THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

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

Vol. XI. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, March 25, 1861. New Series.---No. 12.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE following valuable Property adjoining Capt. Orlebar's residence, and one of the pleasantest situations for building in the City of Charlottetown, will be offered at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

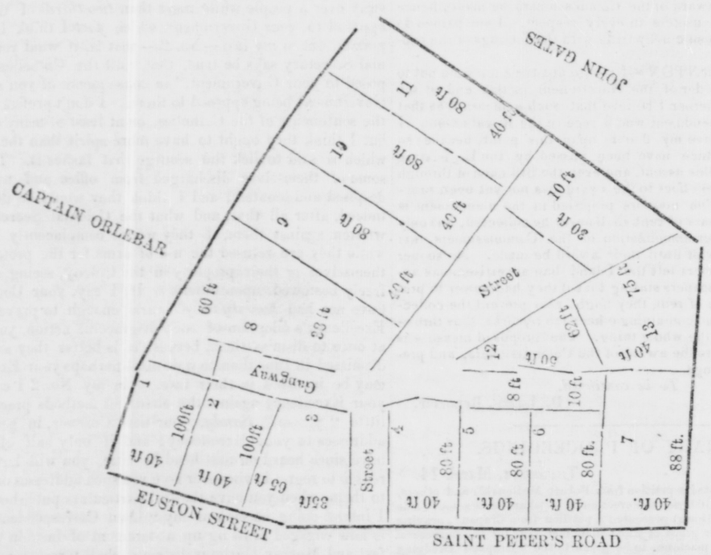
On TUESDAY, the 28th of May next,

in THIRTEEN BUILDING LOTS in accordance with the following Plan.

Twenty per cent of the purchase money to be paid down on approved joint notes at 3 months. The remainder of the purchase to remain on mortgage for three years.

GEORGE COLES.

Charlottetown, March 18, 1861.



GRAND LOTTERY,

AND RARE CHANCE,

For Nine Most Valuable and Ornamental PRIZES

EVER exhibited in this Island; cost price nearly £100 STERLING. One of which is the most splendid PIANO ever offered for sale in this City, cost £75.

With one pair of COUCHES, to be seen at Mr. Mark Butcher's.

8 Superb Steel Engravings,

Art Union of LONDON,

in richly gilt frames, to be seen at W. R. Watson's, G. T. Hazard's, Hon. D. Brenan's and at the Royal Agricultural Society's Rooms, where tickets can be had, which are limited; and as but few are remaining unsold, parties wishing to win any of those rare and

COSTLY PRIZES,

will require to secure them in time from any of the Committee; W. R. WATSON, Treasurer; or P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The following is the list of Prizes.

FIRST PRIZE.—1 Rosewood 7-Octave PIANO, new. Cost £75.

SECOND PRIZE.—1 Pair Mahogany COUCHES.

THIRD PRIZE.—Windsor Castle in the present day. A steel ENGRAVING, by Atkinson, from the original picture in the Royal Collection, by Landseer.

FOURTH PRIZE.—Harvest in the Highlands. A steel ENGRAVING, by J T Welmore, R A A, for the Art Union of London; from the original Picture, by Landseer.

FIFTH PRIZE.—A Water Party. A steel ENGRAVING, by J T Welmore, R A A, for the Art Union of London; from the original Picture, by Landseer.

SIXTH PRIZE.—Infant Children. A steel ENGRAVING, by Cousins, R A A, from the original Picture, by Landseer.

SEVENTH PRIZE.—Summer. A colored ENGRAVING, Lafosse.

EIGHTH PRIZE.—Autumn. A colored ENGRAVING, by Lafosse.

NINTH PRIZE.—The late Archbishop of Paris. A colored ENGRAVING.

☞ All the Engravings have ornamented Gilt Frames.

Drawn at Temperance Hall, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock, P M Should the winner of the Piano not require it, SIXTY POUNDS CASH will be given for it

The drawing will be conducted by a Commictee to be chosen from the Subscribers, on the principle of the Art Union of London.

Charlottetown, March 4, 1861.

Valuable Residence and Business Stand

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

In Prince Edward Island.

THIS Property consists of a handsome and commodious COTTAGE, recently erected, and well finished in every respect. The Farm Buildings comprise Barns, Stable, Cart House and Sheds, all recently built. There is a good supply of Well Water conveniently situated on the Premises, and a Stream of Water runs through the Farm sufficient for mill purposes.

From 40 to 200 acres of LAND partially cleared and under cultivation, may be rented along with the Buildings.

The DWELLING HOUSE is beautifully situated on the bank of the Montague River, of which it commands a splendid view, and is within 100 yards of the Bridge, where there is always a large amount of farm produce shipped every Fall and Spring, as the depth of water admits of vessels of large size loading at the wharf.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor, Wm. WATSON, Montague Bridge, who is about leaving the country, or to W. W. IRVING, Esqr., Charlottetown.

Montague Bridge, Feb'y 18, 1861. 1sl 2m

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the PROVINCE BUILDING, in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of JUNE next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, under a power of sale contained in a mortgage made by Thomas Smith and wife to James H. Peters: All that piece of GROUND, situate in Charlottetown, and known as Town Lot No. 92 in the first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, together with all Houses and Buildings thereon. Terms Cash. Dated this 23rd January, 1861.

Feb. 4 JAMES H. PETERS.

City of Charlottetown,

TO ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, &c. &c.

PLANS, Elevations, and Estimates for a Building to be erected in the reserved area at the western side of Queen Square, as a PUBLIC MARKET HOUSE, to be built of BRICK, two stories in height, 150 feet long, and 50 feet broad, will be received at the Office of the City Clerk until 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next.

The following Premiums will be awarded and paid, viz:—

For the best Plan, Elevation and Estimate,		£10	0 0
For the second best	do do	£7	10 0
For the third best	do do	£5	0 0

Persons intending to compete, and desirous of further information, will please apply at the City Hall, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk.

March 18, 1861.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, the following valuable property; 150 acres Wood Land on Lot 43, fronting on the line road between Lots 43 and 44, having a front of 14½ chains to the 100 acres; 21 acres being part of the reserved lands adjoining Georgetown Town Lot No. 8, First Range, Letter E, in Georgetown, and Pasture Lot No. 83, in the Royalty of said Town. Also, 50 acres Land, four of which are cleared on Lot 32, fronting on Anderson's Road, 7 miles from Charlottetown. Three Building Lots in Charlottetown. For further particulars apply to

JOHN McGILL.

Ex "Gazello" from Liverpool, and "Carrie M. Rich" from Boston.

THE Subscribers have received their FALL STOCK GENERAL MERCHANDIZE, comprising a large a well selected Stock of

DRESS MATERIALS,

in French Marine, plain and striped Winceys, Gala Plaids, Coburgs, Alapacas. &c.

MANTLES, MANTLE CLOTHS & SHAWLS,

in great variety. RIBBONS, Velvet Trimmings, Scarfs, Flowers Plumes, &c. A few magnificent

HEAD DRESSES,

GLOVES, Hosiery, Silks, Velvets, Linens Muslins, grey and white COTTONS, Prints, striped Shirtings, WARPS, Tickings, Blue Denims, Drills, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHS,

in Cassimere, Doeskins, Pilots, Beavers, Whitneys, Broad Cloths, &c.

HARDWARE:

Table and Pocket Cutlery; Edge Tools; Saws, Files, Hinges, Locks, Screws, Saddlery, &c.

GROCERIES:

TEA, Coffee, Brown and Crushed SUGAR, Molasses Raisins, Currants, Candles, Soap, Spices and Dry Saltery.

—ALSO—

80 bags Nails and Spikes
60 boxes best Smithwick Glass
150 kegs Paints—black, white, blue, red, yellow & green
6 casks Linseed and Pine Oil
4 do Spirits Turpentine and Burning Fluid
248 coils Hemp and Manilla Cordage
6,600 yds Hemp and Cotton Canvass
26 cwt Sanderson's best cast, spring and shoeing Steel
50 tons Iron—various sizes
3,000 bushels Salt
67 Crates and Casks

GLASS, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE

With large stock of Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Oakum, Warring Chocks, Windlass Gear, Hawse Pipes; Bright and Naptha Varnish; Buckets, Brooms, Trunks, Buffalo Robes, &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

W. W. LORD & Co.

Charlottetown, November 26, 1860.

RETAIL.

TEA. TEA.

THE BEST in the CITY at the price, 3s. per lb. WARRANTED.

For Sale at "VAUX'S"

Queen Street, February 25, 1861.

Liquors and Groceries.

Great George and Kent Streets.

N. RANKIN would respectfully invite the attention of his friends, and the public generally, to his choice and well selected STOCK of

LIQUORS & GROCERIES.

They are all imported from the very best markets, and for excellence of quality and moderate prices, he feels confident they cannot be surpassed by any house in the City.

LIQUORS—Brandy, Holland's Gin, High Wines, fine old Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, Highland and Belmont Whiskeys, Champaigne London Porter and Scotch Ale.

CORDIALS—Novau, Curacao, Maraschino, Cherry Brandy, Lemon Syrup and Raspberry Vinegar.

SUGARS & TEAS—Porto Rico and Scotch Sugars; Congo, Souchong, and Young Hyson Teas.

PRESERVED FISH—Salmon, Mackerel, Lobsters, Sardines, Yarmouth Bloaters and Dutch Anchovies.

PICKLES & SAUCES—Mixed Pickles, Chow-chow, Cauliflower, West India Pickles and Peppers, Cayenne Pepper, Currie Powder, Mulligatawny Paste, Soyer's, John Bull, Worcestershire and Harvey's Sauce, Extract Coffee, Olive Oil, French Capers, Flavouring for Cake, Mixed Spice.

PRESERVED FRUITS—East India Ginger, Lemon and Citron Peel, French Olives, shelled Almonds, Currants, Raisins, Calf's-feet and Red and Black Currant Jellies, Gelatine, American and Annapolis Apples.

VARIETIES—Molasses, London W. W. Vinegar, Tobacco, Cigars, whole and ground Coffee, Split Peas, Beans, Rice, Pearl Barley, Arrowroot, Baking Powder, Butter Powder, Brown Windsor, Fancy and No. 1 Family Soaps; Tallow and Sperm Candles, Table Salt, Matches, Starch, Blue, Durham Mustard, Copperas, Alum, Blue stone, Whiting, Glue, Putty, Cod and Seal Oil, Burning Fluid, Military and Walker's Caps, Minnie Musket Balls, T. P. and F. O. Powder; 10 doz. Stone Jars from quart up to 3 gallons; Soda, Butter and Water Biscuit; American and Hyde's Cheese.

January 7, 1861.

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

SEASONABLE.

PRESERVED SALMON,
" MACKEREL,
" LOBSTERS.

—ALSO—

20 Quintals Prime North Shore CODFISH, for sale at the Store of N. RANKIN, Great George-street.

Feb. 25, 1861.

GOGGLES.

IMPROVED Wire Guage Eye Protectors Green Glasses. For sale at the Cash Drug Store of

March 8. M. W. SKINNER.

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES for shooting wild Fowl at a long distance, and a large supply of POWDER, SHOT and Percussion CAPS, &c. For sale at the Cash Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER.

Gleanings from late Papers.

A VISIT TO THE GREAT FORTRESS OF GAETA.

NAPLES, FEB 5.—We left Naples last Friday, about midnight, and reached our destination on the following morning, just as the sun was rising. Our first attraction upon entering the lovely bay of Gaeta was the bluff promontory which, as it were, frowned defiance at the beleaguering army, as well as to the fleet which blockaded it. Since the Peace of 1815, when Gaeta was again restored to the late dynasty, it has been the object of the Borboni to strengthen this place by every means in their power. The fortifications, which formerly consisted of the citadel or fortress, have been extended to a strong wall and line of batteries, besides a double *enciente* encircling the entire of the larger hill, on the summit of which is the Rowland's Tower. The lower hill or promontory was at one time joined on the higher one; but the father of the present King, better known as Bomba, cut the two hills. In addition to the wall and *encientes* which surround the larger hill, there is a succession of strong earthen batteries, each commanding the other to the top. The same face is equally well fortified; at the entrance of the harbour are two casemated batteries, mounting about 80 guns of heavy calibre; they fully protect the entrance into the harbour, inside of which is moored, broadside on, a large frigate. The casemated battery to the north of the harbour is a square building, armed both front and sides; the north face sweeping the entire sea wall and the narrow neck of land which joins the promontory to the main land. These observations upon the extraordinary strength of this fortress were made from the sea at a distance of between three and four miles; they may not be very accurate, but the aid of a map will, I think, make them sufficiently intelligible. The ships blockading the port are the flag ship Maria Adelaide, a fine 70-gun frigate; the Garibaldi, a two-decker; the Victor Emmanuel, and the Carlo Alberto, both frigates; three gun boats, and two steam ships which were cruising in the offing. It is evident that no good feeling exists between General Cialdini and Admiral Persano.

A correspondent of *La Presse* writes as follows, under date of Castellone, Feb. 7:—"Already the other day a powder magazine burst at the south extremity of the Philipstadt battery, causing considerable loss to the enemy; but I have now to record a far more terrible explosion. Yesterday, about five o'clock in the afternoon, a shell from the Piedmontese lines on the right penetrated into one of the powder magazines, which blew up and set fire to the great reserve store of projectiles, which blew up likewise. The explosion was so terrible that the report was re-echoed from the most distant valleys for a long time. A French vessel, although six miles from Gaeta, felt the shock. I had left the village about 4 o'clock to take a stroll through the mountains leading to Castello Onorato, when, reaching the summit of a small hill which commands a view of the Gulf and the whole neighbourhood, I was almost thrown to the ground by the effect of the explosion which had just taken place to my left. I turned my gaze towards Gaeta, and was horrified at the immense masses of ruin, some pieces high in the air, amidst a black smoke and tongues of flame which lighted up the spires of the town. It was something horrible, and reminded me of Pliny the Younger's description of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in a letter to Tacitus, narrating the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii. I hastily descended into the valley, and on reaching Castellone I was informed that the explosion had not only caused the death of some hundred Neapolitan soldiers, but that also a considerable number of living beings were still under the ruins. During the stillness of the night we could discern the stifled cries of those unfortunate men, as General Cialdini had humanely ordered all firing to cease."

APPALLING MASSACRE AT DAHOMEY.

The *West African Herald* publishes statements from eyewitnesses of the barbaric "custom" just perpetrated at Dahomey. In this fearful narrative we learn that the recent "grand custom" of Badahung, King of Dahomey, was one of the most revolting which had ever taken place. Several persons agree in stating that the number of persons slain on the occasion was estimated at 2,000, but another correspondent gives the number as 7,000. He says he was present by compulsion, and that the blood swept past him like a flood into a large reservoir. Another gentleman, referring to these inhuman butcheries, says:—"I assure you it made me quite sick, and at the same time I felt stunned. The poor wretches met death with perfect indifference." The *Herald*, who gave government notice through its columns many months since of the intention of the King of Dahomey to hold an annual "grand custom," in remembrance of the death of the late King, concludes the recital of these butcheries by stating that "Consul Foote has come out with full powers to 'treat' with the King of Dahomey as to the abolition of these human sacrifices." A correspondent, who is well acquainted with Dahomey, states:—"The best way to 'treat' with the King is to 'squelch' him, deal fairly with the natives, and let the custom die out." The King of Badaboo was at variance with the Colonial Government at Gambia. An expedition was about to depart from Sierra Leone and the Gambia to bring the refractory monarch to reason. Trade on the coast generally was dull.

AUSTRIA.

It is said that orders have been sent from Vienna to Trieste to arm at once all the sailing vessels of the Austrian navy. They are to be stationed at Zara, Spelatro, Ragusa, Fiume, and Cattaro; and 12 gunboats are to be sent to the Gulf of Guarnero to watch the coast.

SINGULAR GATHERING.—Some well disposed individuals, both male and female, in Liverpool, England, have organized themselves for the purpose of reclaiming "frail and fallen ones," and they have held two large meetings, at each of which nearly five hundred were present and joined in a festival. the *Mercury* says that the second of these meetings was held at midnight, on the 15th, in Tentonic Hall, Line Street. Cards of invitation had been issued to about five hundred persons, and in scarcely a single instance were those invitations refused or declined, but in the majority of cases were received with courtesy and respect. An excellent entertainment was furnished, to which between two hundred and three hundred girls sat down The Company included all grades of "unfortunates"—from the girl of fifteen or sixteen to the woman of mature age. There was an absence of levity, generally speaking; nothing course or annoying was obtruded upon the ear of the visitor; nor was there aught to offend the eye in the demeanor of the guests, which differed in no material respect from that which might be witnessed at any ordinary public tea-party. In fact, nothing could be more creditable than their general conduct throughout the proceedings. A blessing was asked by a reverend gentleman, supported by several others of the clerical order, after which it was proposed to sing, "Rock of ages cleft for me," and the girls joined in with a hearty will, that indicated their familiarity with the hymn. This was followed by addreses by many persons, warm advocates of the movement.—*Exchange.*

WITTY REPLIES.—I have the following communicated from an ear witness:—"Weel, Peggy," said a man to an old family servant, "I wonder yer aye single yet?"—"Me marry," said she indignantly; "I wadna gie my single life for a' the double anes I ever saw."

An old woman was exhorting a servant once about her ways. "You serve the deevil," said she—"Me!" said the girl; "na, na, I dinna serve the deevil, I serve ae single lady."

A baby was out with the nurse, who walked it up and down a garden. "I'st a laddie," or a lassie?" asked the gardener—"A laddie," said the maid—"Weel," says he' "I'm glad o' that, for there's ower mony woman in the world." "Heeh, man," says Jess, "diy ye no ken there's aye maist

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

The following messages were received from the House of Assembly—

By the Hon. Mr. Haviland, with a Bill relating to the sailing of Packets between this Island and the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; also, a Bill to enable John Hunter to take the additional name of *Duvar*.

By Hon. Mr. Laird, with a Bill to authorise the exportation of the entire horse Saladin.

On motion, the House went into Committee on a Bill, intituled, "An Act to exempt certain Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Contracts and Agreements, from the operation of the Laws relating to usury." Hon. Mr. MacLaren in the Chair.

Hon. Col. SWABEY suggested the propriety of abolishing the usury Laws altogether, as there was nothing to prevent men from taking ten per cent., or even a higher rate of interest.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—I think the suggestion of his Honor Col. Swabey is a good one. Usury Laws are abolished in almost every civilized country in the world. In olden times it was necessary to have usury Laws; but every man knows that those Laws are always evaded. There is nothing to prevent men from taking ten per cent.; and therefore I am of opinion that it is better to abolish the usury Laws altogether, and leave it to the country to establish a rate of interest. Nothing but moral power will prevent men from taking an unjust rate of interest, and we cannot make men moral by statute.

Hon. Dr. JOHNSON—I think that money would be obtained on easier terms if there were no usury Laws. In England usury Laws were considered injurious, although the rate of interest was limited to five per cent.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—Even in case of mortgage on real estate, when a man would not lend money under 8 per cent., he would evade the Laws by lending at 6 per cent., and adding 2 per cent. to the principal; but whether he could recover it is a question.

Hon. Mr. PALMER—It is well known that usury Laws have been abolished in Great Britain; and I do not see any serious objection to the adoption of the same course here. But in Great Britain, money, to any amount, can be obtained at any time, if a man can give security. That is not always the case here; and a borrower may be compelled to do what necessity would not demand in England. Therefore it may be necessary to have usury laws to some extent. It is not usual with me to jump too quickly at radical reforms; and I am therefore disposed to allow the present Act to go into operation, as it does not fully repeal the old usury Act; I think it is the safest course at present.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON—I would be sorry to see the usury Laws abolished altogether. Such a course would allow the merchants to recover interest on running accounts.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—I have sometimes been amused at the headings of merchants' accounts, where it is said, that interest will be charged after a certain date.

Hon. Mr. HUTCHINSON—Does his Honor mean to say that we are not liable to be charged interest on invoices after six months?

Hon. the PRESIDENT—If a merchant goes to Halifax and engages to pay in three months, after *that* he is liable to be charged interest.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON—The same rule will apply to dealers in the Island.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—Certainly, if there has been an agreement to pay interest.

On motion, the President took the Chair, and the Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and agreed to the same without any amendment.

His Honor the President presented a Petition of inhabitants of Prince County, from Lot 1 to Lot 11 inclusive, praying for a subsidy to enable the steam boat now plying between Shediac and Miramichi to call at Cascumpec.

In presenting this Petition HIS HONOR said—One great advantage attending this measure would be, that it would make Cascumpec a shipping port for fishing vessels from the United States. By running into Cascumpec, they could ship their fish to Shediac, from thence they could send them by railroad to Saint John, and on to the States. This traffic could not fail to be beneficial to the Island. When I first came to to this Island, I went to Cascumpec on some business, and I thought it was the most miserable looking country I ever saw. I went there again last September, and was delighted at the change which had taken place. I also travelled through from Tignish to Lot 8, and I am sure that any of your Honors who have not visited that part of the Island would be surprised to see such a fine country. I think it should be encouraged more than it has been. Many persons imagine that by going to Lot 8, they would be going beyond the bounds of civilization; but it is quite a mistaken idea. Cascumpec is growing into quite a village. It is larger now than Southport; and I am persuaded that in ten years it will be as large as Summerside is at present.

Hon. Mr. PALMER—I always gave my support to the encouragement of steam communication; and I am still of opinion that there is scarcely any way in which public money can be applied to better advantage. The present extent of steam communication has brought the Island greatly into notice; and the owner of the present steamer is willing to put on an additional boat, and give us steam communication with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick five times a week. But it would require an additional grant of £1000, and I am afraid that the present state of our finances will not allow it, whilst there is very little prospect of New Brunswick increasing their grant, certainly not for our accommodation. We must recollect that there are large demands upon our revenue—some 16 or £17,000 must be provided for Education—an incubus which presses very heavily; and the demand for roads and bridges is yearly increasing. But if the House of Assembly think proper to grant the prayer of the petitions, I will give the measure my hearty concurrence. I believe it would be a great advantage to our agriculturists, because a great deal of our exports would be shipped by a shorter route, and thus obtain a ready market. There is another route on which I would like to see a boat, that, is between this place and Tatamagouche. The only thing that prevents it is the want of a wharf at that harbour, and I think it would be a good policy to build one there at our own expense, if there was not sufficient liberality to be found in the Province of Nova Scotia to do so.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—We can go to Tatamagouche in three hours, from thence to Truro in 3½ hours, thence to Halifax in 2½, making the whole distance in nine hours; whereas the present circuitous route by Pictou takes 16 hours. It is probable that the railroad to Pictou will be completed in five years; but it will be many years before it will be completed to Tatamagouche. It would be better to go by Tatamagouche, and then by coach to Truro. I agree with my hon. friend, Hon. Mr. Palmer, that if Nova Scotia will not build a wharf, we should build it ourselves.

Hon. Dr. JOHNSON—Whatever facilitates our intercourse with the neighboring Colonies tends to the prosperity of this Island. By the proposed route there would be a diminution not only of time and expense, but also of danger, and I think that the sooner it is adopted the better.

The Petition was then referred to the Special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to miscellaneous subjects.

The following Petitions were also presented.

By Hon. Mr. Walker, a Petition of Ann O'Shea; also, a Petition of Patrick MacCarron, both in indigent circumstances, praying relief.

Referred to the Special Committee on Paupers.

By Hon. Dr. Johnson, a Petition of William Trowan, one neration for some school expenses; also, a Petition of Henry Lecky, Teacher, praying for remuneration. Both referred to the Special Committee on Education.

By Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a Petition of divers inhabitants of Lot 17, praying for increased steam communication between Bedeque, Shediac, Richibucto, Miramichi and Cascumpec. Referred to the Special Committee on miscellaneous subjects.

THURSDAY, March 14th.

A Bill, intituled, "an Act to exempt certain Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Contracts and Agreements, from the operation of the Laws relating to usury," was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into Committee on the second reading of a Bill intituled "an Act to continue an Act relating to packets running between this Island and the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick." Hon. Mr. Walker in the Chair. Bill agreed to without any amendment.

House in Committee on a Bill intituled "an Act to authorize the exportation of the horse Saladin from this Island." Hon. Mr. Ramsay in the Chair. Bill agreed to without any amendment.

The following Petitions were presented to the House.

By Hon. Dr Johnson, a Petition of divers inhabitants of central Bedeque, praying for an Act to prevent swine from running at large; also, a Petition of the inhabitants of Granville settlement, Lot 21, praying for the establishment of a Post Office at the residence of Edward Henry.

By Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a Petition of members of Crapaud Dredging Machine Company, praying for an Act to enable them to impose a tax of one half-penny per bushel on all produce shipped at that Port, to be expended in deepening the channel.

The three preceding petitions were referred to the Special Committee on miscellaneous subjects.

By Hon. Dr. Johnson, a Petition of Agnes Tredinnick, in indigent circumstances, praying relief. Referred to the Special Committee on Paupers.

By Hon. Mr. Hutchinson, a Petition of Elizabeth MacAuly, praying for remuneration; also, a Petition of MaryAnn Anderson, Teacher.

The two last Petitions were referred to the Special Committee on Education.

FRIDAY, March 15th.

The House met at 11 a.m., and, according to previous arrangement, went in a body to visit the Prince of Wales' College. At 1½ o'clock they returned to the Council Chamber, and resumed business.

On motion the following Bills were read a third time and passed, viz:—An Act to authorize the exportation of the horse Saladin; an Act to continue an Act relating to packets running between this Island and the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer, a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, informed the House that he was directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to lay before the House the following

MESSAGE.

"GEORGE DUNDAS, Lieut. Governor.

"The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the Legislative Council copies of the following Despatches, and the prayers of certain of the Petitioners alluded to in those Despatches:

No. 61, November 12th, 1861, "transmitting from Mr. Charles Wright a memorial against an Act of the local Legislature relating to the Land Commissioners' award; No. 62, transmitting from Mr. Bruce Stewart a memorial against the same Act; No. 64, enclosing a memorial from Lady Georgiana Fane against the same Act."

Hon. Mr. Palmer, in compliance with a request of Hon. Dr. Johnson, also submitted copies of Letters, Reports, &c. from Hon. T. H. Haviland, Mayor of Charlottetown, and Dr. Hobkirk, relating to Small Pox. The same having been read by the Clerk, Dr. Johnson expressed his thankfulness to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the documents, and also to the Mayor and Dr. Hobkirk for their promptness in complying with the request.

Hon. Mr. Simpson presented a Petition of Ann Cullen, praying for a grant in remuneration of the services of her late husband as Clerk of the House of Assembly. Referred to the Special Committee on miscellaneous subjects.

To be continued.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from our last.)

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—Mr Chairman, I seldom trouble the House with my remarks, and am therefore entitled to a hearing on the present occasion. But before proceeding to give my views on the question more immediately under consideration, I may refer to some statements made by the hon. member for Tryon. As I was one of those delegates to whom he has referred in such reproachful terms, I feel myself called upon to reply. He states that he came into the meeting by chance.

Mr. HOWAT.—I came in by invitation.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—Let it be by invitation, then, it matters little; but we have his statement that he did not like the appearance of the meeting, as the most of those present were discarded officials. If he pleases to so style the ex-Postmaster General, the ex-Queen's Printer, and others who once held office under Government, that does not militate against their position in the Colony, nor the business in which they were engaged. They were deliberating on matters, Sir, that ere long may be the means of hurling that hon. member and his friends from their present position. The figure which he cut at the meeting in question was by no means enviable. He whined in the most humble manner, "ah wait, do not proceed with your censure until the result of the Commission be known!" He has also stated that the chairman of the meeting was himself a land proprietor. Well, suppose he was, I defy the hon. member to prove him guilty of one act of oppression. Mr. John Lord has never incarcerated any of his tenantry, and allowed them to pine away and rot within the gloomy walls of a prison.

Mr. HOWAT.—He has never had the chance to do so, because his tenants have paid up their rents.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—Tais shows he is a good landlord. The compassion of the hon. member for the delegates when they came before the Commissioners' Court was certainly astonishing, and ought to have been bestowed upon others more in need of his sympathy. With these few remarks, I shall now direct my attention to His Excellency's Speech. It has been my fortune to read many gubernatorial speeches; it has been my fortune also to listen to many in the Council Chamber of this Colony, most of which reflected credit on those who dictated them; but in all my experience, and in all my reading, a more meagre production than this never came under my observation. It is altogether unworthy of one holding the high position of Her Majesty's Representative. I have read it with some attention, and must say that it scarcely contains a single sentence which has not a grammatical blunder. I can well understand that in this House, in the hurry of debate, or at any public meeting where papers are generally hastily written, inaccuracies might occur; but that a document prepared as this has been with ample time for reflection, and for weighing every sentence, should come down from the Government—a government, too, who boast of their learning and intelligence; or that they should allow Her Majesty's Representative to read such a document, is truly surprising. Passing over one or two inelegant expressions at the very commencement of the Speech, I come to the sentence wherein we are told that nearly six years have elapsed since a Census of the Island was taken, and we are called upon to *renew that census*. From this, then, all that is required is to re-enact the law of 1855 relating to this subject. These and other expressions in the Speech, Sir, are equally at variance with the rules of composition and the dictates of common sense; but I pass on to matters of greater importance. We are informed that the unusual expenses of the past year, incurred principally by the purchase of two estates, are not altogether met by the revenue. It is a pretty clearly ascertained fact, however, that though there had not been an acre of land purchased, the whole revenue would not have been sufficient to meet the expenditure. But information respecting this state of our financial affairs has been carefully withheld from the public. The first year the Government were in power they were so ostentatious of the receipts that they published them at the end of every quarter; but this year the columns of the *Islander* and *Royal Gazette* have been silent on the point All their glorification has been respecting the purchase of the Selkirk estate, on what they consider advantageous terms, and the manner in which the tenants on that property have come forward to purchase their land. But what is the reason that not one allusion has been made to the purchase of Lot 54? Have there been no deposits paid in from that Township? no people rendered happy there by the conversion of their leaseholds into freeholds? Neither is any reference made to Lot 11, nor to the Worrell estate. Have there been no sales or