the Island since the prorogation, and claimed, in consequence, to be practically in possession of the Government seat of the Colony. How he could justly do so, he (Mr. Doane) was at a loss to imagine; for, with respect to his (Mr. Doane's) District, all His Excellency had seen of it was in passing through a portion of it, on his return to Town from Tacoa River. With respect to the loyalty and attachment of the people to Her Majesty's Person and Throne, of which His Excellency spoke, he (Mr. Doane) was of opinion, that where better government and order were established, and something done effectually to secure the future prosperity of the Colony, the people in general would soon care very little, whether it should be under the stripes of the Union Jack, the Banner of Spain, or the Eagle of Britain, that they should have to profess allegiance. He was sorry to say it, but he was convinced, that dissatisfaction with the state of our affairs had never been greater than it is at present. The first was, that things instead of improving in the Public Service, were rapidly retrograding. Time would shew it. He himself did not wish to have the old order of things established; but now that Responsible Government was established, it was the duty of the House to shew fairly how it worked, and not to sanction the sending forth of partial statements, calculated to deceive. It should be shewn what promises had been made to the people, by the party now in power; what they had done, and what cannot be done, and why not. They had promised to ameliorate the condition of the tenantry; but he knew not how they intended to fulfil that promise. If they meant to give the people free lands, let them tell them so plainly and at once.

Hon. Mr. COLES explained, that the reason why His Excellency had not visited the District of the honorable member for Belfast, was, owing to the insufficient state of the Charlottown Road, which he had been obliged to drive round to Georgetown; and he might observe, that the honorable member having frequent occasion to cross the ferry, must have been well aware of its insufficient state, and had he discharged his duty, either as a representative of the people, or as a magistrate, he would have taken some steps to have the inefficiency remedied. As to the dissatisfaction spoken of by the honorable member, he (Mr. Coles) was prepared to admit, that there was certainly much discontent and much reason for it among the people. But that discontent was not occasioned by the acts of the present government, but by those of the previous administration, and the influence exercised by the late Colonial Office. The people believed (in spite of all the misrepresentations of such crakers as the honorable member) that the present government would exert themselves to the utmost for the amelioration of the grievances of the tenantry; and they would not be deceived. As to free lands, they had never been promised in the way in which the honorable member (Mr. Doane) seemed to make it appear they had. All that they had been encouraged to expect was, that by means of an equitable purchase, from the proprietors, by the Government, the tenantry might become the bona fide possessors of their in fee simple; and this, he doubted not, would be accomplished ere long. That the people had been deceived by promises of free lands, by means of such agents, was false. He knew that the people had been eagerly circulated by the enemies of the present government, he had taken occasion, when present at a public meeting, on Lot 19, at which hundreds were assembled, to ask whether either he or his friend (the Hon. Mr. Warburton), had ever given them reason to expect free lands by means of escheat; and the answer was—that no such promises had been made to them; that they had been cheated long enough by such promises, and that what they expected from the present party was, that they would use their best endeavours for the gradual amelioration of their condition. Whatever promises had been made to the people, by the party now in power, had been made with due deliberation, and with consideration; and they had good reason to believe they would be able to accomplish their fulfilment.

Mr. DOUSE, in reply, said that his constituents had been much disappointed in their not having received a visit from His Excellency. He would not pretend to say, what was the real cause of the neglect, whether that the people of Belfast were supposed to be too great tories to please His Excellency and his Government, or whether something else had occasioned it; but he, with his constituents, was very sorry, that they had been overlooked by His Excellency. Certain he was, if His Excellency visited them, they would have received him with much respect.

The first paragraph was then unanimously agreed to.

The second paragraph was then read, and agreed to without comment or opposition.

The third paragraph having been read,

Hon. YEO rose and said, he could see no necessity for the passing of the one-ninth Bill, as it appeared that the Rents should be paid at the rate at which they had previously been paid, according to the agreement or understanding subsisting between landlords and tenants, it was clearly unjust and unfair that he was very sure the Home government would never sanction such unnecessary and unjust interference with private contracts. It is stated in the Speech, and appeared in the Address, that a number of Bills had been passed which fully justify the measure. He denied that there were any such.

Mr. MOONEY declared that he could, and would, if necessary, produce documentary evidence to prove, that many such cases had arisen since the passing of the one-ninth Bill in the last Session. Parties in opposition, said the Government had done nothing; but, From the alarm which the measure had created among the proprietors, it was very plain, that if they were in power, they would do nothing

Mr. YEO said it was very plain, from the Governor's answer to Mr. Cooper's Address, that His Excellency's instructions were adverse to any such interference between the proprietors and their tenants. It was plain from that answer, that all agitation of that kind could be put down, if the tenants were satisfied that he allowed to get along the best way they could. Of late years, agents had been willing to receive any thing in payment of rent. He, for one, took cattle, produce, and even labour in payment.

Mr. THORNTON approved of the view which had been taken of the one-ninth Bill, both by His Excellency and the Committee who had prepared the Address, of which he was a member. Since the passing of the measure, cases had occurred in the country, which were fully sufficient to justify such legislative action as the one-ninth Bill.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON said, that although his honorable colleague (Mr. Yeo), had just declared that he believed no cases had arisen to justify such interference, he had told him that he himself had obtained sterling money in payment of rent from one of the tenants on the Estate for which he is agent.

Mr. YEO denied that he had done so.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON reiterated his assertion, and observed that he would leave it to the House to say whether his word, or that of Mr. Yeo, was most worthy of credit.

Mr. YEO then charged Mr. Warburton with having told the electors of his District, that, if Responsible Government was granted, the representatives of the people could pass any measure they pleased, and carry it into effect, without the royal consent.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON replied, he had long been aware that, both by the press and verbally throughout the country, circulation had been given to that unfounded accusation; but being well aware of the contemptible source whence it had originally proceeded, he had not condescended either it or the author of it, worthy of notice, the press. Boldly asserted as it was now, however, in the House, and to his face, he felt bound to notice it. He gave the assertion the most unqualified contradiction, and challenged the author of it, at a public meeting, in his district, seeing a gentleman of acknowledged respectability, who had been present at the time when he (Mr. W.) was represented as having made the preposterous assertion with which he stood charged by Mr. Yeo. He had left it to him whether he and, on the occasion alluded to, in the warmth of the moment, said any thing which could possibly bear the interpretation put upon it by Mr. Yeo. In reply to his interrogation, gentlemen seemed bound, as it was impossible for any rational mind to put any such construction upon any thing he had addressed to the electors or others. His own declaration and the testimony of that gentleman were sufficient, he imagined, to disprove the assertion of Mr. Yeo.

Hon. Mr. POPE said Mr. Yeo, would not dare, upon the hustings, to tell the tenantry they were not entitled to the justice which the one-ninth Bill was intended to give them. If the proprietors and their agents did not wish to exercise the power which they derived from the covenants, contained in most of the leases, literally interpreted, they were willing to take the advantage now and in future to come, and receive their rents according to the arrangement and adjustment made by the one-ninth Bill; why did the proprietors or their agents here oppose it? The truth was they were not friendly to any such final settlement; they wished to have it in their power to coerce their tenants and to prevent their free exercise of their constitutional privileges. At once, on the highest legal authority in the Colony—the Speaker of the Assembly—proved that the propriety of the adjustment made by the one-ninth Bill, and the necessity for the measure, it was only necessary for him to refer to the Journal of the House for the session of 1840, and to read there, from the evidence of Mr. Peters, then agent for the property of Mr. Cunard, and now Assistant Judge, and to contrast that evidence with Mr. Peters's treatment of one of the tenants on that property. The hon. member then read from the examination of James H. Peters before a special Committee on the Land Question, (1840) to the following effect, viz:—"That many of the tenants, on the estate of Mr. Cunard, held Leases of 999 years, at one shilling sterling per acre: that to bring the rents into the currency of the Island he added one-ninth to the amount, and he considered that sum in currency equivalent to the sterling: and that if Five pounds sterling were the rent of a farm, Five pounds, eleven shillings and two-pence ha'pence, of the currency of the Island, would be equivalent thereto." But notwithstanding this declaration continued the hon. member, how did Judge Peters act, when afterwards a misunderstanding arose between him and one of the tenants, (a Mr. Gordon) on his father-in-law's property, about a mill-site? Why, because Mr. Gordon would not comply with his wishes, he demanded payment of the rent due by him (Mr. Gordon) in sterling money, at the rate of £7 10s. currency for £5 sterling. The facts of the case were on record, for Mr. Gordon appealed to the House of Assembly for redress. This statement was quite sufficient to shew why the proprietors and their agents were opposed to the one-ninth Bill. Amongst the cases which had recently arisen to shew the necessity for such a measure, he might particularize those of several of the tenants of the Hon. Mr. Macdonald of Tracadie, who had been called on for rents by him in the Small Debts Court, and against whom judgments were given, in accordance with the covenants of their leases, by which they are bound to pay the rent, in sterling money, that, instead of paying at the rate of £5 11 1½ Currency, they have been compelled to pay at the rate of £7 10 currency for £5 Sterling. He (Hon. Mr. Pope) would maintain, that no man who had any sense of justice could say that it is fair, or just, and so was, in fact, a robber. The honorable gentleman, then, in very strong language, alluded to the misrepresentations which had been made to the Colonial Office by Sir Donald Campbell, in contravention of the understanding with the Island Legislature, by which the influence of the proprietors with the Home Government, which, luckily for this Colony, had for some time before been on the decrease, was to be entirely suppressed. By this influence, the one-ninth Bill had, for the present, been set aside. He, however, for one, was determined never to encourage, by submission, the power thus usurped by a foreign estate "large in the realm. If the proprietors at home were to be allowed, through their influence at the Colonial Office, to defeat all legislation for the amelioration of the condition of the tenantry, and to make a mock of the Legislature, our Legislature was all a sham, a burlesque, a mockery. For the Home Government to allow the private representatives of the proprietors, (of which the people here and their representatives knew nothing and could know nothing) to defeat all such beneficial legislation in the Colony, was to insult and degrade the people, the legislature, and the Governor. He was prepared to go any lengths to do away with this unjustifiable influence. It might be very pleasing to Mr. Yeo and Mr. Douse to flatter themselves that the one-ninth Bill would never be allowed, but if they knew and consulted their own interests and those of the proprietors for whom they acted, they would cheerfully support the measure. They saw the Colony was retrograding. He agreed with them that it was so. And if, when proprietors and their agents were adding 40 or 50 per cent. to the rents, the Government should be compelled to put the one-ninth Bill in force, would soon retrograde much more rapidly. Hundreds were preparing to leave the Colony, and if no prospects of relief were afforded, hundreds more would do so: they would be fools if they did not. One shilling an acre might seem a very insignificant rent in the estimation of many; but, if they considered that it represents One Pound sterling value of an acre, and knew any thing about the real value of the land, they would see that it represents a value much more than the intrinsic value of an acre. In the United States, the Government were guided by a sound policy in estimating the value of the public lands. The price of produce here was nothing like a fair proportion to the labour of cultivating the soil and raising it. What was 5s. sterling for a bushel of oats, out of which proprietors claimed a rent of a quarter for the land? What would the Protectionists in the British Parliament say to it? They would deem it a starvation price indeed. He had heard Mr. Yeo say, that the proprietary agents were scarcely able to collect as much from their tenants as would pay their expenses. If that was the case, ought it not to convince him of the great necessity for some measures to afford the tenantry relief, and how impolitic it was in himself to oppose the measure? The truth was that, unless the present policy of the proprietors were put an end to, they would soon receive nothing at all; the tenants would leave the Island, or if they remained, they would be unable to pay rent. Our Ship building was in a state of decay, and, in consequence, the vessels now in the stocks; and measures of relief to the tenantry could alone arrest the retrograde progress of the Colony. The one-ninth Bill had been passed, after mature deliberation, and was carried and defended by him; he could tell the House and the people, that the present Government would leave no means untried to procure for it the royal assent. He would never cease to accuse the opposition of the proprietors and their agents here, and neither he believed, would those with whom he was associated in the Government. Should they be willing to do so, they would force them to carry it on without him. Neither for the sake of salary, honours, or any thing else, would he submit to the obstruction thrown in the way of our legislation by the Proprietors. If Mr. Yeo, upon the Hustings, were to tell the Electors that he was opposed to the one-ninth Bill, he (Mr. Pope) would not vote for him nothing: He would never be returned to the Assembly again; nay, he (Mr. P.) believed, they would now remove him, if they could, for his unfaithfulness to his; certain he was, however, that he deserved to be discarded.

Mr. YEO, replied that there could be no dependence placed upon agreements, if such legislation were to be permitted. It could serve no other end than to put people out of their homes. If, said the hon. member, we make an agreement to-day, we may, at this rate, legislate to break it to-morrow. He would not to give the tenantry. It was not which he would have to answer; and they know it. With respect to Mr. Gordon, he had advised Mr. Peters in his favor. And notwithstanding what the hon. member, Mr. Pope, had so affirmatively declared, the one-ninth Bill was rejected, because he opposed the one-ninth Bill, he durst venture to engage to have his head cut off, if, at another election, five men out of the four townships under his management were to vote against him.

Hon. Mr. POPE, in reply, said he construed the influence of Mr. Yeo, at the last election, with that of the liberal candidates, when, out of the two Lots, 13 and 14, he was able to command no more than thirteen votes, two of which were those of his brother and his son; whereas the progress of the liberal party seemed nothing less than one continued triumphthe whole way between North Cape and Charlottetown. Nothing, then continued the hon. member, could be more contrary to the interest of all interests than that by it, than the one-ninth Bill. It merely provided that rents, in future, should continue to be paid, at the rate at which they had previously been paid. He was sorry that Mr. (Mr. Pope) had put reliance among the people, devised from his position among them as a proprietary agent. It was very true he had such influence; and when he the proprietor instead of the agent, he would have still more; but because a proprietor or agent possessed such influence, he ought not to have it in his power to coerce his tenantry, in the exercise of their political privileges, or to keep them in bondage. That degree of power he would put into the hands of the tenants not for the interests of the landlords. The sooner they relieve their tenants from it, the better for themselves. He did not support the measure, from any feeling of ill-will to the proprietors of the property, but because he was convinced that it was calculated to promote the interests of both parties. He had some ten or twelve tenants who paid their rents as they received it in British Sterling; but he was perfectly well satisfied to receive currency in exchange, and added; and although he was not bound to do so, he also took payment in produce.

Mr. YEO said the agitation would not hurt the agents, but it would ruin many of the tenants. They had been promised free lands, and many of them would not pay their rents; but the consequence in the end would be, that they would be turned out of doors. They might for a time be kept in suspense, but they would never get out of the hands of the law. Look to the Governor's answer to old Mr. Cooper. That had nearly fixed their fate.

Hon. Mr. COLES, said, he was the proprietor, who were not in arrears, but who merely owed the last six months' rent, had been sued in the Small Debts Court for that rent, at the rate of £5 sterling for £7 currency, and had considered very lenity and moderation proceeded to observe that it was quite plain, that the proprietors opposed the one ninth Bill because its passing would deprive them of the power to tyrannize over and coerce their tenantry. With reference to an observation of Mr. Yeo's to the effect that the measure was so unjust, that the Home Government could not consent to it, the hon. member said, the British Parliament had legislated in the Colonies, for the Benefit of the proprietors of gold and silver, the £1 sterling note was depreciated in value to 16s. Landlords, then insisted upon being paid in gold and silver; but a Bill was brought into Parliament, to compel the proprietors to receive the Bank Paper money in payment of rents, at the same value, at which the tenants received it in the market for their grain. The one-ninth Bill did not go beyond between the proprietor and their tenants further than by justly binding them to receive their rents in future at the same rate in currency at which they had, for many years past, received them. He knew not what would be the result, if proprietors were to be allowed to prosecute against the tenants, as they were at present doing in the Small Debts Courts. The military might be called out to assist them in enforcing their unjust demands, but that would not produce prosperity. It was very true that there was much dissatisfaction in the country; but the proprietors and their agents were the sole cause of it. The whole country was alarmed; and they naturally looked to their Representatives for relief. The Government and the Representatives of the People were both eager to afford them relief. They could not work impossibilities; but no means in their power would be left unemployed to secure the relief justly looked for at their hands.

Mr. DOUSE said he had never exacted any thing beyond one-ninth, or known it to be exacted. He would be quite satisfied, if he could only always get that. The addition of one-ninth was enough. He had given his evidence to that effect. But ought to be remembered that the one-ninth Bill would operate very unjustly to the injury of proprietors, in cases of agreements to purchase, at whatever rate in sterling money, contained in leases. He had granted many leases for 99 years, with liberty to purchase at £1 sterling per acre. In many leases, rents were reserved in Halifax currency, which exceeded those which were reserved in Sterling. These difficulties ought to be well considered by the Government, before they proceeded to force legislation in any way by forcing them. If his constituents had been more decidedly opposed to the one ninth Bill was a fact, and he would not attempt to conceal it. He, however, could not stand up and advocate a demand for more than one-ninth. He wished he could always get what he did not; and where he did, he knew it was paid with difficulty.

Mr. WIGHTMAN said it was indeed true, that great dissatisfaction at present prevailed among the people on the subject of rents and he was persuaded that nothing less than some final legislative measure, removing their apprehensions on that score, and equalizing their burthens, would allay their discontent. He would wish to see all the tenants paying at the same rate. So long as one paid 20s. and another paid no pay 30s., they would never be satisfied. They looked where they had a right to look, to their representatives in the legislature, for relief; and he hoped it would not long be withheld from them.

Mr. DAVIES was glad to hear his hon. colleague admit that it was the duty of the Government to institute enquiries concerning the relations in which the tenantry stood to the proprietors. Every landlord, as well as every tenant, knew that £5 sterling per annum, per 100 acres, was more than one than could be paid; but the proprietors kept up their demand for that rent, thereby to keep up the nominal value of their lands. The amendment made to the one-ninth bill by the Legislative Council, was a most unfortunate one, that reduced it to 6d. per acre, and to others only 1s. 1½d., was what had damned the measure. The entitling the extortionate landlord to 1s. 6d., where the moderate and merciful one was allowed only 1s. 1½d., was, he thought, one reason why the Bill was lost.

Hon. Mr. POPE said his hon. friend was mistaken in supposing that the amendment of the Legislative Council had caused the miscarriage of the Bill. The Bill had been lost owing to representations made to the Home Government, of which nothing was precisely known here. But the Island Government were so intent upon carrying the measure, that there was not one member of it who would not resign, should the measure be lost or postponed.

The paragraph was then agreed to.

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

House in Committee on the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

Mr. DAVIES said, although His Excellency's speech agreed with his sentiments so far as it went, yet it did not convey to the House any recommendation on several matters of importance, which he expected His Excellency would have introduced into the speech. The price of produce was very low. Coming as it did, on the era of the full organization of a system of self-government long and ardently looked for by the people, he fully expected His Excellency would have brought before their notice some measures, which he had known the interest excited on this topic had kept the country in a constant state of excitement for very many years, and it was thought, the present administration would have instituted an enquiry into the tenure of the Proprietors of the Island, without the colony, to be decided only by a competent body, appointed for that purpose by the Government, with a view of setting the public mind at rest: as it is believed, that as many as one or six townships, were held by the Proprietors under other squatter proprietors. Independently of these reasons for settling this question, fraught with such importance, he thought it was more particularly the duty of the Government to institute the enquiry, with a view of ascertaining the interest of the Crown on the cession of its rights to the Colony on the introduction of Responsible Government; as it was distinctly understood between the Legislature and the Crown, the surrender of its rights would be made to the Colony, if the Legislature making the stipulated provision required by the Crown for the retiring officers of the late Government. These stipulations, it was quite needless for him to add, had been full performed by the Colony. The Civil List was granted, for the term of their duty, as faithful trustees of the interests of the people, to obtain the full benefit of the concessions to the Colony, of the rights and interest of the Crown, as agreed on. He wished to be fully understood, it was not expected any private interests would benefit in the application of the proceeds of rents from such property, but he thought the public burthen might be lightened by applying the same to the advancement of education and other public purposes. He, he thought public money could not be better employed. With the indulgence of the House at these views, he had prepared an amendment to the reply, which he would submit to the consideration of the Committee.

The hon. member then submitted his amendment as follows:

"Under the belief that the prosperity of the Island has been retarded, and the public mind kept constantly agitated, by the manner in which the public lands were originally granted, as well as by the terms of the leases from many of the proprietors; and that, owing to the construction of the Government, prior to the present system of Responsible Government, the tenantry have been unable to obtain any redress for the grievances under which they conceive themselves to have laboured: we regret to perceive that no steps have been taken by the present Government, to introduce such measures as might tend, either to redress the complaints, or effectually set at rest the minds of the people on this important question; as we believe, that, in the hands of the Proprietors of the Island, or their squatter, those Townships, the conditional grants of which have not been complied with, would revert to the benefit of the public."

Hon. Mr. COLES said, he knew not what expectation his honorable friend (Mr. Davies) had given his constituents to expect to entertain with respect to the Land Question, or Escheat; but he well knew that he himself had never given any portion of the people, any reason to expect that the Government would proceed with reference to that question, than the equitable one of an amicable arrangement for the purchase of the estates of the great proprietors.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON said, that the titles of all the proprietors should be registered in the Colony. There were no titles on record for nine of the Townships, he believed. If that were done, tenants, or individuals wishing to become tenants or purchasers, might ascertain on what grounds they could to examine the proprietor's title. If his honorable friend (Mr. Davies) would bring in a Bill to compel such registration of titles, it should have his hearty support.

Mr. DAVIES said, the members of the Assembly were the trustees of the people. The rights of the Crown had been ceded to them for the benefit of the people; and it was their duty to ascertain how for those rights extended with respect to the soil, by instituting a strict enquiry into the titles of the Proprietors. It was admitted that there were seven, eight, or nine squatter proprietors, who had never yet been called to account for their unwarrantable possessions to the prejudice of public rights. He, for one, would not consent that they should.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON. The Government would not overlook any usurpation of rights. With respect to the Fishery Reserves they would secure, for the public benefit, all that the public were entitled to. Where the soil had been reserved to the Crown, the Government would claim to have the soil by clear public benefit.

Hon. Mr. POPE thought there were not more than seven or eight Townships which were not claimed by legal representatives of the original patentees. If his honorable friend had small tracts in view, there might be many more. He might rest assured, however, that the Government would not willingly allow any usurpation of property prejudicial to public interests. But if he understood the amendment aright, it had reference to the forfeitures of original grants. The time for that was however long gone by. It would be preposterous to occupy time now by arguments intended to shew the utility and facilities of making such a forfeiture. Thousands of holders of small tracts would forfeit their titles, if the titles of the original grantees were to be set aside. He had never promised any thing by the hon. member, to the Island, or the House, by virtue of any promises of the kind. There was a time when he thought several Townships liable to be escheated. He thought Lot 10 was still liable. It was the only one on the Island, however, that was so; but it would not be worth the trouble and expense of the steps necessary to procure its escheat. And were any such attempt to be made by the Government or the Legislature, it would not only call forth the most active opposition of all the proprietors, but it would be the means of effectually preventing the emigration to the Island of persons of capital; for it would convince them that capital could not with safety be invested in real estate. For his part, he had done with the question for ever. But as a member of the Government, he would do every thing in his power to procure restitution, where property was unjustly held to the prejudice of public interests. In all such cases, the Government was determined to take immediate action. It had been said, that the one-ninth Bill would operate very unjustly to the injury of proprietors, in cases of agreements to purchase, at whatever rate in sterling money, contained in leases. He had granted many leases for 99 years, with liberty to purchase at £1 sterling per acre. In many leases rents were reserved in Halifax currency, which exceeded those which were reserved in Sterling. These difficulties ought to be well considered by the Government, before they proceeded to force legislation in any way by forcing them. If his constituents had been more decidedly opposed to the one ninth Bill was a fact, and he would not attempt to conceal it. He, however, could not stand up and advocate a demand for more than one-ninth. He wished he could always get what he did not; and where he did, he knew it was paid with difficulty.

Mr. WIGHTMAN said it was indeed true, that great dissatisfaction at present prevailed among the people on the subject of rents and he was persuaded that nothing less than some final legislative measure, removing their apprehensions on that score, and equalizing their burthens, would allay their discontent. He would wish to see all the tenants paying at the same rate. So long as one paid 20s. and another paid no pay 30s., they would never be satisfied. They looked where they had a right to look, to their representatives in the legislature, for relief; and he hoped it would not long be withheld from them.

Mr. DAVIES was glad to hear his hon. colleague admit that it was the duty of the Government to institute enquiries concerning the relations in which the tenantry stood to the proprietors. Every landlord, as well as every tenant, knew that £5 sterling per annum, per 100 acres, was more than one than could be paid; but the proprietors kept up their demand for that rent, thereby to keep up the nominal value of their lands. The amendment made to the one-ninth bill by the Legislative Council, was a most unfortunate one, that reduced it to 6d. per acre, and to others only 1s. 1½d., was what had damned the measure. The entitling the extortionate landlord to 1s. 6d., where the moderate and merciful one was allowed only 1s. 1½d., was, he thought, one reason why the Bill was lost.

Hon. Mr. POPE said his hon. friend was mistaken in supposing that the amendment of the Legislative Council had caused the miscarriage of the Bill. The Bill had been lost owing to representations made to the Home Government, of which nothing was precisely known here. But the Island Government were so intent upon carrying the measure, that there was not one member of it who would not resign, should the measure be lost or postponed.

The paragraph was then agreed to.

House adjourned.

MORNING SITTING.

Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1851.

Mr. FRASER presented a Petition from Martin Byrne, one of the Candidates at the late Election for Georgetown, complaining of the undue return of Roderick Macaulay, as member—Ordered that the sitting member be heard in his defence on Thursday next.

Mr. MOONEY presented a Petition from Lot 48, praying the adoption of a system of Free Education.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Schoolmasters.—On motion by Mr. Mooney, a Committee of five Members was, appointed, to whom shall be referred all Petitions from Schoolmasters, for whom no provision is made by the school Act.

Committe.—Mr. Mooney. Mr. Davies. Hon. J. Jardine. Mr. Clark, and Mr. M'Neill.

NOTICES UPON THE ORDER BOOK.

Jan. 23d. Mr. Wightman will move for leave, on Monday next, to present a petition numerously signed by the inhabitants of Brudenell River, and Cardigan River, in Georgetown, Baldwin's Road, and Cardigan River, for a grant of money in aid of the subscription, to erect a Bridge across Brudenell River, near the division line of Lots 52 and 53.

Jan. 26th. Mr. Davies gives notice, that he intends to introduce a Bill for further improving the Administration of Criminal Justice

Jan. 26th. Mr. A. Fraser gives notice, that he will, to-morrow, present a petition from Martin Byrne, complaining of the return of Roderick Macaulay, as being unduly returned member of Assembly for Georgetown, at the last election.

Financial Policy of Louis Napoleon.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says,"The Government is about to raise a loan of eighteen millions sterling. They are also about to abolish the octroi duties, and the tax on wine. In order to supply the enormous deficit that will result from the latter measure, they intend to lay a heavy tax on the rich classes. I am not exactly informed as to the nature of the latter impost; but it will be one that will not bear directly upon the working classes. This plan, to say the truth, was not difficulty foreseen. It is a fatal necessity fastened upon Louis Napoleon by the logic of his policy, which is to establish a democratic despotism, if it may be so called, on a monarchical foundation, which aims at a tyranny supported by the multitude. It is clear that the new Government will stick at no act which can afflict and oppress the upper and middle orders of society, so long as it can retain the support of the lower classes."

One of the new ships of the Cunard line has been launched at Greenock. She is called the Arabia, and will be commanded by Capt. Judkins, now of the Asia, the veteran Commodore of the British and North American steamships. She is 310 feet; burthen upwards of 2400 tons; and will be fitted up with engines of 1000 horse power.

The *Limerick Reporter* notices an extraordinary feature in the history of emigration, it appears that whole thousands are leaving their native shore for the land of the west, there are vast numbers returning to Ireland; and it is added, that scarcely a ship leaves New York that does not bring 80 or 100 passengers homewards.

A large space is occupied in the French journals by the trial of a woman, who, in the capacity of a servant, committed seven poisonings, followed by forty-three deaths. This monster was convicted, and sentenced to the guillotine. Monomania was pleaded by her counsel. Two medical physicians were called to discuss that question in court: their disquisitions on the human organization, bodily and mental, are ingenious, curious, learned, and, on the whole, very instructive.

There has been an attempt made to run on the Boston and Providence Railroad track, for the purpose of ascertaining if letters can be sent to a distance by means of atmospheric pressure. To test the practicability of the theory, there was laid for about one mile a tube, in which a single paper or papers were to pass. Those who have experimented are of opinion that communication can be given in this manner from Boston to New York in four minutes, and that they are quite sure of success.

A trap for catching rats has been invented at Cincinnati, of such a construction that any number of rats may be taken in the same trap, each animal as he is caught, resetting the trap for the next comer.

The Ottoman Empire.—According to a writer in the "Whig Review," there is an ancient superstition among the Turks, that they are to lose Constantinople, and the common feeling is, that the time is at hand. The flowing robes of the high officers and their picturesque dress are more to be seen; from the Sultan down, the military, the police and the various officials, wear a blue European uniform, and the engaging turbans, and red, red cap of Fez. No longer do the traitors' heads grin from the sentry gates, and more faithless wives are slipped through that wide trough into a sea green grave. Neither are the packs of wolfish dogs, which used to be formidable in the streets; nor the merchants as honest, lazy and jolly as of yore. Some charmers are rare, slave markets nearly deserted, opium smokers all but unknown; rich-paying "Howadjis" can enter nearly every place unmolested, and detected nothing of the ancient bigotry of the all powerful Mussulman. And yet, Turkey, as it is at heart, every effort to improve failing through the corruption of the agents of goverment, European after European throwing up his employment in disgust, or dismissed to give place to some court favorite, the Government has lost, from an army of three hundred thousand men, forty ships of war, several steam vessels, the control of all the force of Egypt and a revenue increased by the abolition of several monopolies, the Ottoman Empire may still realize the predictions of strangers and the expectations of friends.

In Governor Kossuth's second speech at the Congressional Banquet, he argued that it was the intention of Russia to conquer Turkey, and make Constantinople a Russian City. He said that the trade of Turkey would, in case of removal of present restrictions, be more valuable than that of China. He therefore argues, that the interests of Commerce demanded the support of America in favor of Turkey against Russia.

A Beautiful and Touching Incident.—Yesterday,(Sabbath morning), at the ringing of the first bells in this city, the large congregation of the Rev. Mr. Davis, of Freewill Baptist, met around the water where the different denominations usually baptise. The weather was quite cold, it was snowing quite fast—the ice had been cut out and lay in large cakes; every thing looked cold and forbidding. After singing, and a short but fervent prayer by the pastor,*"for the Spirit of God to rest on all present,"* he rose from his knees and led a young man into the water and immersed him. Next followed a young lady, repeat of the same ceremony in the centre of the pond amid the snow falling thick and fast, *there was a beautiful Dove hovering over the congregation, and actually lighted on the ice, and walked around but a little distrace from the administrator and the candidate.* At the same moment the minister remarked,*"And the spirit rested on him in the shape of a dove!"* It was one of the most beautiful and touching incidents we ever witnessed in the administration of a religious rite. Indeed it seemed to call up to the minds of Christians the time when the *adorable Redeemer* came up out of Jordan, and God set a seal to this sacred rite.—*Manchester (N. H.) Mirror.*