

that now the occupied and improved lands having all been disposed of, the people are falling back upon the wilderness lands, and eagerly vying with one another in the purchase thereof; so that, when it is fairly considered what difficulties the Government had to contend with at the outset; how happily they have been overcome; and on how safe and satisfactory a plan all matters connected with the Worrell Estate and Lot 11 are progressing to the end desired; it will generally be confessed throughout the country that a wiser measure than the Land Purchase Bill could not, in the peculiar circumstances of the country as respects the land tenure, have been devised for the general good. The public benefits derived from the employment of a man of so much experience, skill and trustworthiness as Mr. John Doirant, in the superintending of the erection and construction of such important works as our principal bridges and wharfs, is so obvious that I am quite surprised to find that the Select Committee on Public Accounts have agreed to cast, by implication, a censure upon the Government, for having employed him in such a way, and paid him for such services; and I am especially surprised to find that this censure is fully concurred in by hon. members of the opposition side of the House, who last session most freely acknowledged the propriety of employing such men as regular superintendants of important public works, and even warmly insisted that the Government should comply with the demand made for remuneration, at a rate which they thought rather extravagant for such services, in one particular instance, on account of which this very Mr. John Doirant petitioned the House. This shows but too plainly that what certain hon. members of the opposition are willing enough, nay, most willing, to admit to have been public service well deserving remuneration out of the public purse, when by doing so they can in any way or degree impair the credit of the Government; they are equally ready to condemn, when they fancy that by so doing they can fasten a charge of extravagance or favouritism upon the Government. Such a course of opposition is certainly very far from being creditable to those who pursue it.

(To be continued.) R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—The fact, in spite of all the unchristian endeavours of the Sanctified Press, that the country still remains peaceful, is now evident. The unity of a mixed body of christians remains undisturbed, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of those whose avocation it appears to be to interrupt it. But so plausible have been the pretences used, and so false the statements employed, that even yet few are aware that at this time there actually exists no difference whatever in the management of the District Schools from that which prevailed for years before the existence of the Free Education Act. How is it, then, that certain members of the House of Assembly—staunch abettors of the participants in the schemes of the Protector—do not scruple to assume that the present state of things has been brought about by the force of public opinion, expressed by themselves in the debates in the session of 1857? They, either by a criminal design, or through extreme ignorance, misstate the whole facts; for, I repeat, that no difference whatever, as to the use of the Bible in the District Schools, either in habit or regulation, exists, or was ever contemplated: every thing is the same as before the passage of the Education Act.

As these same gentlemen express their satisfaction and that of their "Protectors" at the now-existing state of things, which they can no longer misrepresent, they all stand convicted of having wantonly and wickedly combined to disturb the peace of an united christian population. The expression, however, of present satisfaction is worth something, even coming from the parties whence it springs; and those whose petitions were obtained and presented, as they can no longer wage war about the District Schools, have been most unwillingly constrained to confine their prayer to alterations in the Central Academy and Normal School. Now, it is remarkable that all these petitions are in one form of words: demonstrating that they were got up and coined in the Protector's mint, or that of some other such mischievous combination, and could not, by any sophistry, be tortured to express the spontaneous sentiments of various localities. And it is to be noted that sheets of paper containing signatures were affixed, that is, joined by wafers, to the sheet containing the petitions, which made it evident that the petitions and the signatures were never at the same place at the same time; and in all probability that the greater part of the people signing had never seen the petitions at all. But be these things as they may, the number of signatures fell far short of those of last year: thereby proving that the people in general have discovered the bursting of the bubble, and that the wicked clamour which was got up does not rest on truth, and can no longer be supported by falsehood.

I come, however, now to the Normal School—the subject of the petitions. There, too, the Scriptures have been used; for the master has always (so that he did not curtail the school hours) been at liberty to expound and teach them as he might arrange with the parents of those who, having respectively, every one of them, the clergy and Sunday schools to go to, might think his services necessary. If I am not misinformed, there has been a proposition made by Mr. Monk to read the Bible, with those who desire it, three days in the week, before school hours; and I conclude his proposition must meet with the concurrence of the Board of Education, in all consistency with their plans already acted on; and I am further informed that this is the same system pursued in the Model School at Glasgow, (which the Protector is fond of quoting), even to the very days and hours proposed. So that the Combination have nothing left to complain of; but yet as much as they ever had. For, as to the Central Academy, it is regulated by a permanent Act which nobody seems inclined to disturb. But were it otherwise, is it to be supposed that the pupils of that establishment have not, each of them, other means of religious instruction than those which they could command, if Protestants, from a Catholic, or if Roman Catholics, from a Protestant master. The Protector must therefore henceforward adhere to some other scheme of politics—a sphere in which it should appear that its (for the most part) unknown editors have no reluctance to engage, as their endeavours to embroil the Catholic and Protestant population have turned out a total failure.

Now, Mr. Editor, do not the foregoing facts demonstrate that hitherto the Protector's efforts have been entirely thrown away in support of a fraud—one which, notwithstanding the influences and prejudices invoked, has become too barefaced to impose on the most ignorant or most bigotted.

Yours truly,
A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND,
Charlottetown, April 15, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—You will oblige a reader of your widely circulated periodical by giving insertion to the following

HINTS TO PARENTS.

Where your treasure is there will your hearts be also. Yes, parents, whatever be that treasure, whatever be that object which you most prize, around that object your hearts, your affections will turn. Do you hold any bank stock? How eagerly do you watch for the amount of the annual dividends! You frequently meet with your brother stockholders to examine the security of your investments, and to concert measures for the advancement of your individual or corporate interests. Are you a farmer? How often do you visit your labourers at their work, and how minutely do you enquire of them at night respecting their labour during the

day. The market prices are carefully examined weekly, that you may not lose by fluctuations at the weekly sales. All this is right. But still more, you are a parent, and in your children you have an investment whose value no finite powers of calculation can determine or compute. How often do you visit the school-room to witness the progress of your children as they are advancing in their preparation for the high and responsible stations of active life? How often have you sought an interview with teachers to enquire after the conduct of your children in school? to enquire whether they are obedient or refractory? whether they are industrious or idle? whether they are making progress commensurate with your wishes and the privileges which they enjoy? or whether they are spending their time in idleness and play? I know well that your excuse for not visiting the school is a "want of time;" but, parents, is this a valid excuse? Reflect for a moment. Is it true that the most precious treasure committed to your care is your child? is it true that their characters, their happiness and usefulness in this life, and their happiness in future, depend in a great measure upon their education? is it true that your children are soon to become men and women, that they are to form a conspicuous part of society, that they are soon to dictate laws, habits and morals to future generations? is it true that they are possessed of powers of mind capable of indefinite expansion, powers that may be made the means of illimitable usefulness or injury? is it true that these minds, now in embryo, as it were, are entrusted to your care to be reared and fitted for high and responsible stations in life, and so far as your influence may go, for final felicity? is it true that the common school is the most effectual auxiliary in aiding you in this important enterprise and labour? To these queries you give your entire assent. Is it true then, or rather ought it to be true, that you find no time to visit the school? The teacher is a man like yourselves; he has his cares, perplexities and troubles, and requires your co-operation and favour in aiding him in the discharge of the important duties committed to his charge. If you find difficulties in governing five or ten children, how much more must he have in commanding fifty or sixty children of all characters and dispositions?

THE TEACHER'S FRIEND.

Melville Road, April 16, 1858.

MR. KENNY AND THE PROTECTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—A considerable share of public attention has of late been engrossed with the controversy between Mr. Kenny and the editors of the Protector. It is rather unfortunate for the reverend gentlemen who edit that paper that in their first feeble (O, how feeble!) beginnings, they should have quarrelled with almost every writer of any ability on the Island, when they stood in much greater need of assistance than opposition.

It is funny enough to see these men, whose editorial articles made them but a few weeks ago the laughing-stock of every clever school boy in the country, and made every sensible well-educated Protestant blush for the clergy of his church, now affect to criticise the writings of such a scholar as Mr. Kenny. Their present dexterity at fault-finding, contrasted with their former stupidity, leads many seriously to suspect that the gentlemen "have the angel met, that met the ass of Baalam." This I consider, however, the strongest evidence that they could give us of the genuineness of their divine call to the ministry, and their apostolic succession, for the like has scarcely occurred since the days of the apostles. Indeed it was hardly more wonderful that the apostles should have been enabled to speak in strange tongues, than that the editors of the Protector should now at once become critics in a language of which their knowledge has till now been so very slender. I know schools in the country in which it was the regular custom to send to the Post Office for the Protector every Thursday evening: its editorials were handed over to the grammar class as a subject for criticism, affording the boys an agreeable variety when wearied of correcting and re-correcting the exercises given in Lemnie's grammar. And very amusing it was to see the disappointment depicted on every countenance when the absence of any editorial matter in the Protector obliged them to return to the monotony of their old exercises. Thus the editors of the Protector were unconsciously forwarding the cause of education.

Did the rev. gentlemen but possess the ability to compare the puerile mania which they themselves generally write—their cumbrous sentences, with their redundancy of meaningless words, and their flashy parenthetical clauses, with the elegant and vigorous style of Mr. Kenny—his short and rounded sentences,—I am sure they would agree to pay him a certain sum for publishing a weekly letter in their paper, even against themselves, so as to extend its circulation among the intelligent portion of the community. But I am reminded that, when speaking of these qualities of Mr. Kenny's style, I am dealing unfairly with the rev. gentlemen, by leading them beyond their proper sphere, as it is only in small things that they profess to excel. To show them, however, how much easier it is for us to criticise the productions of others than to write correctly ourselves, I may inform them that I have seen about half a score of errors pointed out in the composition, grammatical construction and even orthography of the very article in which they chuckle over their discovery of Mr. K.'s imaginary "blunders."

The bitter acrimony and ill-humour which is observable in the attacks of the rev. gentlemen contrasted with the calmness and dignity with which Mr. Kenny discusses the subject, cannot but afford to every sincere and intelligent Protestant a matter of painful reflection. Did we but believe what our clergy so frequently assert, that Protestants and Catholics have, in their intercourse with each other, been always characterized by liberality of sentiment on the part of the former, and unrelenting rancour and bigotry on the part of the latter, we would, from viewing the complexion of their respective arguments, be led to suppose Mr. K. a Protestant, and all his opponents Catholics.

The contest, fairly and impartially stated, is as follows:—Certain clergymen from the country, speaking at a late Protestant meeting in Charlottetown, stated in effect that Mr. Kenny was not qualified to take charge of such an institution as our Central Academy; Mr. Kenny's friends, on the contrary, contend that he is as competent to perform the duties of his station as any of his predecessors—that those who have constituted themselves judges of his abilities are themselves the most ignorant clergymen on the Island, and that no regard is, therefore, to be paid to their opinion on this matter. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I dismiss the communication signed "A. S." from any consideration in this controversy; for its scurrility is such as to deserve no other notice from the party its author attacks than a sound application of a dry cow-hide. Besides the writer's utter disregard for truth, and his wretched English, proclaim him to be a person of too low moral, as well as intellectual, standing, to entitle him to become a party in a discussion of this nature. He is a man that will evidently do his friends more harm than he can do his enemies. The Lie, for instance, which he wrote concerning the Academy, was, no doubt, intended by his friends for "private circulation," and he, by his thoughtlessness in giving it publicity, exposed it to contradiction, and so materially damaged the cause which he intended to support.

Now the question to the public is, how is this difficulty to be settled? All those who are interested in the Academy cannot be expected to be competent judges of the relative ability and learning of the disputants. It is the object of this communication to propose a method by which this can be easily ascertained. Were there a respectable College, within any convenient distance, the matter could be brought to a fair and speedy issue; for Mr. K. and his opponents might submit themselves to an examination, which would at once decide the matter. As this is not the case, however, I would respectfully submit the following to them for their acceptance. Let each side choose an umpire to control any tendency to an unfair competition. Let the contending parties then be examined on their knowledge of the following branches:—

1. Language, History and Literature of Greece.
2. Language, History and Literature of Rome.
3. Language, History and Literature of France.
4. English Language, Literature and Composition.
5. Modern History.
6. Mathematics, pure and mixed.
7. Natural Sciences.

Let them take Homer and Virgil or Livy, open them at random, and translate a portion of the Greek and Latin into English. Let them take Macaulay, or any other good modern author, cast lots for the volume to take, and translate a portion

of it into Latin. A similar plan might be pursued in regard to the French. These translations should be made without the assistance of a dictionary or lexicon. The examination in Mathematics should embrace something higher than mere exercises in Euclid or Mensuration, which any of Mr. Kenny's pupils can, with ease, perform. Exercises should be given in the highest forms of Quadratic Equations, Analytic Trigonometry and Astronomical Calculations, that require the application of abstruse problems in Spherical Geometry. In History and the Natural Sciences, questions might be asked by the umpires out of any good text-book. Let all these translations, solutions and answers be sent, without any names appended, to the eminent professors in Harvard College to decide on their relative merit.

I shall wait with considerable interest for a reply to these proposals from Mr. Kenny or his opponents.
April 21, 1858. A PROTESTANT.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

THE FREEDOM OF THE HILLSBOROUGH.

Like a captive, bold and daring, in a dungeon forced to lie,
His strong limbs bound with manacles, and dim his once bright eye,
Ever hoping, ever feeling, that the day is drawing nigh
When he shall be at liberty to bless the glorious sky.
So lay the torpid River, with the Frost King's fetters bound,
Thus lay the tranquil River, in the despot's livery crown'd—
In a dungeon damp and dismal, in the gloom of darkest night,
Yet hoping, with the hope of love for freedom and for light.

There is hope for thee, O captive! come, arouse thee for the fight?
The conqueror, Sol, is marching on to battle for thy right;
His fire-tipped spears are glittering now on yonder eastern hill,
And cloudy banners flaunt above, obedient to his will!
Arouse thee from thy prison-sleep!—thine ally, flushed with rage,
Swift-flying in his fiery car, is eager to engage
The tyrant on his crystal throne,—arrest him thou, and be,
As thou wert once, O Hillsborough—bright, beautiful, and free!

As fell the life-giving music on Lucknow's war-worn band,
Telling of freedom, joy and love, in strains of Native Land,
When each man forgot his weakness, and each woman knew no fear,
While high above the dim of war arose that British cheer—
So fell upon the Tyrant's throne the conqueror's blazing breath,
Proclaiming "River, thou art free! the frost king's doom is death!"

Then the prisoned River, leaping, grappled madly with the foe,
And the shores resound with the crashing sound of many a fearful blow!

Hurrah! hurrah for victory!—the king has lost the day!
In vain his white-capped, serried squares close up in grand array;
In vain the faithful Riflemen* stand firmly at their post,
And, dauntless, wave their helmets green at the opposing host;
The mighty power, so lately bound, resists each savage shock
And cleaves each phalanx as is cleft the sea-waves 'gainst a rock.

While the routed ranks, retreating, rush, hoarsely roaring by,
Trampling, crushing, bruising, smashing killed and wounded
as they lie!

Restored again to liberty, the River smiles once more,
And kisses with a parent's love the pebbles on the shore,
And hugs unto her bosom fair the friends of former days,
And warmly welcomes everywhere with low, melodious praise.
Now, may oppression every where, like her foeman, melt away;
May peace and plenty crown the land wherever beats her spray;
May hostile flags no more in haste for slaughter be unfurled,
And may the stream of love flow on and irrigate the world.

Charlottetown, April 26, 1858. O. O. O.

* Fir-trees, fastened in the ice to mark the track.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

"Ye powers that rule the tongue, (if such there are),
Who make colloquial happiness your care,
Preserve me from the thing I dread and hate—
Advice in the form of a debate."

In this enlightened period of our history slander rides his Pegasus with unbridled rein, not only over tottering earthen bridges and muddy roads, but our fairest flowers. In the excessive ardour and fondness for this unchristian indulgence which so widely prevails, we can only recognize one of the most unfortunate tendencies of the age. There is nothing too exalted in feeling or noble in sentiment, nothing so pure in morals or so sacred in religion, as to be secure from the stain of desecration. We rear within us soul temples, and heed within their structure every precious gem of thought and feeling that we have gathered by the way-side, that the mind may revert to them in turn with satisfaction; and we frame niches within to enshrine our dearest idols, and erect altars where holy thoughts may come to offer willing worship. Slander, the "devil's keenest sword," enters, and like the rude iconoclast, mutilates the most precious idols of our mind—lays prostrate our highest embodiments of beauty, goodness and truth, and exults over this crash with fiendish glee.

We wish, as a solitary individual, to offer our protest against this unholy excess. We admit there are men in society whose ridiculous conduct deserve the finger of scorn, and they are sure to receive all they deserve; and there are those who, by their conduct, would pass unnoticed; but in the slanderer's practice no distinction is made. Let this assassin view the blood from his pen, turn it in a more moderate manner, and we will rejoice when his ridicule can unroot the numerous evils that have sprung up amongst us. We can regard with a certain degree of complacency the operations of this miserable class, when circumscribed within becoming bounds; but this complacency is transformed into disgust and contempt when those bounds are totally disregarded. There is some propriety in decorating with foolscap and other trappings of office the simple citizen clown, performing evolutions and standing on his head for pay, utterly degrading the divine signet set upon his brow; he is not a man, but has only a human shape. There is, we say, a semblance of propriety here, but it was a like spirit that placed a crown of thorns upon a Saviour's brow, and clad in mocking robes the very Son of God. Can we dwell on these reflections without our minds becoming almost discouraged, for if even He was treated thus, how can creatures which are far less perfect escape the slanderer's crimes—denied pen. The world, however corrupt, is predisposed to look upon the actors in this miserable tragedy as the most abandoned of mankind; but is the fault with those who originate? Most certainly not. They must expect condemnation who encourage it. The merchant will not import unless the public buy; then the public who patronize deserve contempt as well as the actors of this miserable drama. The stepping aside to ridicule private unoffending characters, for political or religious purposes, shows a sad perversion of the noblest endowments of the Creator to man. I do not wish to fall into the error so much condemned by particularizing; but bear in mind, you foul-mouthed proscrit, that a day of retribution is at hand. Then let the pure, the noble, the elevated, give a proper place to such writers; wh-never and wherever they outstep their proper limits, let them meet on every side the reproachful finger of scorn and the frown of public contempt; then the unoffending may enjoy unmolested their position; our cherished treasures of thoughts and feelings may be enshrined within the Westminster of memory, secure from their sacrilegious hands.

East Point, March 7, 1858. A. B.

THE LOT 50 TEACHERS' UNION.

The Teachers in this locality have again assembled together, according to previous appointment, for the purpose of subduing the strongholds of ignorance and intolerance, and after being reinforced by two additional members, they proceeded to business with redoubled vigour.

The Secretary read the reports of the different schools, which were pronounced highly satisfactory. The Visiting Committee was then appointed, as follows:—K. McKenzie and D. McLeod to visit the Green Marsh and Donse's Road schools, on Saturday, 17th April; D. Eaman and J. Beaton, the Murray Harbour Road and Orwell schools, on Saturday, the 1st May; John Currie and Alex. McLeod, the Alberty Plains and Vernon River schools, on Saturday, 19th June; James H. Fletcher and John Currie, the Uigg and Vernon River schools, on Saturday, the 3d July. It was agreed that the next report be made this day three months, and that the

next meeting be held at the Uigg school-house, on the 1st of May, at 4 o'clock, p. m. The Secretary was ordered to furnish the proceedings of this meeting to the newspapers for publication. After transacting some other business connected with the Union, the subject of "Realization and Anticipation" was taken up for discussion, and was ably sustained for about an hour, when it was agreed that another subject be given out for consideration and debate at next meeting, should time permit, viz: "Which is the best way of acquiring information, by reading or by travelling?" J. H. FLETCHER, Secy., Alberty Plains, Lot 50, April, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—I have noticed in the last *Islander* one of the dirtiest attempts to annoy a political opponent that ever polluted even that journal. The writer is John Ings himself. This is proved by the fact that the solitary sentence of three and a half lines contains more grammatical and orthographical blunders than any one in the *Islander*, except Mr. Ings, could possibly cram into the same space. Another proof in corroboration of my opinion, is to be found in the length of the precious *morceau*. John's brains and goose-quill being inadequate to a greater flight than 3½ lines. I refer to the miserable allusion to Stephen Swaby, Esqr., entitled *On dit*. I wonder does Ings know the meaning of the words? If he does, his French education has been acquired at a serious detriment to his vernacular acquisitions. I have had some dealings with Mr. Swaby, and have ever found him all that a gentleman should be in his intercourse with me, and no tradesman whom he has ever patronized can say aught else of him. It may be that the spirit which characterises his conduct towards tradesmen affords a contrast to that pursued by Mr. Ings and some gentlemen* connected with him: *Hinc illa lachryma*. As it is, even natural affection which subsists between family connections, must admit that in this case John Ings, with reference to veracity, grammar and spelling, has made "a d—d bad job whatever." I am, Sir, yours, &c., A TRADESMAN.

Charlottetown, April 23, 1858.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., APRIL 26, 1858.

PUBLIC MEETING AT WHEATLY RIVER BRIDGE.

A MEETING of electors residing in the second District of this County, to be held at Wheatly River Bridge, for the purpose of discussing political affairs, having been called by advertisement in the *Islander*—we attended at the time appointed, Friday last. Mr. Owen Curtis was in the chair, and John Longworth, Esq., on his legs, when we reached the Bridge. The speech of the learned gentleman, so far as we heard it, was not remarkable for any original views of policy, nor strength of argument; but abounded with platitudes, and with those stereotyped complaints against the Government which have fallen from the lips of the stump orators of the Alliance for months past. There was, of course, the doleful story about the Worrell Estate, from the purchase of which it was predicted, in less than a hundred years hence, that loss and ruin would fall upon the country; but the lively orator failed to show, that up to the present time the country had sustained a loss, that up to the present time to the extent of one shilling. And, then, the dreadful extravagance of the Government—their public debt—their employment of deputies in the several departments, &c. &c. &c., were all duly expatiated upon.—The Hon. Col. Secretary answered Mr. Longworth at considerable length, in his usual off-hand style; gave a satisfactory statement of the affairs of the Worrell Estate; showed that the public debt was when the Liberals took office in 1851; what it is now; and proving that, in point of fact, taking the assets into account, the debt of the Colony was not only extinguished, but left a balance in favor of the Colony of about three thousand pounds. He noticed, also, several of the great measures carried into operation by the energy and ability of the Liberal party, namely, Free Education—Universal Suffrage at Elections—One-Ninth Bill—Free Trade—Fishery Reserves, &c. &c.

Alexander Laird, Esq., addressed the meeting in defence of his public conduct, and contended that he was as much in favor of Liberal principles as ever, of which there was a very bad proof given in the fact, that he was put in nomination on the Tory interest with Mr. John Longworth.

The Hon. Francis Longworth likewise addressed the meeting, but failed to make any improvement on his brother's speech. A good deal of twaddle and misrepresentation was used regarding the office of Queen's Printer, such as we heard at the Temperance Hall a few nights ago; but the Queen's Printer improved the occasion before the meeting closed, fully answering for himself; and stated some facts, at the conclusion of his address, regarding the agitation of the Bible question, which the Tories present would rather not have heard.

Mr. Wm. S. McNeill, of New Glasgow, was nominated as a candidate in the Liberal interest, and made a speech in which he displayed considerable ability and information, and a spirit of the true liberal and independent character.—Mr. Archd. McNeill, who will be able to command very extensive support at the south western end of the District, was proposed as the other candidate in the Liberal interest. He addressed the meeting also at considerable length, and refuted many of the arguments of the Tory party.

The sense of the meeting was taken on the nomination of the candidates, when there was unquestionably a large majority for the Liberals. The French section of the District was well represented on this occasion, for we seldom saw so many Frenchmen at a mixed public meeting as appeared at Wheatly River Bridge; and we are rejoiced to know, that to a man they will vote for the Liberal Protestants.

It is worthy of notice, that at this meeting the Tories fought shy of the Bible question; and appeared to be very much hurt at being called Tories. However, the people understand their sensitiveness on these points as well as we do.

PETITION AGAINST THE FISHERY RESERVES BILL.

WHILE the Tory and Proprietary Party are using their most strenuous exertions to obtain the good will of the people, preparatory to the approaching election, we shall give the latter one out of the many proofs that may be adduced of the hollow-ness of the professions of the former.

The people of this Island are aware that in the late Session the Government added a Fishery Reserve Bill to the number of their good measures for the relief of the rent-paying population. The principle of this Bill is to prevent proprietors from exacting rents for such portions of their assumed lands as are set apart in the original grants for the use of a free fishery. Now, this is but a small instalment of justice to the oppressed tenantry; but, nevertheless, it is justice, and it should be secured to them. The proprietors and their agents want to continue in the practice of pocketing the people's