Hon. Mr. COLES.—The hon. member seems to feel the prick of the thorn much more than I do, I think, Mr. Chairman. I have touched him in the right spot, for I never saw him so humble. He knows that he has to answer to the country for the deception practised with respect to this Commission. I opposed the resolutions submitted by the hon. member because they contained a reflection on the late Government about the Land Purcease Bill. I voted for the address, and also for the Act to give effect to the award of the Commissioners, though with reference to the latter there appears to be some difference of opinion in the Government, for one member of the Executive has declared that he never expected it would pass at home. The hon. member for Belfast speaks of frivolous objections, but if we turn to his complaints against the late Government we will find that they are frivolous also. He censured them for their vote to repair Government House; we shall soon see what the amount appropriated for that purpose last summer will be. From the hon. member's statement in reference to the delay in giving notice of the opening of the Court, there appears to have been some difference between the Commissioners and the Government. With respect to the order to furnish information to the delegates, I did not say it was not given, but that it was not attended to. The hon. member's statement about the missing journal is not altogether correct. I wished to obtain it, and went to the Clerk of the House, who informed me that it was not in his office. It turned out that it was at the Col. Secretary's house, and the Commissioners having inquired for it too, it was sent for. But supposing the Col. Secretary had been greatly opposed to the Commission, what would have been the result? That which I complain of is that the journal in question was taken out of the Clerk's office. The hon. member also states that every document necessary was furnished to the Court; this, however, cannot be correct, for Mr. Hensley never saw them; and if it had been true Mr. Thompson would not have come to me at a late hour the night before he delivered his address, inquiring if I could not do something to furnish him with statistics. I only spoke from what this gentleman stated to me, and it is somewhat singular if they were furnished that neither of the counsel saw them. One member of the Government says the Census was before Mr Thompson; but how could a stranger in the country be expected to turn his hand to every thing without assistance? They endeavor to show how favorable they have been to the tenantry, by dwelling on the fact that they employed counsel for them; and left the proprietors to provide their own. But, Sir, I understood that they did not retain counsel at all un il they heard that the proprietors had done so, and then they telegraphed off to Mr. Thompson, for they very well knew that if they didn't provide counsel they would incur severe censure. The hon. member for Belfast may say that he gave the counsel written notes, but did he come forward before the Court and show by despatches and other documents that the quit rents were never given up, and furnish other evidence respecting the question in dispute? I do not state that the Commissioners said anything against the Government for the course which they pursued, and I believe they would not, but this they remarked that unless for the information given by myself and others opposed to the Government they would have been left in ignorance of the real questions at issue. I believe that some of the supporters of the Government came forward and gave evidence, because, I suppose, they felt like ourselves that something ought to be done more than the Government were doing to furnish the Commissioners with information. But what did this hon. gentleman this distinguished member of the Government of which we have heard so much, say before the Commission? Why, on one occasion he asked how it was that the late Government did not purchase the Selkirk estate. Now, Sir, I would like to ask what that had to do with the question before the Court? The hon. member Mr. Yeo also appeared before the Commissioners, and I admit gave a very fair statement, considering the position which he occupies as a land proprietor; but he said nothing in favor of the tenantry. It is true the leader of the Government likewise came forward, and another of his colleagues; yet this was not until a meeting of delegates from different Townships was held, and resolutions of censure against the Government were passed. When one member of the Government was asked before the Court his opinion respecting the land question generally, he said he had given his sentiments on the subject so frequently in the House of Assembly that he thought it was unnecessary to give them here. But the officials of the Government were allowed to come forward and give their evidence, one of them stating that the tenantry ought to pay from 20s to 30s an acre for their land. The hon. member for Belfast says that one of the MacDonalds of the Tracadie estate agreed to the Commission. Sir, we do not know who has signed this document agreeing to the Commission; it is not here.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—It is in possession of the Imperial Government.

Hon. Mr. COLES—It ought to be in the hands of the Government of the Colony; for, I dare say the Home Government have given it to Sir Samuel Cunard, and it may never be ascertained on this Island who has signed it. We have heard it stated that those proprietors who have no agreed to the Commission are not to be bound by the award. Is this then to be the case that the tenantry who were not consulted in regard to the Commission are to be bound by its award, while some of the proprietors are not? The hon. member also remarked that as a despatch had been sent in forming the Duke of Newcastle that the Act was passed, there was no necessity to be in such haste to send it home, since it had to be printed. Now though that were the case it is probable that this particular Act would not be printed to the last, were there not some intention to delay sending it home. Other Bills were printed long before, and how came this one, which was of so great importance, to be left to the last—why was it not printed first? Nothing ever gave me more pleasure than when I heard at the opening of the Commissioners' Court that all the proprietors would be bound by the award; but if this is not to be the case, the agitation on this question is not yet over,—there will be more than ever. Talk about agitation, why it is this Government which has caused agitation. We were told by them that this Commission was to settle the whole question. But what has been accomplished? That Act I believe will never become Law, for the words employed by the Colonial Minister are precisely the same as in cases when Bills are disallowed. One thing I have to say against the manner in which we have been treated in that matter is, that the Duke should have agreed to the appointment of the Commission, thus throwing the country into agitation and then turn round and refuse the Royal assent to the Bill. This is what I consider a strange proceeding.

Hon. Mr. YEO.—The hon. member, Mr. Coles, was certainly mistaken when he stated that I said nothing before the Commissioners in favor of the tenantry. I said that the crops had failed of late, and consequently the people had found great difficulty in paying their rents. I told the Commissioners also with respect to Lot 13, that I would agree to anything that was fair. But some who came before the Commission appeared to have no regard for truth. Mr. Warburton did not make a fair statement. He commenced by saying that I gave short leases. I never gave a short lease in my life. He also stated that I made a reservation of wood in the leases, and I never did anything of the kind;—and other statements in the same manner. The Commissioners saw through him at once, and soon understood him as well as I did. Talk about my doing nothing for the tenantry, I have done almost everything that lies in my power to favor the country. Last summer when the Government could not get money to send home to pay for the land, I gave them a £1000 stg. bill, though it was considerably to my disadvantage. I have also frequently taken persons out of jail who were put in for debt; but some hon. members come here and set up a jabbering that would never do anything of the kind.

Mr. SINCLAIR—The hon. leader of the Opposition has eloquently stated in what respect the Government displayed a want of action before the Commission; and though his remarks have been somewhat severe, I must say that they are, generally speaking, my sentiments. I think the position the Government have taken is untenable. They appear to think themselves as much entitled to be considered the friends of the proprietors as of the tenants. Their right for so thinking is certainly not clear. How were the expenses of the Commission to be defrayed? One part was to be paid by the British Government, one part by the proprietors, and the other third part by the Government of the Island, on behalf of the tenantry. When the Government assumed to act for the tenantry in binding them to agree to the decision of the Commission, and to pay their share of the expenses, they should also have presented their case fully before the Court, and not have taken any side with the proprietors, who were another party in the arbitration. The questions of dispute were between the Government of this Colony and the proprietors. It is the Government that should have control of the fishery reserves; it is they to whom the quit rents ought to be paid; and so with the other questions at issue; certainly then it was their duty to have taken up the part against the proprietors, and not only to employ counsel, but also render them every assistance. Now, Sir, it may be that as the Government consider themselves the guardians of the interests of the proprietors as well as those of the tenantry—I say it may be on this ground that they have kept back the Bill until the proprietors had time to petition against it. This of course is only a supposition, but it would appear that something of the kind was the reason for the delay in forwarding it to the Colonial Minister. I am not certain but there is something binding on the tenantry on account of the resolutions passed by the House; however, if this be not the case the tenantry are no more bound than the proprietors, and we are still in the same position as we were before the Act was passed. We have every reason to believe that if the award does not agree with the wishes of the proprietors, the assent to the Bill will be withheld; and if it be unfavorable to us we ought to have the same right to object to it. I think we acted very hastily when we passed a Bill to give effect to the award without knowing of what nature it might be. It appears to have been the first opinion of the Duke of Newcastle that an Act should be passed, when he stated before action would be taken we must bind ourselves to abide by the decision of the Commissioners. But now since the assent to the Bill is withheld, it seems as if they desired us to bind the tenantry while the proprietors were to go free. I consider that we have been very unfairly dealt with.

Mr. HOWAT—Some reference has been made to a meeting of delegates at which resolutions were passed censuring the Government for not supplying the Commission with every information respecting the questions in dispute between landlord and tenant. Now, Mr. Chairman, I happened to be at that meeting. I was invited to it because I was considered to be one interested in the land question,—which opinion was correct enough. At this meeting which was held—I may as well state where—at the Globe Hotel, I was asked to agree to the resolutions referred to. I must say that I did not like the appearance of things; the persons present were respectable enough, but they were mostly discarded officials, and the chairman himself, Mr. John Lord, was a small proprietor who holds his tenants in a firm grasp. I said that I could not agree to the resolutions, because I thought that was not the time, when the Commission was sitting, for political disputes, but that all should be unanimous in presenting the claims of the tenants; and I urged them to wait until the result of the Commission was known. The resolutions, however, were passed, and what followed? The next morning when they came before the hon. Commissioners, these gentlemen said they could not receive anything of the kind, as they had nothing to do with politicel matters, and requested the delegates to withdraw their resolutions to save them the necessity of rejecting them. The delegates when they heard this, though respectable persons, looked foolish enough, as they were also told by the Commissioners that the evidence mentioned in the resolutions had been received by them.

Hon. Mr. COLES—Did they say who furnished them with the evidence?

Mr. HOWAT—This brings me to the point. They stated that they did not expect to receive information altogether from one side of politics, but that all parties were free to come forward and give their evidence. Sir, there is another point to which I desire to call attention. The poor tenantry have laboured under great suspense as to the result of the Commission; and now they may become discouraged as the impress on has partly gone abroad that because the award is *not* given in, and the Act is disallowed for the present, that the whole thing has proved a failure. But this is not the case. The reason that the award has not been given in is solely on account of a press of other business on the part of the Commissioners. Mr. Howe, our own Referee, in whom I believe the country has every confidence, holds a high position in the neighbouring Province, and has consequently numerous public matters to occupy his attention, which accounts for the delay. And nothing has yet been shown to prove that the Act to give effect to the award will be finally disallowed. The despatches received have not said so, and I think ultimately all will be right.

(To be continued.)

D. LAIRD, Reporter.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, March 9.

Several petitions received. Hon. Col. GRAY presented a message from the Lieut. Governor, transmitting copies of three despatches addressed by him to the Duke of Newcastle, in which despatches were enclosed three petitions of proprietors against the Act to give effect to the award of the Commissioners, and stating that copies of the petitions had not been furnished to him to be land before the Legislature, that the memorialists, who were C. Wright, Esq., R. D. Stewart, Esq., and others, appeared to have petitioned against the Act in question, on the ground that if it passed into law, they would be bound by the award of the Commission, while they were not consenting parties to the submission upon which that award was to be founded. A motion was made that said papers do lie on the table, and debate ensuing thereon, in the course of which Hon. Mr. Whelan in alluding to the Bill past last session to authorize grants of the shores of this Island having asserted; "I believe that the Bill was passed to suit the interests of a member in this House," he was required to apologize to the House, and withdrew his words. Hon. Mr. Haviland presented the detailed Public Accounts. The Census Bill was read a third time and passed. Hon. Mr. Longworth presented a petition from the Right Rev. Peter McIntyre, Roman Catholic Bishop, of Charlottetown, praying the House to pass an Act incorporating petitioner, with suitable powers, enabling him and his successors in office to hold and acquire real estate for religious and other necessary purposes. A committee was appointed to bring in a Bill in accordance with the prayer of the petition. Mr. Howat from the committee on private bills presented a report recommending that the House do pass the Bill introduced to authorize John Hunter to take the additional name of *Dunar*, upon payment of fees. Hon. Mr. Haviland introduced a Bill to provide for the organization of a Volunteer Force. Mr. McNeill introduced a Decimal Currency Bill.

MONDAY, March 11.

A number of petitions were presented, one of which was from Bedeque, praying for an Act to prevent the running at large of swine. It was referred to a committee to report by Bill or otherwise. Mr. Owen from the committee on expiring laws reported an Act for raising a revenue, an Act exempting certain bills of exchange, &c., from the operation of the usury laws, and an Act relating to Packets between this Island and the neighboring Provinces, would expire at the end of the present session. It was resolved that the two last mentioned Acts be continued; and committees were appointed to bring in bills accordingly, which was done, and the bills read a first and second time.

TUESDAY, March 12.

A petition from James Burns, owner of the horse Saladin, was presented by Mr. Laird, praying leave to take said horse to one of the neighbouring Provinces, which petition was referred to a committee to report thereon, by bill or otherwise. A petition was presented by Mr. Conroy from Western part of this Island, praying a grant in aid of a steamboat to connect the ports of Cascumpec and Bedeque with the Shediac railroad, &c.—laid on the table. Hon. Mr. Haviland introduced an Elective Legislative Council Bill. The provisions of this bill are similar to those of a former bill introduced by the same gentleman, with the exception that 12 councillors, instead of being apportioned 6 to Queen's County, and 3 to each of the other two Counties, are to be equally divided between the Counties, making 4 to each; and the Counties are to be divided into two electoral districts, having two members for each, who are to be elected for eight years, two for each County passing out every four years. Mr. Howat from the committee on the petition from Bedeque relating to Swine, reported a Bill, giving two-thirds of the inhabitants of any school district power to prevent their running at large in said district. The Bill passed a first and second reading. Mr. Beer presented a petition of William Ryan and other Revenue officers, praying an increase of pay, so that a continuous and systematic watch may be kept up in the port of Charlottetown during the ensuing summer—laid on the table. A large number of other petitions were presented. Hon. Mr. Laird from the committee on the petition of James Burns, relating to the Horse 'Saladin,' reported a Bill authorizing the exportation of the same, which was read a first and second time. The Hon. Mr. Haviland presented the Accounts of the Committee for the reception of the Prince of Wales. The House went into Committee on the consideration of the resolutions transmitted from the House of Newfoundland to this House on the subject of the Newfoundland fisheries, and after some time spent therein the Chairman reported a resolution to the effect that it is inexpedient for this House to take any action in the matter until the Government of Newfoundland furnish this House with a copy of the Treaty and other documents connected with the dispute between Great Britain, France, and that Colony.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

Mr. Yeo presented a petition from Lot 17 praying a grant to aid in placing the Steamer Princess Royal on the route from Bedeque to Miramichi, &c. Mr. Sinclair presented a petition from Lot 18 and 19 praying for an enactment to stay proceedings for the collection of arrears of rent until the award of the Commissioners be made public. Mr. Davies presented a petition of divers merchants praying for the passing of a Bankruptcy Law—ordered to be committed to Committee of the whole House on Tuesday next. Mr. Beer introduced a Bill for the punishment of persons who shall be guilty of trespassing in orchards, &c.—read a first and second time. Mr. Haviland presented a petition from the Executive Committee of the Charlottetown Debating Club, praying a grant in aid of their funds. A large number of other petitions praying aid for roads, bridges, wharves, Teachers, &c, were presented.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 18, 1861.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

In the House of Assembly, during the past week, most of the time was taken up in receiving petitions, of which some notice will be found in the summary of proceedings.

On Tuesday, Mr. Haviland introduced a Bill to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council, by making it elective. It proposes that on the Bill receiving the royal assent, the present Council shall be dissolved by proclamation—that the three Counties, divided into two districts each, shall return twelve members—being two members for each district—that the members of Council shall be elected by the same class of voters as those who return the members of the Lower House—that the qualification shall be freehold or leasehold, or both, to the amount of £500—and that, at stated periods, a certain number of the members of Council shall vacate their seats, the vacancies to be determined by lot; and new elections will be held in the same manner as is prescribed in the first instance for the election of the whole Council. We have not the Bill before us, but these, we think, are the principal features of it. We have not space to comment upon it at any length. We feel assured that its introducer does not expect that it will ever pass into law. We have strong doubts as to whether the Council here will pass it; but should *they* even consent to their political extinction, we feel satisfied that it will not receive the royal allowance; for the elective principle, as applied to the Council, has not worked very well in Canada, the only North American Province wherein it has been tried; and the neighbouring Colonies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia appear to have abandoned the project altogether. Mr. Haviland felt, no doubt, that he was pledged to the principle of the measure, and has brought it in *for the sake of appearing consistent*. We have not heard that it has been brought forward as a Government measure; we rather think the Executive declines the responsibility.

On Thursday, the Hon. Joseph Hensley, returned without opposition a member of the First District of King's County, in the room of John Knight, Esqr., took the usual oaths and his seat. Mr. Hensley, having been Attorney General under the late Liberal Government, and now the representative of one of the most liberal constituencies in the Island, will, as a matter of course, support the policy and the principles of the Opposition. The *Islander*, however, seems to think that Mr. Hensley may be tampered with, or deterred from taking his true position in the House, and threatens to watch his movements with more than ordinary attention. Mr. Hensley's course is very clearly indicated, not merely by his own antecedents, but by the feelings and opinions of his constituents; and we have no doubt that he will pursue that course in a straightforward manner, and thereby retain for many years the confidence of the First District of King's County.

The afternoon of Thursday and the forenoon of Friday were occupied in discussing the principles of a Bill, introduced by Mr. Finlay McNeill, to alter the currency of this Island, by substituting the decimal system of counting by dollars and cents, as now in operation all over the American continent, British and Foreign. Both parties in the House were much divided on this question,—some on the Government side being opposed to it, others in favour of it; while in the Opposition several members were for it, and others against it. The ground of opposition was, that the adoption of the new system would lead to inconvenience, confusion, and probably loss; but this objection was met by reference to the other Provinces and to the United States, where no such results were known. The Bill was, however, lost on a motion being carried to read it a second time that day three months.

The afternoon of Friday and the whole of Saturday were occupied in Committee of Supply on the resolution for a grant of £5,500 for the service of roads, bridges and wharfs. The Opposition contended that the amount was altogether insufficient—that under the late Government, when the revenue was not larger than at present, the grant for this service commonly ranged from £7000 to £11,000—that, with the growth of the country and the increase of population, the necessity for the opening up of new roads, and the construction of new bridges and wharfs, the grant should be much larger instead of smaller than it was in former years. The Government party justified the smallness of the proposed grant on the plea that they had no more money to spare—that the debt of the Colony was large—that the expenditure during the past year was very heavy, especially that part of it which had reference to the visit of the Prince of Wales; and that about £50,000 would be required for the public service during the present year. The Opposition replied that if the public debt was inordinately increased, the Government were entirely to blame for it—that they might have practised economy in many cases where they indulged in lavish expenditure—that the reception to the Prince should not have cost so large a sum as £3000, which was spent chiefly for the gratification of a very small portion of the population—that too much of the public money was spent in decorating Government House, on which more than one thousand pounds were laid out last year, and that the Government very improperly proposed to expend eight hundred pounds more this year on the same old building—that the purchase of the swamp land known as Lot 54 was entirely uncalled for, and is likely to prove a great public loss, as none of the land has yet been taken up by the settlers,—that the people of the whole Island were more interested in having good roads, bridges and wharfs than they were about any thing else connected with the public service,—and that their wishes in this respect should be attended to at any and every sacrifice. This reference to certain items in the public expenditure for the past year gave a wide range to the discussion, which was kept up with a good deal of spirit and ability on both sides until the hour of adjournment on Saturday. The debate was resumed this morning (Monday), and is now progressing as we write; but the Government seem determined to limit the expenditure for the most important branch of the public service to the comparatively small sum of £5,400.

THE LAND QUESTION.

THE Hon. Mr. Coles has given notice in the House that he will, on Thursday next, move for a Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the petitions lately received from several parts of the country, praying for the adoption of some measure to stay proceedings for the collection of arrears of rent until the award of the Land Commissioners shall be made known. Whether the majority will agree to go into Committee on those petitions, is very doubtful; but there is no doubt whatever about their determination to oppose the prayer of them. The stale and worthless argument which they will most probably use for opposing the reasonable desires of the people in this matter, is, that such a proceeding would be an interference with "private rights." It will not be difficult to prove the fallacy of this argument. There are many acts on the Statute Book at present which may be said to interfere as much with "private rights" as the object prayed for by the petitioners—as, for example, the Act to prohibit distraints for rents at certain periods of the year, and the several Acts relating to assessment on land. Besides, the Land Commission itself may be fairly said to be an interference with "private rights;" and the recommendation made by the Commissioners at the closing of their Court in September last, when they enjoined the landholders to abstain from the collection of the arrears of rent—was certainly no less an interference with "private rights" than would be an Act of the Legislature to stay proceedings for the recovery of all rents on township lands until the award of the Commissioners shall be made known.

It is in vain, however, for the people to expect any redress of their grievances from the present House of Assembly. The Colonial Minister is under the control of the absentee landholders,—his extraordinary and contradictory despatches establish that fact beyond the shadow of a doubt,—the Lieut. Governor of the Colony is the nominee and friend of the proprietary clique in Britain,—in his Executive Council at least one-half the members are proprietors and agents, and the other half, with perhaps one exception, have always had their sympathies enlisted in favour of the proprietors,—and the remainder of the majority in the House have always shown a disposition to favour the claims of the landholders. What then can be expected from the present Assembly? Nothing, certainly, to improve the condition of the tenantry. The Land Commission—devised, in the first instance, chiefly to confirm proprietary claims; and, in the second instance, to quiet the minds of the tenantry by holding out false hopes to them,—has turned out, sooner than we expected, the most flagrant piece of deception that ever disgraced a political party. Therefore, we say to the tenantry—Expect no redress from an Assembly that is bound to obey the dictates of a Government which is the offspring of proprietary influence, and you escape the pain and mortification of disappointment.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONIES.

AMONG the few sources of satisfaction which political writers for the press enjoy, is that of seeing the notions they have long advanced pass into the sphere of public opinion. We have now this pleasure in regard to our own Colonial affairs. We have frequently endeavoured to impress upon our readers the necessity of looking into the operations of the Colonial Office, in order to escape the pressure of intolerable misgovernment, which it was impossible not to have observed in many of our Colonies. We have also endeavoured to shew that the persons selected to be governors of Colonies frequently were incompetent, but preferred on account of their connections or parliamentary influence. But there is no teaching like the teaching of events; its only inconvenience is that it is apt to come too late. However, events are now beginning to enforce upon us the necessity of checking the misgovernment of our Colonies. No gentleman has now any temptation to emigrate to them; to an educated man they are a "slough of Despond," governed by some Parliamentary, Military, or Naval jackanapes, who is only called a gentleman because of his position; society in such Colonies can have nothing particularly civilized or gentlemanly about it. Government House is usually a scene of Military fanfaronade and empty pomposity. The Governor and his satellites strut about like Sancho Panza in Barataria, and profoundly despise all around them. This is quite sufficient to prevent any gentleman from voluntarily placing himself under their sway. Such narrow-minded, ignorant, swaggering boobies, as little acquainted with politics as with refined manners, put an extinguisher on all liberal ambition in Colonists, and induce them to locate themselves as far as possible from the scene of their impertinent overbearing presumption, and attend to any thing rather than to the public concerns of the Colony. The only way to remedy the evil is to get rid of the aristocratic principle of government. There is no other means of preserving the independence of the Colonies. Canada, in the neighbourhood of a great democratic Republic, will not submit indefinitely to be taxed six times as much as the State of that Republic, for the benefit of the lordlings who may be placed over her. People may laugh at the cheapness of democracy, but, after all, cheapness is a good thing. There can be no pleasure in reality in paying five or six times as much for inferior government as other people pay for a government much superior. Men don't at all benefit by seeing a set of men placed over their heads *dreadfully mismanaging their concerns, paralysing their industry at home, cramping their trade abroad*, irritating and impoverishing them by mismanagement; and, in short, doing every thing that can be done towards rendering them poor and unhappy. The example of the United States is always before us to prove that nations can be governed cheaply and well, and the respect in which those States have been held by all the rest of the world show that Englishmen may govern themselves without the intervention of an aristocracy, and yet command the respect and admiration of all around, while they husband their resources, public and private, and are guilty of no folly or extravagance. There is this startling fact, that out of two hundred and fifty-eight thousand emigrants, one hundred and eighty thousand emigrated from Great Britain in the course of last year. Now, it is quite certain that if our Colonies were governed on proper principles, if government were there made cheap and economical, and if men could there escape being snubbed and domineered over by tyrannical partizan governors, whose sole recommendation lies in their epaulettes, this mighty tide of population would set towards our own possessions, rather than towards those of our neighbours; but everybody attaches the idea of something petty, paltry, and pettifogging to an English Colony, ridden to death by the land owners, who are the minions of the Colonial Office; while there is something magnificent in the mighty democracy of the United States which dazzles their imagination and invites them to partake of; and no doubt can be entertained, that if our Colonies were well governed, every Englishman would prefer them before the United States, simply because they are our own. But so long as our Colonies are hampered by the mismanagement of weak and imbecile governors—so long as these governors are permitted, without let or hindrance, to vomit forth their ire, and dismiss from places of honor and trust, without cause assigned, highly respectable and well-educated gentlemen, to be re-placed by the lowest boors, who can scarcely read or write, to be used as tools, solely for political purposes and partizanship—so long will all intended respectable settlers avoid approaching the pestilential shores of such a Colony; and so long will all well meaning and honest residents unite in their endeavours to throw off the yoke of such intolerable oppression.

News by the English Mail.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT—VICTOR EMMANUEL'S SPEECH.

The Sardinian Chambers were opened on Monday by the King in person. His Majesty, in his Speech to the Chambers, said:

"Italy, almost entirely free and united, confides in your wisdom, and it is on you devolves the task of her organisation. You will establish the greatest administrative liberties, taking care at the same time that her unity be protected. Public opinion is favorable to our National tendencies. The Emperor of the French, although assuring to us the benefits of non-intervention, has deemed it fitting to recall his Envoy. This act has excited our keen regret, without, however, affecting our gratitude. At Magenta and Solferino France and Italy have rivetted ties of amity which will be indissoluble. England, the ancient home of liberty, has recognised our right to dispose of ourselves. We shall preserve an imperishable remembrance of the support which her good offices have offered us. An illustrious Prince having ascended the throne of Prussia, I sent my Ambassador in order to testify to him our sympathy for his person and for the German nation. You will assist my Government in completing the armaments. In the consciousness of its strength the kingdom of Italy will be able to follow the counsel of prudence. My voice was once raised with boldness, but it is as wise to wait at the right time as it is to dare at the right time. Devoted to Italy, I have risked my crown for her sake; but no one has the right to risk the existence and the destinies of a nation. The taking of a formidable fortress has worthily crowned the exploits of the army and navy. Thus they as well as the volunteers have acquired a renown which has given the country a just confidence in itself, and it is with pleasure that I express to the first Parliament of Italy the joy which, as King and soldier, I feel on this account."

THE FALL OF GAETA—RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT NAPLES.

General Cialdini and the army have attended a mass for those who died in the late struggle. General Cialdini has published an Order of the Day, announcing the taking of Gaeta. The tone of the Order is very moderate. It concludes as follows:—"Death throws a sad veil over all human quarrels. The dead are all equal. Be generous towards the vanquished. Your hatred cannot last. As a soldier, Victor Emmanuel fights and forgives." The Sardinians are actively engaged clearing Gaeta of its ruins. The city has suffered enormously from the bombardment. Count Auersperg is dead. Thypus fever is ravaging Gaeta. It is asserted that General Cialdini will receive the title of Duke of Gaeta.

According to letters received from Naples a riotous assemblage attacked the Palace of the Archbishop during the *fêtes* on the occasion of the fall of Gaeta. The windows of the Spanish Consul's residence were smashed by the people. Commander Migra promised to give satisfaction to the Consul, and to punish the guilty parties. Several hundred Bourbon soldiers were found by the Sardinians at Gaeta suffering typhus fever.

THE PRISONERS AT GAETA.

The number of troops who were made prisoners at Gaeta was 11,000. The Sardinians found between 700 and 800 cannon and 60,000 muskets. Three Generals accompanied Francis II. to Rome; 25 are prisoners. General Chiabrera has been ordered to summon the Commander of the fortress of Messina to surrender.

IMPENDING ATTACK ON THE CITADEL OF MESSINA AND CIVITELLA DELLA TRONTO.

Admiral Persano and General Cialdini, with troops, have left for Messina. General Mezzacapo, with a body of troops, has proceeded towards Civitella on the Tronto. Both fortress will be attacked immediately, if their Commanders refuse to surrender.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS IN RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Independance Belge* writes on the 10th inst.:—The moment is close at hand, and I am happy to announce it, when the emancipation of the serfs will be an accomplished fact. The proclamation will be issued on the 3d of March next the anniversary of the advent to the throne of Alexander II. whose reign will be for ever illustrated by this measure of social justices. Thus more than 20,000,000 of Christian souls will at one and the same hour have ceased to be a property.

INDIA.

DEARTH AND FAMINE—DEATH OF THE NOTORIOUS DOWLUT SINGH—SACRIFICES AT JEYPOOR—REBELS TA KAMPTEE.

We regret to learn that the Punjaub is suffering from famine, and that a great scarcity and dearth prevail all over the North West Provinces. It is estimated that owing to the long continued and desolating drought, four millions of people are depending at this moment on the hand of charity to save them from starvation in a country in which, except upon the banks of the rivers and canals, every blade of grass has been dried up, and men have already died from want of the means of sustenance which the parched soil denies them. Happily our latest letters inform us that refreshing showers of rain had fallen at Umballa, Ajmere, Agra, and other places, and, if this change in the weather continue, we have already learnt the worst of the calamity. There are still a few rebels lurking about the inaccessible parts of the country, but their depredations are not very extensive. Dowlut Singh, a notorious rebel leader, who was the dread of the Saugor district for two years, and had personally committed a dozen murders in cold blood, and deprived some two dozen people of their noses, beside various other crimes, was killed the other day, with the aid of a Thakoor, who, himself a rebel in 1857, had settled down under the amnesty. The men who actually put an end to the rebel were two Poorbeea sepoys (mutineers), who had long been his associates, but were induced to play him false at the instigation of the Thakoor, and no doubt in the hope of receiving their pardon and reward. A detachment of Madras troops, it is stated, and her Majesty's 91st Foot, have been ordered to Kamptee, to put down the rebels which are yet to be found there.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Lottery advertised to take place at the Temperance Hall on the 19th instant is postponed until Tuesday the 26th instant.

Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute.

Mr. James E. Kelly lectured, according to announcement, at the above Institute on Thursday evening, 14th instant, on "Ancient Egypt." The lecture, as might be anticipated from its very name, was extremely interesting, and was handled in a manner which bespoke the research and extensive reading of the learned lecturer. The audience was so large as on former occasions, but the attention which was paid to the lecture during its delivery proves the interest which was taken in the subject, and must have been gratifying to the lecturer.

On Thursday evening next, 21st inst., Master James Roche will lecture, subject—"The Life of Lafayette."

March 16. E. REILLY, Sec'y.

Dyspepsia is one of the prevailing diseases of this country. This is owing both to climatic influence and the habit of eating our meals too rapidly. In spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease rapidly disappears by the use of the *Oxygenated Bitters*.

We are gratified to learn that the Senate of the University of Glasgow have recently conferred the degree of L L. D. on Professor INGLIS, Principal of the Prince of Wales College in this Island. The high literary standing of the University which has paid so handsome a tribute of respect to our Professor, is a pleasing evidence of the estimation in which he is held in his native country, as a gentleman and a scholar. —*Isl.*

Died,

At Charlottetown, on the 26th ultimo, of consumption, Mr. Wm. Peters, of Georgetown, aged 38 years. He leaves behind him a wife and a large circle of friends, to mourn their loss.

At Lot 19, on the 2d instant, of inflammation of the lungs, Isabella Abigail, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Barwise, aged 21 years. Deeply lamented by a large number of friends.

At Big Pond, Lot 45, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., in the 42nd year of her age, Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. Neil McPhee, and youngest daughter of the late Mr. Allan McDonald, of Garahelic.

At the Lunatic Asylum, on Sunday, the 10th instant, John Callaghan, aged 57 years, a native of the County of Waterford, Ireland.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Messrs. Swabey & Roberts

BEG to offer their best thanks to their friends and the public generally for their past custom, and to state that for the future their business will be conducted STRICTLY ON CASH PRINCIPLES.

In following the good example set them by several of their fellow Merchants in Town, in allowing no further credit, Messrs. S. & R. confidently expect to be enabled to sell first class articles, imported from London direct, AT STILL LOWER RATES THAN HERETOFORE.

All persons indebted to Messrs. Swabey & Roberts are respectfully requested to settle their accounts at an early date.

Great George Street, March 18, 1861. (Isl & R W Im)

NO CREDIT,

BUT all Goods at lowest paying rates and Cash. Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Eggs, Butter, Wool, and other Produce taken in payment at market price for

PORT WINE	TEAS	FLOUR
Sherry	Coffee	Pork
Claret	Sugars	Hams
Champagne	Molasses	Bathchaps
Brandy	Tobacco	Butter
Holland's Gin	Cigars	Pickles
London Gin	Starch	Sauces
Scotch Whiskey	Soap	Anchovies
Old Tom	Blue	Sardines
Jamaica	Indigo	Candied Peel
Demerara	Candles	Currants
Maraschino	Compo. Candles	Raisins
Noyau	Sperm Candles	Figs
Milk Punch	Tallow	Spices
Lemon Syrup	Lard	Washing Soda
Crackers	Cordage	Blacking
Cheese	Oakum	Buckets & Brooms

and other small articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. Grain Cargoes purchased on commission, and liberal advances made against consignments, by

SWABEY & ROBERTS,
Commission Merchants.

Great George Street, P. E. I., March 18, 1861. IslRW1y

J. S. CARVELL,
Ship Broker, Auctioneer,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

BANK BUILDINGS,

March 18. 1y Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

City of Charlottetown,

TO ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, &c. &c.

PLANS, Elevations, and Estimates for a Building to be erected in the reserved area at the western side of Queen Square, as a PUBLIC MARKET HOUSE, to be built of BRICK, two stories in height, 150 feet long, and 50 feet broad, will be received at the Office of the City Clerk until 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next.

The following Premiums will be awarded and paid, viz:—

For the best Plan, Elevation and Estimate,		£10	0 0
For the second best	do do	£7	10 0
For the third best	do do	£5	0 0

Persons intending to compete, and desirous of further information, will please apply at the City Hall, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk.

March 18, 1861.

MANILLA ROPE.

COILS of the above, suitable for ship's use, for sale cheap for Cash.

March 18, 1861. N. RANKIN.

HIGH WINES AND HOLLAND'S GIN.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, in bond or duty paid.

N. RANKIN,
March 18, 1861. Great George Street.

A LARGE Supply of Brown's Bronchial TROCHES, direct from the Proprietor. For sale by

March 18. M. W. SKINNER, Agent.

NOTICE.

THE Adjourned GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held at the TEMPERANCE HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th March inst., at 2 o'clock.

By Order,
JAS. D. HASZARD, Sec. & Treasurer.

March 18, 1861.

Wanted.

AN assistant, for a country Store, who can take charge of a set of books, and attend to business occasionally. A member of any *Temperance Society preferred*. Address "G. M., *Examiner* Office," with name of reference and where last employed.

Charlottetown, March 18, 1861.

SPRING SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Subscriber's Sale Room, Queen Street, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., the following Goods, viz:—

4	Puns. ALCOHOL,	20	Chests English Importation
4	Puns. MOLASSES,	6	Kegs TOBACCO,
8	Bbls. SUGAR,	2	Boxes do.,
30	Sides SOLE LEATHER,	1	Box Indigo,
10	Boxes Pipes,	6	Kegs Nails,
1	Bbl. Cider,	10	Doz. Brooms,
1	Bbl. Raw Oil,	10	" Buckets,
20	Bbls. Pitch and Rosin,	5	" Bags,
20	Boxes Candles,	1	Cask Vinegar,
20	Gross Matches,	1	Cask Soda,
12	Kegs White Paint,	10	Boxes SOAP,
3	Boxes Glass.		

—ALSO—

A quantity of DRY GOODS, consisting of—

Printed Cottons, Blue do., Cotton Warp, Blue and White, Threads, Handkerchiefs, Grey Cottons, White do., Hats and Caps, ready-made Clothing, with a variety of other articles suitable for country dealers.

WILLIAM McGILL, Auctioneer.

March 4, 1861. (Isl&R.W.)