a general grievance, merely because a Colonial Minister may choose to write a hurried Despatch disapproving of my views. One man is in his office, as Colonial Secretary to-day, God knows who may hold that office to-morrow. It is no principle to go on, and if a hundred despatches from a hundred Col. Ministers, all condemning a Court of Escheat, as being unconstitutional, were received, I should give my vote for the Court, if I thought it was a constitutional right. A Despatch is not, and cannot be, the law of the Colony; and if I thought it necessary, Mr. Chairman, that the Court should be established, believe me, I should be but little dismayed by the refusal of a Colonial Minister. I, Sir, would never submit to such dictation, but would take my position on the higher grounds of my right as a British freeman. Voting it down this evening will be so far from setting it, that a refusal will only pave the way for subsequent applications, to be repeated until at length the House accedes to it." "Mr. Chairman, if I voted with a view to a final settlement of the question, I should have to give my support to the resolution, and say that nothing but the Court in operation would settle the matter." And in the same debate, the hon. member subsequently said—"Sir, however desirable I may conceive a change of Government to be, yet if my conduct to-night were guided by any motive of that nature, I should adopt a totally different course from that which I intend to pursue. I should, in that case, vote for the resolution. But, sir, suppose this resolution carried, and the present Government overthrown, can it be supposed that I would come in and join a Government in carrying out a measure, which, but twenty four hours before, I had denounced? The members of the Government feel that they are in an awkward position in dealing with this question. Thank God I have not two masters to serve; I can vote on this matter independently; but the Government know that they must oppose the resolution of the hon. member, Mr. Cooper, and that their opposition will damage them with the people, and probably cause them to lose their offices. The Lieut. Governor, from what I know myself, must feel an interest in the question, and will doubtless use his influence to maintain the rights of property, and his Government must accordingly present a compact front in opposition to the resolution, no matter what may be their individual wishes or opinions."

Such were the opinions of that hon. member in 1855, when he was the leader of the opposition; but I suppose he now finds it convenient, as leader of the Government, to change his views, he will probably now be disposed to consider a despatch of a Colonial Minister as final and conclusive. The assertion in the extracts I have just read, to the effect that, although voted down, the agitation would revive, is one in which I heartily concur with the hon. member, and the course of events since that statement was made tend to confirm its truth. As the proprietary interest is strong in the present House, it cannot be expected that much will be done to promote a settlement of the various matters connected with the Land Question—such as Escheat, the Fishery Reserves, Loan Bill, &c.—but, Sir, the next House may be composed of different materials. Meanwhile I shall be content to express my opinion on matters as they come up. I am not particularly disposed to *regret* the loss of the Loan Bill. I advocated it more with a view of amicably settling the question of the Landed tenures than as being expressive of my individual opinions. If my hon. friend submits his amendment, I may probably vote for it. Perhaps it goes further than I would once have gone, but I have as good a right to change my opinions as either of the hon. members, Messrs. Palmer and Douse.

Mr. DOUSE—We did not change as you have done.

Hon. Mr. COLES—It is a good trait in a politician to defer sometimes to the opinions of others; therefore I shall be happy to support the hon. member in establishing a Court of Escheat, of which he has so often declared himself in favour. A decision of such a tribunal can be carried to England, and finally decided there. If the proprietors have fulfilled the conditions on which the grants were originally issued, their titles will be declared unimpeachable, and they will have nothing to fear from an investigation. No other feasible scheme appears to be left for the settlement of the question.

W. M. Howe, Reporter.

(*To be Continued.*)

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., MAY 3, 1859.

THE SECOND VICTIM.

The enquiry and discussion on the several votes which formed the subject of the Georgetown scrutiny, terminated in the House of Assembly on Wednesday evening last, with the result for which we were prepared before the enquiry commenced. Mr. McAulay has been put in Mr. McDonald's place with about the same degree of justice which deprived Mr. Walker of his seat. We do not charge the majority of the House with having acted corruptly in deciding as they did; but we believe that if their minds had been free from political bias—which exercised an unconscious influence on their actions—Mr. McDonald would be still a member of the House, as we are convinced he has an undoubted right to be. There were seventeen of Mr. McDonald's votes, and six of Mr. McAulay's examined on the scrutiny, and none but these could be reconsidered before the House. It was expedient to declare McAulay's six objected votes bad and illegal, because McDonald had nearly three times the number of doubtful ones, and the petitioning candidate could well afford to have the six thrown aside, besides cancelling those six votes would give an air of impartiality to the investigation. Fourteen of Mr. McDonald's seventeen objected votes were declared bad, and when these were struck off, there appeared to be a majority of three for Mr. McAulay, on the strength of which he was allowed to take the seat. Mr. Whelan moved a resolution in Committee, which was afterwards proposed when the Speaker was in the Chair, detailing certain undeniable facts respecting the validity of ten out of the seventeen rejected votes, which he considered should be declared good and lawful, and by means of which Mr. McDonald would have a majority of seven, and should be allowed to retain his seat. The whole of the minority supported this resolution, with the exception of Mr. Perry, who dissented from it, on the ground of it including the vote of a person whom he did not consider qualified. Messrs. Palmer, Gray and Douse denounced the resolution in a furious manner—imputing to the mover the worst of motives in offering the resolution, and pretending to discover in it an attack upon the conscientious rights of the majority of the House. When the great guns blazed away so furiously, it was only reasonable to suppose that the little ones would take up the music, and try to silence the minority. This they accomplished by aid of their superior numbers, and they decided, after the Committee rose, that the resolution could not, would not, and should not be put; so that it cannot appear upon the Journal of the House. This mode of gagging the minority will confer very little credit on their opponents; and they will find that a journal which is much more extensively read than the Assembly's Journal is not afraid to publish the obnoxious document.

Mr. Palmer's Resolution, as reported from the Committee of the whole House on Privileges, was as follows:—

"Your Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Roderick McAulay, Esq., and others of Georgetown Royalty, complaining of the election of Andrew A. McDonald, Esq., of Georgetown—returned by the Sheriff of King's County on the 4th day of April last, as one of the members to represent said Town and Royalty in the General Assembly of this Island—respectfully report to your Honourable House, that, having for several days had the said petition and the different documents therewith to them referred under their consideration, and having carefully investigated the evidence taken by the said Sheriff upon the scrutiny of votes demanded and prosecuted by them, the said Roderick McAulay and Andrew A. McDonald, Esquires, at the said Sheriff's Court held for that purpose at Georgetown aforesaid, on the 29th March, and subsequent days as well as all other documents given in evidence on the said scrutiny,—they find that out of the number of seventeen votes given for said Andrew A. McDonald, Esq., and objected to by said Roderick McAulay, Esq., fourteen were illegal, and that six votes given for said Roderick McAulay, Esq., and objected to by said Andrew A. McDonald, Esq., were also illegal,—which will thereby leave the valid votes given for the said Roderick McAulay, Esq., 122,—and the valid votes given for the said Andrew A. McDonald, Esq., 119. Your Committee therefore find the said Roderick McAulay, Esq., to be and to have been duly elected over the said Andrew A. McDonald, Esq., by a majority of three votes. All of which they respectfully submit to your Honourable House.

"*Resolved*—That Roderick McAulay, Esq., do take the usual oaths and his seat in this House, as member for Georgetown and Royalty, in lieu of Andrew A. McDonald, Esq."

The following is the resolution which Mr. Whelan moved in amendment, and which alarmed the majority so much that they would not allow it to be recorded on the Assembly's Journal:

"*Resolved*—That when the House was in Committee of Privileges and Elections on a Petition presented on behalf of the Hon. Roderick McAulay against the return of Andrew A. Mc Donald, Esq, as member for Georgetown and Royalty, the House decided that six votes polled for the said R. McAulay were bad and illegal votes, and that fourteen votes polled for the said Andrew A. McDonald were also bad and illegal; but it appears from the evidence read before the House in Committee of Privileges as aforesaid that the following votes recorded on behalf of the said Andrew A. McDonald ought not to have been expunged or declared bad, and are as follows:—1st, Angus McDonald, one of the said voters, voted on a piece of land, being part of the Reserved Lands on Cardigan Point, for which he has held a Grant from the Government for nearly thirty years, and never relinquished his right to the same, although he allowed his brother to use it, with the understanding that he, the said brother, would pay all the taxes to which the said piece of land was liable, and which is confirmed by the evidence on oath of the brother. 2. Michael Campion voted on a Lot in Georgetown, purchased from his late father. No evivence was shown to prove that Michael Campion's father willed or sold the property referred to, to any other person than the said Michael Campion, and therefore the vote of the said Michael Campion should be held a good and lawful one. 3. Alexander McKenzie voted on a lot purchased from one John Griffin. The said Lot was bought by Griffin at public sale under the Assessment Act for Georgetown, and by the said Alexander McKenzie's purchase, as aforesaid, he acquired the right to the use and occupation of the said Lot. 4. Augustine McDonald; 5. John Sanfey; 6. James Sanfey; 7. Edmund Rayne; 8. Joseph Ball; and 9, John Ball. It appears by the evidence that the six last mentioned electors voted on lots purchased from the Crown Land Commissioner at public sale—that they complied with the conditions of sale, and have been more than twelve months in possession of their respective lots, and were therefore entitled to vote thereon. 10. Timothy Donovan voted for the said Andrew A. McDonald on a Lot which he held in trust for his children, and receives rent to the amount of five pounds ten shillings per annum for the same, And *resolved*, that the foregoing persons, having voted in virtue of the possession or use and occupation of the several lots of land on which they claimed a right to vote, were justified in so doing by the nineteenth section of the Act 19 Vic. cap. 21, which enacts, that "every male person who shall own or be entitled to a freehold estate, *or shall be in actual possession or use and occupation, however derived or acquired*, of, and in one whole Water Lot, Common Lot, Town Lot, or Pasture Lot, in any Town, Common and Royalty within this Island, &c. &c., shall in respect of such his qualification be entitled to vote at any election hereafter to be held for the election of a member or members to represent in the General Assembly of this Island the Town, Common and Royalty, &c. wherein his qualification, &c. shall be situate." *And resolved* that by retaining the aforesaid ten votes in favour of the said Andrew A. McDonald, he would have a majority of seven good and legal votes on the poll book, and should, in the opinion of this House, be allowed to hold and enjoy his seat for the said Town and Royalty of Georgetown.

"*Therefore further Resolved*, that this House cannot entertain the prayer of the petition of the Honorable Roderick McAulay, and that Andrew A. McDonald, Esq., be confirmed in his seat as member for the said Town and Royalty of Georgetown."

Mr. Whelan's resolution was lost in Committee on the following division:—

For the resolution.	*Against it.*
Messrs. Whelan	Messrs. Palmer
Coles	Gray
Thornton	Longworth
Wightman	Haviland
Kelly	James Yeo
Sutherland	John Yeo
Doyle	Pope
Conroy	Laird
Sinclair	Howat
Cooper	Holm
Knight—11.	Montgomery
	Owen
	Ramsay
	McNeill
	Davies
	Douse
	Mr. Speaker—17.

Mr. Palmer's resolution was carried in the House on nearly the same division, Mr. Perry having then voted with the minority, and Mr. Speaker's vote not being taken into account.

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT VICTIM?

The *Islander* of last Friday expresses itself in very indignant terms against the editor of this paper on account of the opinions enunciated by him in last week's *Examiner*, respecting Mr. Ronald Walker's expulsion from the House. The *Islander* recommends that Mr. Whelan, being a member of the House, should be brought to the bar of that honorable body, and made to apologise for telling the majority that they had done wrong in turning Mr. Walker out of his seat, or in case he did not apologise, that he should be expelled from the House. We suppose the vengeance of the Tory party is not yet satisfied, and that a new victim is required. As for the "contempt" we are accused of having cast upon the majority, we are really unconscious of it, and can only attribute the anger and splutter of the *Islander* on this subject to the ignorance and inexperience of its new editor. But if it will be of any service to Mr. McLean's successor in learning the duties of an editor, to try his prentice hand in preparing a few more such editorials, we assure him we are well disposed to repeat the "offence" with which we have been accused every week for the next six months; and as for Mr. W. being called upon to apologise to the present majority, we are inclined to believe that the attempt at an apology would be a great deal worse than the alleged offence. We don't dispute the majority's power to expel him for a while; and as that is a business in which the new House seems to have taken particular delight, let our readers be not surprised to hear of his becoming the next victim.

MR. ALDOUS AND THE LAND OFFICE.

The rumour which we noticed last week about the continuance of the above named gentleman in the Land Office appears to be quite true. The *Islander* has vouchsafed a leader in defence of Mr. Aldous retaining the office; and the compliments now paid to this gentleman seem to be strangely in keeping with the abuse and vituperation formerly bestowed upon him by the same journal. The appointment of a rejected candidate to office by the late Government was deemed to be a great insult to public opinion, and Mr. Aldous's position was frequently referred to, as being a remarkable case in point. But the Tories in power are very different from the Tories in opposition. Rejected candidates are now, in their opinion, "the right men in the right places." Mr. McLean—also a rejected candidate—was appointed to the Land Office after Mr. Aldous had resigned, and his resignation had been accepted by the Lieut. Governor; but Mr. McLean having been relieved from the cares of state by a higher power than that of the Tory Government, and Mr. Aldous having been an attentive waiter upon Providence—he has, happily for his present pecuniary interests, realized the importance of keeping an eye to the main chance, and being always prepared for the chapter of accidents. The worst feature in the case of Mr. Aldous's continuance in office—and it is the very worst for himself, if he has any regard for his political character—is, that he holds the Land Office only on condition of his resigning his seat in the Legislative Council. The Government want the seat for one of their own tools, and they virtually sell the Land Office to Mr. Aldous for that seat. Mr. A. was appointed to the Land Office under the late Government, because he was a member of the Legislative Council, and because it was necessary and constitutional to have that branch of the Legislature represented in the public departments. Mr. Aldous fully admitted the propriety of this arrangement. But now, by his consenting to be an instrument in the hands of the Tory party for their own selfish purposes, he tacitly admits that the Legislative Council should be debarred from having any control over the departmental offices; and the very position which enabled him to get the Land Office in the first instance he now sacrifices to retain it.

We cannot help regarding this transaction as very discreditable to all the parties concerned in it. That Mr. Aldous has, in a great measure, abandoned the party with which he was lately associated, is too evident to be denied; and what must be his own feelings when he reflects that he has descended from the high position of a member of Administration to become the servant of a few individuals who have got power suddenly and unexpectedly, and will as suddenly part with it, and whose advocates and exponents in the press have so lately and so frequently assailed him in the most offensive manner? The Government's part in the transaction amounts to this—they had, most probably, too many applicants for the office after Mr. McLean's death, and no one competent to fill it; and they wanted Mr. Aldous's seat in the Council for one of their own party to help them to get their measures passed in that body. One thing is certain, that no personal consideration for Mr. A. dictated this bartering transaction on the part of the Executive.

WONDERFUL ECONOMY.

In Committee of Supply this afternoon, (Monday,) the Government gave a wonderful instance of their economical mode of transacting the public business. They allowed but the small sum of £3000 for the service of roads, bridges, and wharfs, which will give about £80 to each road district in the Island. The sum granted last year was nearly £7000, and it was barely sufficient for the service. To show what disinterested patriots they are, they cut off the salaries of the assistants in the public offices to the amount of £300, and the Surveyor General's salary—which office they propose to incorporate with the Land Office—amounting to £250 more, making £550 in all. But as the late Government intended to combine those two offices at the same salary, the only saving the people can rejoice over so far is the magnificent sum of £300, while they have lost nearly £4000 on the road service, from the expenditure of which they would derive direct and material advantages in many ways. In their fit of economy, the Government have docked £30 from the very small salary given to the second assistant in the Post Office, because, we suppose, he is a son of Col. Swabey, while they allowed the salaries of the other officers in that department to remain as before,—the salary of the Attorney General is left as before, and £50 each added to the salaries of the Secretary and Treasurer, to enable them, as was said, to hire clerks, although we were told, for many months past, that the principals in the public departments should do all the duties themselves; and such incumbrances as clerks and assistants should be done away with! What wonderful economy!

THE ALIEN BILL.

A Bill to enable foreigners to purchase and sell real estate to the extent of 200 acres, has received the sanction of both branches of the Legislature. We were always in favour of the principle of this measure, and think the present bill does not go far enough. We would not limit foreigners in their purchases of our landed property. Anything that will help to break down the monopoly now practised by absentee landlords and their agents, will always commend itself to our favourable consideration. The Government, we believe, take mighty credit to themselves for passing this Bill. It is scarcely ten lines long—has been copied nearly verbatim from an Act on the Statute books of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and was last Session submitted to the Legislative Council of this Island by Mr. Forgan. What original geniusses we have, to be sure, to manage and control the ship of state!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Werand," on Mayflowers, will appear in our next.

An extraordinary article from the *Colonial Presbyterian*, furnished by "* * *" in reference to the late elections, has been deferred for the last two weeks only for want of space.

The following will be inserted as soon as space will allow:—N. J. Brown, St. Eleanor's, in reply to a letter in a late No. of the *Islander;* "Inhabitant," Summerside; "Justice," in reference to the claims of Teachers. "Fidius," and "Jack on a pinch," are under consideration.

THE REVENUE BILL

Was passed on Saturday last. The Tariff is precisely the same as it was last year, notwithstanding all the abuse cast upon the late Government for increasing, as it was said, the Impost duties to nearly double the amount they had been in former years. Merchants' bonds are still to be subject to interest from the date of their execution, although the late Government were honoured with any amount of abuse by the party now in power for not giving the merchants more favorable terms. The new Government promise to become excellent copyists of everything that was done by the late Administration of a bad or objectionable character.

Died,

On the morning of the 29th inst, after a short illness of 16 days, of measels, Elizabeth Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. William Brow, Postmaster, Cape Traverse, aged 26 years, leaving a disconsolate husband, three little children and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their irreparable bereavement. The deceased was loved by every one who knew her, and her sudden death has thrown a gloom over the whole community.

At Bedeque, on Friday, the 15th inst., after a short illness, Mr. Isaac Schurman, in the 85th year of his age, leaving an extensive family. He was one of the oldest inhabitants of that place, and his moral and religious character caused him to be universally respected.

Of Consumption, after a long and painful illness, at Mount Ararat, Australia, on the 2d September, 1858, in the 28th year of her age, Clarinda, the beloved wife of Mr. James Gilligan, and daughter of the late Mr. William White, of this Island, leaving a bereaved husband and three children to mourn their irreparable loss.

New Advertisements.

Sale on Thursday, 5th May.

JUST ARRIVED FROM WEST INDIES.

Molasses, Sugar, Salt.

THE Subscribers will sell by AUCTION, on THURSDAY next, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, on Peake's Wharf: just arrived per Brigantine "AFTON," from the West Indies:

40 Puncheons choice MOLASSES,
35 Barrels Muscovado SUGAR,
5,000 Bushels Turk's Island SALT.

The above Salt is suitable for packing Herring and Mackerel for Market.

Terms of Sale.—£10 and upwards 6 months' credit on approved joint Notes of Hand.

May 2, 1859. J. & T. MORRIS, Auctioneers.

First Arrival of Furniture.

SPRING STYLES,

AT DOUGLAS'S FURNITURE ROOMS,

WHERE he keeps a large Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; Patent Bed Lounges (one of the most convenient bed and seat ever combined, and the cheapest on record); also, REFRIGERATORS, (which are warranted to keep meat and milch sweet, and it is said by a Lady who has been using one, that the eatables will go much farther when kept in one of these); Patent Window Rollers, Willow Waggons, Palm-leaf and Excelsior Mattrasses, Extension Tables, Office Chairs, &c.

A large lot of SOFAS and other FURNITURE expected in a few days, all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston, at retail prices.

☞ Please call and examine.

GEORGE DOUGLAS, Kent-street.

Furniture Warehouse, May 2, 1859. 4w

ALBERTINE OIL,

FOR SALE, at A. H. Yates's Store, at 7s. 6d. per gallon, cash. 12i May 2.

Legislative Council Chamber.

Tuesday, 12th April, 1859.

RESOLVED—That the following standing order of this House, *as amended in the last Session*, be inserted three times in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the Public, viz:

"That no *Bill, Resolution*, or other proceeding founded upon any application addressed to the House of Assembly, be sustained by the Council, (*except petitions relating to the appropriation of Moneys for the service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs,*) unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly."

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. L. C.

A RARE CHANCE.

ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS STANDS IN THE CITY.

FOR SALE, Two BUILDING LOTS on Queen and Sydney Streets, directly opposite the Hon. D. Brenan's Brick House. Persons wishing to purchase have now a rare opportunity of the best Stand in this City.

If the above is not disposed of by the 10th of JUNE next, it will then be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION.

For terms and particulars, enquire of

April 25, 1859. CHARLOTTE SIMS.

Herring Seine for Sale.

THE Subscribers have on hand for sale, 1 first rate HERRING SEINE, 1 year old, 75 fathoms in length, 8 fathoms Bunt, 1¾ inch Mesh. Ready for use.

Terms.—Six months credit.

April 25, 1859. (1si.) J. & T. MORRIS.

MOUNT STEWART HOTEL.

SOUTHEAST SIDE MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE. Will be open to receive Travellers after this date.

JAMES McWADE, Proprietor.

Mount Stewart, April 25, 1859.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE, a valuable FREEHOLD FARM, containing 115 acres of Land, situate on the Bay Fortune Road, Lot 55, about 5 miles from the Head of St. Peter's Bay; about 20 acres are clear and in good state of cultivation, the remainder is abundantly supplied with hard and soft wood. It is within 3 miles of several grist and saw mills.

If not sold by the 10th of MAY by private bargain, it will on that day be disposed of by Public Auction, and also about 4 tons of good upland HAY on the premises. For further particulars please apply to KERIN LARKIN.

Bay Fortune Road, Lot 41, April 25, 1859. (3 ins.)

Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the Honorable Edward Curtis Haythorne, late of Marshfield, Township No. 34, deceased, are requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT POOR HAYTHORNE,
Administrator of said Estate.

Marshfield, April 25, 1859. (4 ins.)

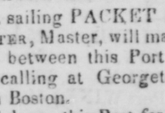
Teacher Wanted.

WANTED for the Little Harbour School, Souris East, Lot 45, a Teacher, First or Second Class. Application to be made to either of the undersigned Trustees—

DANIEL MOONEY,
ANDREW CAMPBELL,
DONALD McLELLAN,
PETER McDONALD,
MICHAEL McDONALD.

Little Harbour, Souris East, April 25, 1859.

Boston Packet.



THE fast sailing PACKET Brigt. "AFTON," Atwater, Master, will make her regular trips as formerly, between this Port and Boston during the season, calling at Georgetown for Freight or Passengers, to and from Boston.

The above vessel will leave this Port for Boston on or about the 1st of MAY next. For Freight or Passage, having good accommodation, apply to

SAMUEL A. FOWLE & Co., Charlottetown, or to
J. A. & S. A. FOWLE, No. 11 Foster's Wharf, Boston.

Charlottetown, April 18, 1859. tf.