

they so grossly libel, and it is but a paltry apology to assert that they did not read the papers to which they have put their names. I have no wish to abridge the right of these gentlemen to petition, but they should not libel the Government whose bread they eat. No Government could be properly carried on with the opposition of its own officers. Would a private individual keep in his employ a servant who abused him?

I come now, Sir, to the despatch of Mr. Labouchere, which is certainly conciliatory in its tone, and his suggestion for converting the present tenants into freeholders may come up for discussion at some future day. The desire of the people for such change has been manifested on the Worrell Estate, notwithstanding the high price rendered necessary by the proceedings of one of the petitioners, whom I will not call a petitioner, but a lawyer who, in conjunction with another trustee, had sent a letter to Mr. Worrell, which prevented him selling directly to the Government at a far lower price than they had afterwards to pay. Those gentlemen say the Land Purchase Bill will ruin the country. Why, Sir, I maintain that, even if the Government should lose a little on the Worrell Estate, it was wise to take the lands out of the hands of parties oppressing the tenants. Mr. Labouchere says:—

"I desire, however, at the same time to assure you, that it was with much regret that Her Majesty's advisers felt themselves constrained to oppose the wishes of the people of Prince Edward Island, expressed through their representatives, and that it is my earnest wish to be spared the necessity of authoritative interference in regard to matters affecting the internal administration of their affairs."

There is little wonder that the Bills did not receive the royal assent, when the influence brought to bear in opposition is considered. One of the proprietors is a brother-in-law of the Prime Minister, Sir George Seymour, another of the proprietors, has considerable influence. The recommendation of Mr. Labouchere to convert tenants into freeholders, shews that he was not informed of the Land Purchase Bill, which has that change for its object; and if the proprietors had acted in good faith, large tracts of land would have been brought under its operation. The Government had sent circulars to the proprietors, requesting proposals for the transfer of their Township lands, but they had received no attention. The despatch goes on to say:—

"An arrangement of this kind could probably not be made without a loan to a considerable amount, to be raised by the Island Government, the interest thereof to be charged upon the revenue of the Island. But Her Majesty's Government would not be indisposed to take into consideration any plan of this kind which you might submit to them, showing in what way the interest of such loan could locally be provided for, and what arrangements would be proposed as to the manner of disposing of the lands of which the fee simple might so be bought up."

The last sentence of this paragraph seems to imply a disposition on the part of the Imperial Government to guarantee the repayment of any loan which might be necessary to get rid of the obnoxious system altogether; the sum required will not be very large, and if the Imperial Government should find that the proprietors will not sell at a fair price, they may not object to measures to get rid of them altogether. About £150,000 would be sufficient to buy up the titles, and it would be a blessed thing for the Island if it paid £1000 a year for a few years—the resale of the lands would meet the amount of liability assumed by the Government. If the Imperial Government gave the desired guarantee, the money could be raised at 3 1/2 or 4 per cent.

Mr. YEO.—Mr. Chairman, I ask it gentlemanly conduct for the Hon. Col. Secretary to keep the House waiting until the gallery is full, that people may hear his abuse of Mr. Stewart? That gentleman's father purchased the property he now owns, and if he did not resist the attempts made to deprive him of it, he would be unworthy the name of a man. Mr. Stewart may be mean, but if he is, he is at all events honest. There was a time when the interests of the proprietors were well represented in this House. In those days tenants were largely buying up the freehold titles of their lands. The case is now different, when we have a set of agitators in the Assembly. As to the remarks of the Hon. Col. Secretary about Sir George Seymour, that gentleman had a right to use his endeavours to prevent his being robbed, and I do not know that he is a rich man. I would ask if the Hon. Col. Secretary would not oppose his whiskey kogs being taxed?

Hon. COL. SECRETARY did not intend to follow the hon. member in his personalities. He had, however, fathered Mr. Stewart's assertions; and by so doing, had adopted the opinion that the tenantry were not to be believed on their oaths. As that hon. member was returned by a tenant constituency, he was certainly paying them a great compliment. The hon. member had represented Sir George Seymour as a poor man who could not afford to be robbed. The hon. member was Sir George's agent, and it was just possible that he might be robbed, particularly of his timber, as there was a good deal of ship-building done on his property.

Mr. DOUSE.—Mr. Chairman, as the Hon. Col. Secretary has alluded to myself in connection with these documents, I can tell him that I am prepared to meet him on any of the statements to which I have signed my name. I have not put my signature to any assertion that I would not repeat to-morrow. I have a right to defend the property for which I have worked hard. It is thirty-three years this day since I left my parents to seek my fortune in Prince Edward Island, and during that time I can honestly say that I never wronged any one. When the hon. member chooses to attack individuals, he becomes low and uncourteous. I must say, Sir, that a greater number of ideas and blundering staff I never listened to. It is a pity that Mr. Labouchere and Sir George Grey were not here to-night; if they had been, they would have had an opportunity of forming an opinion of the talent possessed by the Leader of the Government. I am not to be threatened with the force and hubbub of a forced sale of my property. As to the self-sustaining Worrell Estate, I have my doubts; it may be found self-sustaining to those who have the management of it. As to the gross attack upon Mr. Pope, I would ask why should he be blamed? The Hon. Secretary would have done the same thing himself. Who could blame me if I purchased all the property for which I am agent? I hope the country will not be gulled by the baits thrown out by the Hon. Col. Secretary.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—Would you favour me with some space in your next issue for the purpose of replying to a few remarks made by Mr. Kenny, First Master of the Academy in prospective, and Second Master for a number of years past, which post he filled with honor to himself and a benefit to those he instructed. His perseverance in the latter capacity has not been equalled throughout the North American Colonies, and, therefore, deserves credit to the full, if he would only accept of it from a Know-Nothing, as he is pleased to call me. I will give you his own words:—

"That any human being should enter into a controversy with Mr. Mooney is entirely owing to the fact of the folly of my countrymen having placed him in a position where, though utterly powerless for good, he is directly and indirectly the cause of much that is evil."

Now, Mr. Kenny, if such is your opinion of me the 7th of April, 1856, why, I ask, did you suffer your countrymen and mine to be led astray by such a man as you are pleased to paint me? You lived in the middle of my Electoral District, and saw my constituents, some of them at least, every day. Why, I repeat the question, did you suffer them to be led astray by me? The reason is obvious. When you found I was not prepared to vote for Mr. Lepage's petition, you thought there was no use in presenting your own. So home you went, like a bear with a sore head, to wreak your vengeance upon me. Sir, you put me in mind of a countrywoman of your own, whose son got married, and he brought the bride home to live in the same house with his mother. They dwelt therein for a number of years on the best of terms; but a dispute took place between them, when the mother-in-law swore that, until that day, she never thought her daughter-

in-law was marked with the small-pox. So, Mr. Kenny, when I spoke against the Masters of the Academy getting more than £300 a year out of the public purse, I became "pox-marked" in your eyes.

You say that I "was willing to be severe, but became simply mendacious." Thank you, Mr. Kenny, for your good opinion of me. That shows the country what you are, when you would resort to such language. Well, as Mr. Kenny is sorry that I am not able to understand his sublime reasoning, I will let him shed his tears of grief in his accustomed eloquence, sooner than he should waste his precious time in the furtherance of my cause.

Mr. Kenny says:—"We now come to what I am willing to believe Mr. Mooney's own, and what no doubt he considers the most argumentative part of his letter—the personality." He has no desire to write against me; but the old saying—"put an Irishman on the spit and you'll get another to turn it"—is clearly demonstrated on the present occasion.

"Providence is more just in the distribution of what are called the good things of this world than most men are willing to admit." You could not, Sir, come out at a better time, for your own sake, to rail against me, than the present. Your election to the Head Mastership of the Academy depends, to some extent, on your hatred to the party which I support in the Assembly. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature;" and at this critical time, there is nothing, you think, will tend more to elevate you than by crying down myself and some others who shall be nameless. Go on and prosper; it troubles me not. I have the bone and sinew of the Colony at my back, therefore I neither fear you nor any of your scribbling pedagogues.

It was quite unnecessary for you, Mr. Kenny, to meddle with me respecting the Bank about to be established. You say I am a "small tenant," yet Duncan Maclean asserts that I am a purchaser of four or five hundred acres of land on the Worrell Estate. What will you and your friends—Messrs. Maclean and Lawson—make of me next? You say also I need not "inform the public that I have reared my family without any help from bankers—they are too wide awake for that." No doubt, Mr. Kenny, it's very little gold you would give for a half-penny; and when I trouble you for money, I am sure you will give it to me. And although you will not give me credit for it, I am, and ever have been, an admirer of persons worthy of respect.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

April 8, 1856. ROBERT MOONEY.

THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, APRIL 14, 1856.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PAST WEEK.

More than usual activity characterised the proceedings of the two branches of the Legislature during the past week, owing to the general anxiety of members to bring the business of the Session to a close. In the House of Assembly several very important questions were debated at great length, and disposed of. Amongst these were, the Petitions of the Proprietors, the Election Bill, the Elective Legislative Council Bill, and the claims of the Loyalists. With regard to the first, the resolutions submitted by Mr. Whelan, on a previous day, were agreed to without any amendment. The first part of the debate on these resolutions appears in our present No.—The Election Bill was carried after a very stormy debate, and various divisions; and the Bill has since been agreed to by the Council. We will take an early opportunity to inform our readers fully with respect to the principles of this Bill.—Mr. Haviland's Bill to make the Legislative Council an elective Body was rejected by the House after a long debate; but the majority against the Bill was small. The Loyalists' claims came under discussion on the report of a Special Committee presented by Mr. McGill, in reference to some lands on Lot 30, granted to certain Loyalists, and alleged to have been usurped by Mr. R. B. Stewart; but after about twelve hours spent in discussion, during the better part of two days, the report of the Special Committee was disagreed to, and the whole question remains as unsettled as ever.

The Petitions, praying for the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, were also disposed of since our last issue—the House having declared it inexpedient to pass such a law.—Mr. Palmer introduced his Bill to put the public printing up to tender, which was thrown out by a large majority—12 against 6. It was clearly seen and shown to be a factious political dodge.—Almost every night since the beginning of the week, the House of Assembly sat, discussed and disposed of public business, until after twelve o'clock. Even the Legislative Council manifested unwonted industry, meeting early in the day and not rising until after gaslight. There has been a very large amount of important business transacted during the Session, and we only regret that we have neither space nor leisure at present to review it.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

This day (Monday) about half past three o'clock, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor came to the Council Chamber, where he was received with the usual formalities, and in the presence of a large concourse of our fellow-citizens, including the several heads of departments, Judges of the Supreme Court, officers of the Navy, &c. &c., His Excellency prorogued the Session of the Legislature, after giving his assent to the various Bills passed. The Company of the First Volunteer Guards, under the command of Captain Rankin, received His Excellency as a guard of honor on coming to and returning from the Colonial Building.

The following is the Speech delivered by His Excellency at the close of the Session:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: In bringing the Session to a close, I avail myself, with much satisfaction, of the occasion to congratulate you on the spirit with which you have applied yourselves to the public business, and the measures which you have thus been enabled to accomplish.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I thank you, in Her Majesty's name, for the supplies which you have granted for the public service. It will be my care to protect the public interests in their due application to the services for which they are intended.

I trust that the appropriation for Steam Communication with the neighbouring Provinces may prove sufficient for that important object.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: The Despatches from the Secretary of State having reference to Proprietary Titles in this Island, which it was my duty to communicate to you, afford abundant evidence that the

decisions of Her Majesty's Government in this respect will be inflexibly maintained. Agitation on this subject may produce a certain amount of evil, but it is manifest that it can in no way be productive of advantage.

I trust there are sufficient grounds to justify the expectation that at an early day we shall have authentic information of the termination of the War; and that peace having been happily restored to Europe, the honor and glory of England and her illustrious Allies will have been enhanced by the terms upon which it may be attained. I am happy in feeling assured of the extent to which you participate in my sentiments on this subject.

I am well aware that the people of this Island have long been distinguished for that spirit of devoted loyalty which springs from a cherished regard for the institutions of our common Country; and as it is our duty, in our several stations, to strengthen and confirm this feeling, I invite you, in returning to your homes, to lose no opportunity of impressing them with a just sense of Her Majesty's benevolent desire for their welfare, and the advantage to themselves of continuing to cultivate that habitual respect for the laws and constituted authorities which characterize men and communities who respect their own rights; and who, appreciating the blessings which under Providence they have acquired, would transmit them unimpaired to their posterity.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—In consequence of Millner's Panorama occupying the Hall to-morrow evening, the meeting of the Institute will be postponed until the following Tuesday.

The intelligence received during the present week by the Colonial and United States Mails will be found in our present No. We direct attention to the telegraphic despatch. Since the receipt of that, we are informed by the Mail on Saturday morning last, that the Treaty of Peace, now so confidently looked for, was expected to be signed in Paris on the 24th ult.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Per Telegraph to Merchants' Exchange.

WEDNESDAY, April 2. Steamship Atlantic arrived at New York to-day. Dates to 19th March. Peace is considered as virtually settled. A "King of Algeria" has been born to France. British Parliament adjourned over Easter recess. Nothing new in American affairs. Broadstuffs dull, but without change from previous prices. Sugar buoyant and active. Coffee dull. Money market steady. Consols 91 3/4 to 92 1/4.

By Telegraph to News Room at St. John, N. B.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

New York, April 4.

The Asia arrived this afternoon. Liverpool dates are to the 22nd March. It was rumoured that the Treaty of Peace would be signed on Easter Monday. In the event of delay, the armistice would be extended to the 30th April.

No other news of importance. MARKETS.—Broadstuffs very dull; quotations nominal. Western Corn Flour 31s. @ 32s. Corn 1s. lower. Provisions generally firm; Pork and Beef slightly advanced. Cotton dull and drooping. Consols 92 1/4.

SECOND DESPATCH.

(By the Fredericton and Quebec Line.)

New York, April 4.

The Steamship Asia arrived at 2 o'clock, p. m., and brings dates from Liverpool to 22d March.

No news of the Pacific. It is generally believed that the Treaty of Peace would be signed on Saturday 23d, or Monday 24th. The tenth meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was held on Monday, the 18th, when the Prussian Representatives took their seats. The eleventh meeting was to take place on Thursday, the 20th. The actual business of the Conference is understood to be over. A Committee of Representatives of each of the Powers, is engaged in getting up a Treaty of Peace. The Committee consists of Bourqueneux, Lord Cowley, Count Buel, Baron Brunow, Count Cavour, and also Ali Pasha.

The papers are full of congratulatory paragraphs respecting the infant Bonaparte. We have also a few editorials on the subject of American affairs. The Austrian Correspondent has the following, dated 10th and 14th:—

"Omar Pacha has arrived at Constantinople. Great mortality amongst the French in the Crimea. Health of the French at Constantinople was improving. Fortifications at Nicolaieff are being strengthened. General Luders had ordered officers on furlough to return."

A letter from Kertch says that the news of the armistice produced a profound sensation of joy along the shores of the Sea of Azoff, and business became suddenly active. The Imperial Foundry established on the left bank of the Don has been closed, and this seems to confirm the intention manifested by the Court of Russia, to abandon all its maritime establishments on the Black Sea.

On the 17th all the ships and Allied batteries fired a salute in honor of the birth of the Emperor's son. Letters from the camp in the Crimea extend from the 3rd to the 7th March, and are chiefly occupied with accounts of the weather. General Codrington has issued general orders dated March 3, forbidding to fire upon the enemy until the expiration of the armistice on the 31st.

The line of the aqueduct running along the left bank of the Tchernaya is the line of separation between the English and Russian armies. GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Buchanan has introduced his successor, Mr. Dallas, in the diplomatic corps, and on Monday, the 17th ult., transferred to him the charge of the Embassy. Mr. Buchanan has gone to Paris, whence he will return in a few days, and will probably return home by the steamer of the 19th April.

There is a report from the Crimea that two divisions of the army—the Highlanders and the 2nd and 4th Divisions, under Sir C. Campbell, will immediately proceed to Canada. FRANCE.—The Emperor had been the recipient of numerous congratulatory addresses on the birth of his son. An amnesty is proclaimed to all political offenders, who will return and take the required oath of allegiance. General Raulson, Canrobert and Bosquet, are raised to the rank of Marshals. Seven Generals of Brigade have been promoted to be Generals of Division, and five Colonels have been made Generals of Brigade. M. Fould and Admiral Hamelin have received crosses of the Legion of Honor. Prince Jerome is recovering.

It is calculated, from statistical tables, that the number of children born on the 16th of March, to all of whom the Emperor and Empress is godfather and godmother, must be about 2,500. Each child is to receive a gift of 300 francs. All the boys are to be named "Louis Eugene;" all the girls "Eugene Louise."

SPAIN.—Carlist troubles anticipated. MILLNER'S DIORAMIC PANORAMA.—As we had anticipated in our last, this Exhibition shows to greater advantage now that it is in a suitable place. The whole does the parties who have got it up much credit. Some of the views of places connected with the late war, (as we trust we may now term it,) are painted with great scenic effect. The Drop Scene represents an open Turkish Pavilion, with a pavement of variegated marble. On one side lies Turkey under the paw of the Russian Bear; on the other Britannia, accompanied by her lion, is about advancing to the rescue. France, in the guise of one of her own chassiers, is entering at the centre,

followed by Sardinia, in the national uniform. In the back ground is Austria, who appears retarded in his movements by Prussia. In the distance is a Kiosk, &c., &c., seated amid rich Oriental vegetation, indicative of the place where the scene is laid. We would, however, suggest, that before going into the country, the Drop should be altered to something illustrative of the benefits of that peace which we have every reason to believe has been for some time concluded. The whole, as we have said, does Mr. Millner and his assistants much credit, and it will be, doubtless, extensively patronized throughout the Island. Some of the machinery connected with the diorama part, told with great effect, particularly a full oared barge passing along in front, in which when about midway, a sailor rises from the stern-sheets and waves gracefully the British Union-Jack.—Haz. Gaz.

Wid.

At Bay Fortune, on the 11th instant, after a lingering illness of three years and six months, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends, Phoebe Jane, third daughter of Mr. John Aitken, aged 18 years.

A certain remedy for Sick Headache and Bile.—The most prevalent disorders to which the human frame is subject is, perhaps, sick headache and bile, suffered by both sexes and all ages, and which are the ground work, may, the very foundation of some of the worst of disorders. Amongst the many remedies brought before the public, there is nothing which can equal Holloway's Pills for the cure of these distressing complaints, their effects are prompt and certain, and as they strike at the very root of the disease, they leave the sufferer in the enjoyment of health, after every other means has failed. These Pills will also cure all liver and stomach complaints.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tea, Molasses, Candles, &c.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on FRIDAY next, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the store of Mr. THOMAS BROYDERER, Queen-street—

- 15 chests Congou TEA, (warranted a primo article)
3 casks Muscavado MOLASSES,
50 bundles blue and white Cotton Warp,
50 pieces fancy Prints,
50 pieces grey and white Cottons,
20 boxes Mould Candles, 10 gross Matches,
50 pairs Boots and Shoes.

Together with a large lot of other Goods. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

April 14, 1856. H. Gaz.

Bonshaw Farm for Sale.

THIS well known and eligible Property, situated at West or Elliot River Bridge, consists of 300 acres of excellent Land—200 acres (on which the Dwelling House and Farm Buildings are erected) are freehold; 100 acres are held under a lease for 999 years, at an annual rent of £5 11s. 2d., currency, with a right of purchase at the rate of 20s. (one-ninth sterling) per annum, within thirty years; and 75 acres on the rear of the freehold are leased to different parties for short terms.

On the freehold portion of the farm there is a substantial building, shingled all over, 40 feet square and 20 feet post, with three floors, capable of being converted into an excellent store, which is much wanted in the district. The farm fronts on the West River, and the post road to Tryon divides the freehold from the leasehold. The property is well watered, and bears an ample supply of firewood and fencing stuff. There are Grist, Saw and Carding Mills within a quarter of a mile of the farm; also, a blacksmith's forge on the property, and carpenters and other tradesmen in the immediate vicinity.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on the property, and for full particulars apply to Wm. W. IRVING, at the R. A. Society's Office, Charlottetown. April 14, 1856. (all papers.)

P. M. POWER,

Commission Agent & Auctioneer, SUMMERSIDE, BEDEQUE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Gas Company's Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the Charlottetown Gaslight Company will be held at the Company's Office, at the Gas Works, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of May next. Wm. MURPHY, Manager. April 14, 1856.

Steamer MAID OF ERIN!

St. JOHN, DORCHESTER, HILLSBORO AND THE BEND. In connection with Steamers "Adelaide" and "Admiral" to and from Eastport, Portland and Boston.

THE well known Steamer "MAID OF ERIN," Captain John Belmour, is intended to resume her trips between St. John and the Bend, (calling at Dorchester and Hillsboro), as follows:— Leaving St. John every Tuesday and Friday evenings' tides. Returning,—leaves the Bend every Wednesday and Saturday at high water.

Should the Peteticodiac river be clear of ice, the "Maid of Erin" will leave St. John, on her first trip, on Friday night, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock. For further particulars apply to JOHN WALKER, Steamboat Office, Ward-street. St. John, N. B., April 5, 1856. Wm. W. IRVING, April 14.

Notice to the Debtors of John M. Johnston.

WHEREAS by an Assignment executed by Mr. John Moore Johnston, trader, of Grand River, Lot 55, on the 18th day of December, 1855, said John M. Johnston did execute an Assignment of all his other outstanding debts in this Island to William Benjamin Dawson, of the City of Charlottetown, merchant: Notice of said Assignment is therefore hereby given, and the several persons indebted to the said John Moore Johnston are hereby requested to make immediate payment of the several amounts due by them to Mr. Wm. COUNAHAN, of Bay Fortune Road, Lot 56, who is duly authorized to demand and receive the same, otherwise coercive steps will be immediately taken. April 14, 1856. Wm. B. DAWSON.

Government Sale.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of April, at 12 o'clock, at Penke's Wharf, the fast-sailing Yacht and Surveying Tender "SPEEDWELL," about twenty tons measurement, with Masts, Rigging and Sails complete, together with a small lot of Iron Ballast. April 7. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

Sale of Valuable Town Lots.

BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, 20th April, at 12 o'clock, on the premises— 4 VALUABLE TOWN LOTS, pleasantly situated, and near the residence of John Barrow, Esq., being Lots 28, 29, 30 and 62, in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots. The property will be put up in lots to suit purchasers, and will be well worthy the attention of parties wishing to build, as each of them commands a fine view of the Hillsborough and the harbour. Terms—33 per cent. to be paid down, and the balance to remain upon security. For further particulars apply to JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, April 7.

Auction Sale of Household Furniture and Farming Implements.

THE undersigned is instructed to offer at Auction on THURSDAY, 1st May next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, on the premises at Spring Park, The Household Furniture, Farming Implements and Live Stock, together with Hay and Oats, &c., the Property of Lieut. Colonel Gray. Terms.—All sums under five pounds, cash on delivery; sums over five pounds, a credit of six months on approved notes of hand. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, March 24.