Mr. CONROY.—I must say a great portion of the language used is very disagreeable to myself.

"Question! Question!" from different voices.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY.—I quite agree with the sentiments just expressed. We have now sat four days listening to hon. members going over and over again the same ground in debating on this question, and raking up all the things they could to create a bad feeling among different members of the community. I do not say that this remark applies to one side more than another.

"For goodness sake don't stir up the matter again,"—from a voice.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—The hon. member should remember that the first stone was not thrown from our side.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—The word *Orangeism* was thrown out by the hon. leader of the Government—

No! No!—from several voices. The hon. leader of the Opposition brought it up on the debate in answer to the Governor's speech, and again in the debate on the Volunteer Bill.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY.—I will only say that I never listened to more disagreeable language than that which I have heard this evening.

A few more remarks having been made by hon. members, the question was put on Mr. Hensley's amendment, and lost. The Speaker then took the Chair, and the Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and made some amendments.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY then moved to amend the said report by striking out of the Bill the words "four hundred pounds," and inserting "three hundred pounds" in lieu thereof—

Yeas—Hons. Messrs. Hensley, Coles, Whelan, Thornton, Perry, Wightman, Kelly; Messrs. Conroy, Sinclair, Cooper, Sutherland—11.

Nays—Hons. Haviland, Longworth, Laird, Gray, Pope, Yeo, M'Aulay; Messrs. Holm, Howat, Beer, M'Neill, Montgomery, Ramsay—13.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN then moved that the report be received this day three months, for which motion Hons. Messrs. Whelan, Coles, Kelly; Messrs. Conroy and Sutherland—5—voted, and all the others—19—against it.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the report of the Special Committee on the opening of new roads—Mr. Beer in the Chair. When a few amendments were made, the report was agreed to.

The Committee which prepared the report was appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency, praying him to give effect to the recommendation of the report.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND introduced a bill—the 13th rule of the House having been suspended—to repeal certain parts of the Act consolidating the Election laws, &c. Ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Adjourned at 10 o'clock. J. D. GORDON, Reporter.

Correspondence.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

MR. EDITOR.—*Sir*—As a lover of justice, under the British constitution, although heretofore an opponent of your line of policy, I cannot remain silent in the face of such flagrant injustice as is and has been practised. I am, therefore, compelled to solicit a space in your widely circulated journal to express my opinions on the general character and proceedings of the party whom I have supported; and while we exist under that glorious constitution which is the boast of British subjects, where equal rights and privileges are dealt out to all classes, sects and denominations deserving of that impartial liberty, I cannot refrain exposing circumstances which are detrimental to the public weal.

During last Session a public grant of one hundred pounds was voted to engage a competent vessel (sailing) to ply as a Packet between this Island and the neighbouring Provinces. The previous year the grant was augmented on the obtaining of the services of the Steamer *Lord Seaforth*, anticipating her services would increase the trade of the place and facilitate the intercourse between this Island and Pictou, as well as Cape Breton. But her unfortunate management frustrated our expectations, and left us no other alternative but to adopt the retrograding system of employing a sailing Packet. However, as a resident of Georgetown, and compelled to submit to the acceptance of one, justice should have been meted out to us in the expenditure of our own money; and I, as one individual among others, induced the owner of the Schooner *Emerald* to tender for the running of the Packet, who was kept in suspense for almost one month, relying on the supposed certainty that he would obtain the authority from the Government to prepare his vessel, subject to inspection. Whether his tender or that of the person owning the present Packet is lowest, remains to be seen. Knowing the sufficiency of the vessel and the comfort she would afford to passengers, together with the capability of the Master, that it was fully admitted she should be preferred; but to our utter astonishment, a vessel belonging to the present Postmaster General, *nearly the age of the American Constitution*, was apparently fitted out and laid on the line some days before the period had arrived for opening the tenders.

Now, Sir, such monstrous injustice compels me, as well as others, to complain of this evident partial act, practised by a "*God fearing Government*," whose pretensions were different to their present acts; and when we see the conditions entered on the applicant, who owns a suitable vessel, published in the *Royal Gazette*, and from hearsay find that no examination ever took place of the sufficiency or insufficiency (the proper appellation) of the *Pallos*, which no doubt has prevented visitors and strangers from becoming passengers direct to Georgetown, we must attribute the acceptance by the Government of the present unworthy vessel in a measure to retard the prosperity of the place; and I regret to say such a proceeding confirms the prevailing opinion that mismanagement and debt will ultimately bankrupt this Island.

Did we not bitterly exclaim and complain against the former party, at the last general election, for their improvident conduct in causing a growing debt on the inhabitants? But, alas! re-idents, you have much greater reason now to complain of the present party, when you find the public debt swelled up to SEVENTY THOUSAND POUNDS in Anno Domini 1862, in the space of three or four years. Consequently taxation must ensue to liquidate the debt, which in the face of these distressing times will shortly burthen the inhabitant of this Island with additional rents. O, ye dwellers in a fine country, beware of the Ides of March, for a declining Government will use every stratagem to hold the reins of power at the coming contest. Yours, &c.

Georgetown, Aug. 17, 1861. CONSERVATIVE.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

THE REPORT AND THE GOVERNMENT.

According to the analysis given in the last *Examiner* of the Report of the Land Commission, "the original grants were altogether improvident, and the conditions not complied with." It is, therefore, neither equitable nor legal to continue them. But the Commissioners are sagely of opinion that it were now inexpedient to disturb them; and for this, we ought, of course, to thank them, seeing how little we ought to know of expediency or inexpediency, ourselves, in this matter. Was it inexpedient in Canada to abolish the seigneurial tenure, embracing as it did over eleven million acres of land, the proprietors of which were all residents, contributing to the Government like others, and in whose hands the chief support both of the crown and of conservatism was supposed to rest? On the contrary, it was found to be in the highest degree expedient to remove this grievance from the peasantry, and to throw open the soil of the country to free industry; and pray, what is there so very peculiar in the circumstances of this Island, or in the nature of the landed interests, to render a like legislation here "inexpedient" either for the crown or for society? That the local Legislature is competent to adjust the relations, landed and commercial, of the Island, no one will dispute. The people may still be in ignorance of the plenary legislative powers of their own Legislature, and the landed gentry may desire to keep them so; and even labor to keep their poor minds pre-occupied with the most angry and exciting prejudices existing dormant in society, as we observe in all the present clap-traps about "religious ascendancy" and the like. But sooner or later the people will learn to distinguish between their political and social rights, and all religion; and it ought not to take them long to do so, seeing how banefully and incessantly the land-curse presses upon all alike, upon the 45,000 Protestants, as well as the 35,000 Catholics of this Island.

Does not the merchant in his "counting-house" feel it as acutely as the farmer in his fields; for all society and all the enterprise and prosperity of a country rest, in the last analysis, upon the soil; and yet, here, in this little Island, located near the free soil and spirit of America, and which might be rendered in good hands the very granary of the North, we find the very earth we tread on not our own, or likely ever to become such, except by legislation or revolution. Are the land owners, or those absentee gentry who absurdly cling to this soil, mad? Do they hope to see their estates (acquired in fraud or otherwise) improving *pari passu* with the very age we live in? or rather ought they not to begin to press, seasonably, for some equitable adjustment upon the Government, ere the people come to some desperate conclusion in the matter, which neither Orange nor Green appeals, nor Protestant nor Catholic "ascendancy" dodges shall be able to shake? Are they or their estates not responsible for the very appeals to the worst passions of the people which we read in the *Islander*, &c? Surely it is impossible that men of such estimable private characters and comparative affluence as Col. Gray and Mr. Haviland could descend to all this, merely for office, or the few paltry hundreds it insures them; and it is quite absurd to suppose that they would tolerate Mr. Pope or Mr. Fitzgerald in their incendiary appeals merely for this. The thing is evident; and the very unconstitutional construction of the Executive alone should render it such. Whoever saw or heard before of Responsible Government being carried out, as here, in violation of its very nature? The Heads of Departments are not in the House, and not responsible for their official acts, but represented there by others who would thus take credit before the country for disinterested patriotism only the better to keep up the landlord cheat to deceive the country. The people have a right to lay their unconstitutional condit on before the Crown when they find the Queen's Representative thus dispensing with the conditions of the constitution, which can alone give legality to the very laws of the country.

But referring again to the Report of the Commission. As we find that careful, politic document ignoring the vested rights of the landlords by reducing the question to one of expediency, one may well imagine the effect of a legal scrutiny of their claims by a learned Court of Escheat. It is not any wonder that they take such iniquitous present means to defeat its institution. However, the question now rests with the Crown, and no one can dispute the right of the Crown to resume these grants, whose essential, necessary conditions have never been executed. The antiquity of the evil does not sanctify it as against the Crown, as there is "no proscription against it." And with the Crown we might be safe in resting it upon the state basis of expediency. Certainly there is nothing in the modern history of English colonial policy to warrant the assumption of the Commissioners; and now when a federal union of British North America has become a fixed imperial idea, and everything we see contributes to it, it is not to be expected that this petty landlord monopoly of our Island shall be long left standing in the way of the necessary policy of the day. The Commission recommend the borrowing of money for the landlords; but "don't they wish they may get it" to the tune, of 20s. or 40s. an acre, or a single farthing, except (as in Canada) in the shape of indemnity for the abolition of their claims, or as many of them as shall be ascertained to be *bona fide* ones, by a court of Escheat, or Commission named for this purpose by our Parliament. The people can afford to wait their sure emancipation, either by a federal union or by revolution, though the landlords cannot, nor can the sundry other interests of the colony depending upon agriculture. It were better of course, in the interest of peace and harmony in society, that an early end were put to this prolific parent of "religious party strife," or *political Pope-ry* which we witness, and the little Island be permitted in charity to work out her own modest destiny. RUSTICUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER

SIR,—Through the columns of the *Monitor* of the 14th inst. "A Loyal Orangeman" has informed us that an Orange Lodge is in existence in Georgetown. Had he given us that information a year ago we might have thanked him for it, but as it has been well known for some time back, notwithstanding all the efforts made to conceal it, that such an institution exists here, his information comes rather late.

His apology for the formation of a Lodge here must, to every reasonable man, appear very futile. He says that, "a few of them who had watched the current of events, and observed the persistent efforts of the Romish party to acquire political ascendancy, which, if obtained, they believe would be used to curtail that civil and religious liberty so dear to them—organized themselves," &c. Does he really mean to say that the Orangemen are so ignorant as to believe that the British Government would allow the civil or religious liberty of any of its Protestant subjects to be curtailed? I know not which party he intends to insult by this statement, whether he intends to insult the Orangemen by saying that they are ignorant enough to believe it, or whether he intends to insult the Catholics by supposing them credulous enough to believe that the Orangemen are that ignorant. With regard to the "persistent efforts of the Romish party," &c, every intelligent man on the Island knows that the Catholics, as a religious body, have made and are making no efforts to acquire political ascendancy.

He says that the Catholics in this section of the Island are "bigoted, intolerant," &c. I beg leave respectfully to inform him that I think those persons who band themselves together, in secret, for the purpose of putting down Catholicity and debarring Catholics from all participation in the Government of this Island, must themselves be imbued with a *slight* spirit of bigotry and intolerance.

It appears when the Catholics became suspicious of their existence here the Orangemen were "much amused by the walking up and down in the dark" when all this might have been avoided "had any of their number taken the more manly course of speaking to one of us, when the information desired would be frankly communicated, and moreover, a copy of our laws and constitution lent for their further enlightenment." Now, Sir, I do not know, nor have I heard of a man in Georgetown who, until it was actually discovered that he belonged to the Lodge, admitted that he was an Orangeman. I have been in conversation with some, who, whilst they were in actual connexion with the Lodge, denied being so. So much for the truth of that statement. Supposing that the Catholics did watch and try to find out the members of the Lodge, I would ask can any one blame them for attempting to discover those whom they believe to be sworn enemies of themselves and their religion? I think not.

He says that, "some who think themselves Christians have not scrupled to give utterance to the most vile insinuations relative to the alleged designs," &c. From the above one would suppose that *he* thinks himself a Christian, and yet he does not scruple to give utterance to the following *most vile insinuation*, viz: that "the same feeling which now finds vent in abuse, would under circumstances favourable to its action, soon develope into the application of the chain and the dungeon, and ultimately culminate in the use of the faggot and the stake." Where now is his Christianity? He, doubtless, put it behind him, whilst he was penning the above sentence. We find that those who are the *most* ready to speak of their Christianity, are, very often, those who are the *least* ready to practise it.

That "those who are Orangemen are not ashamed of being known as such," is sufficiently disproved by the clandestine manner in which they held their meetings, and by the efforts they made to keep their organization concealed here; and I am not surprised that they are ashamed of being known, for any man who has a particle of honesty in his composition ought to be ashamed of belonging to an order which plots in the dark against peaceable, unoffending citizens.

There are other statements made by *a Loyal Orangeman* which are too trivial to require an answer. His letter speaks for itself; it is evidently the production of a narrow mind, blinded by prejudice and, perhaps, for the moment by passion. As such I am disposed to extend a little charity towards the author, and to pity rather than condemn him.

In conclusion I would advise *a Loyal Orangeman*, if ever he will write again, to keep his Christianity by him, and to endeavour to write more charitably of peaceably disposed persons.

I remain Sir, yours &c., &c.

A *LOYAL*—BUT NOT AN *ORANGE*—MAN.

Georgetown, 28th August, 1861.

MR. WHELAN;

SIR,—*Ross's Weekly* has often of late spoken out strongly with respect to our Fire Department, and his last Extra seems to think if we had *one* good engine and some leading and suction hose, there is no fire which should dare to show its face in town but would be sucked into nonentity without delay. If the sagacious editor would show us a way in which we could suck out of paying some £15 or £16 a year rent for the land on which the Engine houses now stand—if he would get us a better Chief Engineer than we have—one who would take more interest in having the apparatus that we have kept in proper order—that would have unnecessary expense abolished—that would see the engineers under him do their duty in their respective wards, and would at the same time not quarrel with them so as to cause them to throw up their commissions rather than serve under him—we should be very much better off than we are. It is generally believed that the Chief Engineer has been the chief mover in two matters of City folly, viz: machines for watering the streets and the water tanks now in course of construction, the former, after a large sum was expended proved *totally useless*, the remnants of which are now on exhibition in one of the galleries of the City Hall, and the latter are likely to turn out quite as useless; how nice it will be after the wells adjacent to these tanks have been sucked dry to fill them when a fire breaks out, and application is made to the latter to find both them and the wells totally dry, as was the case with the tank and well at the City Hall the other day! Such useless expenditure of the public money should have been shown up by the *Weekly*. What would be the good of the best fire apparatus in creation when wanted if there be no water whereby to make use of it? The money thus thrown away would have been far better used in fitting up the present engine houses, and placing them on public ground to save rent, and in erecting a rough shed over the water casks about the City Hall instead of having them exposed to all kinds of weather. It would also be advisable for the Chief Engineer to see that every water cask is brought back to the City Hall after a fire by the party taking it away, before that party is paid, instead of allowing them to be knocked round the scene of a fire for days after, as is too often the case when a person has to be hired to bring them home.

Will the *Weekly* condescend to give us a chapter on these topics when he gets his new "supply of paper," and show us where he is going to house the new engine—that was thought to be coming across with the iceboat last winter—*when it comes*, because we should like to run for *it* when the cry of fire is again heard in our city?

Yours, AN ENGINEMAN.

Charlottetown, August 20, 1861.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY ON HER MARRIAGE.

Sweet bride! of unpretending worth,
Of nature meek and pure,
And graces of celestial birth,
Which shall for aye endure;

Graces which make the faithful wife
The husband's jewell'd crown;
And draw, upon the nuptial life,
Heav'n's choicest blessings down!

Permit an old and faithful friend,
At this auspicious time,
With thy rich bridal gifts to blend
This tributary rhyme;

To wish thee and the worthy mate
Whose lot with thine is bound,
The purest bliss, in wedded state,
That can on earth be found.

A daughter dutiful thou wert;
A sister kind and true;
And thy life's lovely past desert
Shall tone thy future too!

The spirit which thy past has made
A duteous, spotless life,
And bless'd.—thy future shall pervade,
And bless thee as a wife!

Thy husband and thyself around
Such joys it shall create,
That, to the last, it shall be found
T' imparadise your state!

Charlottetown, Aug. 18, 1861. SUB UMBRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—You will please insert in your widely circulated journal the following expressions of gratitude due by me to Doctor J. Homer.

About six weeks since I was suffering under the affliction of consumption in its first stage, and so much so that I could scarcely breathe. When I was informed that Doctor J. Homer was on this Island, as my last resource I sent for him. But not without a priority of applications to other physicians on whose skill I had hitherto had every confidence. When Doctor Homer first came to my bedside he observed me to be in a very dangerous state, but assured me that he would relieve me. And I now this day have the gratification to certify that I feel quite relieved: my cough altogether subsided, and I experience every symptom favourable for a restoration of perfect health. I may add that from the date of the first day Doctor Homer first visited me, only ten days had elapsed when I was able to walk about after being confined to my bed for seven weeks, and that last Saturday I was able to drive my horse and cart to the woods and there cut and haul home a good load of firewood.

I beg to assure you, sir, that I have no desire to place my name in any public Journal, but the experience of what I have suffered and from what source I have been relieved induces me to consider it but my duty to suffering humanity to give publicity to the above facts, to which I am ready and willing to swear before any legal tribunal. The insertion of the above will not only oblige the public generally but also

Your obedient servant.

HENRY J. WAITE.

P. E. Island, Blue Shank Road, Lot 25, August 26th, 1861.

UNITED STATES.

FROM THE SOUTH.—LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—The Richmond Enquirer says that the pledges of cotton, rice, grain, money, &c., cannot fall short of thirty millions of dollars.

Little Rock despatches of the 16th say that Fort Smith dates of the 14th state that Ben McCulloch's victory is fully confirmed. The fight occurred Saturday, eight miles south of Springfield. The enemy took the rebel pickets prisoners, and surprised the main body. A bloody and desperate encounter ensued with great loss on both sides. Five regiments of Missourians were panic struck, thrown into disorder and fled.—Price made two ineffectual attempts to rally them. The Louisiana regiment gallantly suffered much. Price led the 3d and 5th Arkansas in a splendid charge.

Ben McCulloch says: "Victory is ours. The battle lasted six and a half hours. Our loss is great. General Lyon is among the dead. Took six pieces of artillery from Gen. Sigel, destroyed his command, and took many prisoners, small arms, &c. Our loss is from 200 to 400 killed and wounded."

DESTRUCTION OF WASHINGTON CONTEMPLATED.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"I am informed through more than one reliable source, that Jefferson Davis strongly contemplates the invasion of Washington, not to hold the city, but to destroy it. He hesitates not on inability to do it, but on the loyalty of Maryland. Strenuous exertions are in progress to secure a change of sentiment in favor of secession. That accomplished, the first movement of his army would be upon the capital, with the desperate determination to mete out to it the fate of Hampton."

FEELING OF BRITISH AMERICANS TOWARDS THE NORTHERN STATES.—The Montreal *Gazette* says that "Yankee Doodle" was hissed down at a concert at Quebec. "Straws tell how the wind blows." It also says that the Commissariat Officers in Canada have received orders from the Home authorities to prepare for the reception of 10,000 troops in the fall.

There is a very decided change of opinion in the Canadian press in relation to the contest now being waged in the neighbouring States. The Toronto *Globe*, which, perhaps, of all the Canadian press sympathized most strongly with the North, gives the following reason for the change of tone:

The insolent bravado of the Northern press towards Great Britain, and the insulting tone assumed towards these Provinces, have unquestionably produced a marked change in the feelings of our people. When the war commenced, there was only one feeling of hearty sympathy with the North, but now it is very different. People have lost sight of the character of the struggle in the exasperation excited by the injustice and abuse showered upon them by the party with which they sympathized. It is not in human nature long to maintain cordial sympathy towards those who are pouring insults continually upon you.

ANOTHER BATTLE—REPULSE OF THE REBELS.—There was another battle on the night of the 19th, at 12 o'clock, between a Federal force, 250 strong, consisting of the 22d Illinois regiment, under Col. Dougherty, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Rawson, of the 11th Illinois regiment. The rebel force is estimated at 600 to 700, commanded by Col. Hunter, of Jeff. Thompson's army. The Federal troops were victorious, routing the enemy, killing 40 and taking 17 prisoners. Our loss was one killed. Capt. Noleman, with 50 mounted men, left Bird's Point at 6 o'clock on the 19th for Charleston to join the forces under Col. Dougherty, but failed to form a junction. They met a party of rebels, about a hundred strong, and gave them battle, killed 3. They also took 33 prisoners and captured 35 horses, without the loss of a man.

The Richmond Enquirer has a brief report of the remarks of Jefferson Davis, delivered at Richmond on the 23d ult., on his return from Bull's Run. Here is a specimen of Davis's exultation: "He pronounced the victory great, glorious and complete. He said we had whipped them this time, and would whip them as often as they offered us the opportunity. In alluding to the vastness and importance of our captures, he said we had taken everything the enemy had in the field; sixty pieces of splendid cannon, of the best and most approved models, vast quantities of ammunition, arms enough of various descriptions to equip a large army hundreds of waggons and ambulances of the most luxurious make and finish, and provisions enough to feed an army of fifty-thousand men for twelve months. The headlong retreat of the enemy he compared to the wild and hurried flight of a scared covey of partridges. He said that so great was the terror with which the repeated onslaught of our men inspired them, that taking wildly to their heels, they threw from them their guns, swords, knapsacks, and everything that could retard their escape."

GENERAL BEAUREGARD.—General Beauregard is a Catholic. It is said that on the morning of the battle prayer was offered to Almighty God, and the holy Sacrament administered to the General and large numbers of his men.

The Boston *Traveller* says:—"Admiral Milne is doing his best to get up a contest between England and America. It is an even chance that such a war will be commenced in four months, perhaps sooner. But the fault in part lies with ourselves."

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.—Mr. Collins, a noted Methodist who escaped from the South some time since, relates the following:—

"Miss Giernstein, a young woman from Maine, who had been teaching near Memphis, became an object of suspicion, and left for Cairo on the cars. One of the firemen overheard her say to some Northern men: 'Thank God, we shall soon be in a land where there is freedom of thought and speech.' The fellow summoned the Vigilance Committee, and the three Northern men were stripped and whipped till their flesh hung in strips. Miss G. was stripped to her waist, and thirteen lashes given her bare back."

Mr. Collins says the brave girl permitted no cry or tear to escape her, but bit her lips through and through. With head shaved, scarred, and disfigured, she was at length permitted to resume her journey.

YANKEE BLUSTER.—The following absurd bluster appears in a late No. of the New York *Herald*:—

It thus appears that *Napoleon* and *Bennett* are the two great bugbears of the British press and people. They have, perhaps, good reasons to fear the consequences of the foolish proclamation of neutrality issued by their monarch. Let them beware. When the North *tries* its strength *a little further* upon the Southern army, and the Southern army *has felt the weight of its blows*, both sides will then, perhaps, be disposed to suspend hostilities, so as to enable them to look after the common interests and common dangers, and make common cause against the stealthy encroachments of Great Britain and other European Powers, particularly Spain, who, taking advantage of our inter- and dissensions, are plotting our subjugation to their yoke.

With an army of 110,000 men on one side, and an army of 60,000 on the other, *who fought with such fury near* Manassas Junction, with these armies combined into one of 170,000 men, and led by such Generals as McClellan, Beauregard and Johnson, with 300,000 more troops at their back, ready to follow in their path, what could arrest their conquering march northward to Hudson Bay, and southward to the Carribean sea? Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, with all the western coast now in the possession of the British Queen, would become ours in a few months, whilst southward, Mexico, and Central America, with Cuba, Jamaica, St. Domingo, and all the West Indian Islands, would fall into our hands, almost without resistance. That is our programme, and is the basis of an enduring peace between the North and the South. Prince Napoleon, now in Washington, will please to notice these ideas, and transmit them at once to his Imperial cousin, the great Emperor.

EXTENT OF THE GOLD FIELDS IN CALIFORNIA.—The extent of this region is equal to the whole of New England, and its riches scarcely touched as yet. There is no more danger that the wheat produce will give out than that the gold harvest will. The hydraulic pipes, fed by six thousand miles of aqueduct, may pour out their wrath without stint; the three hundred quartz mills, that cost two million dollars, may roar day and night, without fear of draining the yellow crop. It is said by some geologists here that there are single quartz veins in the State which contain more gold than is at present in circulation in all the world.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

PETITION FOR GOV. BANNERMAN'S RECALL.—A copy of the petition to the Queen and Commons of Great Britain for the recall of His Excellency Sir A. Bannerman, having been forwarded to him previous to its transmission by the Secretary of the Committee who have the matter in charge, His Excellency has replied to the Secretary as follows:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, August 12th, 1861.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., stating that you were 'instructed by the Corresponding Committee having charge of petitions to the Queen and the House of Commons, with reference to my administration of the Government of this Colony and its present distracted condition;' and you 'enclose copies of the petitions, that I may make such remarks as I think fit,—as the original petitions, engrossed on parchment, and containing the signatures of thousands of the inhabitants of this Colony, will be transmitted by next mail to Her Majesty and the House of Commons, for action thereon.'

I have to acquaint you that I have read the Petition to the Queen, and shall wait Her Majesty's commands thereon; and when I receive them, the petitioners may be assured their allegations shall be fully answered by me in regard to my administration of the Government of the Colony for four years.

Other matters form a prominent feature in the first part of the petition, namely—'the almost absolute power which the Mercantile and Church party possessed for nearly two centuries, their want of regard for the civilization or advancement of the population, and the misrule which (it is alleged) existed in Newfoundland for so long a period.'

These are topics which do not affect the present Governor, nor the two objects which the petitioners have in view—namely, his recall, and the dissolution of the present House of Assembly, which they say, was so 'unfairly returned;' and I can only express some surprise that *no* inquiry is sought for by the Petitioners into the causes which led to the disgraceful riots and disturbances which took place at the latter end of April and middle of May last, when there was so much destruction of property, and, alas! lamentable loss of life.

Having recently had several communications with one of the Petitioners with reference to these distressing events, (I mean the Right Reverend Doctor Mullock), I find, in a note from him, dated 27th June last, His Lordship says:

'As His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has now taken up the affair, and it will, I hope, be examined in Parliament, having been already so commented on both in Europe and America, I have nothing more to say until the inquiry is concluded. I have perfect confidence in the impartiality of His Grace.'

In reply to that note, on the 6th July, I informed Doctor Mullock that I had again besought the Noble Duke for a 'full investigation of my conduct since I assumed the Government of the Colony; of every circumstance connected with the dismissal of the late Ministry, and dissolution of the House of Assembly; and, above all, of the causes which led to the riots and loss of life during and after the late Elections.'

Such an inquiry, I earnestly hope, will take place, for in my opinion the time has arrived when the events which have occurred in Newfoundland ought to be brought under the notice and consideration of the Crown and the Imperial Parliament.

Doctor Dalton, whose name is also affixed to the Petition, is fully aware that the riots, disturbances, and destruction of property, at Harbor Grace, in his Diocese, have been carried to a fearful extent during the years 1859-60-61, and, I am sure, he ought to be as anxious as I am for an investigation, particularly when I state that at a meeting of the late Executive Council, held on the 30th October, 1860, they having been, during Mr. Kent's administration, informed by Mr. Pinsent and the other Magistrates that a much greater amount of riot and intimidation would be resorted to than at the former Election, unless the District be protected by a Military force, resolved that it was their 'full determination to use all the authority they possessed to secure to the constituency of Harbor Grace the free exercise of the franchise,' and requested the Governor 'to command all the force at his disposal to secure so invaluable a privilege and to preserve the peace of the District.'

In conclusion, I shall only add, I fear that the House of Commons will be prorogued before the Petition reaches England. I should regret this, particularly as I have heard within the last few days that further riots are contemplated in the fall of the year. My information is derived from quarters better informed than I am. It is my earnest hope that no such disturbances will take place; but if they do, the responsibility will rest on the disturbers of the public peace, and on those who countenance and prompt them to lawless proceedings, at a time when the best energies of Her Majesty's loyal subjects may be required towards meeting emergencies which may arise should this fishery season prove (as is anticipated) an unsuccessful one.

I remain, &c.,

A. BANNERMAN, Governor.

Geo. J. Hogsett, Esq, Sec. of Com.

In reply to the Governor Mr. Hogsett answers rather tartly. He dissents from His Excellency's assertion that two of the questions referred to have nothing to do with the present position of the Governor,—and states that Sir Alexander identified himself with the Mercantile and Church party, and formed an alliance which led to the late disastrous results. The Secretary expresses surprise at the statement in the Governor's letter, 'that the petitioners had not moved for an enquiry into the disgraceful riots of May,' and intimates that they have been most anxious for a full inquiry In referring to the Minute of Council, Mr. Hogsett says he was not a party to it, and that his colleagues in the late contest assented to it to prevent a rupture with His Excellency,—an event, he says, the Governor was desirous to bring about to enable him to carry out his unconstitutional acts. The Secretary's letter contains a paragraph condemnatory of the practice of calling out the militia at elections; the presence of the military on the 18th of May, he says, created the mob on which they subsequently fired. The threats of further riots this fall, referred to by his Excellency, the Secretary states, that should the British spirit of fair play actuate the Councils of the Government there need be no cause of alarm.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., September 2, 1861.

REVIEW OF THE AWARD.

No. 2.

THE editors of the *Islander* and *Monitor*, and other supporters of the Government, pretend to be vastly delighted with the award of the Land Commissioners as explained by Mr. Howe. They wish the country to consider that it will settle the Land Question for ever, and that the terms of settlement are highly advantageous to the tenantry. It would be a monstrous absurdity to think that the question is settled. That desirable end seems to be more remote than at any former period; and the public mind is likely to be *unsettled* to a far greater extent than has been known at any time since the settlement of the Colony. We are not in the least surprised at the Government supporters expressing satisfaction at the result of the Commission. They will put the best face they can upon it, in the hope of allaying popular discontent, but they will not succeed. Let them gild the pill ever so attractively, it will not be swallowed. The tenantry have nothing to hope from the award. All their strongholds are proposed to be shattered. Every point on which they could base reasonable expectations, or from which they might assail a hostile proprietary faction, have been taken away, so far as an unconfirmed award could accomplish that object. Everything, on the contrary, is given to the proprietors which they could ask for, even with the utmost stretch of conscience. No matter how defective their titles may be under the original grants, their leases are declared valid—their spoliation of fishery reserves and loyalist lands is allowed to the fullest extent—their delinquency regarding the payment of quit rents is excused in the most agreeable manner—the Commissioners have used their authority to cancel that debt; and the price of land has been fixed at such a figure as to give the proprietors more money than a majority of them were ever inclined to ask for the fee simple of their lands. All these advantages have been secured to the proprietors without scarcely any sacrifice on their part. The remission of arrears of rent prior to 1858 is no sacrifice of any importance, and of course no concession to the large body of the tenantry. We do not suppose there are six estates on the Island on which the rents have not been paid or secured prior to 1858. Where securities have been taken for old arrears, those securities will remain good, as most of them are in the form of promissory notes, which will no doubt be transferred to third parties, and placed beyond the reach of any legislative action. There are many estates on which no arrears even since 1858 are due. Within the last eighteen months the landlords and their agents have used the powers of the law to an unprecedented extent, in order to secure their demands. The tenantry will, therefore, have very little relief from this source. The man who has paid his rent, or secured the payment of it, is no better off than the man who has never paid a shilling. There is no encouragement to thrift, industry, and honesty, but there is a premium on improvidence, neglect, and in some cases, perhaps, dishonesty. We believe there is a law on our statute book which prohibits a landlord from recovering more than six years' rent, so that by the time the award shall take effect, if it ever should, the landlord could not claim rent prior to 1856—if it were due him—thus showing that he legally remits only two years' rent, and that would occur in only comparatively few cases. Speaking on this point, Mr. Howe said, in his explanation of the award:—"After anxious deliberation the Commissioners had decided to strike off all the arrears which had accrued prior to 1858. *This left the landlord as much as in most cases he could ever collect.*" Now, we cannot see that any boon is conferred upon the whole tenant population of the Island by the Imperial Commissioners saying to the few landlords who have agreed to their reference, and who have not a great deal of back rents due that could by any possibility be secured:—"We award that you are entitled to receive all the rents that have accrued since 1858, and you know that, in most cases, even without our intervention, you have no means to recover anything more."

As regards the 20 years' purchase and arbitration clauses—which are those parts of the Report that will be extensively used by the Tories to deceive the more credulous of the tenantry—a little consideration will show their utter worthlessness.

As the terms, "20 years' purchase," are apt to be misunderstood by even intelligent persons, we shall briefly explain their import. Where then, a tenant pays a shilling an acre rent, he is required to pay a pound an acre for his freehold,—if the rent is reserved in sterling, the price of the freehold must be sterling also;—if the tenant pays one shilling and sixpence an acre rent, he cannot purchase at less than thirty shillings an acre; if the rent is two shillings, the freehold price is forty shillings an acre; if the rent is three shillings, he must give the enormous sum of three pounds for every acre before he can call it his own. It may be said that there are not a great many tenants whose rents are so high as 2s. and 3s. an acre; but the number is by no means few; and these are the people who have been most harrassed by their landlords, from whom the most money has been squeezed, and who are doomed to be slaves all their lives, and their children after them, if no better remedy can be found than that proposed by the Commissioners' Award. Besides, those people who pay the high rents—from 2s. to 3s. an acre, hold very short leases, the terms specified varying from 21 to 40 years. According to Mr. Howe's statement of the award, these people are entirely cut off from the enjoyment of any benefit which the Commission might confer. He stated that the award was not intended to affect the properties of those landlords who issued leases under and up to 40 years. There are many such tenants on the property owned by the heirs of the late Hon. D. McDonald, and on the property owned by Mr. Douse. The award will be a blank to them—they must jog on in the old way, and do the best they can for themselves in their dealings with their landlords. We cannot understand on what principle of justice the Royal Commissioners have come to a decision on this point. It would appear to us that the tenant who has paid the highest rent, and has been so unfortunate as to take a short lease—which will run out before his children can reap the fruits of his industry—should have special attention devoted to his case, if not the first claim on the consideration of the Royal Commission; but it seems that because a man has been so foolish or unfortunate as to take a short lease at a high rent, his sufferings must last as long as his lease—neither he nor his children daring to hope for any relief from the effects of his folly or misfortune.

But to consider more particularly the case of another class of tenants, who are far more numerous than all the others put together—we mean those who pay one shilling currency rent, with one-ninth added, or five pounds eleven shillings for their one hundred acres each—the terms proposed for converting their leaseholds into freeholds will be no inducement to them. They must pay for their 100 acres £111,—if they pay the whole of the cash down, they get a discount of £10 2s., leaving them £100 18s. to pay. If their rent is due since 1858, they must pay that rent before they propose a purchase. Add, then, four years rent from 1858 to 1862—the price they pay for the fee simple of their 100 acres is one hundred and twenty-three pounds two shillings cash down. But this is not all. Last year the Commissioners recommended them to pay one year's rent. We have no doubt that a majority of them complied with that recommendation. Well, if those who