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.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, September 16, 1861. New Series.---No. 36.

Vol. XI.

Royal Agricultural Society's INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

AN EXHIBITION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES and Agricultural Productions will be held on WEDNESDAY, 30th OCTOBER, 1861, when the following Premiums will be distributed, viz :—

For the best 10 yards of Cloth, of Island wool, spun, wove, dyed and dressed on the Island,	£1 10 0
For the best 10 yards wool grey Homespun, milled and full dressed,	1 10 0
Best 10 yards do., milled, dyed and finished,	1 10 0
10 do. fancy mixture, do.,	1 10 0
10 do. Shepherd's plaid,	0 10 0
10 do. twilled Flannel,	0 10 0
10 do. women's wear,	0 10 0
10 do. wool and cotton do.,	
Best Horse Rugs, milled, not less than 2 yards square,	1 0 0
Hearth Rug, made of woollen yarn,	0 10 0
do. made of rags,	0 10 0
Woollen fancy plaid Shawl,	0 10 0
do. Shepherd's plaid do.,	0 10 0
do. net Shawl,	0 10 0
Best woollen long Shawl or Scarf,	1 0 0
10 yards of Carpeting,	1 10 0
10 yards of checked Flannel, for shirts,	0 6 0
6 shirts, ready made (all wool or half wool),	
Pair of thick knit woollen Stockings, for	0 5 0
overalls,	0 5 0
3 pairs woollen Socks,	0 5 0
3 do. woollen Gloves,	0 5 0
3 do. woollen Mittens,	0 10 0
Linen Table Cloth,	0 10 0
6 yards Linen Towelling,	0 10 0
3 linen Sacks, capable of holding 4 bush. each,	0 10 0
Bonnet, made of grass plait,	0 5 0
Hat, do. do.,	0 5 0
Best wooden hand Rake,	0 4 0
Pitch Fork,	0 5 0
Dung Fork—4 prongs,	0 5 0
Willow Baskets,	0 2 6
Indian Baskets, ½ bushel,	0 3 0
Wooden Shovel,	0 5 0
Narrow Axe,	

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best tub of Butter, not less than 30 lbs. weight,	0 10 0
2d do do do	0 5 0
Best Cheese, not less than 20 lbs. weight,	0 10 0
2d do do do	0 5 0
Best half-dozen Swede Turnips,	0 3 0
do Carrots for the table,	0 3 0
do Roo s Blood Beet,	0 3 0
do Roots of Mangold Wurtzel,	0 3 0
do Roots of Parsnips,	0 3 0
do Ears of Indian Corn,	0 3 0
do Onions,	0 3 0
do Apples,	

POULTRY.

Best pair (male and female) Dorking Fowls, not more than one year old (alive),	0 5 0
do Cochin China, do,	0 5 0
do Turkeys, do,	0 5 0
do Geese, do,	0 5 0
do Ducks, do,	0 5 0

☞ Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Committee, although not enumerated in the list.

All articles must be strictly the manufacture of persons residing on the Island, and all articles for competition, excepting live Stock, must be sent in to the Secretary on or before 12 o'clock, on Monday the 28th October, otherwise they will be excluded.

☞ The Exhibition will be open to the public at 12 o'clock.

By Order,
J. D. HASZARD, Sec'y.

Committee Room, Sep. 9, 1861.

GRAIN SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF GRAIN, UNDER THE direction of the Committee of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 30th OCTOBER, 1861, (the same day on which the Industrial Exhibition is to take place,) when the following Premiums will be awarded :—

Best Wheat,	£1 10 0
2d do	1 0 0
Best two rowed Barley,	1 10 0
2d do do	1 0 0
Best four-rowed Barley,	1 10 0
2d do do	1 0 0
Best black Oats,	1 10 0
2d do	1 0 0
Best sample Red Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs.,	1 10 0
Best sample White Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs.,	1 0 0
Best sample Timothy Seed, 2 bushels,	1 0 0

REGULATIONS.

The Grain and Clover Seed to be the growth of the Island in the year 1861.

Each sack of grain must contain not less than 3 bushels.

No prize will be awarded without competition of three samples each, of first and second quality.

Competitors must be members of the Society.

Grain intended for competition, and sent by parties residing at a distance from Charlottetown, will be received and taken care of by the Secretary at any time prior to the Show.

By order,
JAMES D. HASZARD,
Sec'y & Treas. R. A. Society.

Committee Room, Sept. 9, 1861.

City of Charlottetown.

MONEY WANTED,

ON CITY DEBENTURES.

THE CITY COUNCIL having, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, passed a resolution for effecting a LOAN OF FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, for the purpose of better enabling the Fire Department to provide a suitable Fire Engine or Fire Engines, a supply of Hose and other necessary articles, for the more effectually preserving the City from the ravages of Fire—

TENDERS will be received by the City Clerk, at his office, from persons willing to lend the said sum of £500, or any part thereof, not less than £50, to the City of Charlottetown.

The Tenders to express the amount of the sum proposed to be lent, with the lowest rate of Interest the person tendering is willing to receive for the same.

The Interest payable half yearly from the general funds of the Corporation, and the payment of the principal in Five Years, will be secured to the lender by Debentures (transferrable by endorsement), under the seal of the City, pursuant to the Statute.

By order of Council,
PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk.

Council Office, August 28, 1861. [Sept. 2.

NO MISTAKE,

BUT the Cheapest and best TINWARE, STOVE-PIPING and GAS-FITTING can be had at LOCKERBY'S & HERMANS' Establishment.

—ALSO—

Gun smithing Lock-fitting and Bell-hanging done in the neatest possible style and with despatch.

"PUNCTUALITY"—Our motto.

February 18, 1861. tf

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.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber for the service of the HORSE 'MORGAN TELEGRAPH,' last year, are requested to pay the same to Mr. DAVID STEWART, Charlottetown, on or before the 20th of OCTOBER next, to save trouble and expense.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

St. Peter's, September 2, 1861.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, April 20.

The Hons. Messrs. Pope, Hensley, Haviland, Thornton and Mr. Davies, were appointed a Committee to report on the petition of Mr. W. Lord, etc., laid on the table last Thursday, in reference to vessels passing through the Gut of Canso.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in Bills pursuant to the resolutions reported from the Committee of the whole house on the consideration of the report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act intituled an Act to provide for the revising and reprinting of the Laws, presented a bill to repeal a certain Act relating to Statute Labor for Charlottetown, Common and Royalty, &c., which was read, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

House in Committee again on the

EDUCATION BILL.

The clause relating to giving the Board of Education the control over district school houses, etc., was taken up.

Hon. Mr. COLES objected to it, and said it would prevent the people from hiring a teacher independent of the Board of Education. The Board could suspend a teacher, and prevent him from teaching in a district school, but if a majority of the people were willing to hire a teacher whose license was cancelled, he thought they should have that privilege, independent of the Board. He thought, too, that it was unfair not to give a teacher a chance to recover his position, if he was so unfortunate as to have his license cancelled.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said that unless the Board had power to cloose schools, the suspension of a teacher's license would be a mere farce.

In the course of the discussion several instances were mentioned of the immoral conduct of some teachers of Common Schools in this Island, some of whom had even been guilty of seducing some of their own pupils; and it was argued that the Board should be invested with power to carry out the Act in its letter and spirit. In arguments employed on the other side, it was said by an hon. member there was a little special pleading. The clause was then put and carried, on the following division :—Yeas : Hons. Messrs. M'Aulay, Hensley, Speaker, Pope, Gray, Longworth, Haviland, Perry, Thornton; Messrs. Owen, Ramsay, Montgomery, Beer, M'Neill, Davies, Holm—16. Nays : Hons. Messrs. Coles, Laird, Kelly; Messrs. Doyle, Howat—5.

Adjourned for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House in Committee again on the Education Bill.

Some of the remaining clauses were passed, after being fully discussed, when the House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 22.

The order limiting the time for the reception of private petitions having been suspended—

Hon. Mr. COLES presented a petition of John Forbes and other inhabitants of Fullarton's Marsh, praying the House to suspend action for the present on the petition from Lot 48 praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the erection of a Dyke to prevent the tide overflowing Fullarton's Marsh. Referrred to Special Committee.

The House then agreed to go into Committee on Ways and Means to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. HOWAT, the House resolved that the amount voted to Paupers—£500—be divided in the same proportion as the sum was divided last year between the different Counties.

The Bill respecting Statute Labor for Charlottetown was then committed to a Committee of the whole House, Mr. Sinclair in the chair. It passed through Committee without being amended.

The amendments made by the Council to the Bill in reference to Judgments entered of record in the Supreme Court, were committed to a Committee of the whole House—Mr. Beer in the chair—and agreed to.

On motion of Hon. Mr. THORNTON, Hon. Mr. Wightman received leave of absence for the remainder of the Session.

Mr. DAVIES asked leave to introduce a Bill for the protection of the Salmon Fishery, and remarked that if proper means were employed the Salmon Fishery might be turned to profitable account in this Island; he had heard that as many as 20 barrels of salmon were caught in Dunk River, Bedeque, in one season, after they had spawned. Also, at St. Peter's these fish were caught.

Mr. HOWAT said, so far as he was concerned, he would be happy to lend his assistance in carrying out the object desired, but he would first like to consult those whom he had the honor to represent on the matter.

Mr. Beer and other hon. members spoke shortly in favor of the Bill, but the House thought it better to defer taking action on the matter for the present Session.

House again in Committee on the

EDUCATION BILL.

The remaining clauses were then taken up, discussed and passed, after which the Speaker took the chair, and the chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made some amendments. The report was again read, after which

Hon. Mr. COLES moved that the report be amended, by striking out of the 23d clause the proviso which gave the Board full power to prevent any public school house being used at any time, during regular school hours each day, for any other purpose, or by any other person than a licensed teacher, for teaching a public school therein under this Act.

For the motion : Hons. Messrs. Coles, Laird; Messrs. Howat, Sutherland, Doyle, Sinclair—6. Against it : Hons. Messrs. Longworth, Pope, Haviland, M'Aulay, Hensley, Thornton; Messrs. Owen, Conroy, Montgomery, Holm, Beer—11.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH then introduced a Bill to raise funds for the purposes of Education, by imposing an additional assessment on land, &c., which was read a first time, and then a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House—Mr. Sinclair in the chair. Progress reported.

Adjourned. J. D. GORDON, Reporter.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House in Committee on the Road Scales. Agreed to.

The Bill to repeal a certain Act for the prevention of Smuggling, and the Bill to repeal a certain Act relating to Statute Labor for Charlottetown, were read a third time and passed.

The House again went into Committee on the Education Assessment Bill. Agreed to, with several amendments.

House again in Committee of Supply. Several resolutions reported agreed to.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 23.

Mr. Cooper obtained leave to absent himself from the House for the remainder of the Session.

The order of the day was gone into for the House in Committee on the consideration of Ways and Means—Mr. J. Yeo in the chair.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said, as a great number of resolutions in Supply had been passed, it was now necessary to take into consideration how the means were to be provided. Some hon members who were most forward to spend when voting in Supply, were the most backward to aid in securing the means. Last year the tariff on liquors was raised, but he was free to admit that it had proved a failure, whether through the inefficiency of officers, or the ingenuity of smugglers, he was not prepared to say. It was evident from the fact that less revenue was collected last year than in the previous year, there must have been a considerable increase of smuggling, as he did not believe that the Temperance associations had been more active than in former years; therefore he thought we must come to the conclusion that very high duties, unless we had a very efficient coast guard, were a loss, as the temptation to smuggling was so great. He was disposed, then, to make the duties on the article of spirits less this year than last, for it would take the whole revenue of the Colony, owing to our having so much sea coast, to put down smuggling, if the people were disposed to engage in it.

The hon. member then went into an enumeration of the changes to be made in the tariff. Last year, the duty on both green and ground coffee had been 2d per lb.; this year it was proposed to make the former 2d and the latter 3d as it was often a spurious article. The article of chocolate, which was last year at 1½d he thought ought be the same as coffee. Last year the duty on manufactured tobacco was 5d per lb., and the other 2½d—it was purposed to reduce the former to 4d, and the latter to 2d, as it was an article on which there was smuggling on account of the duty. Last year the duty [illegible] was 2s 9d per gallon, and 2d for every bubble below [illegible] it was now suggested to take the 9d off. 28 of the hydrometer; [illegible] the 1s per gallon off gin and make it 2s. It was intended to [illegible] duty and whiskey manufactured on the Island, and to fix the duty on all spirituous liquors manufactured here from molasses at 1s 3d per gallon. Brandy would be left at 4s 6d as it was last year.

Hon. Mr. Haviland then moved a resolution embodying the amendments proposed.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON believed that there never was so much smuggling between East Point and Point Prim as there was last year, which no doubt was the effect of high duties. He was very glad to hear, then, that a reduction was to be made in the duty on several articles this year. He would read a tabular statement, prepared by him, shewing the comparative amount of articles imported in 1859 and 1860 on which duties had been paid :—

1859.		1860.	
Tea, lbs.	279.744	Tea, lbs.	272,776
Coffee, lbs.	12 911	Coffee, lbs.	14,017
Molasses, galls.	99,299	Molasses, galls.	139,589
Tobacco—		Tobacco—	
Imported 83,251		Imported 65,365	
Manuf. 25,955		Manuf. 44,734	
—lbs	109,206	—lbs	100,000
Sole Leather, lbs.	93,046	Sole Leather, lbs.	99,775
Upper do. lbs.	352	Upper do. lbs.	844
Wine, galls.	2444	Wine, galls.	2409
Brandy, galls.	1688	Brandy, galls.	1254
Gin, galls.	9902	Gin, galls.	10,113
Rum, galls.	24,729	Rum—	
		From Molas. 552	
		Imported 18,450	
		—galls	19,002
Whiskey—		Whiskey—	
Foreign 473		From Molass 3599	
Molasses 2244		Grain 7654	
Grain 4578		Foreign 783	
—galls.	7294	—galls	12,819
Advalorem	£6000	Advalorem	£12 000

The quantity of Flour, Meal and Bread imported in the following years, was—

1859.		1860.	
Flour	20,492 bbls £25,506 6 8	12,765 bbls	£15014 7 0
Meal	862 " 662 16 0	687 bbls	438 10 0
Bread,	1588 pkgs 1030 6 10	801 pkgs	635 19 0
Sterling	£27,199 9 6	Sterling	£16 087 16 0
Value Currency	£40,798 4 3	Value Curr'y	24,131 14 0

After some little further conversational debate Mr. Haviland's motion was agreed to.

Eight resolutions reported from Supply were agreed to by the House. The principal of these were that, £80 be paid to Messrs. D. Laird, and J. D. Gordon for reporting the proceedings before the Land Commission, when the said report was complete; £800 for repairs, &c., in and about Government House; and a sum sufficient for erecting an additional school room to the Normal School building.

The House again spent a short time in Committee of supply.

Adjourned. D. LAIRD, Reporter.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House in Committee again on supply—Mr. Howat in the Chair.

After the grant for the school at Georgetown was discussed, Hon. Mr. Whelan, taking the benefit of a promise made by some members of the Government, when the House was in Committee of supply previously, and granted £250 to the Dredging Machine Company, to the effect that if the people of St. Peter's would perform the same amount of work as the people of Crapaud had, and would give a similar pledge that they would entertain their application as favorably as they had entertained the application of the people from Crapaud—Mr. Whelan taking the benefit of that promise presented to the House the following resolution :—

Resolved, That the sum of £250 be granted and placed at the disposal of the Lieut. Governor in Council, to be paid to the Committee appointed by the inhabitants of St. Peter's Bay to superintend the erection of a breakwater at the entrance of St. Peter's harbor so soon as the Government shall have learned by proper enquiry, and to their satisfaction that the work has been made a durable and substantial one, and has procured at average tides a depth of at least ten feet of water on the bar; the Government not to be liable to be called on for the payment of the said amount within a lesser period than two years after the work is completed in conformity with the terms of this resolution.

The last part of this resolution originated in an amendment of hon. Mr. Longworth.

Division on Mr. Whelan's resolution—

Yeas : Hons. Messrs. Hensley, Haviland, McAulay, Whelan, Coles, Longworth, Laird; Messrs. Sutherland, McNeill, Davies, Beer, Montgomery, Sinclair, Conroy, Doyle—15.

Nays : Hons. Messrs. Thornton, Pope, Gray; Messrs. Owen, Holm, Howat, J. Yeo—7.

The House then went into the consideration of voting a sum for the publication of

REV. GEO. SUTHERLAND'S GEOGRAPHY, ETC.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND made a motion to the effect that a sum of be voted for the publication of the Rev. Mr. Sutherland's book, agreeably to the recommendation of the Board of Education. He said, the Board had reviewed the work, and had spoken of it very highly, and thought it would be a valuable addition to the school books of this Island. He said that at present there was no history of this Island published, either natural or civil, and in this respect this Island was surpassed by the neighbouring Colonies. He had the pleasure of perusing the work in manuscript, and as far as his judgment went he thought it was a credit to the gentleman who composed it, and would be of great benefit to the Colony. It would contain over 160 pages, and consisted of 3 parts; 1st, a Geography of this Island drawn with care; the author having visited the several parts of the Colony—and every natural feature of importance was brought to notice; 2nd, the natural history of the Colony, its climate, Geology, etc., and 3rd the civil history of the Province, which contained a narration of important facts from the period of its discovery to the present time. The book was written impartially, neither praising one political party nor censuring another. He did not know where the rising generation of this Colony would go to glean the same facts in relation to the civil history of this Colony as were contained in the work. It also contained a great deal of statistical information of great value.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN said he was always willing to encourage applications of that kind. He observed by a notice on the order book that it would be made, and he had hoped that the hon. member would have had sufficient influence with the author to have procured a copy of the work, as he understood such was his intention, to have laid on the table of the House. The members should have an opportunity of consulting its pages in order to ascertain its peculiar character; for, as regarded statistics, etc., it might be highly colored. He was not prepared to vote a sum for the object proposed in the dark. There was nothing upon which there was so great a diversity of opinion as on the merits of books. By and by the House might have a similar application from the author of the "Island Minstrel," and very likely his claim would be quite as good.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY said he would ask the hon. member from Georgetown, if the matter then before the House might not stand over till the day after to-morrow. Though he was a member of the Board, the work was read at a meeting at which he was not present, and he had not read much of it, and would be at a loss to know how to vote unless he had an opportunity of perusing it farther. So far as he had consulted it, he approved of it, and thought the work would be very useful.

Hon. Mr. Laird said they had not sufficient information about the work to enable them to vote for or against granting a sum for its publication. They knew nothing about it; it was more mysterious than the resolution respecting the breakwater at St. Peter's. He thought it would be better to allow the book to be published, and it would then be seen whether the country approved of it or not, and if they did the application might come before the House again at its next Session.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said the Board of Education had passed a resolution recommending the work for the public Schools, and that they should pay some deference to their judgment as regarded what books were necessary for the public Schools of this Island.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON said birds of a feather flocked together : it was well enough for the Board to do so, but it was a novel thing to ask the House to do. The Board might not be competent judges of the merits of the work. Some years ago, on the suggestion of the Head Master in the Academy, the Legislature granted money for the publication of some works, one in Latin and another in English, compiled by himself, and the books were nicely bound, but now were lying about in all directions, being quite useless. These too were works for the Schools. He would say with the Hon. member from the Second district, that they should see the work before being called upon to vote a sum of money for it. He did not approve of that begging system, let a man take the money out of his own pocket and not come begging to the Legislature to be paid for his time and trouble.

Mr. DAVIES said he thought it was the duty of the House to encourage this work, for it was well known there was great expense attending the publication of books which authors were not always able to meet. He, however, thought there should certainly be a copy of the work laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. M'AULAY said only a small portion of a community were able to value the labor of scholars, or to appreciate the toil to which they were subjected in composing literary works. There was one department in what might properly be called literature, which if once lost could never be redeemed, that was the historical department. Of this Island there was no history, for the few facts respecting it contained in McGregor's work could not be called a history, and for its early history we were dependent very much upon tradition. Facts connected with the early history of this Island were about to slip out of grasp of memory, and if they once escaped could never be recalled. In relation to the Geographical history of this Island it was different. As regarded Geology he would be delighted to see any work touching on the subject. He valued the man of literature, and from what fell from his hon. colleague, and the hon. member from East Point, he was sure the work for which they were called upon to vote a sum of money was one of merit. He would like to have the honor of perusing it, but were hon. members for the sake of the paltry sum of £60 or £70 going to throw it aside. Rather than lose the work, he was willing to vote a few pounds to have it published.

Some hon. member, it was then stated, had sent for the MS and in the meantime there was no farther discussion on the subject.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.

The report of the pauper Committee was taken up in Committee of the whole House and agreed to.

The Revenue Bill was according to order read a second time, committed, and agreed to with several amendments.

Hon. Mr. COLES wished to know if the Blue Book for the past year could be laid before the House before the session closed. They were not yet forward, though they ought to have been sent home to the Colonial Office last October. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House in Committee of Supply.

The vote taken on the resolution in reference to a grant of £50 for the Georgetown School, was as follows :—

Yeas—Hons. Messrs. M'Aulay, Thornton, Hensley, Haviland, Gray; Messrs. Owen, M'Neill, Conroy, Davies, Sutherland—10.

Nays—Hons. Messrs. Longworth, Pope, Laird, Coles; Messrs. Beer, Montgomery, J. Yeo, Howat, Doyle, Sinclair—11.

In answer to a question of the hon. Leader of the Opposition about the Blue Books—

Hon. Col. GRAY said that the cause of the delay in the appearance of the books for 1859 and 1860, was, as usual, to be traced to the printer. He then gave a lengthy explanation, which called forth considerable discussion, and which we think unnecessary to transcribe.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH moved that the standing order in reference to the time limiting the presentation of bills be suspended, in order to enable him to present a small bill in relation to the mode of granting licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors in the City, by giving the power to the Mayor and City Council.

It was argued then that the principle of the bill was the same as the one which had been disposed of in Committee, and could not be entertained. After some discussion, the question whether the order should be suspended, was put and lost 13 to 7.

The Education bill was read a third time and passed. Hon. Mr. Longworth moved the following as a rider to the bill :—

"This Act shall be, and continue to be in force for the period of two years from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the then next session of the General Assembly and no longer."

(*To be continued.*)

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—The country no doubt, or at least the honest-minded portion of them, feel grateful for your indefatigable watchfulness over the interests of this hitherto sadly neglected Colony, that have met with little else than deception from those who ought to have felt bound to promote its welfare; and I am rejoiced to find you purpose fully exposing the utter failure of the great Land Commission, from which we were led to believe so much might have been expected. Still, although I am but a poor tenant, I hope to become a freeholder ere long, when that change comes over the dream of the majority of our population that is so much called for, and now take leave to give you a statement of my dream, as well as my shallow brain will allow :—Last night I had a dream, methought one of your City gentleman was at my house, walking up and down the room, reciting the following soliloquy : "What is to become of our dear little Island?" "Truly may we say, "this world is a stage and all the people players," and if the sayings and doings of this place (bear in mind he meant Charlottetown City) were published they would form a tragedy that would cause the veil to be drawn over the face of some now high in authority here. When shall we be out of trouble? Ever since this has been a Colony, now nearly a century, the unfortunate short sighted policy of the Imperial Government in the disposal of our lands has proved a bane to the settlement of the Island. Yes! as Lord Stanley justly observed on soliciting the loan of £100,000, that he was not asking it as a matter of favour but as a right for the injury the British Government had inflicted on the Colony by granting the whole Island in blocks of 20,000 acres each to a favored few, a treatment so different to that towards any other of Her Majesty's British North American Colonies. The first Governor appointed to this Colony by the Crown was Walter Patterson, Esquire, who saw at the first glance the serious effects the original grants would have, and in order to get rid of them as soon as possible he had about a dozen of the townships sold for non-payment of Quit Rents, but the influence of the proprietors at the Colonial Office soon effected his retirement; when they had General Fanning placed at the head of affairs, who made the most of his position by acquiring Town and Pasture Lots together with several Townships, and, it is said, prevented the establishment of a Court of Escheat, prayed for in 1802, when the proprietors or their agents and Government officers with their united interest formed a society called "The Craft." The oppressed portion of the community got up a society also, known as "The Loyal Electors," who, upon strong representations, had the General removed. J. F. W. DesBarres, Esquire, was then appointed and proved a second Patterson, THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND, tried his utmost to amend the land tenure, which again caused the displeasure of the home interests, and this got them one of their own body to administer the Government, the Hon. William Townshend, President of the Executive Council until 1813, when a brother of Sir Sydney Smith was appointed, but found too sterling to be allowed to remain with us long. He established a Court of Escheat, despite the advice of his Attorney General, an extensive land agent, and Lots 15 and 55 were escheated for non-performance of the conditions in their respective grants; and he would have had the title of every large proprietor in the Island investigated if permitted, but no! He then tried to enforce the payment of the Quit Rents, when the proprietary interest obliged him to bid adieu. In 1824 Colonel Ready succeeded him, his stay was but short, and [illegible] was so, for although a very gentlemanly person, he gave his Council and Government officers too much of their own way, of which they did not neglect taking advantage by selling and exchanging situations, one trading and smuggling when the public purse was in his charge, and nothing but tyranny and exclusiveness was the order of the day from that time to the introduction of Responsible Government, which we were induced to believe would have enabled us to remove every obstacle to the progress of our Island. Yet we still hear of intruders at the Colonial Office, and I must say the fault is our own in not having adhered to the first principles laid down by the ministry under the ever to be remembered honest and talented Sir Alexander Bannerman. Otherwise our position would have been very different, so that you see it will require "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together" to obtain our rights as British subjects. As one I awoke with an idea of the old Tragedian in my mind :

"In vain with bleeding hearts and weeping eyes we show
A humane, generous sense of other's woe,
Unless we mark what brought their ruin on,
And by avoiding that, prevent our own."

Therefore let us look back on our past neglect with sorrow, and act more wisely in future, and not again be led away by a pharisaical pettifogger, but rally round the Leader of the Opposition to the present obstructive Government. The HON. GEORGE COLES, whom I've known from his infancy to the present day, (for I once resided in Charlottetown) and never knew or heard of a stain in his character, and I am proud to see he appears destined to be our deliverer should he get that support he so justly merits. Although once when ill in bed I rose at the risk of my life to vote for the Tories, I now with thousands of others see my mistake, and will determined stick to the justness of the Liberal cause.

In conversation with a gentleman recently arrived here, who has visited a great part of the four quarters of the globe, and after all his peregrinations gives the preference to this Island, which he pronounces the most beautiful place he ever beheld for health and comfort, and if it were not for the unsettled state of our political affairs, which renders society so very unpleasant, which he fears will send him away, and if so, prevent many respectable persons coming, still he intends remaining for a time in hope of the change that may be expected from the contrast between the Civil List Bill, on which our Constitution was founded, and the report from the Land Commissioners' Award, The former giving up the Quit Rents and Fishery Reserves to the Colony on the payment of its own Civil List, while the latter wishes to deprive us of them, and one of the honourable Commissioners attempts to show that their mode of arrangement of the Fishery Reserves, being a right to purchase an acre when required, will promote the establishment of our fisheries better than the original plan, that gives a right to every British subject wishing to establish a fishery of five hundred feet above high water mark all along the coast of the Island, say sixty acres to every mile. Strange logic indeed! And as to the privilege granted to the tenant, what is it? Nothing better than the greatest tyrant amongst the claimants would readily accede to, indeed the only sensible idea I see in the whole affair is that of the loan, originated by the late Government. I must say I never read a more unsatisfactory result, but it carries conviction in the face of it, and we must fall back upon the Civil List Bill and try our utmost to remove every obstruction to our rise and progress in the scale of Governments, and prove ourselves loyal to our Queen and country, free from uncharitable and sectarian prejudices, and do unto others as we would wish they would do unto us.

I am, Sir, ever yours,
ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

MR. EDITOR—As I have given the Georgetonians time to answer my former letter if it contained anything not in accordance with truth, and as they have not done so, I presume that they are fully convinced of the veracity of the statements made.

Now, if they are confident that a steamboat would conduce to the prosperity of Georgetown, why, I would ask them, do they not set about acquiring one? Montague Bridge has already become quite a large and thriving village, and so will the Head of Cardigan as soon as its bridge is completed. By and bye we will hear of Sturgeon, then farewell to the prosperity of Georgetown. Those villages are as as many drains, draining the nutriment from out of it, and nothing can retain its vitality except a steamboat. Place a steamboat on our rivers, and our community's increase will rival Summerside's—leave it as it is now, and Georgetown will become a target for every non-resident to fire at. Georgetonians, do you hear this? and still remain inactive! When a gentleman last summer offered to obtain and run a steamboat as required, by giving him a lease of it for a certain number of years, why did the would be monopolizers of Georgetown object to it? O! it would interfere with their private interests; then why should they? The honourables for the town presumed it was too much trouble to meddle with the schoolhouse affair, and even stated that the Treasury was inadequate to supply the trifling sum requested. An excuse so palpably absurd is confuted on the first enquiry. *They* do not reside here, what then do *they* care? O! fie on the Georgetown people for having such men to represent them. I ask what is the use of them? They do *some* good, it is true, but extremely little for the community that they should strive the most for. Are the inhabitants going to support them when they will do nothing in return? That is charity, I presume!

Even if the Georgetonians did not seem very anxious about the steamboat and the schoolhouse (ah! the grammar schoolhouse), the representatives should show them that they are necessary, and seek to obtain them. But no! O! what can we expect from those who have no interest in the town?

Some of the inhabitants, Mr. Editor, almost give me the apoplexy in stating the qualifications necessary to become a representative. I allow, to become a true and useful member many are requisite, but to be a partial and listless one very few indeed. Do you wish an example? If so I would just refer you to the heads of the Georgetown oligarchy. How wonderfully they exercise their tremendous talents!

I remain, Yours, &c., H.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

DEAR SIR,—With this you will receive a California paper of 27th July, that you may notice the death of my son George, murdered by Indians.

It will be some consolation to the rest of the family to know that there are others here besides their father who sympathize with them in their loss.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.
WM. COOPER.

Sailor's Hope, Sept. 10th, 1861.

MORE MURDERS BY INDIANS!

ATTACK NEAR HYDESVILLE!

From Albert De Lasaux, just arrived from Hydesville, we gather the following alarming intelligence :

This morning about eight o'clock Mr. George D. Cooper, of the firm of Cooper Bros., and a man named Tinkle, were at work at the saw and flouring mill of Cooper Bros., when an attack was made by a band of Indians, which resulted in the immediate death of Mr. Cooper. At the moment of the attack Mr. Cooper was approaching the saw-mill from a short distance, having been preparing to haul a log up, and was met at the log-way by Mr. Tinkle; the first intimation of the