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. XVIII.] CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1868. [NO. 22

ON SALE

AT

The British Warehouse!

Fancy and Plain Coal Scuttles.
Fancy and Plain Coal Shovels.
Iron Bedsteads and Stretchers.
Umbrella Stands.
Fire Guards. Nursery Guards.
Fancy Fenders for Grates.
Mahogany Poles, Rings and Ends.
Brass Poles, Rings and Ends.
Brass Brackets and Holders.
Brass Stair Rods and Eyes.
And all Furnishing Goods.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 1867.

THE NEW SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE NEW SERIES OF READING BOOKS, authorized by the Board of Education for use in the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this Island, can now be had complete at

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,

QUEEN STREET.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed to Teachers and and wholesale Dealers.

☞ Please send in your orders.

Ch'town, Sept. 30, 1867. tf

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

WORK BOXES,
WRITING DESKS,
CARD BOXES,
NETTING BOXES,
PORT FOLIOS, &c. &c.

WHITE WOOD BREAD PLATTERS,
BUTTER COOLERS, EGG STANDS, &c.

and a variety of other articles just suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS & NEW YEAR GIFTS,

AT

HARVIE'S BOOK STORE,

Dec. 23, 1867. Queen Street.

MAILS.

Winter Arrangement.

THE Mails for the neighboring Provinces and the United States will, until further notice, be closed at this Office every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, will be closed every alternate Thursday and Saturday, at 7 P. M, as follows, viz:—

Thursday, Dec. 12, 1867.		Saturday, Feb. 22, 1868.	
Saturday, do 14,	do	Thursday, Mch. 5,	do
Thursday, do 26,	do	Saturday, do 7,	do
Saturday, do 28,	do	Thursday, do 19,	do
Thursday, Jan. 9, 1868.		Saturday, do 21,	do
Saturday, do 11,	do	Thursday, April 2,	do
Thursday, do 23,	do	Saturday, do 4,	do
Saturday, do 25,	do	Thursday, do 16,	do
Thursday, Feb. 6,	do	Saturday, do 18,	do
Saturday, do 8,	do	Thursday, do 30,	do
Thursday, do 20,	do	Saturday, May 2,	do

Mails for Summerside and St. Eleanor's, via Bedeque, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday, at 9, a. m.

Letters to be registered and newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

THOMAS OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Ch'town, 7th Dec. 1867. all pap

NOTICE!

Postage Stamps.

FROM and after this date Postage Stamps will be sold at this office only between the *hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.*

Persons wishing to post Letters before or after these hours, can procure stamps at the Stores of

D. Laird,	H. A. Harvie,
E. Reilly,	Mrs. Bremner,
Mrs. Stamper,	G. Hubbard,
J. D. McLeod,	Theoph. DesBrisay,
Jas. DesBrisay,	H. Haszard,
G. & S. Davies,	T. O'Connell.

THOS. OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 7, 1867. rg

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by virtue of a Deed of Release and Assignment made and executed the 21st day of OCT. inst., and duly filed and registered in the proper offices in this Island, WM. B. DAWSON, late of Charlottetown, Tanner, hath released, assigned, transferred, and conveyed to the undersigned, all his real and personal Estate in Prince Edward Island, and all Debts and sums of money and securities therefor due and owing unto him, as well as all the personal Estate and Effects belonging to and all debts and sums of money *and securities therefor due and owing to* GEORGE NICOLL, late of Charlottetown, Shoemaker, which had been by him assigned and conveyed to the said William B. Dawson, by a certain Deed of Assignment duly registered, upon certain Trusts, and for certain purposes, in the said first mentioned Deed of Assignment expressed. This is to notify all persons indebted to the said W. B. Dawson, and to the said George Nicoll, whether by Book Account, Notes of Hand, Judgments, or otherwise, that the several sums due from them respectively, must be paid by them forthwith, to Messrs. ALLEY & DAVIES, Solicitors, who have been duly authorized to receive and give receipts for the same; and all persons to whom the said W. B Dawson is indebted, are requested to furnish their claims and Accounts, duly attested, to the said Messrs. Alley & Davies, forthwith.

Dated at Charlottetown, this 25th Oct. 1867.

THOMAS DAWSON.
RICHARD HEARTZ.
THOMAS ALLEY.

Judson's Worm Tea!

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN

HAIR RENEWER,

HAS proved itself to be the best preparation ever presented to the public; a fact to which thousands have testified who have been benefited by its use.

A few applications of this Compound will change brash, dry and wiry Hair to a moist and glossy appearance, and make it of

SILKEN TEXTURE.

The Proprietors offer the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER to the public, entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will bring back the Hair to its

NATURAL COLOR.

It is not a dye, and consequently does not stain the skin or soil the finest fabric. If the Hair is falling off or becoming grey, the use of the RENEWER will surely arrest its decay, no matter from what cause, and will create a new growth, and make it assume in a short time all its former vigor, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the Hair is nourished and supported. As a

HAIR DRESSING,

the RENEWER is unequalled by any other Hair preparation in the world, giving it that beautiful texture which is so much admired by all. It does not contain any poisonous drugs, the basis of its remedial properties being a VEGETABLE COMPOUND. It completely eradicates scruf and dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp, and by its cooling properties allays the itching and fever of the scalp. It combines not only the best remedial properties for all diseases of the Hair and Scalp, but also is the best dressing for the Hair. This preparation has been sold for the past seven years entirely upon its own merits.

Beware of the numerous imitations, which in appearance only are similar to it, which are forced upon the public upon our reputation. Call for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER, and take no other, or you will be disappointed.

R. P. HALL & CO.
Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.

FOR SALE BY Henry Beer, Southport; Wm. Findley, Orwell; R. J. Clarke, Orwell; Jas. Hayden, Vernon River; Daniel Gordon, Georgetown; A. W. LeBrocq, Georgetown; J. R. Bourke, Jr. Mount Stewart; John Binns, Jr, New Glasgow Bridge; D. & P. McNutt, Malpeque; Wm. T. Hunt & Co, Summerside; David Rogers, Summerside; Herbert Bell, Alberton.

W. R. WATSON,
General Agent for P. E. Island.

City Drug Store, Victoria Building, September 30, 1867.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.

JUST received, Ex *New Dominion*—
3 CASES LADIES' & CHILDREN'S
WINTER BOOTS & SLIPPERS,

LATEST STYLES.

Ex "ALHAMBRA,"
2 CASES FUR CAPS.

WM. HEARD.

Ch'town, Dec. 2, 1867.

NOTICE.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Charlottetown, 27th Feb., 1868.

IN consequence of a Postal Convention having been concluded between the United States and Great Britain, the Postage on Letters forwarded from this Island to the United Kingdom via United States has been reduced to SEVEN PENCE STERLING per half ounce.

The Convention also authorises the transmission of Book Packets and Patterns through the United States, in the closed Mails exchanged between Great Britain and this Island, at a total rate of postage of FOUR PENCE STERLING per quarter of a pound or fraction thereof.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

ALTERATION IN BUSINESS.

Notice to Debtors.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies that a complete change being about to be made in the Business carried on at Orwell, heretofore, by the late Patrick Stephens, deceased, and subsequently by the undersigned.

And this is to give notice to those parties indebted to Mary Stephens, Executrix, and to the undersigned, by Judgments, Notes of Hand, and Book Accounts, that unless they pay their respective accounts in *full this Fall, they shall be sued* without further notice on the closing of the Navigation.

All kinds of merchantable produce taken in payment. R. J. CLARKE.

Orwell Cheap Store, Sept. 30, 1867. tf

Tenders for Seed.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, until the 6th March next, at his Office, Reading Room Building, for the delivery of Timothy and English Red Clover Seed of Island growth, in quantities of not less than 10 Bushels Timothy and 1 cwt. Clover.

Samples and prices to accompany each tender.

☞ TERMS, Cash on delivery.

A. McNEILL,
Ch'town, Feb. 24, 1868. Sec'y Farmers' Club.

COPPER PAINT.

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Tar & Wonson's Copper Paint,

an article which has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it. It possesses superior qualities for effectually preventing the accumulation of all foul matter, such as Worms, Barnacles, Grass, &c., on the bottoms of Vessels or Boats, when properly applied.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1867.

Yarmouth Stoves.

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED, ex Schooner 'M. E. BANKS,' direct from YARMOUTH, his USUAL SUPPLY of those

Celebrated Cook and Box Stoves,

which will be sold cheap for Cash or approved Joint Notes.

R. J. CLARKE.

Orwell, October 14, 1867. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late GEORGE POOLE, Esquire, of Georgetown, are requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to either of the undersigned, within three months from date, and those indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to R. Munro, Esq., at Georgetown.

DANIEL GORDON,
JAMES N. COGSWELL,
RODERICK MUNRO,
JOHN T. POOLE, } Executors.

Georgetown, Jan. 16, 1868. 3m mch 2

NOTICE!

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, Roselyn Cottage, St. Peter's Road, Township 34, Esquire, deceased, are requested *to furnish the same*, duly attested, to either of the undersigned, for settlement; and all parties indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
JOHN STEWART, Jr. } Executors.

Lot 34, Nov. 29, 1867. tf

Grain! Grain! Grain!

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at

Coles's Brewery and Distillery,

☞ Constantly on hand, at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1867.

B. WILSON HIGGS,

General Commission Merchant

AND

AUCTIONEER,

Charlottetown, ... P. E. Island.

May 27, 1867. 1y

F. P. NORTON,

Commission Merchant

AND

Auctioneer.

GEORGETOWN - - - P. E. ISLAND.

October 24, 1864 1y

THOMAS W. MAY,

Surveyor and Conveyancer,

Glenstewart - - - Southport.

REFERENCE:

The Surveyor-General, Charlottetown.

June 10, 1867. 1y

FRANCIS S. LONGWORTH,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,

OFFICE—PAVILLION HOTEL,

(next door to Hon. Joseph Hensley's)

Charlottetown, - - - P. E. Island.

Jan. 14, 1867.

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office:—Great George Street, Charlottetown.

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

September 3, 1866. tf

CARVELL BROTHERS,

AUCTIONEERS,

GENERAL AGENTS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

Charlottetown, - - Prince Edward Island,

AGENTS FOR:

New York Board of Underwriters,
Boston Board of Underwriters,
Eastern Express Company,
Fairbank's Patent Standard Scales,
Gowrie Coal Mines, Cow Bay, C. B.
Fiskwick's Express.

☞ CASH ADVANCES made upon CONSIGNMENTS received, or when sent to their Agents abroad.

d 1866.

For Sale

AT THE

Establishment of W. W. Lord,

BY WHOLESALE!

MOLASSES in Puncheons, Tierces and Barrels,
SUGAR in Hhds. and Barrels,
FLOUR and INDIAN MEAL,
TEA in Chests and half Chests,
ONIONS and APPLES,
Boxes Ground COFFEE,
Boxes Ground PEPPER,
Boxes SODA and WINE BISCUIT,
Barrels PILOT BREAD,
Bags RICE,
Boxes Liverpool Brown SOAP
Boxes PIPES, 6 gross each,
Any quantity of SALT, by the Bushel or Bag,
HERRINGS in Barrels and half do.
25 Tons common BOLT IRON, ¾, ½, ¼, a £15 cash,
STEEL, Nails, Spikes and Rope,
Second hand Rigging, Blocks, Sails, Masts, Bowsprit, Patent Iron Work for the Windlass, and Boat for a Schooner of about 60 tons.
500 Tons Round COAL. 50 Tons Small COAL.

Ch'town, Dec. 2, 1867.

Look here! Look here!

Greater Reduction.

Carriage Axletrees,

Waggon Axletrees.

On hand, One Hundred Sets

Half Patent Carriage Axletrees,

At Twenty-one Shillings and six pence per Set.

Superior in Material and Workmanship to any yet imported.

ARCH'D WHITE.

King Square, Feb'y 24, 1868 3m

CRAPAUD.

RECEIVED, BY LATE ARRIVALS,

200 Bbls. Extra Canada FLOUR,
350 Sides SOLE LEATHER,
20 Puncheons MOLASSES,
8 Hhds. SUGAR,
20 Bbls. Kerosene OIL,
20 Bbls. CURRANTS,
150 Boxes LOZENGES,
50 do RAISINS,
50 Kegs Baking SODA,
50 Gross MATCHES,
80 Boxes TOBACCO,
4 Bbls. Spirits TURPENTINE,
20 Boxes SOAP,
30 Kegs NAILS, 1 Bbl. OLIVE OIL,
1 Bbl Lubricating OIL,
2 Bales BUFFALO ROBES,
4 Bags RICE.

For sale low.

GEORGE HOWATT.

Crapaud, Dec. 16, 1867. tf

NOTICE!

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, 11th March, 1868.

THE MILITARY SCHOOL, interrupted by the Militia Training, will be re-opened at 7 o'clock, p. m, on Monday, the 16th inst.

Candidates for commissions are requested to attend. By Command,

[signed] A. J. DOUGLAS SMITH,
Inspector of Militia.

Co-partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of

ALLEY & DAVIES.

OFFICE - - - - O'HALLORAN'S BUILDING.

GREAT GEORGE STREET.

GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, Oct. 18, 1867. tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the public for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last year. Having enlarged and fitted up his establishment at the Old Stand, LORD'S WHARF, is now prepared to execute with despatch all orders which he may be favored with in his line as SHIP and GENERAL BLACKSMITH. Fishermen will find Anchors of all sizes for Boats cheaper and better than can be found at any similar establishment in the City.

GEORGE H. FOSTER.

Lord's Wharf, Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1868. 1y

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately received a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Hardware,

which have been bought at Auction, and will be sold very low.

GEORGE HOWATT.

Crapaud, August 22, 1867.

TOWNEND'S HATS AND CAPS.

A LARGE STOCK of the above, received ex "LOTUS," from LONDON, of the newest STYLES and SHAPES—

Good Silk HATS, 7s 6d to 14s.
Paris Velvet do, 20s 27s 6d.
Townend's best do, 32s 6d.
Boys & Gent's. FELT HATS, in great variety.
A large Stock of Tweed and Cloth CAPS,
And also in Ladies' STRAW HATS, &c &c.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 7, 1867.

CHARLOTTETOWN

Woollen Factory Company.

First Call on Shares!

AT a meeting of the Directors of the above Company, held on the evening of the 28th instant, it was resolved that a call of TEN PER CENT on each and every share subscribed, be now made, the same to be paid on or before the 12th day of March, 1868, to the President, at his office, South Side Queen's Square, of which all shareholders in the Company will please take due notice.

By order of the Directors,
DAVID LAIRD, President.

Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1868. 6in

CHAIN for MUD DIGGERS.

STEEL for MUD DIGGERS.

IRON for MUD DIGGERS

at

W. E. DAWSON'S.

Jan. 3, 1868.

FAT HERRING!!

300 BBLS. Bay of Islands FAT HERRING, just arrived per Schooners "Lettie" and "Foam," and for sale by

Ch'town, Dec. 23, 1867. I. C. HALL.

GOOD FIRES.

NOW selling at the Gas Works a quantity of very superior COKE at FIVE PENCE per Bushel. N. B. Coke will last longer and give a greater heat than Sydney Coal.

January 20, 1868. jsl

CORNS and WARTS

ARE permanently and effectually Cured by the use of

ROBINSON'S

Patent Corn Solvent.

For sale by

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, December 23, 1867.

A CARD.

MRS. COMBS desires to intimate to the ladies of Charlottetown that she has opened a class to teach Wax Work in Flowers, and Baskets. Groups of Flowers made to order.

E. COMBS.

Residence opposite the Catholic Cathedral.

☞ Also, part of a house to rent.

ELEANOR COOMBS.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY, March 10, A. M.

House in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the draft Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech.

Hon. Mr. Kelly in the chair.

The third paragraph being read, Hon. Mr. Laird moved that it be agreed to.

Mr. HOWAT.—Mr. Chairman, before the question is put, I wish to offer a few remarks. From what has been said it appears that when the proprietors are willing to sell the Government will be prepared to buy. Last Session, on account of the shortness of the time at the disposal of the Government, not much could reasonably have been expected, but now some definite action toward settling the land question has been looked for, and this is the proper time to take action in the matter. I am aware it is expected that an attempt will now be made to release the remaining portions of the tenantry of this Colony from proprietory bondage; but if we have to wait until all the proprietors are willing to sell, I think the present generation will have passed away before that time will arrive. It has been considered unfair to have extended the benefits of the Land Purchase Act to one part of the country at the common expense, while those in other parts have to pay their rents, but have received no benefits for the extra duties which they have to bear their proportion of, and which this measure has rendered it necessary to impose. I do not think that it would be any injustice to the proprietors to pass a Bill that would compell them to sell at a fair compensation. I believe that such a measure should be brought in. Why should parties in England who are unwilling to sell be allowed to retard the progress of this country? In some parts of the country the people are not able to pay their rents, and will, I believe, have to be assisted in some way by the Government to enable them to obtain seed; and others would rather leave the Island than pay Rent. A Bill should be brought down by the Government by which the proprietors could be made to sell. When the Conservatives were in power the Liberals complained because they had not settled this question, and promised that when they got into power that they would do so. Why then do they not bring forward a measure themselves for settling it?

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Any promises the Liberal party made, were not made in bad faith: nor is it the intention of the Government to overlook this matter.

Mr. HOWATT.—I am happy to hear it. It matters not what promises were made by either party, what the country wish to know now is, what action do the Government intend to take in the matter? If the Conservatives went so far as to pass a 15 years' Purchase Bill, which is, to a certain extent, compulsory, and better than nothing, the Liberals should go a step further. The hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Davies) said that such a measure could not be carried unless there were more tenant union men in the House, but this is a mistake, for I cannot see anything unconstitutional in such an Act. We have a precedent set for passing such a measure in what was done in Canada for the abolition of proprietory claims in that Province, and the British Government sactioned that Act. The same could be done here, at least an effort could be made; if it failed, we would not be in a worse position than we are in at present. The hon. member for Cascumpec (Hon. Mr. Howlan) stated that the Loan was available when required; and when such is the case an Act might be brought in, founded on the principles of the 15 Years' Purchase Bill, or on other equitable principles, by which a fair compensation may be given to the proprietors for their lands, and which they would have to accept, and if any such Bill, founded on those just principles, is brought down by the Government it shall have my support.

Hon. ATTY. GENERAL.—Mr. Chairman, I am sure the Government will coincide with the hon. member for Tryon in his expressions of regret that the proprietors have not consented to sell their estates, and in the disappointment the announcement will occasion to the people of this country. I can assure the hon. member, that the Government have not abandoned the consideration of the settlement of the Land Tenures of this Colony, but have, during the recess of the Legislature, been using every effort in their power to do so in accordance with the intentions of the Land Purchase Act. I stated last night that on the part of the Government I made an offer to Miss Sulivan for her estates, of five shillings sterling an acre, which would have cost £27,000 currency, and candidly told her, that I was certain that it would be better for her to take that amount for her lands in this Island, rather than to retain them in her own hands. This offer she refused to accept. The Government have also gone further than this, and have made an offer to Lord Melville for his estates. When I was in London I had an interview with his Lordship and ascertained from him that the annual returns from his estates, since Mr. Burke has had the management of them, were £200 sterling. I asked his Lordship if it would not be better for him to accept a sum for his estates which, at the usual rates of investments, would yield an annual income of £200 sterling. His Lordship wrote to Mr. Burke asking him for an account of the rental and arrears of rent on his estates, and desiring him to furnish the Government with an account also, and I received a letter from Mr. Burke containing an account of the number of acres, rent, &c., on his Lordship's estates on this Island, which is published in my report. I had also a conversation with Mr. Burke on the same subject, and found that his account of the rental of the estate as received coincided with his Lordship's statement. The Estates of Lord Melville have been estimated as being worth about £3,600 sterling; but the Government considered it better to offer him £4 000 sterling, which at 5 per cent. would yield an annual income of £200 stg. And this offer I made to him on behalf of the Government as will be seen by the following letter:—

(COPY.)

"CHARLOTTETOWN,
"Prince Edward Island,
"23rd December, 1867.

"THE VISCOUNT MELVILLE.

"MY LORD—I am authorised by the Government of this Island to offer for the purchase of your Lordship's estates in this Island, estimated to contain ten thousand and twenty-three (1023) acres of land on Township No. Twenty-nine, and eleven hundred and eighty-two (1182) acres of land on Township No. Fifty-three, with all arrears of rent and promissory notes and securities for arrears of rents due thereon, the sum of Four thousand pounds sterling (£4,000) payable as follows: £1000 on execution of a sufficient Deed of Conveyance with usual covenants; £1000, with interest at six per cent., in six months from date of purchase; £1000, with interest at same rate, at end of one year from time of purchase and conveyance, and the balance of £1000 and interest at same rate in eighteen months from time.

"The three last instalments to be secured by Government debentures, and the first instalment to be paid in cash, on execution of the Deeds by the necessary parties to pass the title.

"The above is at the rate of seven shillings and one penny half-penny (7s. 1½d.) per acre, being two shillings and one penny (2s. 1½d.) in excess of any price yet paid by the Government for any lands purchased by them. At present the law restricts the Government from paying more than five shillings sterling per acre for any estate offered, but in the event of your Lordship accepting the present offer, the Government purpose submitting to the Legislature a Bill to authorise the purchase at the above amount. As the Legislature will meet in March, in the early part of the m[illegible] existing commissions; [illegible]ble that a reply to this offer [illegible]ved by that time. I requ[illegible] posal consideration and a reply at your earliest convenience.

"I have, &c.,
"(Signed) JOSEPH HENSLEY,
"Attorney General,
"On behalf of the Government."

To which a few days ago I received the following answer:—

"MELVILLE CASTLE,
"SIR; "January 23, 1868.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, offering on certain terms to purchase, on the part of the Government, my property in Prince Edward Island. I have thought it right to refer this letter to my land agent; but, in the meanwhile, I may at once inform you that I consider the terms so disadvantageous to myself, that I can hold out no expectation of arriving at any other determination than declining to accept them.

"I have, &c.,
"(Signed) MELVILLE.

The Hon. Joseph Hensley."

I cannot but regret that his Lordship has not seen fit to accept to the proposition made to him. Lady Wood and Miss Fanning have also declined selling at a lower rate than twenty years' purchase, with all arrears of back rent, under these circumstances, therefore, I see very little prospect of settling the land question by voluntary purchase, and the Government have, therefore, had under their consideration the propriety of introducing a compulsory measure, and in the meantime are in communication with the Home Government on the subject, and I expect an answer shortly, which will be laid before this House. Legislation of a compulsory nature is not new. In Canada a compulsory measure had been introduced for settling the land question, as was observed by the hon. member for Tryon, and the same principle was adopted for settling the Slave question in the West Indies; and I trust that when the views of the Home Government are obtained on this subject, and laid before this House, that it will be found that they are in accordance with those which have been here expressed. For my own part I believe that where the private rights of any person interfere with the public rights of the country in which they exist, that the private rights should give way to those of the public, more especially when in fact it does not do any private injury. If Lord Melville, for instance, had taken £4000 for his estate he would have received an equivalent, by which he would have been no loser, and a benefit would have been conferred upon the country, in the advantage it would have been to the tenants on these estates. As to the twenty years' purchase with all arrears of rent, it is too perfectly ridiculous to be for one moment entertained. I think the present holders of these estates take a wrong view of the matter, and one, when we consider the manner in which they obtained these lands, which they ought not to entertain, nor do I see why any individual should under such circumstances be allowed to hold property in a way that tends to retard the progress of the country. The land of any country should belong to the inhabitants of that country, and it is contrary to the interests of this Island that those holders of estates on this Island should have the power of refusing a fair compensation for their claims. I am glad the hon member referred to the matter, for I am quite satisfied that until this question is settled there will be no peace or happiness in this country, and the fact that it is settled in one part, and not in another of this Island, only makes the discontent the greater in those parts in which it is not settled. As regards the matter referred to in the paragraph, I may state that when the correspondence to which I have referred is laid before the House, it will be seen that the Government are willing to take the matter in hand and have no intention of turning back.

Hon. Mr. McAULAY.—Mr. Chairman, although I am not afflicted with that loathsome disease, called the *cacoethes loquendi*, I will make a few remarks upon the paragraph before this hon. committee. The fact is, that the land Bill and the loan Bill have too long been made mere stalking horses of for getting men in positions, the duties of which, perhaps, they are not calculated to fulfill. The paragraph before us reads thus:—"Although your Excellency has not, as yet, deemed it advisable to proceed with the Loan." To proceed with the Loan! Where is His Excellency to proceed with the Loan? The statement implies that the Loan has been obtained, but I want to know, Sir, where His Excellency is to proceed with it? Is it to Nova Scotia or Abyssinia? Perhaps they wish His Excellency to proceed to the latter country to fight with his sable Majesty King Theodorus. The confusion and discordance of thought manifest in this expression is eclipsed by the following sentence of the paragraph, in which there is something horrible, something dreadful, Sir. It goes on to say:—"Yet the provisions of the Act authorizing it still remain available in case any proprietor shall hereafter, as we trust they will do," &c. Now, if these words are susceptible of any meaning, they imply, that the proprietor was to be divided into parts—cut into pieces! and each part was to accept a fair price for his land, and thus meet the views of the Government by accepting the price they might offer. Is this the meaning of the paragraph? Perhaps the gentlemen who prepared this Address were not agreed as to which of them was the best philologist. I regret, Sir, that the Government of this Colony should make such a parade of their imbecility as to issue such a document as this. I do not intend to offer any amendment, I shall leave it to the hon. members of the Government to say whether this document shall go forth in its present shape or not. The question, however, intended to be embraced in this paragraph is an important one, and as a member of the Oppo-ition I shall not approach it in a party spirit. With respect to the Loan, you already know my opinion. I am not sorry that it has not been obtained, for I certainly think it is fortunate for the Colony that it has proved a failure. The strongest arguments brought forward last Session by those who supported the measure, were those which were drawn from other Colonies which have effected loans; but in their arguments they overlooked the object for which these Loans were obtained by those Colonies. I shall, sir, with your permission, look to Nova Scotia, because it is the Province with which we are the best acquainted. The Loan obtained by the Government of that Province was expended in public works that have greatly aided the internal improvement of the country, and thereby the best engineers, artizans and laborers in that Province, have had employment, and the other interests have also been benefited; and the result is, that the improvements thus effected are now yielding such a profitable and permanent revenue to the colony, that the wisdom of those who introduced them is fully justified; but I cannot see in the Loan Bill of last year that anything is there foreshadowed that would lead us to conclude that similar results would follow if a Loan had been obtained here. In the eleventh section of the Loan Bill, I notice that it does not say that the Loan, if obtained, shall be applied to such laudable improvements as it has been applied to in Nova Scotia, but for the "redemption or payments of Treasury Warrants or Debentures, or any part of the public debt of this Colony." From this it is clear that had the Loan been obtained, it would not have benefited the people of this country, as an agent would have had to be employed, whose duty it would have been, as set forth in the tenth section of the Act, to "hold all money raised by virtue of this Act, at the disposal of the Government of this Island, and shall accept and pay bills, remit and pay money, as such agent may, from time to time, be directed by the Lieutenant Governor." Now, Sir, the direct effect of these clauses would be to throw the money of people residing in this country out of use, and to give an undue preference to that of the stranger. Is this statesmanship? Shall we call that statesmanship, the only effect of which can be to dri[illegible] holders of money in the Colony into [illegible]et? The provisions of the sections of the Act which I have read, would not enable the Government to purchase more land, because the loan, if obtained, would be absorbed in the purchase of Wararnts, Debentures and other public securities. I will now allude to one other delusive idea put forward by the friends of this measure. They said that it would render exchange easier, and thus give a stimulous to commerce, but I think, Sir, if the matter is fairly considered, that the effect would be to render exchange annually more stringent. If, Sir, you were to borrow in England £50 000, £3,000 a year would have to be exported to pay the interest, which, in ten years, would cause £30.000 to be exported from the Colony for interest alone. Is it by making the country £30.000 poorer that you expect to benefit it? Nova Scotia lately obtained a loan of £250,000 at par, but we could not expect to obtain one on such terms; besides there would be a depreciation of probably 2½ per cent. for commission. There is further the ten per cent. which would have to be placed in the sinking fund, to meet the payment of the principle at the expiration of ten years. All these amounts would be withdrawn from circulation in the country, while they would cause an additional increase of taxes, and a greater drain upon the resources of this Island. I give the hon. Atty. General credit for sincerity, but his scheme is hostile to the good of the country throughout. The argument that posterity should pay for it is an unsound one. I blame not the Government for endeavouring to settle this question, but blame them for having brought forward a measure that is not calculated to do this. But, Sir, if they bring in a Bill that will promote the public good, it shall have my support, and that not an hypocritical support, for hypocrisy is foreign to my nature. I conclude these remarks, by stating, that if I succeed by these observations in bringing this delusive Foreign Loan scheme into disfavor more universally, I shall have the high gratification in lending my aid in saving to the country not less than £30,000, which must be evident to any one who takes the trouble of calculating the Foreign Loan scheme of our present Government.

R. GORDON, Reporter.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—I have been waiting to hear what others would say. I feel no small satisfaction in listening to the sentiments of the Attorney General on this Land question. My opinion has undergone no change, as far as the Loan is concerned. I believe it would be of no benefit to the country. It would be a waste of time to go over the ground which has been so eloquently travelled by the hon. member for Georgetown. Anything that could reasonably be expected to contribute to the settlement of this long-vexed question, would receive my support. A Loan, under our present circumstances, would be extremely impolitic, while so much money in our Banks is awaiting investment. It seems that a correspondence is now going on between the Government and the Imperial authorities, to ascertain what coercive measures would be sanctioned. This is an improvement on former times. The 15 Years' Purchase Bill was a coereive measure, and by it the Tenantry were relieved from a heavy burden. The present Government, in this respect, are following in the steps of the Conservatives. If there are numbers of poor Tenants who are unable to pay rent, how can they be expected to pay for the fee-simple of their farms? Numbers of them have not the least prospect of doing so; and the consequence is, that our young men are leaving their homes for other parts. If the proprietors refuse to take a reasonable offer for their lands, from the Government of this Colony, we may fairly presume that the British Government would not protect them in their failure to accomplish their legitimate ends. This is a hope that should not be forgotten.

Mr. P. SINCLAIR.—Mr. Chairman, as this clause is an important one, I will offer a few remarks upon it. The hon. member for Murray Harbor (Mr. Henderson) has tried to show the great advantages and benefits accruing from the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill. When the Award failed, the Conservatives brought forward this measure, which, instead of relieving the people of their burdens, has only bound them closer. It will be a bad precedent for all time to come; for they made it appear that the land was really worth fifteen years' purchase. There should be a bill passed to coerce the proprietors, if they will not accept a reasonable price for their lands. Such a bill would be perfectly just and equitable. The Land Question is the most difficult subject with which we have to grapple. The offer made to Lord Melville was honorable and just. The question must be settled by giving the proprietors to understand that they will be compelled to succumb.

Mr. MCNEILL.—Mr. Chairman, the Loan was to be procured for the purpose of settling the Land Question. The hon. member for Charlottetown accuses me of holding extreme views on this subject. If I were in his position, perhaps I might think as he does. The Hon. Attorney General made a fair and generous offer to the proprietors, when in England, and it would have conduced to their interests if they had accepted his offer. The Tenant Leaguers offered a higher price than was commonly given. There never will be peace till this troublesome question is settled. There are many reasons why it should be settled. We cannot expect, under our present circumstances, to be able to rely on a loyal force, in case of invasion. How can we expect loyalty from a people whose rights are trampled on? Men who are thrown into jail because they have not paid their rents, cannot be expected to fight for their oppressors. We cannot expect them to kiss the hand that smote them. The Spy found that there were comparatively few farmers able to pay rent. There is another consideration I will notice, Mr. Chairman, it is this: we cannot have a fair election till this land question is settled. The franchise cannot be properly exercised while men are forced to pay rent at the point of the bayonet. Before elections you will see Writs sent in all directions among the people by my friend Mr. Brecken, and others of his profession, belonging to the proprietory faction; which proves that we cannot have a free representation till the rent system is abolished. It has been proposed here, by hon. members that a compulsory Bill should be passed by the Government. I am glad to see hon. members in favor of such a measure. Those documents which have been sent to England, vilifying the people of this Island, are the only obstacles which would prevent us from receiving the Imperial sanction to a cumpulsory Act. Let us do our duty to ourselves and to the country. When I think of the manner in which the tenantry of this Island were mis-represented by the members of the late Government, I wonder that they are not ashamed to meet the people in the market place.

I. OXENHAM, Reporter.

TUESDAY, 10th March, a. m.

Hon Mr. DUNCAN.—Mr. Chairman, last year when the Loan Bill was brought forward, I told the Government that I thought they ought not to go abroad for to borrow money, when they could get it at home. But, sir, they drew such a terrible picture of the state of the country, that one would have thought it would have been ruined before this time. They said that if a loan was not obtained, that the banks would have to stop discounting; that there would be no exchange, and that the business of the country could not be carried on. But, Mr. Chairman, the Loan has not been obtained, and yet, none of these calamities have come upon us. I did not see last year, why we should send across the water, for to try to obtain a loan, when there were so many thousands lying in our banks waiting invest- [illegible]. ment; and now, Sir, about the beginning of last [illegible]NS, month, when the statements were drawn out, there [illegible]KETS, £27,217 of deposits bearing interest, and £31,[illegible] bearing interest in one Bank, while there was gol[illegible] &c., &c., silver to the amount of £20 822, and foreign [illegible] and notes of foreign banks to the amount of the very best descrip- the season. one bank, and £20,800 in the [illegible] cheap for Cash. state, that the Ban[illegible] LEMUEL McKAY. lately declared. Charlottetown, Dec 17, 1866.