, and the poor very poor, and the philosophising statesman who may attempt to disturb the existing relations in order to introduce a state of theoretical perfection, will perhaps find that there are some things in this world that cannot be meddled with with impunity, let the meddler be ever so wise and well meaning.

So far is the assertion of the Examiner from being true, that we believe if he takes the trouble to inform himself, he will find that the laboring classes in Great Britain are better cared for, and less burdened by the Government, than the people of any other civilized country in similar circumstances under the sun. What would our political economist have the British Government do, more than it has done and is doing? Would he rob the rich and give the spoils to her poor? That interesting process might, we venture to hint, be tried once too often. Make property insecure, and you drive the nation to barbarism and anarchy in double quick time. Men are terribly selfish. Let them once get it into their heads that they will not be permitted peaceably to hold and quietly to enjoy the fruits of their labors, and they will very soon cease to labor at all. Every man will do as little as he possibly can, and finding that he is subject to being fleeced, he will, in his turn fleece others, when the opportunity offers. How it can be said that a government which places no obstacle—not the very slightest—in the way of the poor man's advancement, but, on the contrary, holds out many inducements to him to endeavour to improve his condition, and one, too, that places as few burdens as possible on his shoulders,—how such a government, we say, can deserve the reproach cast upon it by the Examiner, is past our comprehension. Our well-informed editor delivers himself of the following morsel of information, which we have no doubt will be news to most persons conversant with the history of Great Britain for the past thirty years:—

"In parts of the British Empire where trade and commerce interfere with projects of ministers, or retards the progress of favored localities, they are ruthlessly huddled aside." What will the English squirearchy say to this? The 'bloated' and potted aristocracy are so stupid and unreasonable as to complain that the policy of the Ministers of the Crown has for some time been the very reverse of this. They murmur because every interest of late years has been obliged to give way to those of trade and commerce. Their moan is that the vested rights, the peculiar privileges, and the dearest interests of the most valuable portion of the nation, have been ruthlessly sacrificed by these same ministers on the altar of the modern Moloch, Free Trade. But the Examiner declares otherwise, and the Examiner must be right. With regard to the subject matter of the Examiner's editorial, we do not think it has been treated in a very judicious manner. We deplore the loss of Free Trade as much as any one on the Island. We think, too, that Governor Dundas might have represented the wishes and hopes of the people more favorably to the Colonial Office than he did, but as we never took a very sanguine view of the result of last summer's proceedings, with regard to procuring that great boon for this Island alone, we are not now very much chagrined, or very much disappointed.

We think that the view taken by the Colonial ministers of both parties, of our position with respect to the United States, was the only one which British Statesmen, strongly impressed with our dependent position, were likely to have taken. Had they decided differently we honestly confess that we would have been very much surprised. This colony is an exceedingly small one and the idea of its acting in a manner which savoured in the slightest degree of independence, must have appeared absurd in the highest degree to Imperial statesmen. We fear very much that this colony occupies but a small space in the public eye of Great Britain. It is a mere colonial speck which has not been as much as noticed by many who considered themselves remarkably sharp sighted. What is worse, we need not expect that it will ever be any better. We however, can console ourselves with the reflection that with our fertile soil and teeming seas, we can rub our way through the world quite as well as our neighbours. If we are forced to do without free trade as long as the Dominion does without it, we can afford the loss quite as well as our big neighbours can, and perhaps a little better, as we have, as a colony, suffered much worse treatment than any member of the Union, and prospered in spite of the injustice, so when we are in the same predicament as they are with relation to Free Trade with our American cousins, we do not expect to lag very far behind the best of them.

It is funny to see how extremes meet. The Progress and the Examiner will now, we presume, bury the hatchet. They are both agreed that annexation is the manifested destiny of the North American colonies. We congratulate our neighbour over the way on his newest convert.

We learn that Capt. Evans has arrived on the Island, to again take charge of the steamer "St. Lawrence."

We have not yet heard when the House of Assembly will rise, but as the creeks are opening up, it will no doubt do so pretty soon.

The ice is opening up in the channel, and up towards Bedouque. The traveling on it is done.

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