

of the Colon? The organization of military corps, and the management of all matters connected with military affairs...

Hon. Mr. COLLES—I did not say they were all Orangemen. Hon. Col. GRAY—My opinion, Mr. Chairman, this House, in regard to military matters, should be guided by the rules of the military commanders at home.

Several petitions were presented. House again voted on the report of the Commissioners for revising the Laws, &c. several resolutions were reported, agreed to, and a Committee appointed to bring in a Bill to amend the Statute in relation to the day for the House to meet on the consideration of the petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

Correspondence.

(No. 5) ABERDUMBEE WILLOCK, Esq., to HIS EXCELLENCY LIUT. GOVERNOR DUNDAS—GREETING.

Since I last addressed your Excellency I have sought in vain for a few words in Worcester's Improved Dictionary of the English Language, but could find none sufficiently expressive of the diabolical infamy of those who advised your Excellency to withhold the Bill or "Act to give effect to the report of the Commissioners on the Land Question," until the first of October, to oblige the Land claimants at the expense and disappointment of the poor tenants.

limited amount of money at our disposal will not admit of our voting a sum sufficiently large towards this object. To be continued. J. D. GORDON, Reporter.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, March 22. The time of the House in the forenoon was occupied in debate on the second reading of the Executive Legislative Council Bill. A motion having been made that the House do go into Committee on the Bill, it was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Her introduced a Bill to prevent congregations being disturbed or dispersed during the performance of religious services. Hon. Mr. HAVILLAND introduced a Bill for the protection of copyright. House again referred itself into Committee on the Executive Legislative Council Bill, and after some time spent therein, the Bill was reported agreed to with several amendments.

MONDAY, April 25. The Congregation disturbance Bill was a second time and passed through Committee. The Executive Legislative Council Bill was read a third time and passed. The Statute in relation to the day for the House to meet on the consideration of the petition for a writ of habeas corpus was read a second time and passed through Committee.

TUESDAY, March 26. Several petitions were presented. House again voted on the report of the Commissioners for revising the Laws, &c. several resolutions were reported, agreed to, and a Committee appointed to bring in a Bill to amend the Statute in relation to the day for the House to meet on the consideration of the petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

WEDNESDAY, March 27. After some time spent in debate on petitions requesting arrears of rent, the motion that the House go into Committee thereon, was agreed to, and the greater part of the remainder of the day occupied in discussing resolutions submitted by Mr. Cole, to the effect that the House be recommended to pass a Bill to prevent the sale of real estate in the County of Kent, and to prevent the sale of real estate in the County of Kent, and to prevent the sale of real estate in the County of Kent.

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your Excellency by your shameless advisers, whose duty it was to hold consultation on petitions against any Government Act, and to draw up good, sound and strong arguments against the prayer of such petitions. Why, the croaking croak will risk its life in defence of its young ones; and your Excellency's advisers did not raise a voice, nor write a line, nor utter a syllable in favour of their own banishing; only put it into the cradle to be rocked to death or smothered by Mr. Bruce Stewart, Mr. Charles Wright, and the other unknown petitioners; and this even while the wretched thing was only in an embryo state!

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poor as this very district, to take it on the whole, which is the reason that Dan. Frazer is offering on behalf of the Government land on Lot 54 for 5s. per acre for the best, and 20s. per hundred acres for inferior; and consequently there will be a great many who will accept the offer, not that they will be selling, or have to sell their present improvements for the purpose of paying the Mortgage Monarchs, and others also, the money that they borrowed from them.

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for signatures. He came in with a barrel of beer which he had collected. He and the chief constable of Belfast County met at Owen Clarke's; he then went so far as Dan Moore's, where he met with a few more breaking roads, a few of whom signed it, although they don't know the substance of it; but he told them the last address was no good, as it was signed by so many children. All the signatures he got he wrote them on the table where he sat, and a few others were taken over the paper which changed the colour from white to a reddish color. He said it made no difference, as he had plenty of paper at home, and he would write it over again. My informant, who was there, says one of them could tell the substance of it. A favour from Sandy, as they generally have a good many signed before him; and he told them then and there that he would always show them all kinds of justice at the court. He put Francis D'gherda's name to it, who was in town, and a few others who were not at home; also, although there was a great many who refused their signature, so that it would not sign any thing he was connected with, when he disposed of his herbage he returned in high glee, both he and his assistant, Mr. Smith, who accompanied him last time, had gone home, and he was very sorry for it, as he put the names of the scholars' names to it before for him. He must think the Governor a very vain man when they go to such means as getting signatures for the purpose of passing him. C. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER. Sir—Seeing your widely circulated and well conducted columns open to receive communications on all the absorbing subjects of Education, perhaps you may find a corner for me connected with that subject, though hitherto overlooked.

When I came to this Island I may safely assert that there was not a native teacher engaged on its surface. A few years afterwards a class of men arrived, who, in the face of discouragements and privations, now happily unknown, commenced to enlighten the minds of the then rising generation. A few of these gentlemen are still at their posts, and while I mention their names I wish it to be distinctly understood that it is not my intention to cast a shade over the name of any other who may be equally deserving, though I do not know them. The late Alex. Brown, Esq., for a long time justly styled the father of teachers, Robert McNeill, St. Peter's Head, John Butler, Lot 48, John McNeill, Murray Harbour, and Donald Laumon, Elliot River. Out of these gentlemen's schools, without any further aid, I can name legislators, merchants, clerks in numbers, and a goodly number of our present respectable teachers, even those who have lately passed the scrutiny of the Board of Education. But how have these gentlemen been treated by the present party in power? By being exempted from further trouble and rewarded with the highest salary given to district school teachers—a reward well deserved, and one which two-thirds of our population would consider them justly entitled to. No, Sir, but they must, in their declining years, after devoting their energies and wasting their superior talents in the public service for upwards of thirty years, again submit to the trouble and expense of another examination, or in disgust at public ingratitude abandon a calling the interests of which they had done more to promote than any other class on the Island. But, Sir, does not this treatment speak in loud tones of warning to the young men who now enter on that calling, though comparatively speaking, in silver slippers, did any of them intend to make it his business for life (which alas is not the case) would not such treatment be sufficient to deter him from his purpose? This small boon justly due to this class, at least while they are teaching, would certainly encourage others to imitate their noble example; and a few words in advocacy of a principle on which the prosperity of our educational system greatly depends may confidently be expected from your powerful pen.

Sir, the management of public affairs will soon fall into other hands; and should this communication appear, the writer may, at a future period, send another, treating on some reforms in our educational system, which he knows would satisfy a large majority of the country. Yours respectfully, March 21, 1861. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER. Sir—Can you inform us why the Rev. Board of Health have been silent as to what took place at the Small Pox Hospital for the 125th time have spent the week of the 21st of March?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER. Sir—Though my aversion of obtruding my own views on public notice has hitherto prevented me from troubling any of the public journals of the day with any productions, some of the acts of our Government are of so extraordinary a nature as to give such a turn to public opinion in this neighbourhood that I am tempted to send you a short account of things as they stand here at present; and if you may judge of anything from outward appearance, it may be safely stated that if the present Government have any hope of surviving the present parliamentary term, they shall have to regret the unpopularity in which they are now engaged. Of all the public acts of our Government, the most important, and that which gives most universal dissatisfaction, is the Land Commission, though it is very lately anticipated on as little as to the public's knowledge which were sure to accrue to the tenants from this same Commission, to whom they had recently consented to in a respectable specimen of popular legislation. Indeed so popular was this measure, and so extravagant the expectations which it called forth in some parts of the country, that it was prophesied by a few of our Government's most enthusiastic admirers, that future generations would gratefully cherish the memory of the philanthropic Government which conceived it, while others suggested Mr. LeJage should be called upon to employ his poetic genius in the composition of a great panegyric, somewhat after the manner of Virgil's Bucolics, in the good Government's praise, justly thinking that one consecrated by genius and embalm'd in verse, the memory of this glorious deed would never perish.

But, unfortunately, both for the deceiving Government and the deceived tenants, this extraordinary popularity was destined soon to pass away, and give place to another and more merited sentiment (so far as the Government is concerned) of an opposite nature. No sooner did the people here become acquainted with the manner in which the Land Commission was to be conducted, than they began to suspect their honesty in the cause which they professed to advocate—the interests of the people. They consider it a gross inconsistency for any statesman to support and praise a measure which he knew from the first would never come into effect. These are a few of the causes which have lessened the popularity of the Government in this part of the country.

I happened, not very long ago, to fall in with one of our most intelligent, popular and influential men here—his name does not proceed from his wealth, but from his oratorical talents and moral rectitude—who is of opinion that the last shadow of hope that the Land Commission will ever do any good is fast disappearing. He proposes that the people themselves appoint a Commission, or rather delegates, with power to confer with the proprietors—make reasonable offers to them; and if they are accepted, call upon them to produce evidence in their favor, as they expect to be prepared to do so, and to be paid according to agreement; but every one who is not, is not to receive anything until he convinces those whom he calls his tenants that British law compels any portion of British subjects to pay any person or persons for what is not the property of the man who claims it. I am not prepared to say anything upon either the legality or practicability of such a measure.

Your humble servant, Bedouk, March 23, 1861. CONSERVATIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER. Sir—A Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Small Debts, and the Master of the Oranges, of Belfast, who received the whole three tenures or offices from the present Government, has had a letter sent him by the authorities from Charlestown, wherein he is ordered, if possible, to get 100 of the right sort of young men from Belfast neighbourhood, to take land from the Government on Lot 54, so that they will have votes in that District at the next election; and that they will get the best of the land at five shillings per acre, as they expect a great many immigrants of the Catholic religion from Newfoundland in the Spring, and that they wish to give the Belfasters the first choice of the land. Now, is not this a pretty way that they want to secure the return of Mr. Thomas Owen to the next election, and no doubt before they would fail, they will give them the land for nothing, lest they lose the return of Mr. Owen, as they think that the 100 of the right sort would secure it, that if they do not contrive some plan or scheme, his seat will be sure to be occupied by a staunch Liberal. Now, is there no way to prevent such an injury as this, or was it for this purpose they threw away £3000 of the people's money for Frog Ponds on Lot 54, and that paid in "cash on the nail"? I was going to say it is not so very astonishing that they would do such a thing; but still it is not so very astonishing that they would calculate on the subservience of the aforesaid very loyal J. P. and C. S. D., and the Master of Belfast Lodge to themselves, as they know their titles, and every proprietor who has a right to the land, and the Duke of Newcastle, is very questionable; but they did not know the greatness of his vanity, that he exhibited their letter to different persons, and boasted of it as a proof of the esteem in which he is held by this very respectable Government, who through their very great favor with Her Majesty, has got and can get more favors from the Imperial Government than any other Government whoever held the reins of power here or ever will hold them; and he tells the "loyal" Belfasters that the favors are offered them through the respect and esteem that he and the new Coroner are held in by the Hon. Col. Gray and his Excellency the Lieut. Governor. Yours, &c., A LOYALIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER. Sir, in my last communication I endeavored to expose the injustice and inaccuracy of Mr. Ross's remarks on the behoarding of Charles I. My sole object, however, was not so much to refute the opinions of Ross's Weekly as to point out the spread of principles among the rising generation of this British Colony, the very reverse of loyal. I am, Sir, a winter a writer signing himself "Anti-Cromwellian."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER. Sir—To hear a public slanderer is a curse. But not to find an answer is a worse. Yours, &c., St. John, N. B., March 16, 1861. P. E. I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER. Sir—Little Sandy McLean, the New Coroner, was in through Montague Settlement with some kind of a document