when that the body was metamorphosed to a great extent, and made more reasonable than it had hitherto been in reference to measures which originated in the end of the House. It would then have been too late to have attempted to have carried it through this end of the building, for then Her Majesty's Opposition—as they are pleased to call themselves—would have said "you have willing tools at your command now, to go through with the measure." It is necessary, however, to have a Legislative Council so constructed that it can carry measures necessary for the interests of the country. Under the system on which the second Chamber is now constituted it is morally impossible to carry out Responsible Government in its integrity. We are not now attempting to carry this scheme through because it sounds well in theory; we have experienced the evils which have resulted from nominated Chambers. When we came into power there was a majority in that Council opposed to the principles of the present Government. The Government of the day under the present system are sure to fill up vacancies in that Chamber with their own friends.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—We did not.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—I beg to differ with the hon. member. When in power, one case occurred in which they put in a proprietor—Mr. Forgan—but it was only throwing a sprat to catch a whale,—a sop thrown out to induce Land proprietors to believe they were very liberal in their views. But they took good care to have a handsome majority at the Council Board before that gentleman was nominated. It is open to that abuse, not only here, but in the neighbouring Colonies. How, I ask, would the present Council stand as regards the late Government were they to succeed the present? They would, no doubt, prove an obstructive body, as the last Chamber was to us when we came into power. Now, unless we alter the principle on which that Chamber is at present constituted what would be the result? The result would be that they would be obliged to infuse new blood into the upper Chamber—in other words, to put men there to enable the lower House to carry their measures. We have heard much of a contemplated third-party, who are to drive both parties now present out of the Legislative Halls. Saviors of the Country are to arise in their power and majesty, to advocate the interests of the country. Then both sides now existing will be compelled to hide their diminished heads;—and when they come into power, under the existing system, there must be of necessity a great increase made in the Legislative Chamber. There are only two principles on which the upper Chamber can be properly constituted, that is, to give it stability and to enable it to exercise its functions and powers as a conservative body. These are either on the principle of hereditary succession, like the House of Lords, or Election. In all countries nominated Chambers have proved failures. It was discovered in Canada years ago that it was impossible to carry on the Government of the Province on that principle, and in 1853 a petition was sent from the House of Assembly to the Queen, praying for an alteration in the Constitution of that Chamber, and an address on the subject was carried by a majority of four fifths of the lower House. The idea of an hereditary upper Chamber in any of these Colonies cannot be entertained for a moment. When we consider the peculiar construction of the House of Lords, we find it is not the mere creation of yesterday but the result of two or three centuries; for its power and influence have grown with the growth of the British Constitution. An elective Chamber then appears to be the only alternative. This Chamber is elective in Australia, the Cape of Good Hope and Canada, and, if I mistake not, a Bill for this purpose was introduced this Session in the Legislature of New Brunswick. Hon. members opposed to this Bill may state that in Canada the principle has not worked well. In that Colony, a few years ago, they experienced some difficulty because the upper Chamber there is a mongrel institution. They did not do as we purpose to do, to sweep the whole body out of existence, and put in another entirely new. They used a little of what is called *trimming*; they only elected a certain number, and left at the Council Board the nominated members who were put there when the Colonies were united in 1841. A schoolboy might have foreseen there would have been a lack of harmony in any body so constituted. How could there be unanimity between those who only held parchment titles, and those elected by the votes, and according to the wishes of the people? But this difficulty did not arise in the other Colonies where the elective principle was properly carried out. In Canada their system was neither elective nor nominative, hence the difficulty which arose. I may refer to the elective system which has been in operation in a kingdom in Europe since 1831 till the present time. It is a limited monarchy with an elective upper Chamber which is not composed of Peers, though there are Peers in the body: I allude to Belgium. This kingdom has a population of about 6,000,000, and a Constitution as nearly assimilated to that of Britain as is possible. This principle has been fully tested there and has given entire satisfaction. In Britain all statesmen of any note—Whigs, Tories, Conservatives and Radicals—leading men in these four classes have concluded that the days of nominated Chambers are numbered. This is the opinion of the present leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, who, so to speak, is the quintessence of Toryism and Conservatism, Lord Derby, and the last man one would have thought who would have assented to the elective principle. The nominative system has been tried in France, Spain, Portugal and in the Republic of America in its earlier history, and failed. It may be said a Chamber constituted on the elective principle would be liable to be influenced by the popular feeling of the day; but we know the popular breeze sometimes blows to the detriment of those who fan it. Some may imagine it would save trouble and expense not to have a second Chamber at all; but I trust no gentleman in this House is tinged with any such notion. We know that men frequently pass measures, which, had they but time to reflect, they would not have passed, and that is one reason why we should have a second branch to revise measures adopted in the lower branch of the Legislature. Bills sometimes pass through the House of Commons full of errors, notwithstanding all the able men there are in that body. Lord Brougham argued on the necessity of a second Chamber two or three years subsequent to the passing of the Reform Bill. The House of Commons stood out firmly for their privileges under that Bill, and considered the House of Lords almost a nonentity. On one occasion a Criminal Law was passed in the Commons, which, when it went to the upper House was found to contain errors of a character so extraordinary, that, had the Bill passed the House of Lords, it would have paralyzed the Criminal Justices of England for twelve months. The House of Commons would not give in, but no injury was done as the law was not passed that year. This is one instance, out of many which might be cited, to show the necessity of having a second Chamber. This question has been before the House so frequently, that hon. members must have their minds made up. As regards the details of the Bill I may state the Government are not wedded to them. They may be altered in Committee. It is somewhat different from the one introduced by me in 1859, which was founded upon sound principles, at least upon principles considered sound: viz., that representation be governed according to wealth and population. The Bill of last year proposed to give 3 members to Prince, 3 to King's, and 6 to Queen's County. In political matters statesmen are not always able to carry out their views. As in private matters, so in public affairs, there must be a system of giving and taking adopted. If in political matters each statesmen resolved upon having his own way, Legislation would soon come to an end. As regards wealth, Queen's County has about double that of either of the other two Counties, and its population is double also, and upon these principles the Bill of 1859 was based. The present Bill proposes to give an equal number—four—to each County, Charlottetown and Royalty, however, considering the commercial position of the Capital, is certainly entitled to one member of their own. Alterations may be made in the Bill in Committee. The Reform Bill was materially altered in Committee; several Boroughs were thrown out, and many which the framers of the Bill and its supporters wished to throw out were retained. I hope hon. members on both sides, whatever be the fate of this Bill, will so far conclude that we have not used this measure as a stalking-horse on which to ride into power. I hope they will view it as an indication of our sincerity, and of our desire to pass it, that it may prove a benefit to our successors—to those who shall sit in these Halls when their present occupants are under the sod,—that they may have the satisfaction of living under laws calculated to promote the independence, wealth, prosperity and happiness of this Colony.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—Allow me to ask if this Bill is introduced as a government measure?

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—It is.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—I am happy to say, then, that it shall receive my support. The hon. member closed his remarks by saying he trusted it would prove a blessing to those who shall succeed us; but I hope the hon. member is satisfied that it will receive the Royal allowance. I agree with him in all points respecting the necessity of having an elective upper Chamber. Though I introduced no measure of this kind, when in the Government, still there was one brought in by an hon. member in the Opposition, and I then advocated a change in the constitution of the Legislative Council. The present Bill comes so near an amendment which I then introduced that I do not know that I shall trouble the House with many remarks at present. I proposed an amendment to the Bill introduced in 1859, but which was carried against me. I must say this one breathes a liberal spirit. With one or two exceptions, it is one which is in accordance with my views. I think it would be better to have the Councillors run for the whole County, as it would give more independence to the the body. A man might run for a District and gain his election, whereas if he ran the whole County he might be unsuccessful. I do not see how we can make an exception of Charlottetown. The wealth of the City will always command a great influence independent of any other circumstance.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—I intend, Mr. Speaker, to offer but a few observations on the Bill in its present stage. I spoke on this subject, in my place when the Bill was introduced in 1859, and my views on this question have not undergone any change since that period. I have not changed one iota in my opinions which were expressed on this question in 1859 and 1860. On these occasions, I stated that, judging from private information which I received from England from persons in authority, and in high places, I thought the Bill to render the Legislative Council elective would not gain the Royal assent. I think there will be great difficulty in getting what is sought by this Bill, accorded to this small Colony, though my hon. colleagues think differently on this point. I trust, however, that the efforts of hon. members on both sides who are anxious to get this Bill passed, may be successful. My hon. colleague who introduced this measure alluded to the satisfactory working of the elective system in the Cape of Good Hope and Australia; but we should bear in mind the disparity which exists between these two countries and this Colony. I agree with the principles of the Bill, and approve of having an equal division of Councillors in each County. As regards the property qualifications I stated on former occasions that I thought this Island did not possess sufficient wealth to make a proper distinction. In other Colonies they amounted to £4000, or £5000, but here the sum was reduced to as many hundreds. I still think that this small Province will not receive that encouragement from Home which some hon. members anticipate.

(*To be continued.*)

Correspondence.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

DEAR FELLOW COLONISTS,—With mingled feelings of devoted attachment to, and interest in the welfare of, our fertile Island home; and of deep regret at observing that our progress towards happiness is retarded by the clog of mal administration which characterises those who sway, and which have characterized those who have swayed the destinies of our country—I now address you, for the first time, upon a subject of vital importance to us all—namely, the doings of our representatives in Parliament. Hitherto I have remained silent on all subjects of a political nature, and would act in the same manner longer were it not that I feel the present state of my country calls aloud for every one of us to unite in exercising the power we possess of ridding it from the oppressive shackles which keep us in misery, and which will ever be an impediment to our prosperity, if not removed; and in no better way can I assist in this great work than by endeavouring to arouse you from your dangerous insensibility to these calls. Although being silent on political matters, yet my perceptive faculties, I assure you, have not been idle in that respect. I have endeavoured to conceive the importance of the duties of legislators, and have been partially successful in attaining that object. I have also investigated the parliamentary labours of Liberal and Tory, and have thereby discovered that insincerity and a dereliction of duties have characterized and do characterize many of those persons chosen to legislate for us, both under Tory and Liberal administrations. These considerations, together with the consciousness of the near approach of a general election—on which occasion you will have an opportunity of amending the breach made in your prosperity—account for the liberty I now take of tendering to you, my respected fellow-Colonists, a bit of advice and exhortation with regard to your future tactics and evolutions in the political field. The motives which influence me to do this are of a very different nature from those which prompt the major part of those who busy themselves in public matters: their chief object is to make the public aware of the existence of such beings, as well as to endeavour to worm themselves into the good graces of the leaders or prominent characters of their respective parties, with a view of profiting thereby, no matter what the sacrifice may be to the country. Indeed it is a lamentable fact that the principal part of those who may be designated political characters, whether in the press or on the rostrum, in public or in private, display too much fanatical partizanship towards their respective parties, who by them

"Are deemed a hero;
By their foes a Judas or a Nero."

The one is so blindly zealous in its own defence as to depart from everything having any semblance to truth—its doings are exaggerated by its adherents; while they disparage the opposite one, and *vice versa*. It is unnecessary to say that such persons may be ranked among the worst class of people—deceivers. My object is of a far different nature, being simply this: to awake you to a sense of the perilous position you are in at present, and also to arouse you to unite unanimously and determinedly in shaking off the yoke under which you now groan. Judging by your lethargic submission to this yoke placed upon your shoulders by the persons you yourselves have placed in Parliament, it appears to me—and I am sure to every person who trembles at the impending fate of his country—to be a philanthrophic act for some one to awake you from your dangerous sleep.

When we take into consideration the vast importance of wise and just legislation—when we reflect that this great blessing, which is indispensably necessary to the prosperity and importance of any nation, is the offspring of the assiduous labours of those persons chosen to represent the people in Parliament; and when, after investigating the doings of the representatives of the people of this or any other country, either in past or present times, we find that they have been or are worthy of the confidence reposed in them—that they have devoted their indefatigable labours to the welfare and amelioration of their country—we certainly must come to the conclusion that they are deserving of the highest earthly eulogium: should be held in estimation and distinction, and kept and cherished in everlasting remembrance by every individual who has at heart his own interests and the advancement of his fellow beings. And according as representatives exert more or less influence and aid in causing to be

"Planted laws within the State
To shield alike the humble and the great;"

and in otherwise directing, promoting and accomplishing the well-being of their country—so also are they meritorious of corresponding commendation and gratitude. But when those individuals whom the people of any country have at any time entrusted with the guidance of the vessel of state on her onward course to prosperity, actuated by selfish or any other motives, have betrayed the great trust placed in them, thereby undermining, in a very sensible degree, the greatest interests of the very people who placed them in the rather conspicuous position of "Members of Parliament"—conspicuous alike in exposing their real character, whether good or evil—we evidently cannot in justice characterize them by any more honourable or distinguished epithets and appellations than traitors to their country, disgraceful, hypocritical and debased, scourges to man, and foes to God—stigmas indelible in their character and degrading in the extreme. Who can, without incurring the just displeasure of his God, sell his country for his own gain and aggrandizement—revelling in the paltry vanities of the world at the awful sacrifice of his country's ruin? Who can, without hypocrisy, pledge himself to cleave to his country's rights, and then after having received the required support, turn the tables upon his constituents, pocket the core, and leave them to live as best they can upon the peel, with a yoke upon their necks? Who act in this manner without drawing upon himself the just reprehension of a discerning and wronged public—wronged and enslaved—the benefactors of those "traitor knaves?" Oh, how can people so treated submit to it when they possess the power of cramming into the recesses of oblivion those tyrants, and setting themselves free? You are aware of the political state of our own country, and how is it that you can tamely submit to oppression, when you have means at your disposal to remove the nuisance? These means you can exercise at the next election. Then you will deal unto every man according to his works—then you will weigh well in your mind the great duty you are essentially bound to fulfil. On that day you will suit your actions to the ideas conveyed by the poet, when he says:

"Ye sons of freedom, wake to glory:
Hark! hark! what myriads bid ye rise:
Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries.
Shall hateful tyrants, mischiefs breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land;
While peace and liberty lie bleeding,
To arms! to arms! ye brave—
Put down the traitor knave."

The arms you will use in your efforts for freedom will be simply your franchise, and a powerful weapon it is; but you must remember to act with prudence in the application of this means, for good and powerful means are often used to a bad purpose, as has been amply proven by you heretofore as electors. You have placed in the House of Assembly men whose education and talents befitted them to be more suitable to fulfil the office of stable-tenders than members of Parliament; you have again placed men in the same distinguished situation possessed of a liberal education, but who directed their talents to your thraldom; and what is still more culpable on your part, you returned these men again to Parliament, after being made aware of their attendant faults and defects in intellect and character. You cannot but know that you acted very injudiciously in raising men to Parliament whose education or demeanour did not enable them to lay claim to be ranked amongst the collected wisdom of P. E. Island. In consideration of the important duties they have to perform, representatives should be able politicians, and educated, talented men, whose characters, particularly in relation to their parliamentary experience, should be without a blemish. Therefore, it is necessary that you should not only be acquainted with your representatives, in order that you might know whether they are upright, honest men in other matters, but you should also possess yourselves of a knowledge of their actions in their parliamentary capacity, in order that you may know who is and who is not worthy of your support and patronage. Investigate their doings, without prejudice or partiality to either Liberal or Tory—search minutely into the labours of both parties, and you will find that the adherents of each have amongst their number men who are highly worthy of merit and honour, and others who are and have acted more or less the traitor to their country. It would be very well, in order to ascertain the merits of some and demerits of others, to take a *coup d'œil* at some of the Acts passed this and last Session of our Legislature; while you may at the same time dilate your orbs, and look a little further back in our Parliamentary history, and conceive an idea of the results of the different Acts passed from time to time. This will redound to your benefit, for it will enable you to distinguish the meritorious from the unworthy. Bestow some amount of thought upon the innumerable and inestimable blessings emanating from the Free Education Act—the greatest boon, I will venture to assert, ever conferred upon our country, and will ever be a living monument of the exertions of those by whose influence it was passed. Picture to yourselves the merits and probable results of the other different Acts passed from time to time. In viewing the value of these, and the consequent merits attached to those who passed them, I do not forget the important ones passed during the late Sessions of our Legislature: amongst these you will find one to authorize a certain person to bear an additional name, another to incorporate the Cascumpec Marine Railway Company, another to incorporate the Pioneer Division of the Sons of Temperance in Cascumpec, and a catagory of others equally calculated to benefit the country. Fancy a body of men, convened in Assembly, and extracting from our hard-earned funds a considerable amount as remuneration for their services, employing the time they should use for the amelioration of the state of their constituents, in debating whether or not it would be proper for a certain individual to take an additional name, when the country did not care if he should himself, without legislative authority, take a thousand names, if his inclinations should go so far. With regard to the Cascumpec Marine Railway Company, I would feel certain it was all a hoax were it not that I have an ocular demonstration of its existence, in looking over the list of Acts passed lately by our "So'ons." Such a Company doubtless is in being, but I cannot for the life of me imagine what is its object. I never heard of a Marine Railway being in Cascumpec, nor of the probability of there ever being one there. I have made enquiries on the subject, and all I can learn respecting it is, that the intelligent and ingenious people of the northern districts, seeing that there is a steamboat likely to ply to Cascumpec, in their ecstacies at such a piece of good fortune being in store for them, and impressed with a determination to make it as lucrative as possible, and being well aware, by their arctic experience, that their northern shores are frequently visited by stormy, tempestuous weather, which would render it a thing impossible for any craft to weather the reef of the North Cape—in order to keep trade agoing, as well as to ensure the comfort and preservation of the crew and passengers—have it in contemplation to construct a railway, so made as to convey the steamer through from Cascumpec to the West Point, where by aid of a noble construction which they have in contemplation there, and which they say will answer the purpose of wharf as well, and for which they have petitioned the Legislature for a thousand pounds to aid them in erecting it—she will be beautifully launched into her native element again, after having taken a sail on dry land, whence she can proceed on her voyage without the least delay; and in order to carry out the project to their satisfaction and benefit, they have appointed a select number of wise and ingenious men who, to make every thing work well, and to have themselves and their great work recorded in the future history of our Island, have prevailed upon the Legislature to incorporate them. If this project should ever be carried out or accomplished, it will be one of the greatest wonders of the age; and this great artificial wonder, like the natural wonders of the Island, will have a wonderful effect upon the northern portion of our Island, hitherto so little noticed, because scarcely worthy of notice. Numbers from all directions will daily crowd the vicinity of the "Cascumpec Marine Railway," to indulge in the rare curiosity of viewing the Princess Royal, with sails set and engines agoing, take a flight across the country, and alighting safely into the Northumberland Straits at the West Point, and this the works of the immortal "Cascumpec Marine Railway Company!!"

My dear friends, the crowded state of the columns of the *Examiner* prevents me from prolonging these remarks. I will return to the subject again. Yours, &c

NORWEGIAN.

No 6.

RULE AND MISRULE OF THE PRESENT MINISTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—Considerable time has elapsed since I last wrote you. Consequently you will not scruple to allow this letter space in the impendent columns of the *Examiner*. It would afford me the happiest consolation if I were certain this communication would end my writing under this heading: would that the following charges were all that could be brought to bear against the present Government. But, alas! it is not the case. The great South American wonder—that mighty gigantic Amazon, would require to pour its raging contents for years over the metropolis of P. E. Island in order to cleanse the existing ministry of its misrule and error. Friendly as I have been to the existing majority, I cannot refrain from expressing my candid convictions respecting their actions. Within us there is an inward monitor which continually tempts us to believe with Cowper, one of England's literary ornaments,

"Patriots are grown too shrewd to be sincere,
And we too wise to trust them."

The period when the Liberal Government stood at the helm of affairs was one when calumny, abuse, false charges, and projected reforms was considered absolutely essential to the character of a *respectable* gentleman. If these aristocratic (?) qualifications constituted the gentleman, it does not become people of common standing to throw out the smallest insinuation against the present House of Assembly, for they must certainly be gentlemen. In this sense of the word no body of men have better earned the title respectable. How often did the late Editor of the *Islander* stigmatize the Liberal party because they appointed rejected candidates to office? How just soever this principle of the late Editor might have been, have our present lawgivers acted on the principle of excluding rejected candidates from office? Let the examples of Jeremiah Simpson and Charles Hazzard, Esqrs, suffice. "Consistency, ah! where can'st thou be found."

The employment of deputies, it was said, was theoretically and practically wrong—a waste of the people's money—and an encouragement of indolence on the part of the head officials. The new regime was to abolish, once and forever, this corrupt practice. But have they done so? No; they have not. Does this not tend powerfully to prove that those reforms were but from the tongue! That they would be thoroughly carried out never entered one of their hearts! Striking as this may seem to the honest-minded reader, it is positively true. The most powerful logic ever adduced—simple facts—fully corroborate these assertions.

The reduction of the public debt—that theme so frequently harped upon by that celebrated individual who, it is said, wears the beaver with the hole in its top, in order to give the air a free passage to a morbid brain—was to be one of their first objects. In order to accomplish this end the number of officials was to be reduced—the Land Office to be abolished, and the unproductive lands in Government possession were to be set off at public auction. But has this been done? No, this talked of economy has never since been heard of. The Land Office is still there; we have more public officers than ever we had; the unfruitful land is still where it always was, abounding, I suppose, with lizards, toads, frogs and reptiles of every description, joyfully singing triumphal songs in honor of the present party who have so very kindly left them to enjoy their habitations in peaceable possession.

Again, the Maine Liquor Law was considered of the greatest importance, and should be in force as soon as the Liberal party was *hors de combat*. This was all the cry when Coles had the power, and simply because he was a distiller. John Arbuckle, our present respectable and pains-taking Visitor (?) received a good salary in order to enable him to preach up the blessings of such a law, and damage the reputation of Mr. Coles. In the House of Assembly many flowery and eloquent harangues were offered—many weighty and oratorical efforts were made, with the dazzling brilliancy of a Macaulay or a Gladstone, by some old topers, in order to show the moral, intellectual, social, and commercial advantages that would inevitably follow should such a law be enacted. At the same instant no people throughout Christendom stood more in need of a Prohibitory Maine Law than some of these cheerful, tipsy followers of Bacchus! Now, have any of our present rulers made an attempt to carry such a Bill through the House? No, people of P. E. Island, they have not. Bear this in your minds. Brand those as deceivers who have deceived you. Never again suffer yourselves to be cajoled by those long-faced, pretending philanthrapists. Tell them distinctly, tell them manfully, that you will never again be the dupes of such time-serving philosophy.

Mr. Editor, I have now arrived at the length of my former letters. If you consent to publish this, you may expect a new list of charges, which, if not in the best style, will be amply sufficient to cause anything of a modest-Government to hide their faces with both hands.

May 1, 1861. AURORA.

MR. WHELAN:—Sir—I think I am nearly right in stating that Her Most Gracious Majesty's birthday was never more loyally kept here than it has been to-day, certainly not with more general satisfaction. As to weather and to the scenes enacted, and though very much pleased with the appearance and manœuvres of the "men under arms," I was disappointed in noticing a very great deficiency in the military tactics I was bolstered up to expect from the great praise the Drill Instructors have been loaded with, particularly Drill Instructor O'Brien, whom "Ross's Weekly" has puffed "sky high." What the men have been taught they performed admirably, even the Company from a rural district, whose tuition has not been as extensive as that of those in the City; but what they appear to have not been taught, yet what they should have been, is what I am about to complain.

In the skirmishing manœuvres, advancing and retreating, we were taught years ago to advance with piequets and stealthily, and when retiring to keep our rear rank covered. To-day nothing of this kind was exhibited, but quite the reverse: advancing, the whole moved forward in a body—retreating, did the same; and at the double, the latter certainly looked beautiful, and was greatly in accordance with the order of the late Duke of Wellington—"never turn your back on your enemy!" I am inclined to believe that neither of the Drill Instructors would retreat from an enemy disgracefully. Then why permit or order their pupils to do what they would not do themselves? Yours,

AN OLD VOLUNTEER.

Charlottetown, 24th May, 1861.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 10, 1861.

"CATHOLIC SUPPORT AND ITS PRICE."

THE *Islander* of last Friday says that the object of an article under the above title, in the *Examiner* of the 20th May, was "to cause it to be believed that the Government are desirous of purchasing the support of the Catholics of this Island by the endowment of St. Dunstan's College." Such was not our object. We noticed the subject merely for the purpose of denying a false and impudent statement in the *Monitor*, to the effect that Catholic support *was* promised to the Government, if the latter would endow St. Dunstan's College. We repudiated the idea that Catholic support could be purchased at any price, by any Government, or that it could be promised by any one. We now state again most positively—and we wish it to be understood that we make this statement on the *best authority*—that no promise or pledge was ever given to any person or persons connected with the Government that the Catholics of this Island would support them if a grant were given to St. Dunstan's College. This statement is too plain, we should think, to be misunderstood.

"One of the head officials" (the Colonial Secretary, no less) denies that "delusive promises" were made to a certain Ecclesiastic of the Catholic Church. We suppose he did not think they were "delusive" ones at the time. At all events, a very lively interest was manifested on behalf of Catholic claims by certain official dignitaries, who were very assiduous in their attentions at a certain residence not many miles from the Cathedral.

In connection with this subject we may state, that, as we predicted, his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown and the Very Reverend the Vicar General have declined to accept the unasked-for honour of seats at the Board of Education. That "attempt to *purchase* Catholic support" has been a signal failure.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE anxious public, who were so much concerned about the long absence of the Colonial Secretary, will be gratified to learn that that officer has returned to his official duties. It has been reported that he was engaged in negotiating for a steamer to take the place of the Westmorland as a Mail packet for this Island, and that Mr. L. P. DesBrisay, the owner of the Lady le Marchant, would come in for a favourable consideration. It seems to be well understood that the contract with Mr. Boultenhouse will be set aside, if the Government can do it.

When will the Land Commissioners resume their important enquiries? Can the Government organs give the country any information on the subject? It was stated in the House of Assembly, last winter, that the Commissioners would return to the Island in the Spring of this year, or early in June at least, to make further investigations into the Land question. But there is no public notice given of the time at which they will come. Most people, however, believe they never will come again. At all events, it is very well known that if they should come they can do no possible good for the tenantry.

The Commission was certainly a very great sham, but it has collapsed much sooner than we thought it would. In the meantime it has been very serviceable to the proprietors, agents, and lawyers. Under the pretext of collecting one year's rent, as recommended by the Commissioners, the unfortunate tenantry have been harrassed, to an incredible extent, with lawsuits for the recovery of arrears of rent—these suits having been instituted in several cases where the current year's rent had been paid.

We have been informed that one of the leaders of the Government—there are only *two*—recently addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Public Lands, giving the names of certain friends of his, and desiring the Commissioner to give *them* the preference to any lands they might select, to the extent of 300 acres each, on Lot 54. One leader has already been accused of land jobbing to serve his own interests,—now it appears another considers he has a right to serve the interests of friends, who will make use of their superior advantages, (should the Commissioner accord them) to manufacture votes for the next election, and in the meantime help to manufacture ships, which, we have no doubt, they think a great deal more about. But we should like to ask, under what shadow of law or Government regulation, a leader of the Administration should claim to exercise this extraordinary privilege?

ADVICE TO THE FREE FRANCHISE ELECTORS.

As the next will be the fourth Session of the present House of Assembly, and an election will most probably take place next Summer, we recommend that all persons who perform statute labour, and are entitled to vote for members in consideration of that labour, to insist upon getting their certificates from the Road Overseers as soon as they perform their work this summer, and keep those certificates carefully for the election. The law passed last Session requires that the Overseers shall be furnished with printed forms of certificates. It is the duty of the Government to see that the law is carried out in this respect; and if it be, the Overseers can have no excuse for refusing the certificates. It is the imperative duty of the electors to demand them, obtain them, and carefully preserve them.

ELECTIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE last accounts we have had from New Brunswick, up to Friday, 7th, report that the election in the County of St. John has resulted in favour of the Liberals—the Conservative candidates, with the exception of Mr. Anglin, editor of the *Freeman*, were all rejected. The Hon. J. H. Gray, our Land Commissioner, formerly Attorney General of New Brunswick, and leader of the Opposition in the late House, together with the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, former Colonial Secretary of the Province, are among the defeated candidates. Mr. Anglin, a Catholic, and once a staunch Liberal, has supported the Conservative opposition in the last House. He was set aside, however, by the leading Conservatives in their nomination of candidates, and, not concealing his chagrin at this slight, offered on what is called the independent ticket. He has been returned, however, and he is now at liberty to make his own political alliances.—Mr. S. R. Thompson, the talented Counsel for the tenantry in this Island before the Land Commission, was also a Candidate for the representation of the County of St. John. Although professing Conservative principles in a moderate form, he was not recognised by those who claim to be the leaders of the Conservative party, and he, as well as the leaders themselves, has been defeated. The Hon. Mr. Tilley, Provincial Secretary, and the Hon. Mr. Watters, Solicitor General, are the Liberal candidates for the City of St. John, and are, we believe, sure to be elected.

THE election in the City of St. John, as we learn from papers received by yesterday's Mail, has resulted in favour of the Liberals—the Provincial Secretary and Solicitor General having been returned by majorities of four and five hundred. The *Freeman*, an Opposition paper, says the Opposition suffered an "ignominious defeat." The great success of the Liberals in the County of St. John no doubt influenced the City election. In York County, Fredericton, the Liberals were also the winning party—Mr. Fisher, late Attorney General, being at the head of the poll.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

THE Steamer *Westmorland* arrived here from Shediac on Thursday last, having undergone, as we are informed, very extensive repairs, so much so that she is believed to be in better order now than she was when first put upon the Mail route between this Island and the adjoining Provinces. The principal owner, Mr. Boultenhouse, is now in Charlottetown, and has notified the Government that the *Westmorland* is ready to resume the carrying of the Mails; but it is said that the Government will not give the Mails to this vessel until her owners shall have caused a survey to be made upon her, and a certificate given as to her efficiency. Mr. Boultenhouse contends, we understand, that it is not his business to call a survey—that by the terms of his contract he is not required to do this—that his boat will run as usual, on the days appointed by the Government, and will apply for the Mails as formerly—and that he will hold the Government to their agreement. In the meanwhile the public are sadly inconvenienced by having nothing but a very slow schooner to carry the Mails to and from the Island; and complaints are, in consequence, becoming loud and general. There is no doubt that the Government are anxious for a pretext to run the *Westmorland* off the line, so that the contract may be given to a political friend. The Pictou *Eastern Chronicle*, of Thursday last, has the following paragraph on this subject:—

"THE ISLAND MAILS.—The Mails from P. E. Island have not come forward by the last two trips of the *Lord Seaforth*, but have been sent over in a sailing vessel, arriving here some twenty hours later than they would have done by the steamer. We learn that the cause of this singular transaction is a misunderstanding between Mr. Boultenhouse and the Island Government. The *Westmorland* has for some two or three weeks past been laid up for repairs, and the *Seaforth* took her place; but it appears that the work to be done on the former boat required a longer time than was at first expected; and the Government, becoming apprehensive that Mr. Boultenhouse was attempting to foist the *Seaforth* upon them, in place of the *Westmorland*, adopted this means of preventing it. Of course, the Islanders have a right to do with their mails as they please—keep them altogether, for that matter; but we can't help thinking that it is just a little foolish for a man or a body of men to bite his nose off to spite his face."

MANNY'S PATENT MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE.—As we are always anxious to communicate any information that will be useful to the farmer, the following certificate from a highly intelligent and respectable farmer as to the great advantage to be derived from the use of Manny's Patent Mowing and Reaping Machine, will be read with interest by agriculturists generally. Many other persons throughout this Island have procured these Machines, and speak in the highest terms of them, and as indispensable on a large farm. They are on exhibition and for sale at the store of P. Stephens, *Esqr.*, Orwell:—

"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."

THE *Lord Seaforth* arrived here yesterday with the Colonial and United States Mails, doing her work as regularly and as well as if she enjoyed the confidence of our all-powerful Government. It would be amusing, if not provoking, to find our Executive falling back upon the slow and antiquated mode of conveying the Mails by sailing vessel, while the Government of New Brunswick wisely adopts the steam communication which is at our disposal as well as theirs.

THE Mail yesterday brought no news from the States in addition to what we received on Friday.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE ELECTIONS.—The following are the days appointed for holding the elections in the undermentioned Counties of this Province.

Sunbury County, 1st June; Kent County, 1st June; York County, 4th June; Saint John County, 5th June; City Saint John, 6th June; Carleton County, 8th June; Northumberland, 12th June; Westmorland County, 15th June; King's County, 15th June; Queen's County, 15th June; Gloucester County, 17th June; Charlotte County, 20th June; Restigouche County, 24th June.

We have not yet learned the polling days in Albert or Victoria.

The *New Brunswicker*, from which we obtain the above information, is down upon a section of the Conservative party very strongly, for assuming to dictate terms to the whole of that party, and making electioneering arrangements affecting them without the knowledge or consent of a majority. The *New Brunswicker* has been long a consistent supporter of Conservative principles, and its opinions on this point are, therefore, entitled to some consideration. The following article from its issue of the 23rd May, will show what a happy family the Conservatives have become:—

"If proof were wanting of the old Tory principles which actuate that non-progressive coterie, known as "the Club," we could offer nothing stronger than the attempt made by their organ, the *Colonial Empire*, to have the price of Crown Lands advanced from sixty cents to three or four dollars per acre. The time was when men who enunciated such ideas ruled the country; but, thank God, men of liberal ideas and imbued with the spirit of rational progress have succeeded them, and have united heart and hand to strike off the fetters which for half a century bound down the energies of the people, and kept them in a state little removed from serfdom. The death song of Toryism was sung on the introduction of Responsible Government; and the men who claimed and ruled the land, and who had fondly hoped to hand down their over-paid offices, to which no responsibility was attached, and which in many cases were merely sinecures, have had to succumb to the voice of an overgoaded people, and retire into obscurity. The ranks of that compact have been shattered. The glory of that aristocratic and domineering conclave has sunk to rise no more; its requiem has been sung by an insulted people in words of scorn and derision. Its corruption and its tyranny have been buried so deep that they can never rise again. Grinding and despising the poor man; looking with contempt on honest industry, and claiming this fair Province as their inalienable heritage, we cannot look back at their hated career without the blood tingling in our veins. What a contrast does the present state of things show to that which formerly existed. The humblest man in the country, if properly qualified, is eligible to the highest office in the land. Purse-proud arrogance and aristocratic affinities, still exist to a certain extent, but are looked upon with pity and contempt. A career of progress and advancement has been inaugurated; let us fondly hope and trust that the men whose noble exertions, and whose self-sacrificing labors have been instrumental in bringing us out of the quagmire of compactism, will still keep their shoulders to the wheel until the last remnant of the old leaven shall be completely