THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."---Euripides.

Vol. XI. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, July 15, 1861. New Series.---No. 28.

A CARD.

W. W. LORD & CO.

BEG to tender their thanks to the Public generally for the extensive and steadily increasing support received by them during the past five years of their copartnership, and have now much pleasure in intimating, that having made very great improvements in their place of business, they enjoy increased facilities for attending to the wants of their customers. And having now an unusually large and well selected stock of GENERAL MERCHANDIZE, selling at lowest paying rates, they confidently hope to receive a continuance of custom.

Charlottetown, June 10 1861.

"Gazelle." "Carrie M Rich." and "Prince of Wales."

Great Spring Importations.

PER above vessels. The Subscribers have received their Spring Stock, partly consisting of

25 Bales and Cases DRY GOODS,

containing all the newest styles of Dress Materials Ladies' Rmants Hats, Parasols, Ribbons, Pluries, &c. &c; Hosiery, Haberdashery, Millinery &c; Shawls, Mantles, Shirtings, Cloths, Drills, Cassinetts, Merinos, Sattinetts, Nankeens, Tickings, Moleskins, Flannels, &c., &c.

10 Cases Children's, Youth's, Misses', Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Slippers, &c.

20 doz. Ladies' and Children's Spring Skirts; a splendid assortment Gent's Hats, in Silk, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Straw and Felt.

2000 Pieces Room Paper, large stock of Carpets, Rugs, Mats, &c.

10 Bales Cotton Battings, Wadding and Wicking.

16 Cases and Casks of general Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenter's Tools, &c., &c., including a large stock too varied to enumerate.

150 Pieces Holloware. Kettles, Pots, Ovens, &c.

70 Crates and casks Glass, China and Earthenware, well selected varied and Cheap.

150 doz. Milk Dishes, Butter and Preserve Crocks.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Teas, Sugars Candles, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Molasses, Vinegar, Pickles. Burning Fluid, Oil, Varnish, Turpentine, Glass, Putty, Whiting, Ochers, Salts, Saltpetre, Baking and Washing Soda, Starch, Indigo, Extract Logwood, Dye woods, &c., 8000 yards Cotton and Hemp Canvass, Nos. 1 to 10; 250 coils hemp and manilla Cordage, 6 thread to 7-in.; 24 Chain Cables, 18 Anchors, 50 tons Iron, 16 bundles Steel, Cast, Blister, and Spring; 100 sheets Zinc, 100 bundles Oakum, 80 casks and kegs Nails 12½ kegs Paints, Black, White, Green, Yellow, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, &c., &c.; Metal Shears, Windlass Gear, Warping Chalks, Hause-pipes, Scupper Lead, &c., &c.; Sole Leather, Buckets, Brooms Tubs, Trunks, Scythes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, &c.; 2,000 Sacks Salt.

All of which are offered at such prices as to claim especial attention from purchasers.

W. W. LORD & Co.

Charlottetown, June 10, 1861. tf.

The Greatest and Best Invention of the Age

FOR FARMERS.

Manny's Patent MOWING and REAPING Machine.

ONE acre of Hay or Grain cut on rough or smooth land in an hour, for less than one shilling cost, with the assistance of four or five joined in the purchase of one of these ever renowned *labour-saving Manny's Patent Mowing and Reaping Machine combined.*

Now on Exhibition and Sale, with Wilcox's Patent Horse Hay Rake, and Brow's Patent Horse Pitch Fork, at *Orwell Cheap Store*—cheaper than the cheapest Country Store on the Island, and with the greatest variety, from a Needle to an Anchor.

3 Gold, 6 Silver Prize Medals, and $100 Cash have been awarded

At the Crystal Palace and State Fares of America, where Manny's Machine has been fully tested with several other Machines, and proved to be the best, safest, most durable and cheapest Machine of the kind ever offered to the public, for saving time, labor and expense to the Farmers, by which five weeks labor and cost can be saved over the old fashion mode of harvesting with hook and scythe, which will pay a fifth share of the entire Machine in one season. It can now be got if four or five in a Settlement join together, and for which time will be given for payment by the Subscriber, for all those ordered by the 25th of May, so as to have them ready in time for harvest, to enable the Farmers to ship their produce in good weather, and a month sooner, and *not lose* having too much grain ripe at once, when one of these money saving machines can be had on such favourable terms and easy payment, at Orwell Cheap Store.

This is an opportunity that cannot be got every day, to clear and make large farms, and have a month's work done by lads 16 or 18 years old, in one week. *This is coming up to* Telegraph operation, and will make the *Farmers independent*, and look out for better times and more produce.

These wonderful Machines are invaluable to Ship-builders and Sea-Captains, Mechanics, Teachers, Widows, and all those whose time is more valuable at other callings, and will be set up by the maker. A trial given of them, and warranted fully perfect, or taken back.

Annexed are a few testimonials from some of our most extensive Island Farmers, that can be depended on, and who are willing to give satisfactory reference, if called on. Further particulars known from

PATRICK STEPHENS, Agent,
Orwell Cheap Store.

W. W. IRVING,
Agricultural Warehouse, Charlottetown, or to
THOMAS ANNEAR, Wood Contractor,
Montague River.

April 29. 1861.

N. B.—All parties wishing to use any of these Machines, would do well to roll the land in time for them—*this is important*. P. S.

Certificates.

We certify that each of us have purchased one of *Manny's Patent Two Horse Mowing and Reaping Machines*, the operation of which we are highly pleased with, and it has proved much more satisfactory than we expected, having performed all our work much better, and at less cost than hand labor, and having our hay and grain secured nearly five weeks *sooner* than our neighbours, with the old fashion scythe and hook.

We consider *Manny's Machine* the most valuable invention ever discovered, or seen on this Island, for the benefit of the *Farmers*, and strongly advise every one requiring such to secure them in time, if they can arrange in any way to have one in each settlement, when the benefit will be found to save money and time—so valuable to farm workers.

(Signed) WILLIAM ACORN, Miller & Farmer, Lot 49,
ROBERT MUTCH, Farmer & Stock Master,
Gallows Point.

April 22, 1861.

N. B.—Any one wishing to see our Machine, can call at any time, or to the agent, at Orwell Cheap Store, where one is on exhibition and sale.

I certify that I had one of *Manny's Patent Two Horse Mower and Reaping Machines* at work on my Farm last season, and found it proved admirably well, and far superior to any one of the kind I ever saw in England, or on this Island; and had I not succeeded in getting the use of it, I should have lost a great quantity of my grain, it having got over ripe, and I could not get men to hire at any wages at the time. I found it much less expense, and the work better done than by hand. My opinion is, that when these Machines are a little better known, no Farmer that wants to save money, or time, will be without one.

April 22, 1861. JOHN DOUSE, Port Selkirk.

"I hereby certify that I have purchased one of Manny's Reaping and Mowing Machines last summer, and I can testify to its superior construction and capabilities to perform the work for which it is designed in a first rate style. I have cut over very rough as well as smooth ground, and on all occasions its work was done well. I have also cut with it for several of my neighbours, and all were highly delighted with its performance. I can truly say it is one of the most useful articles that has been brought to this country, and I have no doubt it will be extensively used, as it saves considerable time, labour, and expense, which all farmers wish for."

Lot 49, May 28, 1861. PHILIP LANE, J. P."

Several other Testimonials can be seen with the Agent at Orwell.

A Splendid Assortment of

FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,

Ribbons, Parasols and Parachutes,

MANTLES.

Poplin, Rep and Jupe Dresses.

All the New Styles in

HATS and BONNETS,

Cashmere and Tissue Shawls.

300 doz. Bonnet Wreaths & Borders,

500 Muslin Dresses, from 3s 9d upwards.

HABERDASHERY, and Small Wares in

Great Variety, at

VAUX'S,

Glasgow House, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, June 3, 1861.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!

Important to Country Dealers

THE attention of Country Dealers, and the public generally, is called to a sample stock of CLOTHS from New Brunswick Manufactories, which for *price defy competition*.

April 1, 1861. tf J. S. CARVELL.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

Freehold, Leasehold and Personal

PROPERTY!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO OFFER for SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of JULY, instant, the whole of the VALUABLE PROPERTIES belonging to WILLIAM WATSON, Esquire, MONTAGUE BRIDGE, who is about leaving Prince Edward Island, consisting of FREEHOLD, LEASEHOLD and PERSONAL PROPERTY, GROWING CROPS, HORSES, COWS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.:—

1 Handsome Bay MARE, by Saladin, 7 years old, a splendid harness Mare; 1 Powerful Grey Horse, 7 years old, do. do.; a Brown Horse, a Filley rising 3 years old, by Saladin; 6 Milch Cows, Aryshire and Durham; 3 do. Heifers, 1 strong and well finished Waggon, 2 Carts, 1 single Sleigh, 1 double do. and furs, 2 Wood Sleighs, 1 Truck, 1 Wheel Barrow, 1 sett Gig Harness, 1 Tandem do., 2 setts Cart do., 1 do. Plough do., 1 riding Saddle, 1 Lady's do., 2 riding Bridles, 1 Plough, 1 Moulding do., 1 sett Harness, 1 Scarifier do., 1 Turnip Drill, 1 Roller, Scythe Seaths, Riddles Shovels, Dung Forks, Hay do., Hay Knives, Saws & Joiner's Tools.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of:—Mahogany and other Dining Tables, Mahogany, Cane and Hair seated Chairs, Franklin Stoves, Carpets, Sofas, spring seated, Ivory handled Knives and Forks, Blue and White Dinner Services, China Tea and Coffee do., Dessert do., Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, &c.; a well selected assortment of BOOKS, amongst which is the Popular Encyclopedia, 14 volumes; Dickens', Chalmers' and Douglas Gerald's Magazines, &c.

BED ROOM FURNITURE, consisting of:—Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, Nests of Drawers, Sofa, Chairs Stoves, Wash-hand-Stands, Basins, Ewers, Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.

MILK HOUSE, consisting of:—Churns, Butter Tubs, Earthen and Tin Milk Dishes and Crocks

60 Bushels WHEAT, a double-barrelled Fowling Piece, a Telescope, a Land Surveying Compass, &c.

The GROWING CROPS, consisting of 10 acres of Wheat, 20 do. Oats, 2½ do. Potatoes, 2 do. Buck Wheat, 3 do. Hay, which will be put up in 1 acre Lots.

There will be offered on LEASE, for 21 years, with the privilege of purchasing within five years, a number of BUILDING LOTS, facing the Montague River and the Main Post Road, 42 by 60 feet; also, Sites on the River, most advantageous for Mill, Distilling & Brewing purposes; also, if not previously disposed of, the fee simple of about 600 acres LAND in the neighbourhood of the Bridge, and occupied by good Tenants.

Likewise—MONTAGUE HOUSE and FARM, to be LET for a term of years, containing about 200 acres of LAND, 40 of which is under Crop, and from 60 to 80 more may may be cleared at from 10s. to 15s. per acre. Also, two WHARVES, where a large amount of shipping loads and discharges, with the privilege of putting up more Wharfs—rent free after they are put up for three years. Rent of House, Farm & Wharf, £60 per annum.

ALL PERSONS having Accounts against W. WATSON, Esq., will please forward them at once for payment; and all who are indebted to him are requested forthwith to settle, as otherwise their accounts will be handed over for recovery. Any information respecting the Properties and the sales may be obtained from the Proprietor, at Montague House, or the Auctioneer at Georgetown.

TERMS of sale of Household Furniture, Stock and Growing Crop, is—Amounts of purchases under £5, to be paid down; all amounts from £5 to 10, at Three Months, and over 10 six Months, on approved Joint Notes of Hand. Terms of Freehold and Leasehold at time of sale.

W. SANDERSON, Auctioneer & General Agent.

Georgetown, July 8, 1861. 3in

Valuable Real Estate at Summerside for Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby offers for sale his property at Summerside, consisting of two Town Lots each 80 × 100 feet, together with *Dwelling House*, 28½ × 23 feet, 13 feet post, nearly finished; a Kitchen attached, 20½ × 13 feet, and a good Cellar under the House 7 feet deep, perfectly dry at all seasons. This property is pleasantly situated, and commands a splendid prospect of the fine Harbor of Bedeque and the Straits of Northumberland in the distance. As a business stand, being located near the public Wharf, or as a private residence, it is unsurpassed by any that may be offered for some time.

Summerside is connected with Shediac, the terminus of the E. and N. A. Railway, and Charlottetown and Pictou, by means of a good Steamer plying regularly twice a week, carrying mails, passengers, and freight each way; and will early this season be connected with the New York and Newfoundland Electric Telegraph line—a double line of wires being now in course of erection from this port to Cape Traverse to connect with the submarine cable there. The above described Lots will be sold in one, two, or three portions, to suit purchasers. Part of the purchase money required down, the balance on time as may be agreed on. Early application necessary to ensure good bargains. Titles good. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

Plan of the above described Property:

	Cedar Street.	7	6	5	4	3		Stephen Street.	2	1
36ft		Hon. J. C. Pope.	J. Sharp.	P. M. Power.	P. M. Power.	Black & Bros., Halifax.	H. C. Green, Esq.			J. Campbell.
		80ft	80ft	80ft	80ft	80ft	62ft	32ft		60ft
55	Broadway or Water Street.									55
60ft		J C P	J W	J W	J W	L W	B & B	M O H	To Wharf	34
		59	58	58	58	58	80	80		

Summerside, July 8, 1861. P. M POWER.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,

10 PUNS. MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
12 Puns. Porto Rico do
30 chests Congou TEA, 6 casks Burning Fluid,
10 Bbls Washing Soda, 60 barrels Ship's Biscuit,
5 casks Boiled Oil, 10 Hhds SUGAR.
5 do Bright Varnish, 3 casks High Wines,
20 Bales Candlewick, 6 Hhds. GIN,
1 cask Scotch WHISKEY, 10 cases do.

July 8, 1861. ALEX. McKINNON.

A CARD.

NEIL RANKIN begs leave to inform the MERCANTILE and TRADING COMMUNITY of Prince Edward Island, and the Neighbouring Provinces, that he has made arrangements for the immediate prosecution of business as an

Auctioneer, Commission Merchant & General Agent,

in each of which lines all Commissions with which he may be favoured (at home or from abroad) shall receive his prompt and best attention.

Charlottetown, July 8, 1861.

New York Commercial Circular.

WITH perfect confidence in our long experience in Commercial Business, we respectfully offer our services as SHIPPING, COMMISSION & IMPORTING MERCHANTS, in the City of New York.

Under our new Firm we commence a new and unencumbered Business, and are fully prepared to receive and sell Produce of the British Provinces, Merchandise of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture connected with the shipping interest; all of which departments we assure our friends and correspondents will receive our prompt attention.

FOWLE, HEWETT & CO.
120, Liberty-street.

Yew York, June, 1861. 6m [July 8, '61.

Accounts, Arbitrations, &c., &c.

COMPLICATED Accounts arranged, Arbitration Papers prepared, Insolvents' Papers organized for appearance and presentation before the Court, and all intricate or improperly kept accounts clearly and intelligibly stated. Fees proportionate to time and talent required.

Address Accountant, care of SWABEY & ROBERTS
Great George Street Charlottetown.

June 26, 1860. 1sl ly.

Poetry.

THE COMET.

Yon car of fire,—we watched its way,
Resplendent down the gleaming blue,
Since through the twilight's folding gray
The wond'rous wonder flew.

Duly, in turn, each orb of light
From out the deepening concave broke;
First, eve's soft herald swam to sight,
Till every star awoke.

The Lyre restrung its burning chords,
High flung the Cross its streaming ray,—
Then rose Altair, more sweet than words
On music's soul could say.

They, from old time, in course the same,
Familiar set, familiar rise;
But what art thou, wild, lovely flame,
Athwart the startled skies?

Mysterious yet, as when it burst,
Through the vast void of nature hurled,
And shook their shrinking hearts at first,
The fathers of the world.

In vain the sage heaven's scroll unseals,
Vainly has baffled science striven—
We only know that there it wheels,
The miracle of heaven.

God's minister! We guess no more,
Of thee, thy frame, thy mission still,
Than he, who watched thy flight of yore,
On the Chaldean hill.

Yet spirit tidings from thy blaze
Transcendant touch this earthly clod—
Not even the fool on thee could gaze,
And say—"There is no God!"

Gleanings from late Papers.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.—The Montreal *Gazette* of the 10th publishes the following:—

"We publish the following extract of a letter from an American in New York to a gentleman in this city, which gives a somewhat startling account of mercantile affairs there, and a hint to Canadians on our Northern war sympathy:

'Fully 85 per cent of our merchants have failed, and everybody here looks sharp enough after the pennies to satisfy a Canadian. I would not give 60 per cent for the Stock of our best banks, *to hold*, and the general feeling is, that there will be a complete sweeping away of old houses, and a new set of men and firms take their places.

'Don't waste your sympathy with the North, while our northern troops are returning fugitive slaves, and putting down servile insurrections. It may, and I hope will, come to a fight for freedom yet, but it is not that now, and the only thing that will bring it to that will be the North getting well licked at first. If the South are at once coerced, and submit, the pro-slavery party will have full swing, and the anti-slavery be wiped out. If you want to see the banner of abolition raised, pray that the South may take Washington and menace Philadelphia and New York.'"

Extract of a letter from the President of one of the New York Insurance Companies of the highest standing, to a gentleman in this city:

"New York is suffering a good deal in consequence of the rebellion, but in a moral point of view our great city never presented a nobler aspect. The determination is general and inflexible that treason shall be crushed out, and the disturbers of the commerce (and comfort, too) of the civilized world effectually put down this time. We have the men and the means to do it, and if England does not countenance the anarchists it will be speedily done."

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Gold discoveries at the present time are all the rage. One day we hear of it being found in Musquodoboit; next in Laurencetown; again in Queen's County and Gold River; but the latest is, that some parties, while engaged in digging the streets of this city, actually discovered the precious metal embedded in quartz, of an excellent description. The reports from Tangier continue favorable. By a letter received last evening, we learn that gold has been found at the mouth of the Tangier river, near the bridge; and the number of persons at the mines is daily increasing.

A BEAUTIFUL EXCUSE.—Every reader must be delighted with the beautiful excuse, which, among others Sir Thomas More makes why he did not publish his Utopia sooner. It shows us how important that great man considered an attentive performance of the minor duties of life to be. "Seeing that almost the whole of the day is devoted to business abroad and the remainder of my time to domestic duties, there is none left for myself—that is, for my studies. For, on returning home, I have to talk with my wife, prattle with my children, and converse with my servants; all which things I number among the duties of life; since, if a man would not be a stranger in his own house, he must, by every means in his power, strive to render himself agreeable to those companions of his life whom nature has provided, chance thrown in his way, or that he has himself chosen."

A wag called out aloud in the pit of Drury Lane Theatre. "Mr. Smith, your house is on fire!" whereupon a hundred and twenty-five Smiths arose. "It is Mr. John Smith's house," said he; and thirty sat down, showing but ninety-five genuine John Smiths present.

DEATHS OF REMARKABLE MEN.—Abdul Medjid, Sultan of Turkey, says the Boston Journal, whose death is announced by the Great Eastern, was thirty-nine years old at his death. He ascended the throne in 1839. The empire was in a disturbed condition, and his reign would have been short but for the intervention of England and Germany. Since the treaties of 1840 and 1841, the Sultan has been but an instrument in the hands of others. He had the good sense, however, to follow the advice of so liberal a minister as Reschid Pacha, in authorizing many important reforms. His conduct, also, toward the Hungarian refugees will be remembered to his honor. His death had been expected for some time.

The death of Lord John Campbell, Lord Chancellor of England, occurs at a ripe old age, to wit, in his eightieth year. He was the son of a Scotch clergyman, and was the classmate of the celebrated Dr. Chalmers.—While studying his profession he supported himself by writing reports and theatrical criticisms for the London press, which discipline gave him "the pen of a ready writer." He was early successful at the bar. In 1830 he was elected to the House of Commons; in 1832 he was made Solicitor General, and in 1834 Attorney General. 1841 he was raised to the peerage. A few yeas after he published his work on "The lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England," which was followed in 1849 by "The Lives of the Chief Justices of England," the last volume of which appeared nearly four years ago. In 1850, when in his seventieth year, he accepted the Chief Justiceship of England, which he resigned on becoming Lord Chancellor in 1859.

DELIRIUM OF THE DYING.—The delirium that occasionally accompanies an act of dying, is often marked by a singular and significant reference to the minute circumstances of the past life; and aged persons have been heard, like Falstaff, not only to babble about green fields, but (in imagination) to converse with, and of the companions of their youth, and to talk of particular events that had occurred at the period of their early childhood! An elderly lady, whilst in a state of delirium immediately preceding death, addressed those about her on the subject of marriage, and requested them to arrange her bridal dress, and gave other instructions respecting an event that had occurred under unusually peculiar and romantic circumstances, nearly fifty years previously!—*Dr. Winslow's 'Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Head.'*

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY March, 28.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE INCORPORATION BILL.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON moved the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Trustees of St. Dunstan's College. He said it was unnecessary to go into an explanation of the Bill—it was simply to give corporate powers to the Trustees of the Institution.

The Bill was then read and referred to a Committee of the whole House, Mr. M'Neill in the chair.

When the clause was read in reference to the Trustees of St. Andrew's College transferring the funds of their trust to the Trustees of St. Dunstan's College,

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said before the question was put on that clause he wished to make a remark. As a general rule it was very unusual for the Legislature to divert funds appropriated for one purpose to another. It appeared that the late Bishop M'Eachren left some funds in trust to establish a College at St. Andrew's; and the question was whether it was right or not for the Legislature to divert them to another purpose, especially as there was no petition before the House from the parties on the subject.

Mr. CONROY said there was a petition from the Trustees.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND looked upon the Trustees as having no authority in the case as long as there was no petition from the party who had appropriated the funds for a College at St. Andrew's. The Legislature, no doubt, was all-powerful, and could change a will, but he thought it was scarcely proper legislation. He was disposed to vote against the clause.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON said the funds were not to be appropriated to another purpose; but only to be diverted from that College to another carrying out the wishes and intentions of the first donor. When five out of the seven Trustees had petitioned for this transfer, as there was no college at St. Andrew's now, surely it ought to be granted. Should the Trustees wish to establish a college again at St. Andrew's, this would not prevent them; but as the funds were at present lying idle, it was better to let them go to St. Dunstan's, College in the meantime, which was not a sectarian college, but one for general educational purposes.

Hon. Col. GRAY thought as the clause was only to transfer the trust fund from one college to another for the same object, and as there was no petition against it from the Roman Catholics of any part of the Island, the House should not object to it.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON would not like to answer for the whole Catholic population of the Island, but thought if the present Bishop was satisfied with the transfer, they would be satisfied.

Hon. Col. GRAY could see no reason why the House should refuse the request; it was not proper that the funds should be lying idle.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said he only objected to the principle; he saw by the will of Bishop Eachren that he did not leave the money for the general purposes of education but for the express purpose of establishing a College at St. Andrew's; and he thought the House should be careful in forming a precedent.

After some further discussion, the clause as read was agreed to, as also for the whole Bill, and reported accordingly.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH presented a Bill to amend the Act to provide for the revising and reprinting the Laws of this Island which was read a first time.

Hon. Col. GRAY presented a message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, desiring that the House at its rising to-day should adjourn until Saturday the 30th inst., —Resolved accordingly.

House again in Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The Gulf Express and Telegraph Company." The Bill was agreed to with several amendments.

Hon. Col. GRAY presented a petition of divers inhabitants of Charlottetown, Southport, &c., praying a grant to the Contractor of Charlottetown ferry, to encourage him to place an additional stream-boat on said ferry, so that it might not be necessary to cross it, on Mondays, in row and sail boats, while the present boat is cleaning boilers—laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND presented a petition of inhabitants of North River, &c., complaining that James Treanor, Morshead's corner, Lot 32, had been refused a Tavern license on the ground that the two nearest Justices of the Peace had not signed the necessary papers thereto, and praying for redress—laid on the table.

BILL TO INCORPORATE THE R. C. BISHOP OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

House again in Committee on this Bill. On the clause being read in reference to deeds of conveyance,

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH said there was no limitation in the clause with respect to persons in a weak state of mind, as was commonly allowed to be necessary in reference to members of all Churches. British law was that if a person died within a certain time after the deed was drawn, it was null and void. This law which was the Statute of Mortmain was not interfered with in any of our Colonial Acts; and it was for the Committee to say whether the members of the Church of Rome here should be protected or not. This Bill was copied from an old Bill introduced into the Canadian Legislature, but he could not ascertain that it had ever become law. In the present law of Canada there was no such clause as this one under consideration, nor in the Nova Scotia Act.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY thought the clause should be left out as it was in the other Colonies. He considered it doubtful were the clause allowed to remain, if the Bill would receive the Royal assent.

Mr. CONROY moved that the clause be struck out. He supposed it was objected to because it might give Catholic clergymen the opportunity of inducing a person into will property to the Church in his weaker moments, which he might not be willing to give at other times.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH—To prevent such was the design of the law of Mortmain.

Hon. Mr. PERRY did not see any necessity for introducing the clause into the Bill, when it was not in the Acts of the other Colonies, particularly when, as the hon. member for King's County said, there was danger of it passing at home.

Mr. CONROY said for his own part he would not fear though the clause were left in the Bill; but if it had been the general policy in Britain to leave out the like, he supposed it was no use for them to object.

Mr. Conroy's motion that the clause be struck out was then agreed to.

The Bill having been read through, Hon. Mr. Perry said he thought it required a suspending clause. Hons. Messrs. Haviland, Gray, and Hensley, entertained the same opinion. On motion, a suspending clause was added; after which the Bill was agreed to. House adjourned. D. LAIRD, Rep.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The House resumed the consideration of the petitions praying for action to be taken to prevent arrears of rent being collected pending the award of the Commissioners. The whole of the afternoon was taken up in debating on this subject. We can only attempt to give a brief summary of arguments used by hon. members who spoke on the subject of the petitions.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN resumed his speech commenced on the afternoon of the previous day. After referring to some things connected with the debate of the previous evening, and to his own patience and forbearance as exhibited during the discussion, he replied to a speech made during the debate on the petitions, by the hon. member from Tryon. He said that hon. member was exceedingly unfortunate on the previous day, for in all the speeches which he made during the day he was not a moment on his legs till he began making misrepresentations. He (Mr. W.) had before shown that the hon. member from Tryon had given incorrect accounts of proceedings of public meetings held in various parts of the country. He had attended at a meeting held at St. Eleanor's, at the time the Commissioners opened their court there, and charged him (Mr. W.) with intrigue in getting it up.

Mr. HOWAT said he stated he was informed such was the case, and that he believed it was true.

Mr. WHELAN said his information was untrue and utterly groundless, and that he had no more to do with getting up the meeting than the hon. member from Tryon himself, It so happened that he (Mr. W.) in his perambulations through the country had happened to be there at that time; but the fact was that a principal supporter of the present Government at St. Eleanor's—Mr. James Campbell—was mainly instrumental in getting up the meeting. In reference to this matter he (Mr. W.) felt bound to vindicate his character against such an accusation. Mr. Campbell was even the chairman of that meeting which was got up, as Mr. C. informed him, at the instance of delegates from Prince County. He (Mr. W.) said to him he thought it was not improper that such a meeting should take place. He told Mr. C. that before they held such a meeting it would be necessary to have the consent of the Commissioners, for they adjourned their Court at about 7 o'clock, purposing to meet again at 8. A gentleman from Cascumpec wrote out a requisition, and he believed it was presented by a gentleman from the same place, yet he (Mr. H.) would stand up there and accuse him of insincerity in reference to that matter for political purposes; and he had not so much as put a pen to paper to write one word in the requisition; nor did he know one word which it contained. He (Mr. W.) was disposed to think the attempts of the hon. member at misrepresentation were to be attributed to an infirmity of his nature—to a defect in his constitution, and on that ground he felt inclined to pardon much of it which was levelled against him. Mr. Whelan next referred to the recommendation of the Commissioners, and argued that it would be right and proper to ratify it by passing a Bill to prevent the collection of arrears of rent pending their award; that 93 suits as shown by the hon. Leader of the Opposition had been instituted against tenants—arguing that a case was commenced when a party recieved a lawyer's letter. As regarded the number of signatures to the petitions, he said it matters not to him whether they were 1200, or 12,000. For his own part, he most positively declared he never saw nor read the petitions, and knew not a single line that was in any one of them, though it was insinuated he and his hon. friend on his left had something to do in getting them up.

Mr. BEER.—Nor gave advice about getting them up!

Mr. WHELAN.—Nor gave advice as to getting them up, and he might tell the hon. member from Charlottetown more, that had he done so, probably they would have been far more numerously signed. Had he and the hon. leader of the Opposition busied themselves, and called meetings for that purpose, very likely the number of names would have been thousands instead of hundreds. As regarded the argument about the Bill contemplated being an interference with private rights, he would ask what the Commission itself was—though not on the part of those who signed the reference? He thought it was, and also the Bill to ratify their decision. There were many act on the Statute Book which interfered with private rights, such as the Land-tax Bill, the Bill regulating distraints, and the One-ninth Bill.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND remarked that the One-ninth Bill had a suspending clause.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN said that made no difference.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH said it was founded on universal practice, that it was in accordance with usage.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN said so long as he retained his seat there he would consider it his duty to advocate such measures as were for the interests of the people and not merely those which might be considered acceptable to the Duke of Newcastle. He thought it was degrading to be reminded from time to time that such and such a bill would not receive the Royal Allowance. The hon. and learned member from Georgetown would not think it unnecessary to be reminded of a rule of Parliament, that it is improper and unparliamentary to use the name of the Sovereign in debate, to influence the decisions of Parliament. The duty of the House was to ascertain what measures were for the benefit of the country, and to pass them independently of the consideration whether or not they would receive the Royal allowance. If they were to be the mere tools of the Colonial Office the fact should be plainly acknowledged, that they might desist from attempting to carry out the powers of an independent Legislature, modelled, as it was said, on the glorious Constitution of Britain. Another argument against the resolution was, that if it were adopted it would necessarily require to be followed up by a Bill embodying its principles For his (Mr. Whelan's) part he would be satisfied to have such a partial measure passed, one which might affect those only who assented to the Commission. That course would involve the admission of the general principle contained in the resolution. If proprietors had so little of the milk of human kindness, if they were determined to outrage every generous humane feeling, by subjecting their tenants to that state of distress which one hon. member said would probably be the result, if they manifested such fiendish dispositions in their dealings with the tenantry, the sooner the fiendish gang were muffled by adopting the course proposed, the better. He (Mr. W.) charged the Government with downright direliction of duty. he would not say duplicity, in placing in the hands of the Commissioners a bill which at the same time they knew was not the law of the land for their guidance in the course of their investigations. That Bill was not sent Home till the first of October. The hon. Leader of the Government stated a few days ago it was not out of the printer's hands till the 13th of September. But why was it not? The most humble Printing Office could have disposed of the work in one or two hours.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said the hon. member was wrong in his figures, for there were 7 pages in the Act.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN said that even if there were, it could have been printed in less than half a day.

Mr. WHELAN then took up the Despatches of the Duke of Newcastle on the Land Commission, and pointed out discrepancies in them, occasioned, he had not a doubt, by the memorials of proprietors; after which he mentioned that it appeared only 5 proprietors out of 40 were to be bound by the award of the Commission.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said 14 had signed the reference.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN said there was no official document to show that such was the case. The Bill was virtually defunct, and could never become law. He thought they might wait patiently for two years before the beneficial results to be derived from the Commission would be made known; and he considered it his duty to place before the country his views of what might be expected from the famous Land Commission. Five proprietors only remained to be affected, and the Quit Rents, Loyalists' Claims, Fishery Reserves and Escheat questions were not to come within the scope of the inquiries of the Commissioners, and he would ask what was left to engage their attention, unless it were to determine the prices at which these proprietors should sell their lands? As for despatches, he looked upon them as being the mere embodiment of the views of the Colonial Minister of the day, and would pay no more attention to them than to any other State Paper, if they did not accord with his own views. He utterly repudiated the doctrine of their being a part of our Constitution. The hon. and learned member from Georgetown, who argued so much for keeping the Constitution intact, would not agree with that sentiment; but he (Mr. W.) would remark that the Bill which that hon. member had introduced to change the constitution of the Legislative Coun-