LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, April 16.

The Bill to give effect to the Report of the Commissioners on the Land Question, the Bill to facilitate the operation of the Award in certain particulars, and a Bill for raising a Revenue, were severally read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Palmer moved that the Bill to explain certain parts of the Act for the establishment of the Prince of Wales' College be now read the second time.

Hon. Mr. Walker moved in amendment that it be read a second time this day three months.

Hon. Mr. PALMER—The College Bill, as you are aware, provides that certain scholarships shall be allowed, that the candidates shall be selected from each county, and that a certain sum shall be granted by the Government for their support. Now, Sir, I believe it was not the intention of the Legislature that the candidates should be selected from the College itself. My attention has been called to the subject by the Board of Education, and, on reading the Act over carefully, I find that they may be selected from the College.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—So they should be.

Hon. Mr. PALMER—Some others are of that opinion too; but I believe the majority think they should not. There may be some objections urged against not extending the privilege to the College—there may be some enterprising pupils there whose parents are poor; but the College being surrounded with a large and dense population, comparatively speaking, that large population would have advantages and conveniences which pupils in distant parts of the country could not avail themselves of.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—Only two can be selected from the county.

Hon. Mr. PALMER—Yes, but when such superior advantages are enjoyed in Town, it is likely that they would get those two, and that would be discouraging to the country generally. Now, looking at the superior advantages enjoyed in town, I think that, in the present state of the country, where men of limited means may have the laudable desire of getting their children advanced, and where there may be young men of great talent and ability, if the competition is rendered too wide, they will not have a fair opportunity of competing for the scholarships. The subject has been before the Board of Education, and some of the gentlemen of that body say the privilege should be extended to the College; while others, to whose judgment I would bow with equal respect, say it *should not*. What the majority say I do not know; but my impression is that they are for withdrawing the privilege from the College. However, I do not know that I would surrender my judgment to them on a question of such broad grounds, much as I respect their opinions. These are my views on the subject; but if it can be shown that any young man from the country has attended the College with a view of making himself fit to compete successfully for the scholarship, I would rather depend upon the Legislature giving him a fair compensation, than by extending the privilege to the College constitute a rule which would be against the interest of the country at large.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY—I am of opinion, Mr. President, that when the clause in the Act allowing scholarships was framed it was intended for the benefit of the country. It was to support pupils from the country that the grant was allowed by the Legislature. Pupils in town attending the College are at home, and they have superior advantages; they should, therefore, be excluded from competing for the scholarships. I would not like to see any restricted: but those from the country should have the first claim.

Hon. Mr. WALKER—There are a large number of young men from the country at the College, and I think they should have the liberty of competing for the scholarships.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—By the original Act there are two scholarships allowed from each county; but I believe a large proportion of the pupils at present attending the College are from the country, and by the provisions of this Bill they would be excluded from competing for the scholarships, whereas by the original Act I think it was intended to leave it open to all. I am rather surprised that no scholarships have been selected since the Act was passed in 1860. However, £120 have been saved by it. Some of the pupils at the College are from the extreme parts of Prince and King's Counties, and they should not be excluded from competing for the scholarships.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON—If the young men from the country who are attending the College were allowed to compete I would have no objections to the Bill; but I think it would be very unjust to debar them from that privilege.

Hon. Mr. FORGAN—I think there are very few of the district schools capable of teaching the branches in which candidates for the scholarships are required by this Bill to be examined. It says they shall be examined in simple sentences in Cæsar, in Algebra, as far as simple equations, inclusive, and in the first book of Euclid.

It being the last day of the Session, several of their honors expressed their unwillingness to go into Committee on this Bill, and, after some further desultory debate, the question of concurrence was put on Hon. Mr. Walker's motion of amendment, and the House divided:

Contents—Hon. the President, Hons. Messrs. Walker, Forgan, Hutchinson and Ramsay—5.

Non-contents—Hons. Messrs. Palmer, Johnson, Anderson, Hazzard, Simpson—5.

The members being equal, it passed in the negative.

The House then went into committee on a Bill to authorize grants of the shores of this Island.

Hon. Mr. HUTCHINSON—Am I to understand that the shores of the city may be granted or leased under this Bill? The Corporation Act prevents the civic authorities from occupying the shores, and if this Bill authorize the granting of them to others, I think it is very unfair. The Corporation should have the management of them.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON—There is nothing in the Bill to prevent the Corporation from obtaining grants of them if they desire to do so.

House resumed and progress reported.

At the request of the House of Assembly, a conference of the two Houses was held on the subject of the amendments made by the Council to the elective Council Bill. The committee on the part of this House consisted of Hon. Mr. Palmer, and Hon. Mr. Anderson.

Hon. Mr. PALMER reported that the House of Assembly had disagreed to the amendment giving the Lieut. Governor a discretionary power of six months with regard to dissolving this Council after the passing of this Bill, because it would be impolitic to allow this Council, after the passing of this Bill, to exercise any further functions. And that they had disagreed to the amendment requiring scrutinies to be held before a Judge of the Supreme Court, because it was not advisable to allow a Judge of the Supreme Court to mix up with politics. I regret, said his honor, that the House of Assembly does not deem it expedient to concur in those amendments. They may, perhaps, be considered unusual, and as they have given their reasons for disagreeing to them, I am willing to accede that those motives have actuated them, but I cannot agree with their reasons. However, it is not my intention to contend for those amendments. They may, perhaps, be considered novel in their character. They may be rather entrenching upon the principles of the Bill. Perhaps I should have suggested those amendments at an earlier stage of the Bill, but they did not occur to me. If we adhere to our amendments we may put it in the mouth of the members of the other House to say that we have introduced a new principle into the Bill which has procured its rejection at the Colonial Office, in case it should be disallowed on account of those amendments. I will say no more with regard to the scrutinies being held before a Judge of the Supreme Court; I will content myself for the present with hoping for the appointment of impartial sheriffs. But there is one amendment which I am not so willing to give up. It is that which gives a discretionary power of six months to the Governor to put the law in operation. A great deal of inconvenience might ensue if the Bill is allowed to pass without that amendment. A despatch with the Queen's assent to it might arrive when we were on the eve of a general election for the other House, or we might be in the middle of a session; and I do not accede that there is anything unconstitutional in this amendment. When we make provision that a Bill shall not go into operation till a certain period, it is not law till that period arrives. However, I do not know whether the House of Assembly will adhere tenaciously to their decision or not, but I am inclined to think they will, and it now rests with your honors to say whether you will adhere to your amendment or not. I am one of the party who are pledged to carry this Bill, and I would be disappointed if it should not receive the Royal sanction. I believe the country would also be disappointed, and would endeavour to fix the blame upon this House. And perhaps, too, half the members of this House might blame us, for it is impossible to tell how far party feeling and recrimination may go at an exciting time. Since the principle of the Bill has been acceded to by his Grace the Secretary of State, and since the Lieut. Governor, who is able to give an impartial decision on this matter, has received it with great satisfaction, and considers it well adapted to the circumstances of the Colony, I would be sorry to insist on those amendments lest they should obstruct the passing of the Bill. I would rather take it with, what I consider those imperfections than not get it at all. Notwithstanding that I have taken some pains in framing those amendments, I am not so immutably wedded to any peculiar views of my own as to insist upon them, if by doing so I should endanger an important measure. I therefore hope that whatever way your honors have expressed yourselves, you will consider the consequences of adhering to our amendments. If we adhere to the amendments it might be said that we were studying selfish interests of our own. I would like to repudiate and put down any arguments of that kind, and let it be seen that we sit here to do what the country requires. I therefore move that this House do not adhere to its amendments.

Hon. Dr. JOHNSON—It may be my misfortune to have to give up those amendments, but it is not my will. The first election for this Council might be very closely run, and three or four of the candidates might demand scrutinies. Perhaps the sheriff might be a stranger to the business, and how would a scrutiny be worked in such cases. I therefore think we should adhere to our amendments. We do not interfere with the rights and privileges of the other House, and I think this House should have a voice in its own regulations. I think this is a principal part of the Bill. I do not like to give up our amendments.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON—I supported the amendments, but believing that the measure is for the benefit of the country, I would rather give them up than lose the Bill.

Hon. Mr. HUTCHINSON—I approved of those amendments when they were introduced, and I supported them. I am still of the same opinion, and I shall, therefore, adhere to our amendments. As his honor Dr. Johnson has observed, the House of Assembly appear to be very jealous. The amendments principally affect this Council, and this House does not interfere with the lower branch. I think it would be better to have the scrutinies conducted in presence of the Judges, who are free from party considerations. I should not suppose for a moment that the House of Assembly would not give way.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON—I did hope that this Bill, after being so fully discussed last year, would pass without any alterations this year, except those suggested by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle. I think the Duke will not know what we want, when we pass one Bill one year and another Bill another year. I said when the amendments were introduced that I would not adhere to them if they were disagreed to by the House of Assembly. I want the Bill to pass. It has been called for by the country, and I believe it will cause a great disappointment if it should not pass.

Hon Mr. RAMSAY—I do not agree with his honor who spoke last in saying that this measure has been called for by the country, for I have not seen a single petition asking for it; but I supported it last year on the ground that it had passed almost unanimously through the other branch of the Legislature. (Hon. Mr. Palmer, hear.) I also supported the Bill this year though there were some alterations in it, and rather than endanger it now I am willing to withdraw our amendments.

Hon. Mr. PALMER—If the country is called upon to hold an election at an inconvenient time, and it is quite probable that such an occurrence will take place, then we in this end of the building will be acquitted of neglecting the people's interests, when they see that we have passed an amendment placing the time of holding the election in the hands of his Excellency.

The question was then put on the Hon. Mr. Palmer's motion, that the amendment be not adhered to, and it passed in the affirmative.

House adjourned for one hour.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

A Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop in Charlottetown was read the second time, passed through committee, and agreed to without any amendment.

Hon. Mr. Forgan moved that a Bill to promote vaccination be now read the second time.

Hon. Dr. JOHNSON—That is not the Bill which we passed in this House some weeks ago; it is less comprehensive in its provisions, but I hope it will be extended at a future time. It will serve to begin what I hope will be a blessing to the country. I have much pleasure, therefore, in seconding the motion.

The Bill was then read a second time, passed through committee, and agreed to without any amendment.

The Bill to authorize grants of the shores of this Island was again committed to a committee of the whole House, and Hon. Mr. Hutchinson proposed an amendment to the effect that this Bill shall not affect the shores of the Town and Common of Charlottetown, which was agreed to. The House was then resumed and the chairman reported the Bill agreed to with a certain amendment.

Hon. Mr. PALMER laid before the House the School Visitor's Report for the year 1861, and on doing so said—I regret that I was not enabled to lay this Report before the House at an earlier period of the session, though I am not aware that any particular measure has been before the Legislature which required the information it contains. The delay must be attributed to the large number of schools, there being now about 300. It would, therefore, require 300 working days to visit them once a year, whereas the law requires that they must be visited twice a year. The work is almost superhuman, and the Legislature will soon have to make some more suitable provision for that service.

House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 17.

The Bill to authorize grants of the shores of this Island, and the Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop in Charlottetown, were read the third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Forgan moved for the third reading of the Bill to promote vaccination.

Hon. Dr. JOHNSON—I am extremely sorry that that Bill has come before us too late to make any amendments to render it more effective. As it is it is very inefficient. But as it will be better than none, and as the Government has taken the subject up in a somewhat earnest manner, I hail it as a precursor of something better to come. I hope the Bill will not be considered as drawn up by me, for it is very defective. I think the Governor and Council should have a little more authority.

Hon. Mr. PALMER—I, too, will vote for the Bill; but at the same time I must express my regret that more efficient means has not been devised to prevent the spread of Small Pox in this Colony. I think the dangerous circumstances in which we are placed call for a more effective preventative than what is provided by that Bill. I will not say that the Bill which we sent down from this House was perfect, but I will say that it was better than this. There might have been some clauses of a novel character in it, but the House of Assembly could have struck them out. I hope no responsibility will fall on the shoulders of the members of that House or of this for not adopting a more effective measure, should the disease get fairly under way among the 27,000 inhabitants of this Colony who are not vaccinated, and, therefore, not protected from Small Pox. I do not know that his honor Dr. Johnson should disclaim all connection with this Bill, for it is connected with his profession. We are all prone, while attending to other things, to forget our spiritual state till good and faithful diviners remind us of it, so it is with national defences, until military men point out our danger; and I am sure we are under an obligation to his honor for agitating this subject, but for him we would not have got even this Bill. I hope it will be the foundation of something better.

Hon. Dr. JOHNSON—The people are not fully awake to the dangers which surround them. If that awful disease, Cholera, were as near, they would wake up to the necessity of devising means to resist it; but Cholera is not one hundredth part as destructive as Small Pox. Cholera would only visit certain localities where there is filth; not so with Small Pox, it is the scourge of the world. It is cow pox that has placed us in some degree of safety, but the dangers are continually increasing, for the number of persons not vaccinated is increasing.

The Bill was then read the third time and passed.

This day at four o'clock, His Excellency George Dundas, Esquire, came down to the Council Chamber, and taking his seat on the throne, assented to the several Bills passed during the session, after which the Legislature was prorogued with the usual formalities.

JAMES RAMSAY, Reporter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW BRUNSWICK AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Within the past week occurred the anniversary of a memorable epoch in the history of New Brunswick—in reality the first event worthy of historic record. The momentous cause which led to its perilous accomplishment reveals at once the narrative of bloody events, terminating on one side in the severence from the British Crown of thirteen of her colonial dependencies, and on the other side, the reception of these into the company of recognized nations. The "landing of the loyalists" upon the unpeopled shores of the river St. John, fifty-nine years ago, has ever since been regarded with a degree of veneration, which, though palpably spiritless, serves, in some measure, to swell the sentiments of loyalty to our Imperial Mistress that pervade the inhabitants of this Province. The nineteenth of this month, being the day on which this hardy band of adherents to British institutions and arbitrary laws arrived upon the desolate wilds, where now stands a populous and wealthy city, was announced with the heavy roar of artillery, waving of gay banners and the stirring sounds of military music. But as the faithful subjects of George the Third, who preferred exile to home and its charms, and subjection to freedom and independence, have already settled their affairs with the world, and as their descendants are becoming amalgamated with the race of blue noses, so the respect once accorded very liberally to the event referred to is approaching its final dissolution.

The Lieut. Governor and his suite were in St. John a few days since. The principal object of His Excellency's visit was connected with the Volunteer companies, and in considering their enrolment under a new Militia law recently enacted, and which it is thought will place the volunteers and regular militia in a more efficient state to repel invasion, should any power undertake so hazardous an enterprise. The Lieut. Governor also, during his short sojourn here, evinced his deep interest in the success of the educational establishments in the city—visiting several of them and ascertaining the proficiency of pupils in various branches of their studies. He visited, in company with the Right Rev. Bishop of St. John, the large Catholic school under the superintendence of the Sisters of Charity, and expressed himself gratified with the knowledge and intelligence of the very juvenile pupils attending this excellent and well-conducted school.

We enjoy here, twice a week, in broad daylight, and in the full glare of sparkling beauty, youth and mature old age, a most delightful feast prepared and distributed, irrespective of rank, by the Military Band of the 15th Regiment. This very accommodating society appear in glaring scarlet on the public squares, and in the midst of a numerous assemblage of the democracy and some self-made aristocracy—at a sufficient remove from the vulgar crowd—discourse music of the first order to the high gratification of the throng of eager listeners, who become entranced by the joyous, animated and rapturous sounds that float upon the balmy air and die away in ethereal regions.

Some concerts have been given here recently—some military, some civil and some sacred. But a novelty of importance was exhibited in true living form at one or two of those amusements. I allude to the appearance on the platform of a young female orator—a girl of eighteen summers and as many winters, lately arrived from the hospitable territory of the Mormons. This fair lecturer detailed in good style incidents of Mormon life and customs—her hair breadth escape from the jurisdiction of Brigham Young; also Southern life and manners—character of the Confederate leaders, and eulogised the personal appearance of the Southern women, whom she pronounced to be far superior to anything of the kind at this side of Mason and Dixon's line; and concluded her rehearsal with a peroration specially prepared for the occasion, the finale of which found a melodious climax in the popular air, "Away down South in Dixie." Another matron lady has been lecturing for twelve cents a ticket to St. John audiences; and displayed marvellous great zeal in impressing upon the fair ones of the audience the weighty responsibilities of "maiden, wife and mother." Both of these ladies looked very well on the stage; but I consider the young creature by far the most accomplished, fascinating and beautiful of the two, and I haven't heard a young man express a contrary opinion.

The proprietor of a boarding house was manslaughtered a few days ago near one of the public wharfs in St. John. P. E. I.

St. John, 23rd May, 1862.

VOLUNTEER GEESE SHOOTERS.

MR. WHELAN—SIR—I did not see you at the public meeting the other day, and therefore venture to give you a synopsis of it. Adjutant Currie is considered to have made the most sensible remarks,—he is opposed to sending any Volunteers to England this year; thinks we had better succeed in beating our neighbour Volunteers this summer, and then next year we may have more lead or brass in our faces to appear on the other side of the Atlantic to compete with the "Britishers," as Jonathan calls them The Adjutant further observed that trade was dull here, and money was scarce now; but by next year there might be good crops, good markets, and possibly more cash in circulation, when it would be much easier to get up a subscription to send some Volunteers to England! from which it may be inferred that Donald knows his masters have been far too lavish with the public money during the last four years—that they know there must be a general election this summer—that they will be in the minority, and will have to give a pretty severe account of their stewardship, and, therefore, they had better be cautious while in office of how they tamper with the public! My opinion of the matter is, that Donald was more afraid of losing his office by recommending the extravagant idea of exporting any of our geese shooters, than through a real desire to save expense on the one hand; whereas on the other, if Major or rather Lieut. Col. Haviland was a crack shot, the Adjutant would be among the first to sound his trumpet in favour of the Colonel's being sent, no matter how scarce the money was, or how hard the times were.

Yours truly,
A VOLUNTEER.

Charlottetown, May 30, 1862.

MUNCHAUSEN REDIVIVUS.

"And in some parts of the country I found fine fat pigs running about, already cooked, with a knife and fork stuck in their hind quarters, ejaculating, as plainly as possible, 'Come and eat me!'"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—The above is an extract from the volume recording the adventures of the world renowned Baron Munchausen. In its pages may be found several other curious facts of an equally *relie*able character. The book was published long ago; and I thought such travellers had become "things of the past," until I met with Mr. G. Sutherland's last literary bantling—"The Magdalen Islands," in which I am gravely told that, in the year of our Lord, 1860, the inhabitants of these Islands, among other wonderful things they did, "caught 16,000 quintals of *dried* fish! 104,000 barrels of *pickled* fish!! *manufactured* 30,000 gallons of oil!!! and 5,500 seal skins!!!!"

These Islands, as Jonathan (he is neither brother nor cousin now) would say, will "whip all creation," if we rely upon Mr. Sutherland's account of them. The Nova Scotia gold fields must "hide their diminished heads;" for a dependency in which *pickled* and *dried* fish can be caught in such enormous quantities, and oil and seal skins be *manufactured* so largely, will surely turn the tide of emigration. Mr. Sutherland will *then* have the satisfaction of knowing that by his lucid description of them he has "done the state some service."

Yours truly, &c.,
A TRAVELLER.

VERY FUNNY.

MR. WHELAN—SIR—Our Post Office authorities announce that certain letters must be prepaid or they will not be sent; they also notify us that the Mails, which used to close at 9 a. m., will in future close at 8 a. m., yet the pigeon hole in the office window, through which we "outside barbarians" are served, is never opened for business till after 8 o'clock, and often as an English mail arrives in the morning it is not open till after 9 o'clock. How then can people post and pay for their letters to go by an 8 o'clock Mail, when there is no access till after 9? Surely the mornings are long enough now to have the office window open at 7 o'clock, if the public are to be accommodated.

Then, we have some people in our midst whose sole delight it seemed to be to give the road overseer all the annoyance they could by continually pushing him to see that the street law was carried out to the very letter. Now, however, when these same people come to be overseers themselves, the law is as little noticed as if it were in the moon,—houses are being built and their materials are strewed over the sidewalks, without being fenced in as the law directs; other houses have their fronts torn out, their cellars deepened, and the rubbish, mortar, &c., are permitted to occupy our most public sidewalks for weeks, for people to tumble over at night, or walk around in daylight! Certainly we live among a funny, very funny people.

Yours truly,
OBSERVER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ODE.

The following is the Ode written by the Poet Laureate for the opening of the Exhibition, and set to music by Sterndale Bennet. It was sung on the 1st instant, at the Exhibition Palace, with grand effect:—

Uplift a thousand voices full and sweet,
In this wide hall with earth's invention stored,
And praise th' invisibly universal Lord,
Who lets once more in peace the nations meet,
Where Science, Art, and Labor have outpour'd
Their myriad horns of plenty at our feet.

O, silent father of our Kings to be,
Mourn'd in this golden hour of jubilee,
For this, for all, we weep our thanks to thee!

The world-compelling plan was thine,
And, lo! the long laborious miles
Of Palace; lo! the giant aisles,
Rich in model and design;
Harvest-tool and husbandry,
Loom and wheel and engin'ry,
Secrets of the sullen mine,
Steel and gold, and corn and wine,
Fabric rough, or Fairy fine,
Sunny tokens of the Line,
Polar marvels, and a feast
Of wonder, out of West and East,
And shapes and hues of Part divine!
All of beauty, all of use,
That one fair planet can produce,
Brought from under every star,
Blown from over every main,
And mixt, as life is mixt with pain,
The works of peace with works of war.
O ye, the wise who think, the wise who reign,
From growing commerce loose her latest chain,
And let the fair white-winged peacemaker fly
To happy heavens under all the sky,
And mix the seasons and the golden hours,
Till each man find his own in all men's good,
And all men work in noble brotherhood,
Breaking their mailed fleets and armed towers,
And ruling by obeying nature's powers,
And gathering all the fruits of peace and crown'd
with all her flowers.

HUMILITY.

I will tell thee—I will tell thee
Where my bosom friend shall be;
Not where hollyhocks are flaunting,
But where violets scent the lea;
Not where gaudy parrots chatter,
But where larks and linnets sing;
Not with dahlias of the autumn,
But with lilies of the spring.
Every bird of plainest plumage
Scatters sweetest music round—
Every flower of richest odor
Grows the nearest to the ground.

I will tell thee—I will tell thee
Where my bosom friend shall be;
Not where haughty riches gather
Needy knaves to bend the knee;
Not where pride looks down on merit—
Or where beauty dwells with scorn,
But where wealth is linked with goodness,
And the best are noblest born.
For the humblest are the wisest,
And the meek are glory-crowned,
And the sweetest scented flow'rets
Grow the nearest to the ground.

THE DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

We give below a very suggestive article from the London 'Times' on the prevalent distress in the manufacturing districts of England, in consequence of the war:—

It is the duty of a journalist, as of a chronicler, to take things as they come. Were we to attempt to put off the evil day, and reserve the gloomy reflection till it could be better borne, we might have a terrible amount of arrears. To-day is one of the world's great festivals. England is again the Queen of the May. She has raised her chapleted pole, and all the sisterhood of the Arts and Sciences come trooping around her. The sun shines on the festivity. Many wounds have been healed, many difficulties surmounted, many a hitch forgotten, and the accumulated tide of ten thousand great efforts is now a glorious success, brimming over, surprising all, filling all minds, and ever to be remembered. It is necessary, then, on such a day to obtrude a disagreeable fact, and to whisper in the ear of thirty thousand holiday people, "Thou, too, art mortal?" The fact comes before us in the dry, revolting form of the accounts of Trade and Navigation. Happy, indeed, are they who are never visited by this skeleton. But here it is, at the best of times an arithmetical prodigy, now a messenger of evil. Potent is its dark spell. At once the "Exhibition" has vanished from our eyes, with its vast and graceful domes; its numerous entrances beset with exhibitors and ticket-buyers; rapidly disgorging mountains of packages and crates. The crowded thoroughfare fades away; the sound of eager expectation is hushed; scaffoldings, benches, red clothes, banners, devices, all are gone;—even that singular sight, a thousand women and children scrambling madly, but gaily, for the sweepings and outpourings of the last preparation day. All is gone, gone for many a year; and in its place there slowly rise before the eye, as from a distant horizon, hundreds of lofty, many windowed Mills, with closed doors, smokeless chimneys, and deserted streets. The tread of steps, the beat of machinery, and the throb of all pervading industry are hushed and still. But where are they all? They sit in cheerless homes, looking at one another, and wondering by what strange spell all should be so right, and yet all so wrong. There are the food, and the cotton, and the machinery, and the masters, and they that buy and they that make; there are the nations at peace with one another, and the ships; and there are Treaties of Commerce and laws of mutual kindness. What hinders that the great work of life should not proceed, and a million children of Adam be permitted to take the blessing with the curse, to work Cotton in the sweat of their brows, and to rid that ground of its thorn and thistle? A nation of citizens suddenly changed into fratricides denies or destroys the staff of life, and cares not how many innocent neighbours perish, so as they may hurt one another. This is the sad contrast with to-day's celebration that the Returns before us force upon our eyes. Not even the splendour of what we see can make us forget what we hear and know. Nor can we forget that it was not so in 1851.

In these Returns the first item that stares us in the face with painful significance is Cotton itself. In the month of March 1860, we imported from the United States 1,629,000; in March, 1861, 1,494,000; and in the same month this year 2656. But has not the rest of the world partly made up for the deficiency? Let us see. In March, 1860, all the world, including the United States, sent us 1,780,000 cwt.; in March, 1861, 1,503,000; and in the same month this year 29,600. The deficient supply shows itself at once in the exports of all manufactures in which Cotton forms a part. Thus the declared value of exports of Apparel and Slops in March, 1860, 1861, 1862, is respectively £140,000, £125,000, and £104,000. Of Printed Books it is £39,000, £34,000, and £26,000. Of Cotton Yarn the quantities for the three months are 16,189,000 lbs., 16,799,000 lbs., and 8,991,000 lbs. Of Cotton Piece Goods, of all kinds, plain, printed, or colored, they are 190,108,000 yards, 227,647,000, and 154,785,000. Of Haberdashery and Millinery the value of exports for the three months has been £371,000, £362,000, and £249,000. There has been a considerable fall in the export of Cordage and Twine, of Sewing Thread, of Linnen and of Silk Manufactures, and of Worsteds. In some other items there has been a reaction, but the aggregates are unfavorable. The total declared value of all articles, enumerated or unenumerated, for March, 1860-61-62, is respectively £10,393,000, £10,950,000, and £9,664,000, showing for this month alone a fall from last year of £1,286,000. As both the imports and the exports are very favorably affected, on the whole, by the French Treaty, and the consequent liberation of our trade with other countries, the figures we have given greatly understate the effect of the American War. It may be considered as now diminishing our exports to the amount of a million and a half a month; or at the rate of eighteen millions a year: and this immense sum does not adequately express the misery inflicted on our manufacturing population, the number of the sufferers, and the apparent hopelessness of their position.

We cannot help feeling that this is a question of greater gravity than the Americans, perpaps, will be ready to allow. Let us suppose a Civil War raging between England and Ireland, and the former, in order to starve out Ireland, establishing a blockade or procuring an Act of Parliament, the necessary result of which should be the starvation of two or three million Americans. Let us suppose the Americans called on to endure and to sanction with equanimity some measure of an unusual and rather violent character, with an equally serious and fatal operation on themselves and the Irish, with whom at the very time they were feeling a great amount of political sympathy. It is natural to ask what the Americans would do in such a case. Would they sit down and die in quiet, being reconciled to death by the consideration that the blow was meant for the Irish, though it inevitably reached the Americans also? We are inclined to think they would not submit, but would require that, whatever is done to satisfy the exigencies of war, there must be no measure of pure mischief, if they suffer themselves the larger moiety. When you are knocked into the gutter, it is no satisfaction to have your pardon begged on the ground that the assailant meant to knock down somebody else through you.

The hardship is aggravated by the circumstance that at the very moment the American Government is consigning many thousands of our poor people to ruin and starvation, and seeing we take it all as a matter of course, it is inviting its own people to celebrate a solemn Thanksgiving for its deliverance from foreign intervention. Suffer as we will, we get no credit for it. Like the Early Christians, we suffer and are defamed at the same time. A large Federal navy is carefully watching that the ordinary means of life shall not reach the British population for whom it was grown, and to whom it is virtually pledged, and the people who do this are approaching the Throne of Grace with solemn thanksgivings for their escape from our intervention! We doubt whether our reward for all this forbearance will be in this world, or whether the Americans will abstain from invasion and intervention when it is their own turn to practise this virtue. Probably there is no other nation in the world which, having won the power to assert its own rights, would have taken the matter so quietly as we have; and we doubt whether the public opinion of mankind will not some day set us down as even too righteous and merciful.

Very Latest from Europe.

THE STEAMER EUROPA OFF CAPE RACE.

(*From the Evening Express.*)

INTERESTING PARLIAMENTARY NEWS—THE LONDON PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS—OPENING OF RUSSIAN PORTS IN THE CRIMEA.

The R. M. steamship Europa, Captain Stone, passed Cape Race at 7 p. m. on Tuesday last Through the politeness of Mr. Hunter Duvar we are enabled to furnish our readers with the subjoined *resume* of European intelligence:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

During a recent discussion on the American Question in the British House of Commons, Mr. Layard said Her Majesty's Government had received from Lord Lyons a copy of the report of a committee of the United States House of Representatives, on the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, and had no objection to lay it on the table.

Lord Palmerston alse stated that the Government was prepared to lay on the table all the information they possessed respecting the occupation of Mexico and China, and the intentions of the French Government on the subject. His Lordship said that what was being done by the naval and military authorities in those quarters met the entire approbation of Her Majesty's Government. He believed that the steps now taken would lead to a settlement of the affairs at Shanghae.

The London *Times* says the Federal advantages in the Western States cannot he over-rated. The *Times* also expatiates on the news of the capture of New Orleans, and says the North has a right to presume that the hour of final success is approaching. The *Times* expresses a belief that the Secessionists will soon be glad of an opportunity to re-enter the American Union on easy terms, such as the Northern States will be glad to offer.

The London *Herald* argues that the evacuation of Yorktown by the Confederate forces will be found eventually to have been a piece of masterly strategy on the part of the Southern leaders.

The jewels in this year's London Exhibition are said to be inconceivably splendid. The Koh-i-noor is there, but not alone in its glory, for a great rival, said to be worth a million sterling, has come in from Amsterdam. This is "the Star of the South," a single brilliant of immense size, and weighing no less than 125 carets. It is set in the centre of a magnificent star of brilliants, each of which, though large and valuable, is a mere foil to the glittering centre stone. Around the stand on which "the Star of the South" is shown is a most interesting collection of diamonds from various mines in every state of progress, from the rough stone to the finished brilliant. Emanuel shows an enormous emerald set in diamond, a noble cross cut from a solid topaz, mounted in gold and enamel with other costly jewellery. But the great blaze of gems comes from where the Devonshire jewels, said to be the rarest and most artistic collection of antique gems in the world, are shown amid a perfect crowd of pearls, opals, brilliants, rubies, and topazes. In this case are jewels to the value of £300,000 stg.

The owners of the Emile St. Pierre have made Captain Wilson a present of £2,000, and it is stated that they also intend to provide handsomely for his companions, one of whom is an Irishman and the other a German.

Setting the Thames on fire is a scheme proposed by one Mr. Mackintosh, in view of a possible foreign invasion. He proposes to float a sheet of combustible hydrocarbonaceous liquid over the water that sustains an adverse fleet, to ignite this combustible liquid, and thus to envelope the enemy in flames.

ITALY.

Prince Napoleon, now on a visit to Italy, has been received with great enthusiasm at Naples, and is reported to have had a lengthened interview with King Victor Emmanuel.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial Decree just issued, opens the harbors of Nickolaeiff and Cherson, in the Crimea, to foreign ships after the 13th June ensuing.

The Civil War in the States.

News by Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, May 26.

General Banks was attacked by a superior force at Winchester yesterday morning, the fight lasting about six hours. Gen. Banks retired to Martinsburg, a distance of twenty-two miles, and crossed the Potomac at Williamsport. The force of the Confederate attacking army was estimated at 15,000 men, under the command of Generals Elwell and Jackson. It was supposed that it was the intention of the Confederates to enter Maryland via Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. The Governor of Pennsylvania has ordered all the State Militia organization to Washington immediately. The Governor of New York State has also ordered several Regiments to Washington, including the 7th and 71st. President Lincoln has taken possession of all the Railroad lines for Military purposes. General McClellan reports progress in front of Richmond City. Mechanicsville occupied. Reports are current that the Confederates are moving north of Richmond to take the offensive. General Curtis' command has joined General Halleck's army before Corinth. Banks' division was reduced by portions withdrawn to strengthen McDowell's. Prompt measures have been taken to reinforce Banks. Large forces of enemy appearing in Western Virginia, give color to rumor of intended invasion of Northern States. Scheme considered desperate and impracticable. Governor Andrews has called out Massachusetts Militia. Old Sixth has responded. Great enthusiasm, and crowds rushing to enlist. Col. Keal's Maryland regiment had severe fight with the enemy, and was obliged to retire across the Shenandoah, suffering great loss. News of this caused Secessionists in Baltimore to exult. Great excitement ensued; Unionists handling them without mercy. Flour Market—Superfine, $4.35 and $4.60 and $4.75.

ST. JOHN, May 27.

General Banks in his official despatch says that when he was attacked at Winchester by the Confederates, his force was only four thousand men. He retreated by forced marches, fifty-two miles; and thirty-five miles was made in one day, constantly encountering the enemy in rear and flank, and saving almost his whole supply train. The enemy, it is said, treated the sick and wounded inhumanly. Gen. Banks now occupies both sides of the Potomac at Williamsport. The 7th New York regiment, also the 5th, have left for Washington. Ten other regiments are under orders. Several Pensylvania Regiments are also going. Governor Sprague with Rhode Island troops also going. Excitement continues in Baltimore. The Secessionists, it is said, are getting roughly handled. It is rumored that General Jackson is retreating as rapidly as he advanced. The French troops have been defeated near Orizaba by 10,000 Mexicans, with a loss of 500.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, 2nd June, 1862.

A Bill for settling differences between Landlord and Tenant, and to enable Tenants on certain Townships to purchase the Reversion of their Farms.

Whereas, by a certain Address of the House of Assembly of this Island, pursuant to certain Resolutions passed by the said House, it was prayed that Her Majesty's Government would be pleased to direct a Commission to enquire into the existing relations between Landlord and Tenant, and to negotiate with the Proprietors for abatement of Arrears of Rent, and also for terms to enable the Tenants to purchase the reversion of their farms.

And whereas Sir Samuel Cunard, Baronet, Edward Cunard, Sir Graham Montgomery, James Montgomery, the Right Honorable Lawrence Sullivan, Daniel Hodgson, William Cundall, John Roach Bourke, the Honorable Thomas Heath Haviland, John A. McDonald, and the Honorable Edward Palmer, proprietors of the several Township Lands mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, marked A., did agree to the issuing of such Commission. And whereas a Royal Commission was thereupon issued, which is as follows:

(L. S.) "VICTORIA R.

"VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the faith. To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

"Whereas We have been moved by the Assembly of Our Island of Prince Edward, to appoint Commissioners to inquire into the differences now prevailing in our said Island, relating to the rights of landowners and tenants in Our said Island, with a view to the settlement of the same on just and equitable principles: And whereas the said Assembly has further, by a resolution dated the 14th day of April last, set forth its agreement to abide by the decision of any such Commissioners, or the majority of them, and to concur in whatever measures may be requisite for giving validity to their decision: And whereas it is highly desirable that the said differences should be adjusted:

"Now know ye, that We, taking the premises into Our Royal consideration, are graciously pleased to nominate and appoint, and do by these presents nominate and appoint, Our trusty and well-beloved John Hamilton Gray, Esquire, Our trusty and well-beloved Joseph Howe, Esquire, and Our trusty and well-beloved John William Ritchie, Esquire, to be Our Commissioners for inquiring into the said differences, and for adjusting the same on fair and equitable principles.

"Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this 25th day of June, 1860, in the 24th year of Our Reign.

"By Her Majesty's command,
"(Signed) NEWCASTLE."

And whereas the said Commissioners, by their Report, did find and declare that the said Township Lands were not liable to forfeiture in consequence of any omission to perform, or any nonperformance of any of the conditions in the original grants thereof. And also that no arrears of the Quit Rents, by the said grants reserved, are now due or recoverable from the Proprietors, Tenants, or Occupiers of such lands; and also that the Proprietors, their Tenants or Occupiers, should be quieted in their possession of certain parts of the said land, called or known as "The Fishery Reserves," and did also declare and award that all arrears of Rent which accrued due to the said Proprietors in respect of any of the said Lands, previous to the ———, 1858, should be remitted to the Tenants, and did also fix certain rates at which they should have a right to purchase the reversion of their farms. And whereas the said Commissioners did also, by their Report, direct and provide that, in certain cases, the value of the lands should be ascertained by Arbitrators, to be appointed by the Landlords and their Tenants, in making which last direction or provision the said Commissioners exceeded the authority intended to be given them by the Assembly and the said Proprietors, and the same, if confirmed by Act, might give rise to many disputes and much litigation between Landlords and Tenants, and such direction or provision cannot be allowed or confirmed. And whereas it is, nevertheless, expedient for preventing the Tenants being deluded by the agitation of impracticable projects, based on certain questions called, in the said Resolutions, "The Escheat Question," "The Fishery Reserve Question," and "The Quit Rent Question," as well as for securing to them the benefit arising from the remission of Arrears of Rent, and the right to purchase the reversion of their farms, that the declarations, provisoes, or directions relative thereto should be confirmed in the manner and under the provisoes hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the said Proprietors have agreed, during the several periods hereinafter mentioned, to adopt the rates of commutation fixed by Her Majesty's Government for the Commutation of the Quit Rents, as the rates at which they will permit their Tenants to purchase the reversion of their respective farms, and which rates are more advantageous to the Tenants than the rates fixed in the said Award.

1. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly, that from and after the passing of this Act, every Tenant of any of the Proprietors in the said Schedule named, having, at the time of his desiring to exercise the right of purchase hereinafter given, an unexpired term of not less than twenty-one years, under written demise, in any of the Township lands of such Proprietors therein mentioned, shall have a right or option to purchase the reversionary interest of such Proprietors, his heirs, or assigns therein, at the rates hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: during the first period of five years, from the 1st day of May, 1862, every such Tenant shall have a right or option to purchase such reversionary interest at fifteen years purchase of the yearly reserved rent; during the next period of five years ensuing, such Tenant shall have a right or option to purchase such reversionary interest at 18 years purchase of the said yearly reserved rent; and during all subsequent periods every such Tenaet shall have a right or option to purchase such reversionary interest at twenty years' purchase of the said yearly reserved rent. Provided always, that in any case where the said yearly rent, during the first portion or years of the term, shall be less than the yearly rent reserved during the residue of such term, the amount of the purchase money shall be computed by multiplying the maximum or full rent reserved during such residue of such term by the number of years purchase at which such Tenant may, under the provision aforesaid, be entitled to purchase.

2. Be it further enacted, that the hereinbefore recited Declarations or Award of the said Commissioners, respecting the Escheat or forfeiture of the Lands, and the Arrears of Quit Rents, and the Land called or known as the Fishery Reserves; and also concerning the Remission to Tenants of Arrears of Rent, which have accrued due previous to the——day of———1858, and which are now unpaid, be, and the same is hereby declared to be, valid and binding at law and in equity.

3. Be it further enacted, that in any action hereafter to be brought by any of the said Proprietors, their heirs, or assigns, against any such tenant, for the recovery of rent which may have accrued due previous to the day of , 1858, under any such demise as aforesaid, this Act (as to so much of the demand as relates to rent accrued due previous to such last mentioned date) shall be a good defence under the general issue, without the same being specially pleaded in the thereto.

4. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to entitle the Tenant of any farm or lands, comprising any mill site or water-power, capable of being used for the driving of any saw or grist mill, to retain any such remission of arrears of rent, or a right to purchase the reversion thereof, as aforesaid.

5. That this Act shall not extend to any lease or demise where the unexpired term shall be less than twenty-one years; nor to any lease or demise of any farm or lands having, at the time of the granting thereof, any houses, buildings, or other improvements of that description thereon, unless such houses, buildings, or other improvements shall have been erected or placed thereon by such lessee, or some person from whom he may have received thereof before the granting of such lease.

6. That no Tenant shall be entitled to claim the right or option to purchase under this Act, unless all arrears of rent, and which may be recoverable by action, shall be first duly paid and satisfied.

7. That in case the Tenant shall desire to purchase between the periods or days on which the rent falls due, the same shall be apportioned, and the portion there found to be due, added to the purchase money, payable by such Tenant under the provisions of this Act.

8. That nothing in this Act shall extend to any lease made after the passing of this Act.

9. That no Landlord shall be compelled to sell under the provisions of this Act, unless the whole of the purchase money be tendered or offered to be paid.

SCHEDULE A.

Sir Samuel Cunard, Proprietor of Townships Numbers Two, Fourteen, Twenty-one, Thirty-two, Forty-four, Sixty-three, Sixty-four, and of halves of Townships Numbers Twenty, Forty-five, Forty-six, Forty-nine, and parts of Townships Eight, Forty-eight, Fifty-four, and Sixty-five; also one-third part of Township Twenty-seven.

Mr. Edward Cunard, Proprietor of Townships Numbers Four, Five, Six, and half of Township No. One

Right Honorable Lawrence Sullivan, Proprietor of Townships Numbers Nine, Sixteen, Twenty-two, and Sixty-one,

Sir Graham Montgomery, Proprietor of the One-third part of Townships Nos. Fifty-one, Fifty nine, and Thirty-four.

Honorable Thomas Heath Haviland, Proprietor of Township Number Fifty-six, and parts of Townships Numbers Forty-three, Forty, and Eight.

Henry and Edward Palmer, Proprietors of half of Township Number One.

Mr. Daniel Hodgson, Proprietor of part of Township Number Twenty-three.

Mr. William Cundall, Proprietor of part of Township Number Twenty.

Mr. John A. McDonald, Proprietor of parts of Townships Numbers Thirty-five and Thirty-six.

Mr. John R. Boarke, Proprietor of half of Township Number Thirty-seven.

James Montgomery, Esqr., One-Third part of Townships Numbers Fifty-one, Fifty-nine, and Thirty-four.

THE PROPRIETORS' BILL.

WE reprint this Bill, as we promised, for the better elucidation of our own remarks upon it, and for the renewed perusal of a very numerous body of tenantry whose interests are proposed to be sacrificed under it.

Before proceeding to review the several parts of the Bill, which we have marked for that purpose, we must take occasion to observe that the 'Islander'—the organ of the Government—has not ventured to offer any defence of the measure, beyond a general assertion, to the effect—that it might be advantageous to the tenantry to have the right to purchase their farms at 15s. an acre, as proposed in the proprietors' Bill; but the "Islander" conveniently omits to state that the proposal is coupled with conditions which could not be fulfilled by one man in a hundred. This reticence with regard to the details of the Bill shews that the Government are even ashamed of the proprietors' bantling, believing, no doubt, that the better it is known the more loudly and earnestly will it be condemned by the people generally; and the condemnation will, in the end, be pretty sure to fall upon the heads of the Government. The 'Islander' of Friday last publishes an article relating to the Bill, but the editor confines his remarks to two points, in which the people can feel no interest whatever,—first, as to the particular time at which the Bill was received in this Island; and second, a denial that Mr. Palmer, as leader of the Government, was a party to the framing of the Bill. It is a matter of no consequence whether it was or was not received here on the 20th or 28th April; we have it, in all its ugliness, before us; and it is equally unimportant whether the lucid pen of the Leader of the Government, (McNab the First), actually framed the *interesting* document—the name of Edward Palmer appears in the preamble and in the schedule to the Bill, and he is declared to be a consenting party to the provisions it contains. That looks extremely suspicious, to say the least of it; and every one will think that the positive declaration in the Bill would not be made without Mr. Palmer's knowledge of the details, notwithstanding all that Mr. Secretary Pope may write to relieve his friend from the unpleasant responsibility.

But the most amusing feature in the double-dealing tactics of the Government advocate, is the intimation given that the Bills passed last Session to confirm the original Award—or at least such parts of it as suited the views of the Tory majority—are yet in a fair way of receiving the Royal allowance. Of course, not one man in the Government believes that anything so absurd and preposterous will ever come to pass; but it is supposed that some little popularity attaches to the Bills passed last Session because six Liberal members voted for them; and it is therefore desirable, in the extremity of the Governmental fortunes, to encourage some amount of popular delusion, particularly with regard to the Arbitration clause, under which the tenants were told they would be able to purchase their lands at fabulously low prices. We see no reason to retract or modify our opinion with regard to that clause. The Duke of Newcastle is of the same opinion as ourselves, that it would be impracticable on account of the multiplicity of cases that might require its operation; and his Grace very plainly intimated that he would not recommend for the royal allowance any law that might be passed to give effect to it. The rest of the Award—considering that the Loan recommendation was annulled by the Duke, as well as opposed by our own Government and Legislature—is not worth one farthing; but would, on the contrary, be injurious to the interests of the Colony, inasmuch as that it proposes great concessions to the proprietors without requiring any concession from them, as well as a sacrifice of Colonial interests. But there is no use in speaking of the Award as a thing that has any existence. The very circumstance of the Duke of Newcastle sending out the Proprietors' Bill, as the only basis of arrangement which the proprietors will agree to—proves that the Duke did not suppose that Bills would have passed during the late Session to confirm the Award, the original copy of which he had withheld, so that it might not be made the subject of legislation. All this was clear enough before, when we read the Duke's despatch of the 7th February; but it is doubly clear to us now, viewed by the light of the despatch of the 5th April. It is quite true his Grace expresses no opinion regarding the proposals contained in the Proprietors' Bill. The only proposal of any direct consequence to the tenantry is that with regard to the terms of purchase. That branch of the subject was discussed at some length in the Award of the Royal Commissioners; and his Grace, in sending out the printed copy of the Report, made no observation on that part of it; but the Duke of Newcastle says *he would not*, "IN ANY CASE, pronounce a confident opinion on a matter depending so much on questions of local detail." The silence of the Colonial Minister, therefore, gives us no reason to believe that he would accept our Bills in preference to the Proprietors' Bill; but, on the contrary, he gives a decided approval of the latter measure when he says—alluding to Sir Samuel Cunard's cool expression of belief that his Bill will be a satisfactory one—"I need hardly say that it will give me great pleasure to find Sir Samuel Cunard's anticipations are well founded." In view of all these facts, no man can suppose, or attempt to lead others to suppose—unless he be wilfully and shamefully bent upon deceiving—that the Award Bills will be submitted for Her Majesty's confirmation. Their doom was foreshadowed in the despatch of the 7th February, but it is unmistakeably recorded in the official missive of the 5th of April.

It is time, however, we should commence our review of the Proprietors' Bill, and first with regard to the preamble.

The proprietors have been careful to recite in the preamble to their Bill, as the first matter for consideration, the several concessions made to them by the Royal Commissioners relatively to the original grants, the quit rents and fishery reserves; and in the second clause of the Bill those concessions are declared to be "valid and binding at law and in equity." They imagined, no doubt, that a declaratory Act of this kind would put an end to all agitation on the subjects mentioned; but the proprietors would find themselves very much mistaken, even if this Bill should become law. Agitation and the leasehold tenure are co-existing things: the one will flourish like a green bay tree as long as the other lasts. If a fair opportunity were offered to all the tenantry to become freeholders, on terms such as the people on the Worrel, Selkirk, Lot 11 and Lot 54 estates were allowed—agitation would very soon die out, without Royal Commissions or Acts of Parliament to repress it. The Proprietors' Bill offers no reasonable opportunity to any man to become a freeholder; and although it has been framed clearly with the view of confirming proprietary claims, we believe that proprietary interests would be more insecure under it than any other measure that could be devised, as it would inevitably give rise to combinations amongst the tenantry to resist the payment of rent.

With regard to the arbitration scheme, which was recommended by the Royal Commissioners, the Proprietors state, in the preamble to their Bill, that the "Commissioners exceeded the authority *intended* to be given them by the Assembly and the said Proprietors," and, therefore, they declare, such arbitration "cannot be allowed or confirmed." Now, supposing that the arbitration part of the Award was good for anything, is it not an outrageous assumption of power on the part of the Proprietors to set it aside upon such a silly pretext as this. Sir S. Cunard and his confreres might entertain what intentions they pleased, but they never made a definite declaration of them;—the Crown, in issuing the Royal Commission, did not say that the Commissioners should not resort to the arbitration scheme; on the contrary, the Crown clothed the Royal Commissioners with ample power to settle the questions at issue, in any manner they thought proper, so long as the settlement was based "on fair and equitable principles." The House of Assembly thought that the arbitration clause in the Award was a very excellent provision, and they passed a Bill to regulate its application. Does this show that the Proprietors have stated the truth in their Bill, wherein they declare that the Assembly did not "intend" that there should be an arbitration at all? How were the Proprietors to know the intentions of the House? No resolution adopted therein declared that there should be no arbitration. What, then, can we think of a measure one of the first and most authoritative declarations in which has no foundation in truth?

But let us proceed to consider the terms of purchase, agreed to by the Proprietors, and set forth in the first enacting clause.

The terms of purchase are three-fold. 1st. The Tenant may purchase his farm, at any time within five years from the 1st of May, 1852, by paying a sum equal to fifteen years' rent. 2d. If he delays the purchase beyond the five years first mentioned, he must pay a sum *equal to eighteen years'* rent for the freehold of his farm; and 3rd. if another period of five years be allowed to elapse before buying his farm, the tenant must pay a sum equal to twenty years' purchase. This right of purchase is confined to tenants holding leases for longer periods than twenty-one years. The purchase money must be calculated according to the highest amount reserved as rent,—that is, for instance: a man takes a lease of a farm for 999 years,—the first three years there may be no rent,—three years more, sixpence an acre may be charged; three years after, ninepence per acre; another period comes, and the rent may be a shilling an acre; another period, and the rent is raised to eighteen pence an acre; and it goes on increasing until it comes to two or three shillings an acre. The highest price—say 2s. or 3s. an acre rent—is that at which the fee simple value of the farm shall be fixed—say 30s. or 45s. an acre—it cannot be under 15s. an acre sterling for the first five years. No tenant can purchase his farm, even at this extravagantly high rate, unless he has paid all his arrears of rent due since 1858,—(see section 6)—which would be about five years rent from the time the law could go into operation. No tenant, also, can claim the right of purchasing his farm if the landlord can discover a stream of water upon it that may be considered sufficient for mill purposes; nor can he claim any remission of arrears of rent—(see section 4); nor is he allowed to enter into any negotiations for the purchase of his farm, if there were any improvements upon it before he obtained it, such as buildings, fences, clearances, &c., &c. (See section 5.) But the most impracticable of all the clauses of the Bill is that which declares—(see section 9)—that in addition to paying all the arrears of rent, the tenant must pay down in hard cash *the whole of his purchase money for the freehold of his farm before the landlord can be compelled to sell it.* Now, let us see what amount of money a tenant holding 100 acres, at 1s. an acre, with 1-9th added, would have to pay for his farm, at the lowest price proposed by the Proprietors:—

	£	s.	d.
15 years purchase of 100 acres at 1s.	75	0	0
One ninth	8	6	8
Five years' rent from 1858 to the passing of the Bill	25	0	0
One-ninth on the rent	2	15	6¼
Deed of Conveyance	1	10	0
	£112	12	2¼

Annual interest on the above, at 6 per cent,	£6	15	1½
Rent at present rate, including one-ninth	5	11	1½
Difference in favor of paying rent	1	4	0
Add one-fourth for Bank rate of interest	0	6	0
	£1	10	0

Here, taking the ordinary, not the highest rate of rent—not such rent as Mr. John A. McDonald receives from his tenants, and basing our calculations on the lowest offer of the proprietors—we find that the leaseholder will actually save money by remaining in his present position, even if he had thousands of pounds at his disposal. But in this poor country we know there is not one tenant in a hundred—perhaps not one in five hundred—who could pay down seventy five pounds besides his arrears of rent. The farmer who has money to spare is not likely to have any considerable amount of arrears against him; and the boasted "concession" about a remission of rents would be of no earthly advantage to him. Besides, the farmer who is thrifty enough to save money from his small gains, knows how to turn it to better account than in buying land at the high price which the proprietors demand. Numerous opportunities for speculating would present themselves; and perhaps by two or three successful ventures, or by keen shaving for two or three years, he could double his capital. On the other hand, as regards the poor tenant, it is not likely that if he be indebted to his landlord for five years rent, he can