Mr. McNeill said he regretted that Writs as thick as autumn leaves had been issued for the ejection of poor tenants on a certain estate. Those poor people went to Charlottetown, and called on their Landlord to know if terms could be had, but they were only met by fierce looks. He hoped hon. members on both sides would do all in their power to make the rental system a disgrace and a reproach in the land.

The paragraph under consideration was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

The Bill relating to notices connected with the public service was read a second time and agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Howlan, pursuant to notice, presented a Petition from James Forsyth and others, of Cascumpec, regarding the ownership of kelp and other sea manure.

Mr. McMillan presented a petition asking for an Act to incorporate the Church at Summerside.

Said petition was referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Brecken presented a petition from divers merchants, farmers, and mechanics, praying for an alteration in the Patent laws of the Island. In presenting said petition, Mr Brecken entered into a full explanation of the reasons advanced in support of the change asked for. The petition sets forth that many valuable inventions or improvements in art, made by citizens of the Colony, would prove of great benefit if the markets of the United States were accessible to the inventor, and asks to remove the restrictions of the old Patent law of the Island.

Petition was referred to a Committe to report thereon.

House then resumed the consideration of the Address in answer to His Honors Speech.

Mr Cameron in the Chair.

The paragraph relating to the purchase of estates by the Government since last session was read.

Hon. Att'y. General (Leader of the Gov't) said that the returns from the Land Office would be submitted to the House in due time, when hon. members would be able to see the quantity of lands purchased, as well as the prices. It was satisfactory to learn that some six or seven thousand pounds would be struck off the Belfast Estate, under the Bill of last Session.

Hon Mr. Haviland (Leader of the Opposition) was not satisfied with the explanation given yesterday by the Hon. Attorney General relative to the purchase of Lot 19; that the Hon. Mr. Pope had refused to produce an agreement, was no reason for the Government to offer, for not accepting some reasonable proposition, that might have been submitted, relative to the sale of the estate in question. Lot 19 was a valuable Lot, and he could not see why the Government had not more fully exerted themselves about the matter. The owner, Mr. Todd, was in Charlottetown during last summer, but no offer was made to him till he was about to leave the Island. There were large arrears of rent on Lot 19, and bonds were now taken by the present owner to secure the payment of said arrears.

Hon. Attorney General.—He was at Souris with Mr. Boyd, the Engineer, when Mr Todd visited Charlottetown. Mr. Pope had refused to exhibit the agreement which he held, touching the sale of Lot 19, the terms of which, he had reason to believe, gave 5 years for the payment of the money. Mr. Pope, however, demanded prompt payment in cash. He (Hon. Attorney General) was satisfied to let the public judge the question between Mr. Pope and the Government. The facts of the case would show that the fault of the Estate not being in the hands of the Government could not be attributed to any dereliction of duty on the part of the latter.

Hon. Mr. Laird believed that both political parties had introduced measures with a sincere desire to settle the Land Question, but it was evident they had, in a great measure, failed. Much yet remained to be done in order to its final settlement. He then proceeded to show that negotiations relative to the purchase of lands were left in the hands of the Attorney General, and as soon as the Bill of last Session, placing £10,000 at the disposal of the Government for the purchase of Lands, became law, Pope's Estate was purchased. He alluded to the business like manner in which Mr. Pope met the Government when selling his own Estate. Very few, if any, members of the Executive knew that Mr Todd was in the Colony. Mr. Pope should have advised the Hon. Attorney General on the subject. If, however, Mr. Pope would yet sell Lot 19 to the Government, he (Hon. Mr. Laird) would be very willing to assist in any compromise that could be made in order that the yeomanry of the country, and especially his own neighbors on Lot 19, might be placed in a position to become Freeholders. He then alluded to Lot 23, the proprietor of which, Mr. D. Hodgson, asked 14s. per acre. The Commissioners appointed to value the land reported its value to be 11s. per acre, the Government offered to purchase at 12s. per acre. he regretted that Mr. Hodgson had refused the offer. That gentleman had a high office in the Colony, and should consider the propriety of yielding to the general wish of the whole public, relative to this question.

Mr. Prowse considered the Government premature, in demanding the agreement which Mr. Pope refused. The minority were prepared to support the Government side of the House in maturing any reasonable scheme for the final settlement of the Land Question. Why then did not the Government introduce a general measure, that would embrace all of the tenants. The tenants on Lot 61 were also severely pressed recently by their agent. An effort at some compromise with the remaining proprietors should be made.

Mr. P. Sinclair was sorry that the country was not yet free from the Leasehold System. In the purchase of Lot 27, the proprietor, Mr. Pope compromised with the Government, and the matter was speedily settled satisfactory. He reprehended the conduct of parties stepping in between Proprietors and the Government when negotiating for the purchase of lands And alluded to that course having been adopted in the case of the Worrell Estate. He contended that the Government acted a judicious and proper part relative to the purchase of Lot 19 He was one of those appointed to value the lands on Lot 23, and had the Government offered over 12s an acre for that property they would exceed its value. Those Proprietors would yet find that it was bad policy to take vengeance on the tenantry because they had not succeeded in driving the Government to purchase on their own terms.

Hon. Mr Henderson was not ignorant of the manner in which the poor tenantry were harassed on more Townships than those alluded to by hon. members. He was prepared to support the Government side of the House with any measure however stringent if within the bounds of the constitution, with the view of coercing Proprietors to surrender to fair terms. And he hoped the question would not be left in the back ground.

Mr. Howat was glad that the Lot 19 question was introduced, he did not wish to attach blame to either party concerned in the negotiations alluded to, but he was anxious for immediate action by making an offer to purchase Lot 19 from its present owner, Mr Pope. It could not be expected that that gentleman would sell at a loss; the Estate must therefore cost at least 13s. 9d. per acre, and it would pay at that figure. There were large arrears of rent on Lot 19 that could be remitted if the Government had the property. It was, he said, rumored that the present owner, Mr. Pope would not enter into any terms with the present Government. Should he refuse from antipathy of that kind to sell his Estate, it would indicate insincerity on his part and the country would not excuse him.

Mr. Bell said the Government acted right respecting the purchase of Lot 19, and approved of the course pursued and the tact displayed by the Hon. Atty. General in demanding the agreement alluded to; he was of opinion that there was a want of sincerity on the part of Mr. Pope touching the whole transaction. He then spoke of the benefits derived in his part of the country from the Wilderness Land Bill of last Session.

Hon. Mr. Callbeck alluded to the purchase of Lot 19 and also that of Lot 23, shewing that the Government had taken all the means in their power to secure those Estates, but had failed because they could not exceed the provisions of the Law. He commended the Hon. Mr. Haviland (Leader of the Opposition) for divesting himself of his lands by selling them to the Government, and regretted that his example was not followed by the owner of Lot 23, who occupied a high position and received a large salary in the Colony, and yet acted with considerable cruelty towards poor tenants who were utterly unable to pay their rents.

Mr. McNeill said that much as he desired that the tenants on Lot 23 could be relieved from the proprietary yoke, yet he could not blame the Government for not yielding to the payment of too high a price for that Township. 12s. an acre was the full value of the land on that Lot. It was high time to devise some scheme for the final settlement of that most demoralizing system, the Leasehold Tenures of the Colony, and he hoped, a general measure would be introduced that would settle the whole question.

Hon. Mr. Davies said that Mr. Pope being a public man was in a different position to that of a private citizen, he was, therefore, bound to do all he could to relieve the tenantry with whom he professed to sympathise.

Hon. Mr. Coles (Colonial Secretary), remarked that Mr. Pope was not a member of the Legislature at the time the negotiations for purchasing Lot 19 took place.

Hon. Mr. Davies—True, he was not in the Assembly, but he was a public man, and should not descend to the position of a land jobber.

Hon. Mr. Haviland said, the Government were not in a very enviable position in regard to the question; and in reply to the Hon. Mr. Laird, who said that neither political party had hitherto succeeded in settling the Land Question, would ask, why he (Mr. Laird) did not bring forward a measure that would finally set the matter at rest. Backed up, as the Governmet were by a large majority, it was their duty to introduce any measure they thought proper.

Mr. Brecken said, that though he admitted the right to speculate, yet he was free to admit, that he did not think it prudent to throw any obstructions in the way of any Government in settling with proprietors He would gladly support any constitutional measure for the total and final settlement of the Leasehold System.

The paragraph under consideration was then, on motion, agreed to.

The clause relating to Reciprocal Free Trade, between the Island and the United States, was then read.

Hon. Attorney General spoke at some length, on the great advantages the Island would derive from a renewal of free trade relations with the United States. He referred to the visit of the Congressional Committee, last autumn, and the friendly feeling manifested by the esteemed gentlemen who composed that Committee towards trade relations with their country. He said that documents and correspondence on that subject would, at an early day, be submitted, when the subject would be more freely canvassed.

Hon. Mr. Haviland said that was not the time to go fully into the question. He believed all would agree upon the principle of free trade. The only ground for differing might be as to the proper course to be pursued for the attainment of that desirable object. When the papers and despatches on the subject referred to by the Hon. Attorney General were submitted, he would be prepared to enter more fully into the question.

Mr. Bell expressed his approval of the manner in which the Delegation from the United States Congress had been received last autumn, and spoke on the great importance of trade relations between the States and the Island. He alluded to the folly of sending a British Steamer to catch American fishing schooners on the North Side.

Mr. Brecken remarked very fully on the question of free trade, and spoke of the two important Conventions which he had the honor to attend, the one a few years ago at Detroit, the other last Autumn at Portland. He alluded, in very complimentary terms, to the high character and expansive minds of those mercantile and other gentlemen who comprised those Conventions, and the readiness and ease with which subjects of the greatest intricacy and magnitude were grasped at and disposed of. He highly approved of the reception given to the Congressional Committee at Charlottetown last Autumn Such gatherings caused an interchange of thought and sentiment that could not fail to smooth the way to those commercial relations which, sooner or later, must exist between the United States and the Colonies.

Hon. Mr. Henderson differed with the remarks of the hon. member, Mr. Bell, touching the sending of steamers to protect the Fisheries. The license system was an acknowledgment that the fisheries were under control He would defer any further remarks until the correspondence alluded to by the hon. Atty. General would be before the House.

Hon. Mr. Howlan said the Delegates were an authorised Committee of the Congress of the United States, consisting of Gen. Butler, Judge Poland, Mr. Derby, and Mr Beck, gentlemen of high standing in the councils of their country, and whose influence in behalf of reciprocal trade with the Island could not be over estimated. He felt assured that the Delegation would yet produce beneficial results.

Mr. Howat.—The people of the Colony keenly felt the want of free trade with the States, and every possible effort should be made to renew that treaty. He approved of the generous reception given to the Delegates.

Mr. Prowse said when the correspondence relating to the question would come before the House, hon. members would be better able to judge of the conduct of the Government in the matter. He alluded to the fact that American schooners fish all round the coast, regardless of the appearance of the British Steamers alluded to, the Commanders of which did not appear to put forth much effort to drive them off.

Hon. Mr. Coles, Colonial Secretary, said that in accordance with an existing regulation the Captain of a War Steamer was compelled to give masters of American Schooners three separate notices before they attempted to capture them. It was therefore an easy matter for fishing schooners to evade the law.

Mr. McNeill alluded to the greatness of the American people, their enterprise and progress in arts and science, and the great advantages that might result from the cultivation, on the part of the people of this Colony, of friendly relations with the people of that great country.

Hon. Mr. Laird spoke of the high honor conferred on the Colony by the Delegation of last Summer, composed, as it was, of some of the leading minds of the Great Republic He was glad that the reception given on that occasion was so generally justified by hon. members on both sides of the House.

Mr. George Sinclair was proud of the visit the Colony had from that Delegation, a visit of which the larger sister Colonies might be proud, but of which they were deprived.

Mr. P. Sinclair was glad to find that the whole House appeared unanimous in their hearty concurrence with the steps that had been taken to entertain the distinguished Committee from the Congress of the United States. The importance to the Colony of Free Trade with the States, could not be over estimated. Canada, like the Island, was a producing country, and could not, therefore, become a market for our produce. Hence the great necessity of our trade relations with the American people.

Hon. Mr. Davies—One of the most momentous conventions ever held in the Colony, was that in connection with the Delegation from the Congress of that great nation. The people of the whole Island were alive to the great interests at stake, and the reception given by the Government, to that Committee, will meet with a hearty response from the breast of every liberty loving subject in the Colony.

Mr. Reilly—That the Colony suffered by the abrogation of the late treaty, no one would attempt to deny. Every one, therefore, concurred in the desirability of cultivating every feeling of amity and good will that would in any way tend to renew those free trade relations. Those who advocated those principles last summer were denounced as disloyal, by the press of the sister Provinces, to such an extent that almost every newspaper in the Colony took the subject up, and hurled back the charges of disloyalty attempted to be fastened on the people of this Island.

The paragraph under consideration was then agreed to.

Progress reported.

House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1869.

House in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Address.

Mr. Cameron in the Chair.

The Paragraph touching the Militia and Volunteer forces elicited some discussion.

Hon. Attorney General said that a Bill relating to the modification of the existing Militia Law would be introduced during the present Session. He then proceeded to explain the nature of the changes contemplated, among which were the dispensing with the annual Ten Days Drill of whole companies.

Hon. Mr. Henderson was favorable to the changes referred to by the Hon Atty General. He regretted to find that Militia Officers, in some cases, had not paid that regard to public feeling and the wishes of the people that they should have done. It might be supposed, from all that had been said last Session on the impropriety and hardship of calling out men for Drill at certain busy seasons of the year, that the course previously adopted would have been changed. It appeared, however, that no improvement of that nature had taken place.

Hon Mr Speaker said the people were dissatisfied with the present mode of calling them out. a change was called for, and he was glad to find a Bill for that purpose would be submitted.

Mr. Howat was gratified to find that the Government had entertained the question, and were now prepared to amend the law. Though the measure he introduced last Session was voted down, he was pleased to observe that the alterations which he then wished to introduce were admitted to be loudly called for.

Hon Mr. Duncan.—It would appear that the *military officers in the hon. member's* (Mr Howat's) District did not consult the feelings of the people as to the proper season for Drill. He had heard but very little complaint from his constituents on the question.

Hon. Mr. Haviland remarked that the Militia and Volunteer forces were a branch of the public service peculiarly under the control of the Government. The hon. member (Mr Howat) could not, therefore, as an independent member of the House, introduce a measure of that nature, which must have originated with the Government. He, Hon Mr Haviland, would not oppose the contemplated Bill, its object being to render less obnoxious military duties, without destroying the organization.

Mr. Bell was of the opinion that no practical results could follow from the present mode of organizing militia in companies, and would support any measure calculated to introduce a more practical system.

Hon Mr. Howlan concurred with the remarks of hon. members touching the grievances complained of, and said that the Bill about to be presented would render the service more efficient and less expensive than it had been under the present law

Mr. McNeill.—Turning men out to drill at busy seasons of the year was perfectly ridiculous. It were much better to diffuse a commercial spirit among young men, and encourage agricultural pursuits than to be inspiring them with military ardor.

Mr. Brecken alluded to the measure propounded by his hon. colleague at previous sessions of the House, and believed it embraced the principle now adopted by the Government on the question. He admitted that the present mode of calling out Companies for ten days drill would not conduce to efficiency nor give satisfaction.

Dr. Jenkins said, for two years he contended for a change in the Militia Law. He was glad to find that the Government had now taken the initiatory, and he believed the measure contemplated would be a move in the right direction.

Mr. Geo. Sinclair was pleased to find that the alterations alluded to, touching the Militia question were likely to give such general satisfaction on both sides of the House.

Hon. Mr. Davies also supported the remarks made by the hon. Attorney General, touching the absurdity of calling men away from their hard labour for the purpose of spending their valuable time in performing military evolutions.

Hon Mr. Laird was always opposed to the Militia Act in its present form, and was glad that the contemplated changes were apparently popular on both sides of the House.

Mr. Reilly said it would be very desirable to have a small but efficient force well trained and equipped at our Seaport Towns of the Island He said that during the fishing season, large numbers of foreign sailors visited Souris, Georgetown and other parts on the north side of the Island, and that in many instances those sailors evinced a disposition to molest peaceful citizens. It would be well always to be prepared for such raiders. He did not, however, see any necessity for the continuance of the whole Militia system as at present constituted.

Mr. P. Sinclair.—The discussion of the question last Session had, he was glad to find, stirred up the Government to their duty in the matter. The changes in view would be more fully pointed out by the Bill about to be introduced by the Hon Attorney General

The paragraph in question was then agreed to, as was also the following one being the last.

Mr. Prowse remarked on the address generally, and said that among the many subjects touched upon, there was one question of vital importance upon which both the Speech and the Answer were silent He alluded to the question of Denominational Education, which, if some of the leading papers of the Colony were to be believed, was agitating the public mind. He was glad, however to find that such was not the case, for those hon. members who last Session were dissatisfied in regard to that question, were now quietly supporting the Government He would also support the Government against the Denominational system, which he believed would prove a curse to any community.

Hon Mr Henderson agreed with the sentiments uttered by his hon colleague, and he believed that if all classes in the community were left to the exercise of their own judgment they would not desire any change in the present system of Education. There was no change in his sentiments nor in those of his constituents on that important question.

Mr. Reilly said however edifying it might be to the hon member to announce that neither he nor his constituents had changed their views on the subject of Education, he would, perhaps, find that other hon members who had differed with him on former occasions were just as firm in their opinions as was that hon. member

Hon Mr Howlan said that every allowance should be made the hon. member, Mr. Henderson he having taken on himself the supervision of Education on behalf of a portion of the community.

His Honor the Speaker then, on motion, took the Chair, and the Chairman reported the Address agreed to with certain amendments.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Address then took occasion to express his views on the different paragraphs in said Address, remarking more especially on the necessity of some compulsory measure for the final abolishment of the leasehold system. True, he said, the efforts of last Session proved abortive, but now that a change of ministry had taken place in the Imperial Parliament, it would be well to put forth another effort. The improvement of Harbors was loudly called for. The Harbors at both ends of the District which he had the honor to represent, required aid for their improvement, and he hoped the Government would lend an attentive ear to the prayers of petitions on those matters Whilst he believed the time had not yet arrived for Railroads, he believed the period was not so very far distant as some imagined, when Railroads would be constructed on the Island. He alluded to articles in one of the papers published at Halifax, on the subject of cheap Railroads or tramways, which could be built at ⅓ the cost of ordinary Railroads, and which would prove of great advantage to the farming population.

Hon. Mr. Haviland replied to the remarks of the hon. member, Mr Cameron, touching a compulsory measure for the settlement of the Land Question, and referred to the fact that, in the year 1857, that question was closely reviewed in all its phases, and an appeal made to the Home Government, the reply to which from the Secretary of State refusing to entertain such a measure, was positive and conclusive. Why then talk of reviving that question? No change of Government in Great Britain would alter constitutional principles. Mr. Bright's policy was a compromise in regard to the land tenure in Ireland, and it could not be supposed that he would support a different policy for this Island. To talk of a compulsory measure was only calculated to deceive and delude the people. The only plan now left was to meet Proprietors on the principle of a compromise.

Hon Mr. Davies differed with the views advanced by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. Coercion in extreme cases was justifiable. When an officer of the Government holding lands refused to compromise and to accept of fair value for his estate, it was high time to talk of a compulsory measure. He knew full well that the stand he had always taken on that question was distasteful to a certain class, but he would discharge his duty regardless of their opposition. If, he said, the first British settlers of the Colony had savages or slave-holders to subdue instead of landed proprietors, they would have easily conquered them.

Mr. McNeill said that some questions required to be agitated long before the objects in view were gained and it was but just to an oppressed people to continue the advocacy of their rights in every possible way, until those rights were conceded.

After some further remarks from the hon. Leader of the Opposition, and the hon Leader of the Government, the debate closed, and the Address was reported adopted.

Hon. Attorney General presented a Bill authorizing the increase of the amounts of deposits to be received at the Savings Bank. He referred to the rapid growth of that Institution as evidenced by the large numbers depositing their savings therein.

Several hon. members on both sides of the House expressed their satisfaction at the steady increase of deposits in said Bank. And the question of opening Branch Savings' Banks at Summerside and Georgetown, elicited a discussion, principally as to the best means of establishing and conducting such Institutions

The Bill was received and read.

Mr Brecken presented a bill to add to and amend the Act relating to Patents for useful Inventions. He (Mr Brecken) fully explained the object of the amendments asked for, and enforced the propriety of this Colony reciprocating in all the brances of Art and Science with the people of the United States He alluded to the invention of a Grain Sowing Machine by Mr. Geo. Millner, an enterprising mecanic of Charlottetown, and pointed out the necessity of *removing every restriction* that would exclude Mr Millner from competing in the broad fields of America with his machine. Hon. Attorney General and the Hon. Mr. Laird supported the Bill on similar grounds with the hon. member for Charlottetown (Mr Brecken.) The object of the Bill was to open a wider field to men of genius, whereby they might compete abroad. Every encouragement should be afforded skilful mechanics in the pursuit of the Arts

The Bill was received and read.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 12.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the House attended on His Honor the Administrator in the Library room, and presented the Address in Answer to the Speech of His Honor at the opening of the Parliament. To which His Honor was pleased to reply as follows:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for this Address, and for the assurance it contains of your readiness favorably to consider the various important measures brought to your notice, and recommended to your attention.

I appreciate and sincerely thank you also for the kind manner in which you have alluded to my administration of the Government, and to the dignity conferred upon me, by our most Gracious Queen.

Hon Attorney General (Leader of the Government) presented to the House the Road Correspondent's accounts of the expenditure for the service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs, during the past year, also Returns of thirty-two Road Commissioners of Statute Labor performed, and monies received and expended by them during the past year; also accounts of the distribution of Seed Grain to destitute settlers, and receipts therefor; Returns of Bank of P. E. Island, on 2nd March, 1869. Summerside Bank, October 4, 1868 Returns from Courts of Commissioners of Small Debts. The Blue Book for 1867

Ordered, that the Road Correspondent's accounts be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

Ordered, that the several Returns referred to lie on the table.

Hon Attorney General then brought up a message from His Honor the Administrator of the Government which was recieved and read, transmitting, for the information of the House, various correspondence and documents relative to mission of Committee of House of Representatives of the United States of America to this Island last autumn, and also Reports and Minutes of Council, on different other subjects connected with the interests of the Colony, all of which were read by the Clerk.

The Correspondence relating to trade relations with the United States, contained a Despatch from His Excellency George Dundas, Esquire, dated at Halifax, August 27th, 1868, in answer to a communication from the Executive Council of this Island with reference to the action of the Congress of the United States, requesting that the expression of their views relative to Reciprocal Free Trade between the United States and P. E Island, be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order to obtain if possible the Imperial assent to the view expressed before the commencement of the Trade of the ensuing autumn.

In which Despatch His Excellency expressed his willingness to forward the views of Council to the Home Office At the same time reminding his Council that a Colonial Government has not any authority whatever to enter into any arrangement with a Foreign Power, or with the Representatives of a Legislative body of a Foreign Country. And that whilst every facility for obtaining the fullest information respecting the trade of the Colony should be given to the Committee alluded to, any enquiry as to the authority of the local Government to enter into any particulars or exceptional arrangement with the United States must be answered in the negative.

A Despatch dated Downing Street, 30th Sep. 1868, from Buckingham & Chandos, in answer to the Despatch of His Excellency alluded to, as aforesaid, was also read, the contents of which were to the effect that Her Majesty's Government entirely approved of the answer which His Excellency returned to His Council, and that it was right that they (His Excellency's Council.) should be reminded that a Colonial Government had no authority whatever to enter into any arrangement with a Foreign Power, or with the Representatives of a Legislative body of a Foreign country.

Among the papers read was a report of the mission of the Hon. Messrs Hensley and Haythorne, members of Her Majesty's Government, to Halifax, in reference to demand for payment of Troops while stationed in P. E. Island, setting forth that the result of which delegation was the remission of a large portion, exceeding £1000, P. E. I. currency, of the amount claimed by the War Office for expenses incurred in connection with the maintenance of the troops as aforesaid.

Hon Leader of the Government submitted an extract from minutes of the Executive Council of P. E Island, dated 19th Nov., 1868, enclosing minute of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, dated 26th Oct., 1868, setting forth that said Executive Council of Nova Scotia appointed the Hons William Annand and R. A. McHaffy a delegation to confer with the Island Government on the subject of closer political relations between the two Provinces. That the Executive Council of this Colony replied to the effect that they were not in a position to entertain or discuss the subject at that time, more especially if the local government of Nova Scotia intended by said delegation the question of Union, either with the Dominion of Canada or the Maritime Provinces.

On motion of Mr. Brecken, the House went into Committee on the bill relating to Patents.

Mr Cameron in the chair.

After some debate on the propriety of removing every possible restriction from the laws relating to the encouragement of inventive genius in mechanism, Progress was reported.

Hon. Attorney General, in moving an adjournment, took occasion to remark on the Concert in the evening at St. Patrick's Hall. The laudable object of that entertainment, he said, was to assist in perpetuating the memory of one who, for many years, held a seat in that House, and had occupied other prominent positions in the Colony.

Hon. Mr. Haviland concurred in the sentiment just expressed by the hon Attorney General, and would cheerfully second the motion to suspend the public business with the view of furthering the praiseworthy object of the Concert at St. Patrick's Hall, in honor of the memory of the late Hon Edward Whelan.

House adjourned.

A. McNEILL, Reporter.

Holloway's Ointment.—No Enjoyment without Health.—How sad it is to see the wealthy in worldly estate laid up by disease, and render incapable of traversing their vast possessions An ulcer on the leg, a sprained ankle, a gouty toe, a rheumatic muscle or a swollen limb, will not long prevent progression if the affected part be well fomented with warm water, and afterwards briskly rubbed with Holloway's cooling, healing, and detersive Ointment. There are few persons so suited that they cannot procure this invaluable remedy; with the clear instructions for using it which are folded round each pot, few will fail to cure their complaints, however severe or inveterate they may appear, or however successfully they may have resisted other treatment.

It is a rare thing that Physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." This, we believe, all endorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.

Persons requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause gripping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.

At this season, when coughs and colds are so prevalent, an effectual remedy, and one easily obtained Perry Davis' Vegetable PAIN KILLER It is no new nostrum, vended by unknown agents, but has stood the test of over twenty years and, those who use the article, internally or externally will connect with it grateful recollections of its worthy inventor.—HASTINGS' CHRONICLE, C. W

PAIN KILLER.—The testimonials borne to the efficacy of this valuable medicine are sufficient to warrant its introduction into every house. Our own opinion is that no family should be without a bottle of it for a single hour. In flesh wounds, aches, pains, sores, &c., it is the most effectual remedy we know of. A bottle will last for a very long time, and its low price places it within the reach of all. Our readers will remember that the Messrs. Perry Davis & Son have opened a house in Montreal, whence Canadian orders are supplied.—NEWS, ST. JOHN'S, C. E.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—From the reports of dealers in this city, we think no proprietory medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable propensities as a speedy cure for pain, cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident, or sudden attacks of dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, and even Asiatic cholera, yields to its magic power, as we see by reports from those sections in the south-west where the disease has been particularly virulent to great numbers.—MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, March 1st.

Advices from New Zealand report an action at Poverty Bay, in which the natives lost 90 killed, and the British three wounded.

A *report is current* that the present Spanish Minister to England has received instructions from Madrid to proceed to Washington to settle any difficulty which may arise in consequence of the Cuban insurrection.

London, March 8th.

Seven of the Fenians, imprisoned in various parts of the kingdom, have been liberated The following are their names: Thomas F. Burke, an American Fenian organizer, Dennis F. Burke, recently confined at Clerkenwell, Charles Kickham, poet, and one of the editors of the Irish People, Captain McKay, and Messrs. O'Connor, Stack and O'Keefe. The latter were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for having written a treasonable article published in the *Irish People. Messrs.* O'Connor, Stack and O'Keefe were released unconditionally.

London, March 2.

In the House of Commons last evening Premier Gladstone moved for leave to introduce a bill to disestablish the Irish Church, to make provision for its temporalities, and to disendow the Royal College of St. Patrick at Maynooth.

A provision is made for the clergy who are to receive *life annuities*. All *private endowments* are to remain intact, and the Church is to be handed over to a Council for religious purposes. Grants are proposed for the support of St. Patrick's and other cathedrals, these structures being regarded as national property The church buildings no longer required, are to be handed over to the Board of Works, for the benefit of a fund, and the burial grounds are to be placed under the charge of the guardians of the poor.

Mr. Gladstone proceeded at considerable length length to urge upon the House the great results which were to be expected from the passage of this measure in the tranquility of Ireland and the greater union, security and power of the Empire

Mr. Disraeli followed Mr. Gladstone and spoke briefly. He said he regarded the policy of the administration in regard to the Irish Church as politically wrong, and their bill as an act of confiscation, but the Government had a right to bring *the matter before the House for full and thorough* discussion, and he would not oppose the introduction of the bill.

The motion made by Mr. Gladstone was then agreed to, the bill was introduced and read for the first time, the 18th of March was appointed for its second reading, and the House then adjourned.

London, March 5, evening.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr Hadfield asked if the Government intended to take any *steps in the direction of Ocean Penny Postage*. The Marquis of Huntingdon, Postmaster General, replied that for the present the contracts entered into between the Post Office Department and the various Atlantic Steamship Companies would *interfere with the proposed modification in the rates of* Ocean Postage.

London, March 6th

The monster petitions were presented to Queen Victoria yesterday at the Levee, praying for *amnesty to Fenian prisoners*

A despatch from Berlin states that Mr Bancroft, the American Minister, gave a grand dinner on Thursday, in honor of the inauguration of Gen Grant, Count Bismarck was present, and made a speech. *He said that no dispute had ever arisen* between the United States and Germany, and the friendly relations were now especially guaranteed.

FROM THE STATES

New York, March 1st.

Latest advices from Cuba state that more troops are needed from Spain. Those now on the Island can do no more than hold their own. Meantime all kinds of privation abound, and the complaints of the people are heart rending. A foraging expedition from the besieged garrison of Puerto Principe was attacked by the Cuban forces and compelled to retreat with considerable loss. There are reported to be 4,000 refugees from the country at Gibara. There is a great dearth of provisions and an epidemic is feared. Recently at night the doors of all the houses in Nuevitas occupied by Cubans were marked by a black cross on a placard, with the words "THE TIME FOR CLEMENCY IS ENDED," "VENGEANCE!" Great excitement was caused and the strenuous efforts of a few prominent Spaniards alone prevented the outbreak. Cholera is decreasing at Santiago de Cuba. Three steamers left Havana on Saturday, crowded with Cuban refugees for the United States.

The Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs are *considering a resolution to authorize the President* to recognize the Independence of Cuba whenever in his opinion a *de facto* Independent Government should have been established there. Recent news from the Island indicates that this may be at an early day.

Money easy. Gold quiet—131¼.

New York, March 8th.

Later news has been received from Hayti. President Salnave had made his long expected attack on the city of Aux Cayes by sea and land, but met with no success After bombarding the city for 24 hours with no effect he suddenly sailed away to Port au Prince. His land forces simultaneously assaulted the town, but were repulsed.

Washington, March 8th.

It is thought that A. T. Stewart will be obliged to decline the Secretaryship of the Treasury, in consequence of an old law, which prohibits any person engaged in commerce holding office in the Treasury or Revenue Departments of Government.

Washington, March 8th.

It is understood that Mr. Stewart, in view of the uncertainty of Congress suspending the law prohibiting men engaged in commerce holding office in the Treasury, has tendered his resignation and that Mr Boutwell of Massachusetts will be appointed Other changes in the Cabinet are rumored, and there is much excitement over the matter.

Washington, March 4th.

General Grant was inaugurated President of the United States to-day with imposing ceremonies His inaugural address is brief. He says he shall have a policy to recommend on all national subjects, but none to enforce against the will of the people He declares National honor requires payment of the National debt in gold, and recommends strict economy The President says: "It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues as imposed, and to have them properly accounted for, and economically disbursed. I will do the best of my ability to appoint to office those only who will carry out this design."

In regard to a foreign policy he said: "I would *deal with Nations as equitable as the law requires* individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law abiding citizen, whether of native or of foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized, or the flag of our country floats I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own If others depart from this rule in the dealings with us we may be compelled to follow their precedent."

FROM CANADA

Montreal, March 8th.

It is said that Prince Arthur comes to Canada to join the Rifle Brigade to be stationed in Montreal.

Captain Wm. T McGrath, formerly proprietor of the Montreal "Transcript," now "Daily News," and latterly Clerk of the Quebec Assembly, died suddenly yesterday of disease of the heart.

Whittaker is reported to be steadily improving.

Montreal, March 5th,

Whittaker is getting slightly better The Doctors differ as to probability of his recovery Some think he cannot live, and others think if he lives he will never recover his senses. Dr. Marsden however, thinks he will recover He spoke spoke a little yesterday evening, and understood what was said to him. The ball was abstracted from his brain last night,

O'Farrell received a letter from Father O'Con*nor of Ottawa, enclosing a letter from* Whelan to O'Farrel, written on the day before his execution. It appears that on that day O'Farrell had telegraphed to Whelan asking him to tell all he knew about his (O'Farrell's) connection with the McGee tragedy. This letter of Whelan's is in reply to this telegram, and in it he distinctly denies that O Farrell had anything to do with the McGee murder, or was in any way connected with it.

An investigation against Foote, of the Quebec "Morning Chronicle," for alleged libel on Mr O'Farrell, is now going on in Quebec

O'Farrell has received the following letter *from Father O'Connor.* O'Farrell says he has reason to know that it was written about twenty minutes before the execution:—

"Ottawa, Goal, Feb 11th, 1869.

"To John O'Farrell, Barrister, Quebec;

"Dear Sir,—Having heard that you have been accused of complicity in the murder of T. D. McGee, of the 7th of April, 1868, I think it my duty in this solemn hour when just about to appear before my Eternal Judge, to state that within my knowledge you had neither hand, act or part either directly or indirectly in the murder of Mr. McGee."

(Signed) P. J. WHELAN.

This letter was entrusted to the Rev. Father O'Connor, Whelan's Confessor. O'Connor sent it to O'Farrell, with the following note—

"Ottawa, 23rd Feb, 1869.

"Dear Sir,—I have been requested to forward you the inclosed note.

"I remain your obedient servant,

"John L. O'Connor.

"John O'Farrell, Esq, Quebec"

This letter was received at the Post Office on the 4th of March, as the Post Office stamp shows. It was registered. O'Farrell took it out of the Post Office on the 5th March, and at his request the Post Office Clerk who gave him the letter signed the following statement—

"On the 5th day of March, 1869, I delivered from the Post Office to Mr. O Farrel, a Registered Letter from Ottawa contaning a note to him from the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, also a statement of the late P J Whelan. The envelope and statement of Whelan have been marked by me with my initials.

(Signed) D VAUGN."

Montreal, March 4.

A horrible tragedy was committed in Quebec yesterday. Just at dusk when a number of our lady and gentlemen citizens were enjoying themselves skating on the fashionable Skating Rink, on Lewis Street, a most horrible tragedy was committed in their presence—that of shooting one of Her Majesty's officers of the 53rd Regiment named Whitaker, by the son of a very respectable and highly esteemed citizen named H. J. Challoner. Whittaker, in company with Dr. Hadley of the same Regiment, left the dressing-room with their skates on to skate on the Rink a distance of about three yards. As soon as Whittaker who walked first got to the head of the Rink he was met by young Challoner, a young man of seventeen years of age, who drew a revolver from his pocket, and in a cool, determined manner shot Whittaker twice in the head. The first ball went clear past the bridge of his nose, but the second entered his skull, causing Whittaker's feet to give way under him and bringing him to the ground. It was but the work of an instant Whittaker was picked up and taken into an adjoining room, and Dr Marsden was called in, who pronounced the wound mortal. No hope is entertained of his recovery Judge Doucet has tried to take down his declaration, but he is too unconscious. Challoner has given himself up to the authorities. Whittaker is accused of having seduced the daughter of a highly respectable citizen which was the cause of the attack He is also accused of having brought trouble, affliction and sorrow to the door of another respectable family in London, Ontario, by the same criminal act The afflicted father of this last young girl came to Quebec but a few weeks ago to release his daughter from a den of infamy Whittaker was to have been arrested by the police authorities to day for his scandalous conduct, but through some delay the warrant was left over by order of the court till to morrow.

Montreal, March 4th.

Whittaker of the 53rd Regiment, who was shot last evening, is still alive, but insensible. The brain oozes from the wound. Recovery is quite hopeless. The sister of the accused made a deposition yesterday, accusing Whittaker of having seduced her last August, after having first put her under the influence of chloroform *A few week ago* he promised to marry her to save her from disgrace, but subsequently refused. Her father then went to a Justice of the Peace and instituted an action against Whittaker for rape. The girl was sent for and her deposition was taken. While this was going on, her brother entered and learned for the first time of his sister's disgrace. He immediately left, and armed himself with a revolver, and learning that Ensign Whittaker was at the Skating Rink, went there and fired a shot, saying at *the same* time, "You know what that was for." The first shot missed, and as the officer was making a rush towards him to seize the revolver, he fired again, the ball entering the temple Challoner was immediately arrested, and now lies in goal. Naturally the affair has caused great excitement; but the almost unanimous verdict is, that the officer was served right. The Challoner family are highly respectable, and the son is not of a quarrelsome disposition.

Montreal, March 6.

There is a marked improvement in the condition of Whittaker. He has slightly moved his hands several times and the doctors express hopes *of his returning to consciousness.*

From the London Tablet.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Probably before a month has passed the case of Popular Education will have sought a first hearing in the new House of Commons. No single question that can be brought forward is more important than this. The reform of law, the repeal of taxes, the prison and work-house questions, the removal of an unjust religious ascendancy are secondary questions compared to this of the Education of the people; for even a mole may see that the Christianity of the world must depend upon the Christianity of Education. If there be any question upon which the Catholics of these realms are capable of breaking with the Government, to which they have given in the past election so unusual a measure of support, it is upon this very question of Education. For we look upon it as certain that, were the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone determined to follow the educational policy of Mr. Lowe, or even that of Mr. Bruce and Mr. Forster, they would at once forfeit the cordial support of Catholics, and turn them into active and determined opponents. The wisest counsel, then, that could *prevail with the Liberal party upon the present* occasion would be, to concentrate their first energies upon the settlement of the question which has brought them into power, and to leave the subject of Education to another session. The Government would thus secure to itself the united support of Catholics and Liberals; whereas, if the Education question comes on before or together with the question of Disestablishment, there can be no doubt that the Catholics of England and Ireland will refuse all compromise on the subject of Popular Education, even though their refusal were to involve the overthrow of the Government, or the temporary abandonment of the scheme for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. However the Catholics of England may be divided on political matters, it is quite certain that they know their own mind, and are thoroughly united in their demand for Denominational Education. The Catholic tradition and spirit are so remarkably clear and *distinct upon this subject*, and the legal recognition vouchsafed to them by the State, during a period of twenty-two years, is so strongly impressed upon the whole Catholic body, that there is no question upon which they feel more strongly than upon this—no question which they consider more vital. In the uncertainty, therefore, as to what may take place after the assembling of Parliament next week, the Catholics of London are doing well to hold public meetings in order to declare their principles upon Education, and to state publicly what they want. On Monday night, as the Very Rev. Dr. Gilbert, the chairman of the meeting in Spitalfields, said, 60,000 Catholics of fifteen different missions were represented in the meetings which were being held in the Centre and the East and West Ends of London. They came together to claim a continuance of the Denominational system, and to protest against hostile innovations, whether under the name of Education or under the name of Liberty.

We Catholics have certain fixed ideas upon the subject of Education, which we regret to say are becoming peculiar and singular, through contrast with the opinions which are tending to prevail in modern society. We hold that the education of a man ought to be built up throughout its whole structure together with the principles of Christian doctrine; and as the stones of a stately building, while they are laid one upon another, are also each laid upon a firm and imperishable cement, which secures the perpetuity and solidity of the whole, so in like manner the doctrinal influence of the Christian religion ought to be distinctly associated with the daily and hourly education of youth. Such is our belief; we do not care to discuss it here; but we claim that those rights which were admitted over twenty years ago should continue to be recognized by Parliament, The principle, no doubt, upon which the country supplemented our religious education was the principle of civil and religious liberty. The Catholics and the slaves both obtained their liberty upon this principle. For no one ever supposed that Catholics obtained emancipation because Englishmen had become smitten with a love for the Catholic religion, any more than that the slaves owed their liberty to a sudden gush of admiration and affection for black oily skins, thick lips, and woolly hair. The same principle of civil and religious liberty secured to us a distinctive legal recognition of our religion, and a State payment towards its support in the army, in the navy, in gaols and houses of correction, and in industrial and reformatory schools. In like manner, when the Education of the people was taken up by the Privy Council, the creed and wishes of Catholics were fully recognized, and Catholics received different and exceptional treatment, because their religion made them a different and exceptional class of men Government inspectors were appointed, but their examinations were limited to secular instruction; they were bound to be Catholics, and even then they were not to be nominated without the approval of the Catholic Poor School Committee; so that it may be said that a man's religion—and that the Catholic religion—became a positive legal qualification or disqualification for a Government office.

Under the flag, then, of religious liberty, which the people had nailed to the mast of the State, Catholics have been able to take their share and proportion of the Government grants, and to educate their children in complete accordance with their own principles. Their principles having been loyally recognized in 1847, Catholics have proved themselves since that date equally anxious with the State to promote the Education of the poor During the period of connection between the Catholic Poor School Committee and the Government, it is probable that a million of money has been raised and spent by Catholics in the Education of the poor; and at the end of 1867 this sum has been supplemented by Government grants amounting to over £276,000. No one can accuse the Catholics of this country of want of zeal in the cause of Education; there is not a Bishop that does not exert all his influence to promote the establishment of Poor Schools; not a Priest upon the mission who does not make the establishment and increase of schools his first solicitude. And it is probably within the mark to assert that no community have done more, in proportion to their means for Poor School Education than the Catholics of England It is satisfactory, therefore, to be able to record that English Catholics are thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which they have been hitherto treated by the *Privy Council of Education* Certain principles were laid down in 1847; they were accepted on both sides, and a bargain was struck. The Government entered into it with open eyes, upon the plea that in regard to Education the principle of civil and religious liberty was to be applied to Catholics; Catholics entered into it because they held that they were obtaining nothing more than their rights. But, now, how does the case stand? An increasing party in the State wishes to be off the bargain Some few are for extreme measures, and would substitute the Secular for the Denominational system to morrow. But even Mr. Lowe is not for so hasty a measure. He, with the greater number, would gently untie the connection between religious education and the State; and a "conscience clause," and moreover a "local rating clause," are proposed as the easy means of transition. We forbear for the moment from pointing out the vices contained in these clauses. So far as Catholics are concerned, they amount to a breach of bargain, and would place the Poor School Education of the country upon an entirely new footing. We are not surprised, therefore, that the first resolution, proposed by the Rev. Mr. Toomey, and seconded by Mr. Rouse, at the meeting held on Monday night in Spitalfields, was, "That this meeting acknowledges the necessity of upholding the Denominational system of Education, and pledges itself to support it by all lawful means, and to oppose every measure contrary thereto; and that it further pledges itself to oppose the rating and conscience clauses" The danger of a reversal of the policy hitherto pursued by Government towards Catholic Education arises simply enough from the increasing infidelity and religious indifferentism of the day. It is not that Catholics have changed, but that the non-Catholic population and their leaders are on the change and the decline in faith. Mr. Lowe and many others would abjure all dogmatic religious education: the *Telegraph* tells us that infidelity is increasing in every class; not the coarse infidelity, it says, of Tom Paine, but of the more refined unbelief of Renan, Colenso, and the positivist school.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has declared editorially that "the denominational system is in possession, and * * * is radically vicious." It would "reconsider the charitable bequests for education. * * * The school should be managed by rate-payers, as the Police Station and the House of *Correction*; it cannot be recognized too soon that the time is rapidly passing away for the present state of things." Mr. Bright, in one of his late speeches on Education, says that "the religious difficulty is every day lessening, and that this difficulty has never been great in the minds of the great body of the people * * * Judging from what I observe from the sayings of clergymen of the Established Church and of ministers of other Christian sects, from day to day that difficulty is diminishing, and will soon become extinct." And he then goes on to show how that, if six days in the week are given to purely secular education, the Sunday will be quite sufficient for all purposes of religious instruction.

As we have said, it is not Catholics that have changed, but the members of those unhappy sects which, having no stable element of dogmatic teaching, are drifting into infidelity and dogmatic indifferentism. We do not, however, apprehend that the present Parliament will do otherwise than preserve the name of *Denominational* Education. Systems are of slow growth, and especially so among the English; but if the growth is slow, it is sure, when once fairly planted. The immediate danger lies rather in this, that the *form and* name, the bodiless shadow, of Denominational Education will be preserved, while its principle of life will be gradually destroyed in its substance and integrity. The "rating and conscience clauses" are the disintegrating elements which are being carefully insinuated; they are the fatal compromises which for the time satisfy even the "Secularists," and will inevitably, if accepted, reduce us at last to the United States' Common School system, of which the Americans are now eating in repentance the bitter fruits.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR;—

The Hon Mr. Hensley, the Leader of the Government, having stated, in his place in the House of Assembly, that, when the purchase of Lot 27 was closed, I promised to aid the Government in obtaining Lot 19, and that *he never expected I would step in between* the Proprietor and the Executive, as I have done, and intimated that from the conversation which took place between us on that occasion, he trusted me to negotiate with the Proprietor for the purchase to the Government. I feel, in justice to myself, that I cannot allow this statement to pass unnoticed, as I am clearly charged with having deceived Mr. Hensley. I now most distinctly and unequivocally declare that no such understanding, as implied by Mr. Hensley, took place, and I cannot look upon the statement made by him in any other light than that of a wilful perversion of the truth—something like the other statement made by the same gentleman to the effect that, during Mr. Todd's visit to the Island last summer, he (Mr. Hensley) was absent, whereas he was home a good part of the time. In the Spring of 1867, I offered to the Government the lands on Lot 27, then owned by me. They refused to purchase. In the Spring of 1868 I renewed the offer, and sold the Estate, with all arrears, amounting to about one thousand pounds, at eleven shillings an acre, two shillings an acre less, I believe, than I could have obtained for it When this was closed, I stated to Mr. Hensley that there was another Estate for which I was agent—Lot 19—on which was a very large amount of arrears due, and which I would very much like to see purchased by the Government—that I thought it more than probable that Mr. Todd would visit the Island in the course of the summer, and hoped the Government would secure the Estate. Mr. Todd did visit the Island and the first morning after his arrival, I introduced him to the then Leader of the Government, Hon. George Coles, as the Proprietor of Lot 19, and did the same to Lieutenant Governor Dundas, at Government House; and, previously to my purchasing, I strongly advised Mr Todd, in my own office, and in presence of two or three gentlemen, to offer his Estate to the Government at 12s 6d an acre. His reply was, "the Governor knows my views on the matter, and that my price is 15s an acre. If the Government wished it they would have communicated with me on the subject." But perhaps Mr Hensley will give as an excuse that he did not know Mr. Todd's address. For eight years I was a member of the Government, and during the whole of that period for my services never received one shilling Mr. Hensley always, when connected with the Government, was a paid official, and although time after time, rejected by a constituency, was *manly* and *independent* enough to retain his office, and now, it appears, he expects me to do the work for the Government, which he and his officials are paid to do.

As to any statements made by Mr. Benjamin Davies, they are unworthy of notice. The other day, in the House of Assembly, he stated that "the duty of the representatives of a people was to *agitate*, and he intended to *agitate*. I have always thought that the object of agitating was to obtain a majority in Parliament, and that when that was accomplished, the duty of the Representatives of a people, was to *act* Mr. Davies agitated the country as a Tenant Leaguer; he obtained, in consequence, a seat in Parliament, and in the Executive Council; he has an overwhelming majority in the House of Assembly; and having remained in the

Buyers will find a Cheap lot Grey Cottons at FALCONER & PATRICK'S, South Side Queen Square.