

Charlottetown, January 29, 1866.

TENANT LEAGUE TRIALS.

SUPREME COURT—FRIDAY, 19TH JAN'Y.

Of the trial of Dickson, Doucette and Gallant, for assault and robbery, CHARLES PALMER, Esq., who was of Counsel for the Prisoners, made a very able defence for them.

The following is a brief outline of his speech, furnished by Mr. A. McNeill, the Reporter:—

CHARLES PALMER, Esq., said that he was ready to admit that any obstruction to the course of justice was highly objectionable. The circumstances connected with the case were very unfortunate for his clients. He may yet, however, he said, see the Deputy Sheriff exchange places with my clients, for several Bills of Indictment have been found against him by the Grand Jury this term.

It will then be seen that those unfortunate men are not the only offenders. That a desperate personal enmity existed between Curtis and the parties with whom he came in collision, is very evident; and the belief that the Deputy Sheriff went beyond his duty is very prevalent in the community. That officer and his associate, Collins, are well known for their turbulent temper; they like the business of hunting and hounding unfortunate men, whenever the opportunity offers. The Tenant League idea was not for any violent resistance to the Sheriff or his officers, but to refuse to pay rent, until that unhappy land question that has so long dogged the peace of the country should be settled. They thought that of general commotion and agitation something might transpire which would relieve them from the payment of rent, and enable them to secure by equitable means the fee simple of their lands.

Dickson's idea was that the Sheriff had no right to take the property, but should take it as a matter of course. He said that the client was right on that point, but he was confident that was Dickson's firm belief. It was quite legal for the Defendants to persist in offering bail, although the Sheriff might not be bound to take it; and if the Jury believed that the intention of the Defendants was merely to delay the trial, and not to give bail, it was a lawful design, and inconsistent with the unlawful motive of rescuing the levy. Therefore, if the Jury believed that the purpose of the Defendants was merely to obtain the release of the property by giving bail, his clients should be acquitted.

It did not appear on evidence that Dickson knew an arrangement had been made for the taking of bail. That Curtis acted rashly, could not be denied. The extraordinary precision with which he and his confederates acted in the witness box, would induce one to suppose that on the morning of the Court day, they were like Adam and Eve, who had just been expelled from Eden. The Deputy Sheriff had been under the influence of liquor, and in the most extraordinary state of excitement, he thought, would be apparent to all. In fact, said he, from Dr. Johnson's evidence, it is clear to my mind, and I think it must be so to the Jury, that Curtis was not in a very fit state to discharge his legal duties.

His clients, struggling with the forest, and endeavouring to support their weak families by the sweat of their brows, were led to think they were but defending their own rights, when they refused to comply with the Sheriff's orders. They should not, therefore, be viewed as common criminals. Dickson's conduct was not dragged by main force to Court, but he was brought there by his own volition. He surrendered himself into the hands of the Sheriff; and, conscious of his innocence, said that he was willing to suffer for his country. The learned Counsel then directed the attention of the Jury to the quiet and peaceable character of his clients, who, up to the time of that unfortunate trouble, had always conducted themselves peacefully.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL then addressed the Court on behalf of the Crown, and reviewed the arguments advanced by the learned Counsel in defence of the prisoners. In regard to charging the Deputy Sheriff with being intoxicated, he would remark that no man with his intellect clouded by liquor, could have performed his duty with coolness and determination which marked the conduct of that officer. The defendants might have imbibed peculiar ideas as to what the law really was, touching the rescue of property from the custody of the Sheriff; but if they have been misled by that mischievous organization known as the Tenant League, it was their misfortune, and not the fault of those called upon to execute the duties of their office. If men will allow themselves to be misled by such foolish notions, they must not expect to hinder the course of justice. The Deputy Sheriff was not compelled to take bail; and if he does take security, it is a matter of favor on his part. His Honor then proceeded to review the evidence on behalf of the Defendants, and contended that nothing had been adduced to show that the charges against the Defendants, of assault and robbery, were not correct.

however, would not allow him to submit; he deems the demand unpopular, and therefore determine that it shall not be enforced. In the broad day, in the most public manner, with sounds of trumpets, you summon your countrymen to follow your intentions; for many miles you follow the officers, and at last with a number of others, you get before those officers—you barricade the highway—you party arm yourselves with sticks; and when a passage is demanded, you refuse to let them pass; they turn back; they give you ample room to pass; and you are about to do. Again they demand, as it was lawful for them to do, they attempt to force their way. You and your companions resist; a desperate struggle ensues, and the affray ends in the Deputy Sheriff finding himself with an arm fractured, severe wounds on his head, from the sticks and clubs hurled by your party, and the property which he had in his custody gone.

No reflecting man, no one who loves his country or values peace and order, could attempt to justify or palliate conduct such as that; and I feel sure that when the hour of calm reflection comes, your own reason will condemn you. Those officers only discharged their duty in forcing an entrance into your house, and arresting you as their prisoner; and I may remark that they discharged that duty mercifully, considering the circumstances in which you, by your own act, had placed them. You were not taken by surprise. You were repeatedly warned for their safety, and you refused to obey. Another circumstance in your case goes very far to prove that you were not altogether ignorant of the crime you committed, and that is the fact, that you placed a very incredible witness in that stand, whose evidence was flatly contradicted by Mr. St. John's evidence, and so forth. That witness was damned, and you to your cause. I hope, in future, that you and all others similarly influenced, will recollect that when preachers of sedition approach you with false constructions of law, and attempt to advise you to resist the constituted authorities of the country, you will slay them as you would a snake.

The learned Judge then sentenced the prisoner to one year's imprisonment, to commence at the expiration of the sentence already passed upon him, making in all two years, and £20 penalty.

His Lordship, in pronouncing sentence on the boy, said that he was a child of his tender years, who would be accustomed to hear the vilest and most depraved language. The necessity for the establishment of a Reformatory, he said, was apparent to all, and he hoped some provision for such an Institution would, at an early day, be made by the Legislature. His Lordship complimented the Sheriff and his assistants, and complimented the Sheriff and his assistants, and complimented the Sheriff and his assistants.

On Wednesday last, about noon, the persons convicted of crime received their respective sentences. Judge Peters occupied the bench. The great hall of the Court was filled with the Grand Jury had brought in a true bill, were exempted from trial until the next term, in consequence of certain persons interested in the prosecution being found on the jury. Three, however, of the most prominent in the assault on the Deputy Sheriff, and his assistants, at Curtilage, in July last, viz., Dickson, Doucette, and Gallant, were tried, convicted and sentenced.

Dickson is a young man, apparently not much above thirty, of medium height, with no particular muscular development, with a countenance expressive of determination rather than stolid indifference. His appearance would indicate a man who had been in crime, but capable of rash and revengeful acts under exasperation.

Doucette is a Frenchman, tall and muscular, of middle age, and bearing on his countenance traces of an excitable and turbulent nature. Gallant is also a Frenchman with physical propensities, and a countenance which is marked with passions long and strongly marked, a man to follow others rather than to lead in any violent affray.

As we entered the Court, these three men were standing at the bar, listening to the address of the Judge previous to pronouncing their sentence. Each was addressed separately. The sentences were as follows:—Dickson, three months imprisonment, and the language well chosen. Dickson was clearly marked out as the first in guilt of the three; the consequences of such conduct were distinctly stated; the necessity for the sentence; and a solemn warning for the future. His sentence was eight months imprisonment, and the language well chosen. Dickson was clearly marked out as the first in guilt of the three; the consequences of such conduct were distinctly stated; the necessity for the sentence; and a solemn warning for the future.

and was sorry to find that men allowed themselves to be duped by designing and seditious parties, who always took care to evade punishment themselves and lead their dupes to commit breaches of the peace. He honorably mentioned the unfortunate position of the prisoner at the bar, said that his heart bled to find that he must still undergo another term to the sentence already pronounced against him. God knows, said the learned Judge, that I would be glad if I could grant you your liberty, but I must act under the sanction of my solemn oath, and I must do so justly. His Lordship then commented at considerable length upon the erroneous doctrines which wily and designing men had disseminated through the country, and expressed a hope that the trials just ended would teach those thus unfortunately misled that the law is not to be trifled with. He said, said his Lordship (addressing the prisoner), that you were ignorant of the nature of the offences, but I cannot forget that you expected assistance by the blowing of trumpets, and otherwise preparing for the resistance, which you so dangerously and foolishly offered to the High Sheriff of the County and his officers. Those officers only discharged their duty in forcing an entrance into your house, and arresting you as their prisoner; and I may remark that they discharged that duty mercifully, considering the circumstances in which you, by your own act, had placed them.

You were not taken by surprise. You were repeatedly warned for their safety, and you refused to obey. Another circumstance in your case goes very far to prove that you were not altogether ignorant of the crime you committed, and that is the fact, that you placed a very incredible witness in that stand, whose evidence was flatly contradicted by Mr. St. John's evidence, and so forth. That witness was damned, and you to your cause. I hope, in future, that you and all others similarly influenced, will recollect that when preachers of sedition approach you with false constructions of law, and attempt to advise you to resist the constituted authorities of the country, you will slay them as you would a snake.

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the boy—although he could understand, and did deserve a severe reprimand. His sentence was one week's imprisonment. He honorably mentioned the unfortunate position of the prisoner at the bar, said that his heart bled to find that he must still undergo another term to the sentence already pronounced against him. God knows, said the learned Judge, that I would be glad if I could grant you your liberty, but I must act under the sanction of my solemn oath, and I must do so justly.

The following communication was prepared for our last No., but was, with reluctance, deferred to make room for matter connected with the late Trials in the Supreme Court. We give it a prominent place in our columns to-day, as we always do with the contributions of its author. We abstain for the present from pronouncing a very decided opinion on the question so ingeniously argued by our correspondent as to the impracticability of building railways and canals in this Colony. We fear the prospect is extremely dim and distant of getting such public works in hand; but there can be no harm in discussing the matter from every point of view during this dull season. If we had a free soil from one end of the Island to the other, we don't know how far the increased prosperity springing from such a small railway line; but while at least half our population are under the landlord serfdom, and no hope of speedy emancipation,—when we know that through the influence of the proprietors the British Government refused a not very large loan, to be secured by a mortgage on the revenues of the country, for the purpose of purchasing out proprietary claims—we confess we are at a loss to perceive where the capital is likely to be found that would enable us to build railways or canals. However, let the Dreamers and Proseurs give us all the enlightenment they can. We are sure of good temper and good sense from one of the latter; and of the former, we may say, their fanciful pictures may at least entertain if they do not convince and instruct. EDITOR EXAMINER.]

RAILWAYS AND CANALS IN P. E. ISLAND.

A FEW WORDS FOR THE DREAMERS.

"This is the rarest dream that ever dallied 'DICK MOCK AND FOOLS WITHAL'."

Every community, however small, contains a number of people who are full of projects for the public good. If they only possessed the means of realizing their splendid visions, the country would be soon enriched and the people happy. Schemes to improve our social state, to extend our commerce, and to provide us with more efficient means of internal transport—are conceived by their fertile minds in numbers, and of a magnitude truly wonderful to contemplate. But it is melancholy to relate that these brilliant conceptions are much more frequently the dreams of a lively imagination than the deductions of profound reason.

These fine projects are brought to the test of plain practical common sense, the loose and flimsy nature of their construction is quickly made to appear. In nine cases out of ten they, as if by the wand of the enchanter, are completely divested of their brilliant hues, while sometimes they dissolve and disappear like the baseless fabric of a vision, and leave not a wreck behind. It sometimes unfortunately happens that practical men attempt to carry out the dream of those plausible theorists, and loss and disappointment are pretty sure to be the result. I do not wish to be understood to assert that all theories are impracticable, or that all splendid speculations prove to be empty dreams; but I do affirm that for one practicable theory advanced there are a thousand impracticable ones, and that you will find ten thousand barren dreamers for one rational projector.

The visionaries are at work amongst ourselves. The dreamer of the Island has had a splendid vision. Pictures of railroads, canals, and tunnels, have passed before his mind's eye, and have elevated his spirit to a state both poetic and prophetic. The Herald, too, has its dreamer. One scene is common to the visions of both dreamers. This is a picture of a splendid railroad from Charlottetown to Summerside. This is seen with equal distinctness by both dreamers. Now, it is well known that a dream is hardly ever consistent throughout. There is always some want, some impossibility or incongruity, which, though not noticed by the dreamer, strikes him when awake as most ridiculously absurd. When a waking man turns this project of a railway from Charlottetown to Summerside over in his mind, he naturally asks himself where are such expensive undertakings as railways necessary? In the answer of any one but a dreamer would be, "In places where a less expensive mode of transport is found inadequate to the wants of the country—to connect the inland cities of a large country with each other and with the seaboard, and to afford a ready means of conveyance to those who live far from navigable water."

We will see how far these circumstances correspond with those in which we in this Island are placed. Have we any large towns not easily accessible by water, which require to be connected by railroads? Are there on the Island large tracts of uncultivated but fertile country that must remain for ages uncultivated, if not opened up by lines of railroad to and through them? Are there anywhere on this Island of Prince Edward large quantities of valuable farm produce annually wasted for want of means of carrying it to market? Do we belong to a country which is connected by land with larger and richer countries, of whose railway systems ours may in time hope to form a part? If railways are constructed on this Island, where are they to start from, and where are they to lead to? These questions are easily answered. We have no inland towns. There is no part of Prince Edward Island more than ten miles from navigable water. We have no large tracts of uncultivated land, and our farmers find a ready market almost at their own doors for everything that their farms produce. With regard to the towns proposed to be connected by railroad: Charlottetown and Summerside are distant from each other both by land and water about forty miles. The navigation of the coast is perfectly safe. Steamers have been running for years between the two places without a single serious accident occurring. Neither property nor life has been lost. If the route of the steamers lay only between Charlottetown and Summerside, the times of arrival and departure could be calculated to a minute. The accommodation furnished by a single steamer making at the most two weekly trips between these towns for seven months in the year, has been amply sufficient for the wants of the community in the very busiest seasons. There has not been any demand for a second steamer. What would a railroad have to do in the summer which would not be equally well done by the steamer? Do the advocates of the railroad imagine that the farmers in general would send their produce to market by rail? If they do, they are, I think, very much mistaken. Would the farmer, living within ten miles of Summerside or Charlottetown, pay the freight of his oats and potatoes to either of these towns?

Not be. Having his horses in harness, it makes not a very great deal of difference whether he takes his load three miles or ten. Others find a ready market at harbors not far from their doors than the railway station would be. New London, on the north, and Crapaud on the south side of the Island, form ready outlets for the produce of farmers living near the centre of the proposed route. Then, again, much of the lading of the steamer is destined not for Summerside but for New Brunswick. It is not likely that merchants would, for the fun of sending their goods by rail, have them put on board the cars in Charlottetown, and then go to the trouble of shipping them in Summerside, when they can send them to Shediac direct, quite as speedily and much more cheaply. I don't think it can be shown that a railroad between Summerside and Charlottetown would have more to do in the summer than is now done by the Princess of Wales; and in winter I am very sure that the traffic on the line would not pay for the coals consumed by the engine.

Now, we will see what this pretty little railroad whistle is likely to cost us. The editor of the Islander sets the cost of construction down at £6,000 per mile. If he had jotted down £9,000 he would be much nearer the mark. He has made the distance forty miles; but he is not an engineer, and railroads don't generally run as the crow flies. Let us add these forty miles of his say eight more for windings, detours and so forth—which is, I fancy, within the mark,—we will then have 48 miles of road at £9,000 per mile. This makes the pretty little sum of £432,000 currency. The interest of this sum at 7 1/2 per cent. is £32,400. This estimate, considering the railroad to be a Government job, is a very moderate one, as the good people of this Island would find to their cost, if ever the work be undertaken by the most economical of Governments. This Island would burden itself with a debt of £432,000 and an annual charge of £32,400, all to save itself from the reproach of being "behind the age." To argue that a steamer or two, built and maintained by private enterprise, at no cost whatever to the revenue, could serve the purpose of the sleepy Islanders equally well, is all bosh. Railways are one of the signs of progress in the nineteenth century, and if people want to keep pace with the age, they must not stick at trifles.

Although my letter is already sufficiently long, I cannot help noticing here another of the fallacies of the Islander's article. In order to convince his readers that a railroad on the proposed route would pay, the editor says that our population is greater to the square mile than that of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire or Lower Canada. But, I ask, is the aggregate population of the Island at all to be compared to that of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada or the United States? Are the places proposed to be connected by railroad here anything like equal in population, extent and resources to those connected by railroad in the countries mentioned above? Besides, the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick railroads are intended to form part of the system of railroads which extends through the length and breadth of the great American Continent. Neither the Nova Scotia nor the New Brunswick railroads pay. Cut Nova Scotia off from the continent, and of what use would its railways be? Lennox Island probably has a greater population to the square mile than any of the places mentioned by the Islander's editor, but who would advocate running a railroad through that portion of Her Majesty's dominions?

The predicted tunnel would, no doubt, obviate all difficulties by making the Island virtually part of the continent. But as the cost of such an undertaking would amount to more than the value of all the property on the Island, and as it would take about 200 years to complete the tunnel—if the work progressed without break or accident at the same rate of progress as did the Thames Tunnel, when most rapidly proceeded with—we may, I think, safely leave this magnificent tunnel out of our calculation. British gold can, no doubt, do a great deal, but the British people are not very fond of risking this gold in speculations that do not afford the prospect of yielding even the fraction of a farthing per cent. on the money invested. British gold could, perhaps, tunnel the British Channel; but British gold hasn't performed that feat yet; nor is it, in my opinion, ever likely to commit such a vagary.

Yours, A PROSER.

ELECTION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF KING'S COUNTY.

The nomination of Candidates for the representation of the First District of King's County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. D. Beaton, took place at Georgetown on Wednesday, 24th inst. Two Candidates were put in nomination—the Hon. E. McEachen first presented himself, and was proposed by Charles McEachen, Esq., and seconded by Mr. James McLaughlin. Benjamin Davies, Esq., was proposed by Daniel Flynn, Esq., and seconded by Lawrence Peters, Esq. After the nomination it appears that McEachen left the ground, without addressing the assembled electors. Mr. DAVIES, however, addressed the audience in a manly, modest, and most acceptable manner. He stated his own opinions on the public questions of the Colony, without dilating on the short-comings of one party or enumerating the virtues of another. He gave good reasons for supporting, during his whole political career, for the principles of the Liberal Party, and to which he still firmly adhered.

The Hon. Mr. COLES next addressed the audience, notwithstanding that the Hon. Mr. McEachen made some attempt to prevent him speaking. Mr. Coles, in a very clear, argumentative and effective speech, contrasted the acts of the party now in power with those of their predecessors—showing that some of the best acts of the Liberal Party had been grossly mutilated to make a policy for their successors. He was followed by the Hon. Mr. McEachen, who, unable to deal with Mr. Coles's stubborn facts, indulged in crude generalizations and personal reflections. There was scarcely any attempt made to defend the Government; and, perhaps, it is well for the latter that it was so. The defence would have certainly been blundered, and might have served only to have placed the Government in a worse position than that in which they now stand before the public.

Of Mr. Davies' election there appears to be no doubt entertained by intelligent electors from different sections of the District, with whom we have conversed. Mr. McEachen's chance of election rests simply on the fact of his being a resident of the District. If the electors can forget his glaring default of principle during the short time he was in the House eleven or twelve years ago, he may give Mr. Davies a smart run.

for it; but we believe the E. Pointers have not short memories; and are too steadfast in their regard for Liberal principles to elect an opponent of those principles merely on the ground of his being a resident of the District.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. D. F. McDONALD, OF SOURIS.

The following Address, accompanied by a beautiful Sleigh and set of Furs, was recently presented to the Rev. D. F. McDONALD, P. P. of Souris. One of the most interesting features connected with the address is that it embraces the names of all the leading Protestant gentlemen of Souris:—

Rev. D. F. McDONALD:— "We, a few of your parishioners, and other friends about Souris and its immediate vicinity, feeling thankful for your religious instructions towards your parishioners, and for your gentlemanly and kind deportment towards others, beg leave most respectfully to present you with a Sleigh and Furs as a New Year's Gift, trusting you will accept of it as a token of our affection and respect towards you; and wishing you many happy returns of the season, we are, Rev. and dear Sir, Yours most respectfully, M. MCCORMACK, A. LESLIE, J. P. E. B. MCGOWAN, M. D. JOHN MCGOWAN, J. P. B. MCGEACHEN, A. PAQUET, And others.

GENTLEMEN, I have to say that I find myself inadequate to give expression to what I really feel on receipt of your kind address and valuable gift. The address, which is, I think, too flattering and your generous thanks, as it shows that my humble efforts as a Missionary Priest have been appreciated by you. I do not consider that I, who have been but a short year amongst you, merit such a testimonial of your gratitude and kindness. Whatever I have done, (and I only wish I were capable of doing more,) is mainly owing to your generous disapproval and sense of duty. As regards your kind wishes and handsome gift shall be inscribed, and by which pleasing recollection of this day's transaction shall be called forth till my last hour. It will be always a pleasure to me to perform the offices of religion for my parishioners, whilst endeavouring to show kindness and sympathy to all, as long as it will please a kind Providence to leave me in this part of His vineyard. I will now, with your permission, thank you for your handsome present, and wish you in return the compliments of the season. I am, Gentlemen, Your obliged humble servant, J. D. McDONALD, P. P.

To Messrs. A. Campion, M. McCormack, A. Leslie, J. Knight, E. B. Maitland, W. R. McGowan, J. McGowan, B. McEachen, E. A. Paquet, and others.

We perceive that the Legislature of Nova Scotia is called to meet for the despatch of business on the 22d of February next. Why should not ours meet about the same time? Our interests in matters of inter-Colonial and foreign trade are identical, and it is in view of these that the Islander informed us, some time ago, of the necessity of a late session; but in the meantime we think there is a large amount of purely local business that requires an early settlement. THE WILD BIRDER: OR LAYS BY AN UNTAUGHT MINSTREL. E. N. L. Geo. Bremner, Excelsior Printing Office. This is the title page of a very neat volume of poems which has been laid upon our table. They are, we understand, the productions of a Lady—a native of this Island. The versification is pleasing and fluent, and the sentiments breathe a purely moral and religious tone. Love Tales, addresses to friends, social greetings, form the staple of the book; and will, we have no doubt, supply very pleasant reading for a quiet family party. The binding and printing are as good as to give the right of entrance to the book anywhere, and are very creditable to the publisher, Mr. Geo. Bremner.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for December, 1865, came to hand a few days ago. The table of contents is as follows:—Samuel Taylor Coleridge; German Novelists—Freytag, Auerbach, Heyse; Plato and the other Companions of Socrates; Mr. Henry Taylor's Later Plays; On the Gothic Renaissance in English Literature; the Cattle Plague. We have yet read the first article only, which furnishes interesting gossiping reminiscences of authors who flourished about the close of the eighteenth, and during the early part of the nineteenth, centuries.

THERE have been no Mails from abroad for several days—the violent snow storm which commenced on Thursday night, and continuing until Saturday night, rendering travelling of all kinds, and especially across the Straits, quite impossible. We understand that the roads are, in every direction, blocked up by immense drifts of snow; and we fear that it will be some days before any communication can be had with the interior. THE FIRE AT SACKVILLE, N. B.—A correspondent of the Telegraph gives some particulars. Smoke was discovered in the wash-room at half past 8 o'clock and at 8 o'clock nothing remained but a few charred posts. Elizabeth Reed, belonging to Sackville, one of the servants, persisted in entering the burning building, and saving her clothing, and has not since been heard of. She was a widow, and had two children. As before stated, the students are all safe; some of whom have lost a part, some all of their clothing. The Principal, Dr. Peckard, lost heavily in valuable apparatus and library. Prof. David Allison, who resided in one part of the building, lost furniture, clothing, &c. Mr. Towse, the steward of the house, lost heavily in furniture. No damage was done to the surrounding buildings. A subsequent telegram to the editor of the Telegraph, which he kindly placed at our disposal today, states that the servant was found safe; that the insurance on the building was \$12,000 and the loss about \$25,000. CHARLOTTETOWN, Jan. 23.—By advices from Cape Tormentine, today, per mail, it is feared the Submarine Cable has broken, as the indications there agree with those on this side. Strong easterly currents in the Bay. The operator at Cape Tormentine reports that a heavy body of ice came down from the westward on Sunday, p. m. C. A. HYNDMAN.

CONFEDERATION. We clip the following extract from a lecture delivered recently in Stratburg, Canada West, by Alexander McKenzie, M. P. for Lunenburg. The Hon. gentleman at the close of his remarks, said:— "The time was at hand when the men from the Eastern Province would greet their friends on the banks of Columbia. 'Sneep post says:— 'No post-up Utica contracts our powers.' and he hoped at no distant day to see, from the banks of Newfoundland to the shores of the Pacific, the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland. (Cheers.) The magnificent North-West, with resources to make a *Croesus* envious, was the country which some of our statesmen and newspapers were denying? With regard to the prospects of Confederation, he said that he thought New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland were favourable to the scheme, or rapidly becoming so: As for little Prince Edward Island, he said that he had no objection to a person who lived on an island of about one square near the coast of Great Britain, who petitioned earnestly for blessings on his all-important territory, and then added, as if by postscript, 'also the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland.' (Laughter.) He (Mr. McKenzie) did not attach much importance to the opposition of Prince Edward Island. In the last hour, Mr. Dickson, member for Huron and Bruce, threatened with different political friends to vote against the Confederation, and he said that he would send down a couple of our large steamers, and tow her into the middle of one of our lakes. (Laughter.) Prince Edward Island will come in with the adjacent islands of Great Britain, and not to expect them to give preference to a party for that is felt by Great Britain. Let British America and the States understand each other. Let them know that we intend to live side by side with different political forms of Government, and that we desire friendly relations and equity. The union of Scotland with England was brought forward, and the advantages gained by such a union of different political forms of Government, as well as the political and commercial alliance. With this Confederation, founded on the eternal laws of justice, every component Province would reap equal benefits. The speaker was willing to make any sacrifice to establish a great, compact, and powerful confederate union. 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