

The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

EDWARD WHELAN]

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

[EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

VOL. VII.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1858.

No. 34.

Surplus Stock and Fat Cattle, Sheep and Horses.

BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, the 2nd MARCH, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of HENRY LONGWORTH, Esq., the following STOCK, viz:—
1 MARE rising 8 years old, good roaster,
1 HORSE do 5 years, excellent draft,
1 FILLY do 2 years,
1 Yearling COLT (by Eclipse),
2 Fat COWS, (Prime), 1 Milk COW,
6 Fat SHEEP, 6 Fine Leicester EWES,
2 HEIFERS rising 2 years.

—Also—
100 Bushels excellent two rowed Seed BARLEY, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—All sums under £10 Cash, from £10 to £20 three months, over £20 four months Credit, on approved Joint Notes of Hand. Ch. Town, Feb. 22, 1858. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Sale of Horses, Sloighs, Wagons, Ploughs, Carts, &c. &c.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, 18th March next, at 11 o'clock, at the

SOUTHPORT FERRY HOUSE, the residence of Mr. WILLIAM JAKEMAN, the following Stock, &c., viz:—
1 superior MARE, 3 good HORSES,
6 sets Wagon Harness, 4 sets Cart Harness,
2 Riding Bridles, 2 Riding Saddles,
1 Pair Tandem Traces, Torrett and Whip,
2 Double Wagons with Poles and Straps,
1 Light Wagon, 1 Gig with apron, 1 Fly,
4 Light Riding Sloighs, 6 Sets Bells,
1 Box Sloigh, 4 Halters,
1 Wood Sloigh, 4 Sundryties,
1 Second-hand set Blacksmith's tools, 1 Truck,
3 New Carts, 6 Sets Harrows,
10 New Ploughs.

The above articles are all in good order—the greater part of them quite new.
A credit will be given until the 15th of October next on all sums over £10 on good Joint Notes of Hand. Feb. 22, 1858. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Freehold.

THE subscribers will sell by Auction on TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, at 11 o'clock, a. m., in front of Grant's Hotel, Casimpee, in lots of 96 acres, section No. 7 of Township No. 3, comprising 960 acres. This valuable block of land has many natural and local advantages. It is situated at the head of the Kildare River, one mile from the Main Western Road and six from Casimpee Harbour, in the neighbourhood of a flourishing settlement, in which are Saw and Grist Mills, and conveniences to the best fishing coast on the Island. It is well wooded and watered. About 60 acres are covered with cedar, the remainder with hard and soft wood of every variety; the soil is also rich and fertile. To persons desirous of obtaining freehold farms this is a rare opportunity. Also 800 acres on Lot 11, in lots of 100 acres each.
Terms—One-fourth down, the remainder in three equal annual payments, to bear interest at 6 per cent from the day of sale.
ARTHUR RAMSAY,
ARCHD. RAMSAY,
Rose Hill, Feb. 15, 1858.

Extensive Sale by Auction at RINGWOOD AND THE WARREN FARM.

On MONDAY, the 22d March next, at 11 o'clock.

THE subscriber has received instructions from JOHN LYALL, Esq., to dispose of the whole of his Household Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Crockery and Crystal ware, Stoves, Fenders, Fire-irons, Knives and Forks, Plated ware, &c. And also the Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Carriages, Sloighs, Farming Implements, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Straw, Turnips, &c. &c., of which further particulars will be given in Catalogues and Handbills, to be obtained of the subscriber ten days previous to the day of sale.
There are four different varieties of Wheat, viz: Hazard's prize Wheat, Tea Wheat, Golden Straw and Red Bald Wheat; three kinds of Oats, viz: Common Blade, Tartarian and English Tartarian, imported three years ago. All well worthy the notice of parties in want of seed. The Sheep are all well bred, and mostly pure Leicester. The Horses are valuable for farming purposes, one a young horse rising 4 years old, another a mare in foal by "Waxwork," the others are both well adapted for the farm or carriage.
Terms liberal, and made known at sale. No reserve. Sale positive if the weather will admit.
W. T. PAW, Auctioneer.

N. B.—All claims against Mr. Lyall to be sent in forthwith, and those indebted to him are requested to pay the amount of their accounts immediately to save expenses.
Persons wishing to purchase Turnips or Straw can do so by applying at Warren Farm any time previous to the day of the above sale. Feb. 15, 1858.

STEPHEN O'MARA

BEGS to inform the public that he has a choice and excellent assortment of British and American GOODS on hand, consisting of Dry Goods and Groceries, Fancy Goods and Toys, Leather, Boots and Shoes of Island manufacture, Soap, Candles, Tobacco; also, Confectionary in great variety, Woodware, Crockeryware, &c. &c. North side Queen Square immediately opposite the Market House. February 22, 1858.

To Let,

Ringwood and Warren Farm.

THE subscriber is prepared to treat with persons desirous of leasing for a term of years, either or both of the above valuable properties. The present tenant, John Lyall, Esq., will surrender the possession on 1st May, 1858. For plans and particulars apply to W. H. POPE, Ch. Town, February 22, 1858. (Isl., Pro. & Mon. tf.)

Four Business Men wanted,

OF good qualifications, to act as TRAVELLING AGENTS throughout the Island. For further particulars apply at the People's Journal office, or to WELLS & MILLER, Ch. Town, Feb. 22, 1858. tf Marble Establishment.

CAUTION.—All persons found trespassing on the late property of Charles S. Hunt, Esq., on Lot 55, whose boundaries are defined, now the property of the subscriber, without written authority from him through Mr. John Cahill, farmer, of said Township, will be prosecuted according to law. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Goose Pond, St. Peter's Road, Lot 34, Feb. 22, 1858.

Rare Chance.

Country Dealers, wait till the early part of March.

Auction at the Store of C. B. Smith.

ALL the remaining STOCK of GOODS on hand, will be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, consisting of TEA, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Boots, Shoes, Nails, Cloths, Cottons, &c. Further particulars next week.

Notice to Farmers.

ON HAND, an excellent assortment of Cooking and Franklin STOVES, for sale, payable in produce in October next. Feb. 15, 1858. C. B. SMITH.

Fish! Fish!

PRIME Labrador, Newfoundland and Magdalene Island Herring and Codfish, in exchange for Pork or Cash, by W. W. LORD & CO., Charlottetown, February 15, 1858.

Colonial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, February 18, 1858.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

(Concluded.)

Mr. H. HAVILAND.—He would not allow the hon. member to sit down unanswered, with respect to the imputation of unthankfulness to the giver of all good for the blessing of the late harvest, which, he thought, he had wished to cast upon him. The harvest, he (Mr. H.) thought, was not by any means an abundant one; still he was thankful for it, and would have been so even had it been much less than it was. They who pronounced it "abundant" were premature in their judgment. The time was not arrived when any truthful man, resting on the evidence of facts, could pronounce it abundant. When the crops shall be in the ground next spring, and their healthy appearance shall be cheering and encouraging, and we shall at the same time have, of the produce of last year, sufficient for the supply of our own wants, and something besides to spare, then, but not till then, the last year's harvest may safely and confidently be pronounced to have been abundant.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY.—The argument and deduction of the hon. and learned member were not, he thought, quite logical. If, in the fall, farmers thought it advisable to convert all that they believed they could safely spare of their produce, into cash, by exporting it to the United States, or to any of the neighbouring Provinces, or other places, in which they knew there was a ready money demand for it; and should, after they had committed their seed grain to the bosom of the earth in the spring, find themselves necessitated to buy imported flour or cornmeal, for bread; the latter circumstance would certainly be no conclusive proof of the insufficiency of the previous harvest, although circumstances such as the high prices of flour, &c., might, very possibly, be such, as to show that they had speculated imprudently, and would have done better had they kept more of the produce of their fields for their own consumption and use. In such cases the farmers might be blamed for improvidence, or taxed with a want of foresight; but it would afford no grounds for saying that the previous harvest had been a poor or an insufficient one. The last year's harvest was certainly an abundant one, and as soon as our own wheat and flour were brought to market, the price of American flour fell at once. Hon. and learned members might cavil and carp as much as they pleased about the word abundant as used in the Speech; but, taking the meaning of the word to be what men of common sense understood it to be, that was not sufficient merely, but more than sufficient, the propriety of its use in the Speech was fully established by the direct evidence of facts. It might be very true that some farmers might be found whose harvests were so insufficient that they had not produce enough for their own use; but, were strict enquiry made respecting such individuals, it would, he felt certain, be found that, with scarcely a single exception, they were men, in the older settlements, who had obstinately refused to be benefited by the modern practice of real scientific and practical agriculturists. In such settlements, in which the farmers went plodding obstinately on in their own old unscientific way, complaints of the unproductiveness of the soil were being continually made; it was said, and truly said too, that their crops were not so abundant as formerly, and that frequently they had neither a sufficiency of grain nor of hay. The reason was that the soil was exhausted, and they had not learned to renew its fertility by liming and the use of fertilizing manures. The new, the virgin soil of the Island, was remarkably fertile and productive; and, in nearly all the new settlements, the crops, last year, were luxuriant and the harvests abundant. Without a scientific system or course of manuring, the soil was certainly liable to be quickly run out; but not only was anything like sterility always successfully obviated where real scientific practical farming prevailed, but, generally speaking, the crops were healthy and luxuriant, and the harvests abundant. Some hon. members had taken occasion to speak disparagingly and contemptuously of the measures of the present Government, and had seemed particularly to triumph in what they termed the rejection by the people of the Municipalities Bill and the Board of Works Bill. Their triumph was, however, he thought, based upon a very narrow and insufficient foundation; for it appeared to him that it chiefly rested upon such demonstrations against these Bills, as that which was lately made at New London, when six men and a half—six men and a boy—assumed themselves to be the people of Prince Edward Island, and authoritatively declared "We the people of the Island"—six men and a half—six men and a boy—in the exercise of our Sovereign power, do veto and reject the measures of the present administration, by which it was intended to establish Municipalities and a Board of Works in this Island." [A laugh.] Such and so insignificant, he believed, were most of the popular (if they might be so called) demonstrations against those Bills which had been made. That they had not been more in number, and more numerous attended, had not been owing to any lack of misrepresentation on the part of the political enemies of the Government, for, by the effect of incessant lying upon the subject, the people had been so mystified that it was impossible for them to obtain clear views and correct notions concerning those Bills. But the time, he ventured to say, was not far distant when the mists which now obscured their mental vision would be blown away, and they would clearly perceive the great advantages which would result directly to themselves from the institution of Municipal Corporations; and in a few years, he doubted not, they would petition for their establishment. The longer their establishment should be delayed, the advantages which would result from their establishment—their necessity—would become more and more evident; and the people would be able to realize, in their minds, how much better it would be for them, in their several localities to have the power to regulate and manage their own affairs, and direct their own local improvements, than to be dependent, as it were, on the general care and somewhat precarious provision which might be made for them by the Assembly. The Bills are before the public; and, in the end, judging of them dispassionately, they will judge of them right. On all other points, however, it appeared, by the public meetings which had lately been held, that the people were perfectly well satisfied with the policy of the Government, which they were persuaded was in perfect harmony with the great principle of responsibility to themselves, both on the part of their representatives and of the government. With regard to the meeting at New London, he had (ridicule of its mock importance apart) certainly been told, by a respectable man from that quarter, that the number composing it were not above a dozen; and, coupled with its insignificance, it ought to be remembered that the great gun of New London itself had expressed himself strongly in favour of the establishment of Corporate Municipalities, although it now suited his purposes to oppose the institution of them. He (Hon. Col. Secretary) was, however, quite satisfied that, in the course of a few years, they would become law.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY.—What the Hon. Colonial Secretary had stated concerning the meeting at New London, was not correct. The hon. gentleman had said that he had been so informed, by a respectable individual from the neighborhood of that place; that he (Hon. Mr. M.) did not dispute; but he did not hesitate to say that the hon. gentleman's respectable informant, if he pretended to have had an opportunity to estimate the number of individuals who constituted that meeting, had told a deliberate falsehood respecting its number; for he, (Hon. Mr. M.) having been present himself, could safely affirm that there were at least one hundred persons present; and he knew that, had it not been for the state of the roads, which were at the time very bad, there would have been many more present; amongst others, the Hon. Colonial Secretary himself, he believed; for he had been informed that he had intended to be present at it, but was prevented from attending it by the badness of the roads. As it was, however, there were several individuals present from Lots 52, 51, and 20; and the whole number comprising the meeting

could not, as he had before said, fall short of one hundred. And, so far were they from having any of the policy of the present Government, that an office-holder who was present, and who moved a Resolution, expressive of confidence in the Government, could find no one to second it. Hon. the SPEAKER rose to call upon hon. members to keep a little more closely to the question than they were doing. From the consideration of the question which was merely—Did facts justify or authorize the use of the word abundant as applied to the last year's harvest, or not—they had wandered off to review the merits of nearly every measure which had been either carried, or proposed, by the responsible party, since they first came into power; and, not satisfied with that digression, it seemed as if they were disposed also to review all that had been done or said, or was alleged to have been done or said, at every public or political meeting which had been recently held in the Island. With respect to the question immediately before the Committee—and to that hon. member who had done his duty, he could not exactly say that; but with respect to the harvest of last year, he did not think that it was exactly abundant, although many farmers had had much reason to be well satisfied with the returns which had been made from the seed which they had sown or planted. Could the large exports of grain and other agricultural produce which were made in the fall be taken as a certain criterion by which to judge of the late harvest, it might certainly be pronounced abundant; for those exports had assuredly been very large; but he was not certain that all the grain exported was of last year's growth; and, as was most justly observed by the hon. member from Three Rivers, it ought to be remembered that the amount of the exports was not altogether voluntary, but, in all probability, in some measure compulsory, from the pressure of commercial difficulties; and time might show that their extent had been beyond what the actual amount of grain and other agricultural produce in the country, at the close of the harvest, would have justified.

Mr. MACINTOSH.—So far as, from actual observation, his own knowledge of the extent and quality of the last year's grain harvest was derived, he could truly say that the barley was abundant, and that the late sown wheat had made a ten-fold return. He was, perhaps, not so well versed in the science of political economy as the hon. member from Three Rivers, and therefore could not so speciously modify his opinion as that hon. gentleman had done; consequently, he could not exactly say that so far as his knowledge of the quantity and quality of the harvest extended, it might very justly be called abundant. He had been much pleased, and not a little amused by the very honest exposition which the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown had given them of the difficulties which he had to encounter in his attempts, as "The Speech" maker, to please everybody; and he thought, with the hon. and learned gentleman, that the less was said and the fewer the indications which were made in these productions, the less discussion they would excite, and the more easily they would be disposed of.

Mr. YEO, in a few words which the Reporter did not distinctly hear, said—that for the House, in their Address in reply to the Speech, to assert that the last year's harvest was abundant, would be an act of deception, which might in some measure aggravate the distress which would fall upon many through the scarcity which he apprehended would be experienced in the country, before we should be blessed with another harvest.

Hon. the TREASURER.—With respect to the returns made by the last year's harvest, on Lot 11 and Tignish, that of wheat was certainly more than an average one. As respected the harvest returns on Lots 13 and 14, he could not speak so precisely; but he knew that large exports had been made from that part of the Island. He thought, that he might say that there would be no need for importations of flour from the Indian coast on account of any scarcity likely to ensue this year, in any quarter of the Island. The oats were large and by no means difficult in quantity; and he believed there would be enough and to spare. Generally speaking, the harvest was certainly abundant.

The Chairman then put the question, and the paragraph was agreed to without a division.

The 4th paragraph, as submitted, was then read by the Chairman, and, no remark being made thereon, on the question's being put, it was agreed to *non. con.*

4th Paragraph of the Draft Address.

We regret that any circumstance should have arisen to prevent Her Majesty's Government from proposing to Parliament to guarantee the Loan for the purchase of Lands in this Island; but we trust that the measure will not be delayed beyond the present session of the Imperial Parliament.

A Despatch bearing upon this subject, which may be submitted to us, shall receive our attentive consideration. This paragraph having been read,

Hon. T. H. HAVILAND rose and said, it could not be expected that they, on his side of the House, who had strenuously and consistently opposed the passage of the Loan Bill, from the first to the last, should concur in any expression of regret that that Bill should not yet have become law. Were they to do so, they would, in a manner, ignore their former votes against the Bill, and stultify themselves. He had therefore prepared a modified amendment of the paragraph which had just been submitted, which he would read. The Hon. gentleman then read his amendment as follows, and moved its substitution for the original paragraph; the Hon. F. Longworth seconding the motion.

We will give due consideration to any Despatches which Your Excellency may see fit to us, explanatory of the cause which presented Her Majesty's Government from proposing to the Imperial Parliament, in the last session, to guarantee the Loan intended to be raised for the purchase of Lands in this Island.

Mr. PERRY thought the amendment conveyed the same meaning as the original paragraph, and asked why, (such being the case,) it was proposed to alter it.

Hon. T. H. Haviland.—To avoid, as he had already stated, the expression of regret, in which he and his friends around him could not, with any regard to consistency, concur.

Hon. E. WHELAN.—Yes, the object of the amendment was to avoid the expression of regret. It was intended to be an answer to two paragraphs of the Speech; but it most certainly was not such an answer as those two paragraphs ought to receive. This House—the majority of this House—represent the people; and, as the people's faithful representatives, they had been, and were imperatively called upon by the voice of the people to procure the passage of that Bill, the object—the sole object—of which was to raise the tenantry, from a state of degradation and serfdom, to the status of independent freeholders. It was then not only the province but the bounden duty of the House to express their regret that any circumstances had occurred to prevent Her Majesty's Government from taking those preliminary steps which it was confidently expected would lead to Her Majesty's sanction and confirmation of the great measure of justice which the Bill, as law, would confer upon the people of this Colony. He thought the least the representatives of the people could now do, with respect to the Bill, was to express their regret that circumstances had occurred which necessitated the postponement of the consideration by the Imperial Parliament, of the proposal which was to be made to them by Her Majesty's Government to guarantee the Loan intended to be raised for the purchase of Lands in this Island. The expression of regret would certainly, of itself, afford the oppressed tenantry no substantial relief; but, as an expression of sympathy with them in their distress, it could not fail to be gratifying, and, in some measure, also consolatory to them; whilst, on the contrary, should the House adopt the amendment just submitted, they would sadly fall in the discharge of what was due from them to the country.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY. The reason, no doubt, why the guaranteeing of the proposed Loan was not proposed, by Her Majesty's Government, to the Imperial Parliament, in their last session, was the great anxiety felt by the Government, the Parliament, and the people of Great Britain at large, on account of the mutiny and lamentable disturbances in India, which, almost to the exclusion of all other considerations, claimed the attention of the Government and the Parliament. That it should have been postponed, however, even under those circumstances, was much to be regretted indeed, on account of the great disappointment which the postponement had caused to a great body of

struggling tenantry who anxiously looked forward to the completion of the measure for emancipation from their present state of thralldom. The postponement had had a very injurious effect upon those tenants, by unsettling their minds and turning them away from the prosecution of their proper suits. A large section of the country, of which the proprietor, in compliance with a Petition addressed to him, by the Tenants, had intended to make an offer to the Government of the Island, was now being offered, by that proprietor's agent, for sale on terms equivalent, he said to those on which it could have been offered to the tenants, by the Government had they purchased it, and this land was now so offered, the agent stated in his advertisement, because the Government were not in a position to effect the purchase of it under the Land Purchase Bill. That the Government were not now, although he confidently expected they soon would be, in a position to effect further extensive purchases of Lands, in addition to those which they have already made, from proprietors, for the benefit of the tenantry, he did not pretend to deny; but that lands would be offered, by proprietors, to their tenantry on terms as advantageous as they could and would be by the Government, should the Government become the purchasers thereof, he could with the greatest safety most positively deny. The truth of that proposition was made quite evident by the determined opposition, made by proprietors, their agents, and their friends, to the passage and final success of the Loan Bill; and members of the opposition, and their friends, it was well known, were speculating, and seeking to speculate in proprietary lands, effecting, or endeavouring to effect purchases thereof, in the whole or gross, at a cheap rate, to sell again, in smaller portions, at a dear one. That this state of things, with respect to proprietary lands in the holding of the tenantry, should have been brought about, to the harassing of the tenantry with doubts and perplexity, by the temporary postponement of the measure intended for their relief, was indeed much to be regretted; and he regretted it the more, because he was of opinion that, had the attempt been made, the measure for guaranteeing the proposed Loan might have been carried through the Imperial Parliament, in their last session, notwithstanding their attention was so much engrossed by the consideration of the momentous struggle then going on in India. The tenantry who were so anxious to convert their leaseholds into freeholds, most earnestly, desired the complete passage of the Bill; and so, he felt certain, did the majority of the House; the expression of regret at its postponement, contained in the paragraph then under consideration, was, he therefore believed perfectly in unison with the sentiments upon the subject of every real friend of the tenantry in the Committee.

Hon. E. PALMER.—He had observed when last upon his legs, that he was not disposed to quarrel with the Speech; and, in the main, he certainly was not. But when he came particularly to consider the paragraph of the Address which was then immediately under their consideration, a strong objection arose in his mind to the use made, in it, of the word "regret." That word, he doubted not, had been significantly and artfully introduced, for the purpose of ensuring, if possible, the opposition into something like a disavowal of their former sentiments touching the Loan Bill. Though at the first blush, it did seem to him to import much; yet, on having his attention directly drawn to the consideration of the word, as it stood in the paragraph, he became convinced that the chief object of its introduction was insidiously to draw from the opposition a pledge for their future support of the Bill, and acquiescence to its principles. No doubt it had been calculated that by the insidious use which had been made of the word, a pledge of full unanimity of regret, on the part of the House, that the Loan Bill had not yet been guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, would be obtained. They who had so calculated were, however, destined to have their expectation on that head frustrated. The hon. member, the Queen's Printer, had claimed more for the majority than he was justified in doing, in saying that they, the majority, represented the whole people; for he (Hon. E. P.) believed that a majority of the people were directly adverse to the Loan Bill. The Hon. Colonial Secretary and the Hon. the Queen's Printer, did, no doubt, for reasons of their own, sincerely regret that the Loan Bill had not yet become law; and he was not surprised at either the one or the other of them raising, on that account, a wail on behalf of those whom they chose to designate the distressed tenantry. A portion of the people also, he believed, regretted that the Loan Bill had not become law; but they who did so were not a majority, for popular regret on that score was confined to four Townships. Surely the inhabitants of four Townships were not to be called the people of P. E. Island. He could name four, may perhaps four times four Townships, on which the people, either did not at all desire the complete passage and confirmation of that Bill, or were directly opposed to it because they knew, that, if it were to go into operation, they would eventually be taxed on account of it. His Excellency, it was to be observed, expressed no regret, in his Speech, that the Bill had not yet become law; but had properly abstained from the avowal of any such sentiment on his part. The amendment which had just been submitted by his hon. friend, was in perfect accordance with the prudent caution observed by His Excellency; and were the majority to adopt it, it would be a due and full response to the intimation of His Excellency, which called it forth. The amendment went quite far enough; it did not pledge the House to any specification, or to any particular views; but if adopted would leave them to act in future, with respect to the subject of it, as facts and circumstances might determine them to do. Should he agree with the original paragraph, he would be bound to go the full length with the Bill, and for that reason, he would support the modified amendment.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—He was not at all surprised at the opposition made by the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown, to the original paragraph, for the measure to which it had reference, had been opposed by him, from the first, with all his might; and it was perfectly reasonable that he should now give his opposition to any expression of regret, on the part of the House, for its postponement. He only wondered at his obtuseness in not at once perceiving that the use of the word "regret," in the paragraph, was intended strongly to mark the sentiment of the House, or of the majority of the House, with respect to the disappointment caused to the people by the postponement of the great measure to which it had reference. It was indeed natural that the House should express regret at the postponement of a measure upon which the people had set their hearts, which, by their repeated representations of the evils attendant upon the tenant system of the Island, and by their bitter, but too well founded complaints against the oppression and tyranny of proprietors and their agents, they had, in a manner forced the Legislature to adopt. It was natural indeed that the true, the faithful representatives of the people should express their regret at any postponement of such measure; and it was equally natural that the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown should oppose such an expression; for his sympathies were not with the tenantry, but tended in a direction quite contrary. The hon. and learned member had said that should the Committee agree to the original paragraph, they would pledge themselves to the support of the Land Bill, should it again come under their consideration. Exactly so. Truly they who had supported the Land Bill in its passage through the House, would doubtless support it again, should it be again brought under their consideration; and, if the hon. and learned gentleman should succeed in turning the tables upon them, they would doubtless regret that he had been