

so was to show you the deep. Good night, Dan! but let me advise you to get a little farther from the door, as there are more coming."

"Well, sir, when they missed Dan and me out of the room, two or three more stood up and declared for bed also. The first I took up was French, of Green Park; for indeed he wasn't a cute fellow at the best of times; and if it wasn't that the hay was so low, he'd never have guessed it was a feather bed till he woke in the morning. Well, down he went. Then came Eyre! Then Joe Mahon—two and twenty stone—no less! Lord pity them! This was a great shock entirely! But when I opened the door for Tom Burke, upon my conscience you'd think it was Pandemonium they had down there. They were fighting like devils and roaring with all their might."

"Good night, Tom," said I, pushing Burke forward. "It's the crows you hear underneath."

With that he snatched the candle out of my hand, and looked down into the pit. Never was such a sight seen before or since. Dan was pitching into poor French, who, thinking he had an enemy before him, was hitting out manfully at an old turf creel, that he rocked and creaked at every blow, as he called out—

"I'll smash you! I'll ding your ribs for you, you infernal scoundrel!"

Eyre was struggling in the hay, thinking he was swimming for his life; and poor Joe Mahon was patting him on the head, and saying, "poor fellow!" for he thought it was Towzer, the bull-terrier that was prowling round the calves of his legs."

"If they don't get tired, there'll not be a man of them alive by morning!" said Tom as he closed the door.

"And now if you'll allow me to sleep on the carpet, I'll take it as a favor."

"By this time they were all quiet in the parlor, so I lent Tom a couple of blankets and a bolster, and having locked my door, went to bed with an easy mind, and a quiet conscience. To be sure, now and then a cry would burst forth, as if they were killing somebody down stairs, but I soon fell asleep and forgot them."

"By daybreak next morning they all made their escape; and when I was trying to awake at half-past ten I found Colonel Morris, of the Mayo, with a message from the whole fourteen."

"A bad business this, Captain Mahon," said he. "my friends have been shockingly treated."

"It's mighty hard," said I, "to want to shoot me, because I haven't fourteen feather beds in the house."

"They will be the laugh of the whole country, sir."

"Troth!" said I, "if the country is not in very low spirits, I think they will."

"There's not a man of them can see!—their eyes are actually closed up!"

"The Lord be praised," said I. "It's not likely they'll hit me."

"But to make a short story of it, out we went. Tom Burke was my friend; I could scarcely hold my pistol with laughing; for such faces no man ever looked at. But for self-preservation sake, I thought it best to hit one of them; so I just pinked French a little under the skirt of the coat."

"Come Lambert!" said the Colonel, "it's your turn now."

"Wasn't that Lambert," said I, "that I hit?"

"No," said he, "that was French."

"Begad, I'm sorry for it. French, my dear fellow, excuse me; for you see you're all so like each other about the eyes this morning—"

"With this there was a roar of laughing from them all, in which, I assure you, Lambert took not a very prominent part, for somehow he didn't fancy my polite inquiries after him; and so we all shook hands and left the grounds as good friends as ever, though to this hour the name of Newgate brings less pleasant recollections to their minds than if their fathers had been hanged at its prototype."

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SATURDAY, 16th APRIL, 1859.

COURT-HOUSE AND LOCK-UP.

Hon. Mr. ALDOUS, by leave, presented a Petition of divers inhabitants of Casumpee, praying that this House will concur with the House of Assembly in granting a sum of money for the erection of a Court House and Lock-up in Casumpee.

Ordered—That this Petition be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to Miscellaneous Subjects.

MONDAY, 18th April, 1859.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY IN ANSWER TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.

At one o'clock the House waited on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address in answer to the Speech at the opening of the Session; and, being returned, the Hon. the President reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the same, and to give an answer thereto, which was read by the Clerk, and is as follows:—

REPLY.

"Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

I thank you very sincerely for this Address, assuring me, as it does, of your cheerful co-operation in all necessary measures for the protection of the public interests; and I assure you that I most fully appreciate the very gratifying terms in which you alluded to my approaching departure and my administration of the Government of this Island."

MAIL SERVICE.

Hon. Mr. FORGAN, by leave, presented a Petition of Ewen Morrison of Ellis River, praying that the Legislative Council will concur with the House of Assembly in granting him remuneration for ferrying the Mail Courier over Ellis Ferry, and for repairing his Scow.

Ordered—That the said Petition be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to Miscellaneous Subjects.

TUESDAY, 19th April, 1859.

POST OFFICE.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL, by leave, presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of Townships Nos. 38 and 39, praying that a Post Office may be established at or near James McDonald's farm on the St. Peter's Road.

Ordered—That the said Petition be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to Miscellaneous Subjects.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL also presented a Petition of Simon Gill, Teacher at Morell River, setting forth that the full allowance for his services had been withheld in consequence of his not having the average number of scholars in attendance during the last month, and praying the favourable consideration of this House.

Ordered—That the said Petition be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on Petitions relating to Education.

Hon. Mr. FORGAN also by leave presented a Petition of Archd. C. Beckford, praying remuneration for his services as a Teacher at Ellis River.

Ordered—That the said Petition be referred to the Special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to Education.

WEDNESDAY, 20th April, 1859.

Hon. Mr. HUTCHINSON, by leave, presented a Petition of Catherine Deynan of Charlottetown, widow, in indigent circumstances, praying relief.

Ordered—That the said petition be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to Paupers.

IMPOST AND EXCISE ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Col. SWABEY laid before the House the Accounts of the Collector of Impost and Excise. His Honor, in doing so, said the duty was one which would properly have devolved upon a member of the Government, had there been a member of the House, but there was not, at least if there was he was ignorant of the fact; and, therefore, it was that he had consented to present these accounts.

THURSDAY, 21st April, 1859.

Hon. Col. SWABEY presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of Townships Nos. 39, 37 and 38, setting forth that the Main Road leading from Savage Harbour to Charlottetown is obstructed by three gates, to the great annoyance of travellers and the people of the surrounding settlements, and praying that such measures may be adopted, as will cause the said gates to be removed.

Ordered—That the said Petition be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to Miscellaneous Subjects.

Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were severally received and read, viz:—

By the Hon. Mr. JOHNSON—A Petition of Henry Lecky, Teacher, praying remuneration for his services as such, at the back settlement of Tryon River.

A Petition of Bethia Price, Teacher, praying remuneration for her services at South Shore, Bedouque.

By the Hon. the PRESIDENT, a Petition of Lewis Wicket, Teacher, and the Trustees of West Point School, Township No. 8, praying that the said Teacher may be remunerated for his services for eight months last past.

By Hon. Mr. WALKER, a Petition of Cornelius Harrington, praying remuneration for his services as a Teacher at Mill Road, Lot 55, his allowance having been withheld, in consequence of there not having been the average number of scholars in attendance required by law.

By Hon. Mr. CRASWELL, a Petition of the Trustees of the Birch Hill District School, praying that Sarah Jane Lawson, their Teacher, may be remunerated for her services for twelve months.

Ordered—That the last five preceding Petitions be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to Education.

The following petitions were presented to the House and the same were severally received and read, viz:—

By Hon. Mr. WALKER—A Petition of Mary Kelly of Charlottetown, widow, with four female children, two of which are Idiots, praying relief.

A Petition of Mary Ann Shea, of Charlottetown, in indigent circumstances, praying relief.

By Hon. Mr. CRASWELL—A Petition of Mary Francis, an infirm female Indian, in destitute circumstances, praying relief.

A Petition of Letitia Moorhead, of Township No. 16, formerly a Teacher for fourteen years, but who, from age and infirmity is rendered disqualified for that service, praying pecuniary aid.

A Petition of Margaret Clarkin, of Charlottetown, widow, in indigent circumstances, praying relief.

A Petition of Alfred Horne, of Port Hill, setting forth his destitute condition in consequence of his having lost his house and all he possessed by fire, and praying pecuniary aid.

DESPATCHES CONCERNING HER MAJESTY'S DISALLOWANCE OF CERTAIN BILLS.

COPIED FROM THE ORDER BOOK.

"April 21st.—Mr. Swabey gives notice that he will, on Monday next, call the attention of the House to the Despatches laid on the Table respecting Her Majesty's disallowance of certain Bills named in his Excellency's Speech, and other Despatches therein alluded to.

Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and presentation to the Hon. House by a member of their own body, being neither a member nor an officer of the Government, of Copies of certain Despatches, the laying before them of which had been asked for of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in the respectful and ceremonious manner prescribed by parliamentary usage.

Hon. Mr. FORGAN, in his place—Your Honors, in compliance with a request of a member of the Government, I rise to deliver a message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and to lay before this House copies of certain Despatches put into my hands for that purpose, and which Despatches this House, by means of a Committee appointed for that purpose, respectfully requested His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to be pleased to cause to be laid before them.

Hon. Col. SWABEY—I have had the honour to sit as a member of this House for the last fifteen years; but this is the first time that there has fallen under my observation any departure from the respectful and long-established parliamentary mode in which messages from the Lieutenant Governor or other administrator of the Government have been conveyed to us; which, until the present occasion, has always been either by an officer of the Government or a member of it. The course pursued in this instance is unbecoming, and, I believe, unprecedented; and I feel it my duty thus promptly to remonstrate against it. In doing so, I, however, beg leave to say that I mean no personal disrespect to his Honor, Mr. Forgan, who has been selected by the Government to be the instrument in this innovation of parliamentary usage and courtesy; and neither would I have it to be inferred from my remonstrance, that I conceive this House would be justified in receiving a message from His Excellency in any other than the most respectful manner, by what channel soever it may be conveyed to us. I have now only further to say that to this most unusual procedure of the Government, as well as to the Despatches accompanying His Excellency's message, I will beg leave to call the attention of this House on Monday next.

His Honor the PRESIDENT—The regular course would have been to have caused His Excellency's Message to be delivered to us, either by the Private Secretary, or some other Government Officer of suitable standing, at the Bar of the House; or were a member of the Government a member of this House, by such member in his place. The mode adopted for the delivery of the Message, that is by a member of this House, in his place, who is not also a member of the Government, is a most unusual breach of the courtesy due by the Government to this branch of the Legislature. It is, indeed, a departure from the parliamentary and constitutional rule, and the first instance I have witnessed during the 20 years I have held a seat in this House; but as his Honor Col. Swabey has well observed, it is the duty of this House to receive every Message from His Excellency in the most respectful manner, independently of all consideration of the mode in which it may be conveyed to us.

Hon. Mr. Forgan then proceeded to deliver His Excellency's Message, with the accompanying Despatches, which, having been duly received, were, by order, laid upon the Table.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Hon. Mr. Forgan laid before the House the Public Accounts for the year ending 31st January, 1859, as arranged and classified by the Auditors; and also the Accounts of the Colonial Treasurer for the same period.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

VACCINATION BILL.

A Bill intitled "A Bill to encourage and facilitate Vaccination in this Island," introduced by the Hon. Mr. Johnson, was read the first time.

His Honor the President then adjourned the House to 12 o'clock at noon, on Monday next.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, 14th April, 1859.

ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

(Debate continued.)

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—The hon. member had expressed his surprise that no announcement had been formally made of the formation of the new Government, but the House was equally without official information of the dissolution of the old.

Hon. Mr. POPE—Could see no reason for any discussion on the clause before the Committee. All knew that the harvest had been abundant, for which they should all be thankful. As to the allusion by the leader of the late Government to bags of wind, there was quite wind enough in him and the hon. member, Mr. Whelan. The hon. member, Mr. Cole, had argued as though the agricultural prosperity of the Island was attributable to his Government; and in fact he had heard one of that hon. member's supporters assert that the late Government had cured the potato blight. (Laughter) The truth was, the country generally was never so much in debt; and although the hon. member, Mr. Whelan, found fault with the Speech because it announced no new measures, he would find that the members of the Government would redeem the pledges they had given, they promised the people retrenchment, the people expected it, and they would get it.

Hon. Mr. PALMER was absent at the commencement of the discussion— which he understood had been rather warm—with reference to the Government, but when an amendment to the Address should be moved, they would be able to see what the objections were. The debate arose about the word "very";—how the Opposition should, on such a foundation, base general attacks upon the Government, he was at a loss to conceive. The observations that had been made by the Opposition were but random shots from the advanced skirmishers. He should reserve his ammunition until their main body with their heavy artillery came into the field.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON thought the word "abundant" a most unfortunate one. Last year a whole evening was spent in discussing its applicability. Now the debate arose on the word connected with it—"very." He was happy to believe that the last harvest had been abundant; a most fortunate thing it was, for owing to the late Spring of the year before the farmers had been compelled to feed their stock so long, that the consumption of their produce in that matter had necessitated many to buy meal, &c. The Address alluded to the increase in the exportation of fish; of that, he was sorry to say, they had no official proof. There should be recognised statistical information on the subject, as without that we could not ascertain the extent to which the business was carried on, or the degree of success which attended its prosecution. For instance there is no account of the quantities exported from the North side of the Island, while it was a matter of general notoriety that numbers of vessels go along the coast purchasing fish at various places, until at length they complete their cargoes and leave the Island.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND hoped that the hon. member did not intend to visit the sins of the late Government upon their successors,—the omission complained of was no fault of the present Government.

The paragraph was agreed to, as was the next.

On the question being put on the eighth paragraph— Hon. Mr. WHELAN rose to move an amendment, and, in doing so, would not trouble the Committee with many observations. Last year, as is well known, the Legislature passed a Bill which had for its object the exemption of tenants from liability to pay rent for such portions of their holdings as had been reserved to the Crown in the Original Grants. From that Bill, through the opposition of the Proprietors, the Royal Assent had been withheld. The Despatch announcing the refusal of the Royal Assent was well known. Hon. members of the Government need not intimate an expression of doubt; it had been published in the Royal Gazette, and if they did not see a copy of it there, no doubt the original had been found in the archives of the Government. It could not be denied that the right to those lands was not, and never had been, in the proprietors;—they had been expressly reserved to the Crown in the original grants. In the year 1844 the Attorney and Solicitor General of England gave an opinion adverse to the claim of the proprietors; and in 1851, when the Civil List Bill was passed, the Reserves, Quit Rents, Crown Lands, in fact all Crown rights, were in express terms ceded to the Colonial Government on certain conditions, which the Colony has honorably fulfilled. Under these circumstances the late Government were fully justified in introducing and passing the measure, which all who desired that right and justice should prevail must regret was not confirmed by the Sovereign.

Mr. DOUSE could answer for those of his constituents who were in occupation of Reserves. They had no desire to place any part of their holdings at the tender mercies of any Government. They were in possession of their lands and wished to remain so, notwithstanding all that might be asserted by the Opposition to the contrary. It was folly to endeavor to excite among the poor people of the Island hopes which would never be realized. The same remark applied to all the agitation about Escheat, and the flourish of trumpets about the Loan Bill. It would all end in smoke, and that such would be the result the very parties who originated and sustained the agitation knew as well as he did. What would be the consequence of raising such vain expectations in the minds of the tenantry? Many a poor man would become hopelessly involved in arrears of rent, by giving heed to the promises of parties interested in hood-winking them, and would owe his ruin to this mischievous agitation. It was high time that this question should be set at rest. He really was ashamed to think that it had been kept alive so long by those who knew that it would come to nothing.

Hon. Mr. COLES—Notwithstanding what they had just heard from the hon. member, could assure him that the Colonial Minister took rather a different view of the subject, for he admitted that there was something to be settled between the proprietors and their tenants. It had never been alleged that the proprietors had fulfilled the conditions in the original grants. The last Despatch which had been received on the subject expressed a wish for an amicable settlement of the question. The Colonial Minister objected to the Bill, that it would take the land from the proprietors, to give it to the tenants. The tenantry had certain rights to those lands while the proprietors had none. The lands in question were particularly reserved to the Crown in the original grants, and those reserves were expressly ceded to the Colony. Notwithstanding this, it was not impossible that the hon. member, Mr. Douse, might advise the Government to allow the proprietary to rob the tenantry. The Islander had stated that it was the intention of the late Government to take the Reserves from the tenantry. The Crown were, it seemed, of a different opinion. The fact was, that the tenants were in possession of that which the proprietors never had; the object of the Bill was to confirm the tenantry in the possession of their reserves. The proprietors had usurped their right to the reserves, and by so doing had become mere squatters; in that House the poor men who had settled on lands—no proprietor of which could be found—had been termed by the supporters of the proprietary party squatters; but the illegal claims of the proprietors those parties would not think of characterising as wrong in the slightest degree. If proprietors can with impunity usurp the lands belonging to the Crown, Government will be powerless to settle the vexed question of the Reserves. In the present state of those Reserves, a stranger, willing to embark his means in the prosecution of the Fisheries, may be compelled to leave the country because a proprietor may be unwilling to let him occupy a portion of the reserve, of which miles may extend as far as the eye can reach, perfectly useless to anybody. He was not surprised at the course pursued by the hon. member, Mr. Douse,—as agent and proprietor his feelings were interested.

Hon. Mr. YEO—The discussion on this question, which was intended merely to keep parties in power, had already cost the country more than the Reserves would bring if sold to-morrow. He was owner of an Island in Richmond Bay, containing about seventy acres,—suppose the whole shores were leased to different parties as fishing stations, how, he would ask, could he effect an entrance to his property?

Hon. Mr. PALMER—The paragraph stated that the House would express its opinion on the subject when the Despatches should have been communicated. The members of the Opposition well knew that the matters alluded to in the paragraph could not regularly be discussed until the papers were before the House. In any action which they might take on the question, the Government would take care that their treatment of it would be such as to commend itself to the good sense of the people. He was not at all surprised at the attempt made by the Opposition to resuscitate the question, when he remembered that years ago the hon. member, Mr. Cooper, and his former colleague, Mr. LeLacheur, depended on it for their political existence, and were carried into the House on the strength of it. With reference to the Bill which had been disallowed the present Government had nothing to do with it. If their predecessor in office had sent home an Act objectionable in principle or detail; or if they failed to commend the result of their legislation to the approbation of the Imperial Government, they had none but themselves to blame. When the Government shall have proposed a measure, and failed in carrying it into effect, it would then be time to attack them. The leader of the late Government was now very profuse in his declarations of sympathy with the tenantry—they alone should have the Reserves. Why not bestow the boon when he had the power to do so? He stated that the reserves were ceded to the Colony at the passage of the Civil List Bill. He was leader of the Government for several years, and had the management and control of those lands,—why then did he let the golden hours pass unimproved? Why did he not, during his long tenure in office, make some arrangement, mutually satisfactory to Landlord and Tenant? It was premature, and a gratuitous assertion to say, or infer that the Government did not intend to initiate any measure on the subject. The amendment proposed by the hon. member, Mr. Whelan, expresses regret that the Bill was not confirmed by the Imperial Government. Its rejection surely afforded no subject of regret by men of honest and reasonable views. It was known to all who had turned their attention to the subject, that there were two descriptions of Reserves in the original grants. By the first the right to the soil passed to the Proprietor simultaneously with the grant, subject to the privilege of fishermen using it for the prosecution of their business. In the second class, the right to the soil was reserved to the Crown, for the use of Fishermen. The latter was the only class which the Crown could cede to the Colony at the passage of the Civil List Bill. The Bill on the subject was of so questionable a character, that, on looking it over, he could not wonder that the Royal Assent had been withheld from it. It did justice to neither of the parties who were to be affected by its provisions. The real object of its promoters was to keep themselves in power, for while it purported to benefit the tenantry, it did not; but on the contrary, put into the hands of the Government every Reserve, with power to lease or not to whom they pleased for 1 year or 999 years, at the rent of a shilling an acre or £50, as tenants at will, or for long or short terms of years. Let hon. members imagine what an engine of coercion and corruption such a Bill, worked by an unscrupulous Government, might become. With what facility the intelligence could be communicated through the country on the eve of a General Election! How the ready caution to the Government tenants of Reserves would be circulated—Mind the fronts of your farms, you who have Fishery Reserves; an election is at hand,—if you dare come to the polls, and oppose the Government, take heed to your Reserves, your rent, and the renewal of your lease." Such was the nature of the Bill, and such was the use which was intended to have been made of it, by those who advocated its becoming the law of the land. There was no cause of regret, but ample reason to rejoice, that the Bill was not sanctioned; and he was well satisfied, that were the Bill fairly explained, and its practical operation indicated to the tenantry, there would not be found ten of them who would express regret at its rejection. If the late Government seriously intended to take the Reserves, their Bill should have expressed as much in unequivocal terms. The rate of rent should have been defined; but he had no idea of allowing any Government to adopt a sliding-scale of charges, to be used as a means of coercion or corrupt favoritism, by granting such terms to tenants as they pleased, according to the political opinions of the applicants for a Lease. The rights of property should be defined, and any such legislation on such a subject as that under discussion should be definite and precise.

Hon. Mr. COLES could assure the hon. member who had just sat down, that all his special pleading went for nothing with him. The statement that the Bill was intended to take away from the tenant the land in his possession, and give it to the Government, was untrue. There was no clause to that effect to be found in the Bill. As a proof, he would repeat that the Crown Officers of England had objected to the Bill on the ground that it would have the effect of benefiting the tenant at the expense of the proprietor,—not as the hon. member had stated, that the tenant would be deprived of his property in order that the Government might get it. The real and avowed object of the Bill was to prevent tenants paying rent to proprietors for lands which the landlords did not own, and for which consequently they could have no claim to rent. No Government, depending on popular support, would dare to act in the manner which the hon. member had supposed. The present Government might be inclined to act in the manner described by the learned member, but if they did, sure he was that they would not soon have an opportunity of repeating the experiment. As a proof that the assertions of the hon. member had no foundation in fact, he might say that the late Government did not allow any one to settle on a Reserve without compensation to the tenant in possession. Mr. Dean wished to establish a Fishing Station at Rustico. He was told that before the Government would give him a License, he must make arrangements with the parties interested in the particular piece of land. Notwithstanding the reservations in the grants, the proprietors still made the tenantry pay rent. He would mention, that a party applied to the Government for a License on the Cunard Estate. It was granted; yet the Agent of that Estate compelled him to pay rent for it. The law, unfortunately, did not allow the tenant to dispute his landlord's title, and the Bill was intended to obviate the necessity of the Government bringing an ejectment against the tenant for the recovery of possession of the Reserves. The hon. member should not be blamed for the defeat of the Bill; but he was not the loss of the Bill attributable to the interference of introducing such a measure until he was satisfied that no other course, save the ejectment of the tenants, was open to him. The late Government had brought an action against Mr. Cox, and had they remained in power, the matter would have no wish to press their claims to the Reserves along the banks of rivers, as far as the tide ebbed and flowed, but the subject, in all its bearings, was left to the Court for decision. He was prepared to admit, that in the first class of grants the right to the soil was vested in the proprietor, as the hon. member for Charlottetown had stated.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH must express his surprise at what had fallen from the hon. member the leader of the late Government. Any one who might take the trouble to read the Bill would see at once that the statements of that hon. member were not correct. If it was intended, in framing and enacting the bill, to protect the tenant against the alleged rapacity of the landlord, if the tenant was to have his property offered to him relieved of rent, why was the fifth section have given a practical direction to his sympathy for the tenantry by introducing a positive enactment into the bill, Reserves upon his property; or at least giving him a preferential right to a lease from the Crown, at a rate to be ascertained and limited in the bill. But this bill did no such thing. Had it passed into law, the transient visitor to our shores would have as fair a chance of obtaining a lease of any part of the Reserves as the man who had lived on it since he was born—but that was by no means the only objection to the measure. Any action which the Government might take under the bill, in favor of any but the tenant, would deprive the latter of the water front of his farm—in a majority of instances the most valuable portion of it. Had the late Government honestly contemplated a benefit to the tenantry, would they claim the right to deprive a man of the fruits of his labor by transferring