THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."---Euripides.

Vol. XI. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, July 22, 1861. New Series.---No. 29.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

AMONGST the many articles comprised under the above head, and sold by the Subscriber, he recommends attention to the SUPERIOR QUALITY and low prices of his CRUSHED and GROUND SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, &c &c.

July 8. B. DAVIES, Queen Square.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Gentlemen Farmers will find at the CHEAPSIDE STORE

AN EXCELLENT assortment of SCYTHES, SNEATHS, Scythe Stones, Reaping Hooks, Spades, Shovels, Hay and Dung Forks, Rakes, Mounted Hames, &c. &c.

July 8. B. DAVIES.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

LADIES' and GENT'S, a variety of, at

B. DAVIES', Queen Square.

July 8.

A Consignment

OF 5000 pieces of ROOM PAPER, in new styles, for sale by B. DAVIES.

July 8, 1861. 5i

Flour, Molasses, Leather, &c.

Hourly expected, per Carrie M. Rich from Boston.

300 BARRELS Extra and Superfine FLOUR,
10 Puncheons bright heavy MOLASSES,
25 Barrels CORNMEAL,
50 Sides Sole LEATHER,
10 Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO,
10 Chests TEA, 15 Boxes Candles,
6 Barrels Crushed SUGAR, 25 doz. Buckets,
25 doz. Brooms, 6 Boxes Clothes Pins,
6 Boxes Confectionary, 50 boxes Lozenges,
4 Casks Burning FLUID,
2 do. Kerosene Oil, 6 boxes Oranges,
2 do Lemons, 4 kegs Baking Soda,
2 Casks Washing Soda, 3 Barrels Treacle,
6 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 25 Bags Table Salt,
Boxes Coffee, Pepper, Starch, Cream of Tarter, &c.

For Sale by P. W. HYNDMAN.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1861.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

Just opening at the Establishment of

J. W. BRADLEY & CO.

Dawson's Block, Corner of Kent and Great George Streets.

VARIOUS FIELD, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, warranted of superior quality.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

of all descriptions.

In addition to the above, the Proprietors beg to acquaint the Public that they will receive, on the opening of the Navigation, large Consignments, consisting of Hardware, Hollow-wares, Groceries, Ale, Porter, Wines and Liquors, and respectfully solicit the patronage of purchasers.

April 8, 1861. 1si & R W

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,

10 PUNS. MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
12 Puns. Porto Rico do
30 chests Congou TEA, 6 casks Burning Fluid,
10 Bbls Washing Soda, 60 barrels Ship's Biscuit,
5 casks Boiled Oil, 10 Hhds SUGAR,
5 do. Bright Varnish, 3 casks High Wines,
20 Bales Candlewick, 6 Hhds. GIN,
1 cask Scotch WHISKEY, 10 cases do.

July 8, 1861. ALEX. McKINNON.

A Splendid Assortment of

FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,

Ribbons, Parasols and Parachutes,

MANTLES,

Poplin, Rep and Jupe Dresses.

All the New Styles in

HATS and BONNETS,

Cashmere and Tissue Shawls.

300 doz. Bonnet Wreaths & Borders,

500 Muslin Dresses, from 3s 9d upwards.

HABERDASHERY, and Small Wares in

Great Variety, at

VAUX'S,

Glasgow House, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, June 3, 1861.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!

Important to Country Dealers

THE attention of Country Dealers, and the public generally, is called to a sample stock of CLOTHS from New Brunswick Manufactories, which for *price defy competition*.

April 1, 1861. tf J. S. CARVELL.

Don't Forget,

IF YOU WANT

DRY GOODS or GROCERIES,

YOU can be supplied with the BEST, at most reasonable prices, at

TURNER'S,

Great George Street,

for he has now Open, and Selling Fast,

A FIRST RATE STOCK,

received from England by Isabel and Gazelle.

BRITISH DRY GOODS STORE,

May 20, 1861.

PISCATAQUA

Fire & Marine Insurance Co.

OF MAINE.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Authorized Capital, $500,000. Capital Subscribed and Secured, $253,445-73.

Hon. JOHN N. GOODWIN, Pres't. OTIS P. MILLER, Vice Pres't
SHIPLEY W. RICKER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. JOHN N. GOODWIN, OTIS P. MILLER, SHIPLEY W. RICKER,
DAVID FAIRBANKS, ASHER OAKES, JOHN A. PAINE,
F. W. DE ROCHEMONT.

Fire Insurance on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Public Buildings, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Merchandize, Ships in Port, or while building, and other property. Inland Insurance on Goods to all parts of the country. Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the World.

POLICIES ISSUED AND FURTHER INFORMATION OBTAINED OF

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, January 7, 1861. 1y—all papers.

J. S. CARVELL,

Ship Broker, Auctioneer,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

BANK BUILDINGS

March 18. 1y Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

ALEXANDER McKINNON,

AUCTIONEER

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

QUEEN STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

OFFICE in the same Building as A. H. Yates, Esq.

Nails! Nails!

THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Cut NAILS, which he is prepared to sell VERY LOW.

April 1, 1861. tf J. S. CARVELL.

A CARD.

W. W. LORD & CO.

BEG to tender their thanks to the Public generally for the extensive and steadily increasing support received by them during the past five years of their copartnership, and have now much pleasure in intimating, that having made very great improvements in their place of business, they enjoy increased facilities for attending to the wants of their customers. And having now an unusually large and well selected stock of GENERAL MERCHANDIZE, selling at lowest paying rates, they confidently hope to receive a continuance of custom.

Charlottetown, June 10, 1861.

"Gazelle," "Carrie M Rich," and "Prince of Wales."

Great Spring Importations,

PER above vessels. The Subscribers have received their Spring Stock, partly consisting of

25 Bales and Cases DRY GOODS,

containing all the newest styles of Dress Materials Ladies' Bonnets Hats, Parasols, Ribbons, Pluries, &c. &c; Hosiery, Haberdashery, Millinery &c; Shawls, Mantles, Shirtings, Cloths, Drills, Cassinetts, Merinos, Sattinetts, Nankeens, Tickings, Moleskins, Flannels, &c., &c.

10 Cases Children's, Youth's, Misses', Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Slippers, &c.

20 doz. Ladies' and Children's Spring Skirts; a splendid assortment Gent's Hats, in Silk, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Straw and Felt.

2000 Pieces Room Paper, large stock of Carpets, Rugs, Mats, &c.

10 Bales Cotton Battings, Wadding and Wicking.

16 Cases and Casks of general Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenter's Tools, &c., &c., including a large stock too varied to enumerate.

150 Pieces Hollowware, Kettles, Pots, Ovens, &c.

70 Crates and casks Glass, China and Earthenware, well selected varied and Cheap.

150 doz. Milk Dishes, Butter and Preserve Crocks.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Teas, Sugars Candles, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Molasses, Vinegar, Pickles. Burning Fluid, Oil, Varnish, Turpentine, Glass, Putty, Whiting, Ochers, Salts, Saltpetre, Baking and Washing Soda, Starch, Indigo, Extract Logwood, Dye woods, &c., 8000 yards Cotton and Hemp Canvass, Nos. 1 to 10; 250 coils hemp and manilla Cordage, 6 thread to 7-in.; 24 Chain Cables, 18 Anchors, 50 tons Iron, 16 bundles Steel, Cast, Blister, and Spring; 100 sheets Zinc, 100 bundles Oakum, 80 casks and kegs Nails, 120 kegs Paints, Black, White, Green, Yellow, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, &c., &c.; Metal Shears, Windlass Gear, Warping Chalks, Hause-pipes, Scupper Lead, &c., &c.; Sole Leather, Buckets, Brooms Tubs, Trunks, Scythes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, &c.; 2,000 Sacks Salt.

All of which are offered at such prices as to claim especial attention from purchasers.

W. W. LORD & Co.

Charlottetown, June 10, 1861. tf.

The Greatest and Best Invention of the Age

FOR FARMERS.

Manny's Patent MOWING and REAPING Machine.

ONE acre of Hay or Grain cut on rough or smooth land in an hour, for less than one shilling cost, with the assistance of four or five joined in the purchase of one of those ever renowned *labour-saving Manny's Patent Mowing and Reaping Machine combined.*

Now on Exhibition and Sale, with Witcomb's Patent Horse Hay Rake, and Brown's Patent Horse Pitch Fork, at *Orwell Cheap Store*—cheaper than the cheapest Country Store on the Island, and with the greatest variety, from a Needle to an Anchor.

3 Gold, 6 Silver Prize Medals, and $100 Cash have been awarded

At the Crystal Palace and State Fares of America, where Manny's Machine has been fully tested with several other Machines, and proved to be the best, safest, most durable and cheapest Machine of the kind ever offered to the public, for saving time, labor and expense to the Farmers, by which five weeks labor and cost can be saved over the old fashion mode of harvesting with hook and scythe, which will pay a fifth share of the entire Machine in one season. It can now be got if four or five in a Settlement join together, and for which time will be given for payment by the Subscriber, for all those ordered by the 20th of May, so as to have them ready in time for harvest, to enable the Farmers to ship their produce in good weather, and a month sooner, and not fear having too much grain ripe at once, when one of those money saving machines can be had on such favourable terms and easy payment, at Orwell Cheap Store.

This is an opportunity that cannot be got every day, to clear and make large farms, and have a month's work done by lads 15 or 18 years old, in one week. This is coming up to Telegraph operation, and will make the Farmers independent, and look out for better times and more produce.

These wonderful Machines are invaluable to Ship-builders and Sea-Captains, Mechanics, Teachers, Widows, and all those whose time is more valuable at other callings, and will be set up by the maker. A trial given of them, and warranted fully perfect, or taken back.

Annexed are a few testimonials from some of our most extensive Island Farmers, that can be depended on, and who are willing to give satisfactory reference, if called on. Further particulars known from

PATRICK STEPHENS, Agent,
Orwell Cheap Store.

W. W. IRVING,
Agricultural Warehouse, Charlottetown, or to
THOMAS ANNEAR, Wood Contractor,

April 29, 1861. Montague River.

N. B.—All parties wishing to use any of these Machines, would do well to roll the land in time for them—*this is important.* P. S.

Certificates.

We certify that each of us have purchased one of *Manny's Patent Two Horse Mowing and Reaping Machines*, the operation of which we are highly pleased with, and it has proved much more satisfactory than we expected, having performed all our work much better, and at less cost than hand labor, and having our hay and grain secured nearly five weeks sooner than our neighbours, with the old fashion scythe and hook.

We consider *Manny's Machine* the most valuable invention ever discovered, or seen on this Island, for the benefit of the Farmers, and strongly advise every one requiring such to secure them in time, if they can arrange in any way to have one in each settlement, when the benefit will be found to save money and time—so valuable to farm workers.

(Signed) WILLIAM ACORN, Miller & Farmer, Lot 49,
ROBERT MUTCH, Farmer & Stock Master,

April 22, 1861. Gallows Point.

N. B.—Any one wishing to see our Machine, can call at any time, or to the agent, at Orwell Cheap Store, where one is on exhibition and sale

I certify that I had one of *Manny's Patent Two Horse Mower and Reaping Machines* at work on my Farm last season, and found it proved admirably well, and far superior to any one of the kind I ever saw in England, or on this Island; and had I not succeeded in getting the use of it, I should have lost a great quantity of my grain, it having got over ripe, and I could not get men to hire at any wages at the time. I found it much less expense, and the work better done than by hand. My opinion is, that when these Machines are a little better known, no Farmer that wants to save money, or time, will be without one.

April 22, 1861. JOHN DOUSE, Port Selkirk.

"I hereby certify that I have purchased one of Manny's Reaping and Mowing Machines last summer, and I can testify to its superior construction and capabilities to perform the work for which it is designed in a first rate style. I have cut over very rough as well as smooth ground, and on all occasions its work was done well. I have also cut with it for several of my neighbours, and all were highly delighted with its performance. I can truly say it is one of the most useful articles that has been brought to this country, and I have no doubt it will be extensively used, as it saves considerable time, labour, and expense, which all farmers wish for.

Lot 49, May 28, 1861. PHILIP LANE, J. P."

Several other Testimonials can be seen with the Agent at Orwell.

A CARD.

NEIL RANKIN begs leave to inform the MERCANTILE and TRADING COMMUNITY of Prince Edward Island, and the Neighbouring Provinces, that he has made arrangements for the immediate prosecution of business as an

Auctioneer, Commission Merchant & General Agent,

in each of which lines all Commissions with which he may be favoured (at home or from abroad) shall receive his prompt and best attention.

Charlottetown, July 8, 1861.

KING SQUARE HOUSE.

BEER & SON

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to a LARGE and WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF GOODS,

just received per ships 'Isabel' and 'Gazelle,' embracing almost every thing required for use in private families.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1861. 6m

SALT! SALT!!

THE subscribers are daily expecting 10,000 Bushels SALT, in Sacks, ex Ship "Ocean Scud," from Liverpool, which will be sold very low from the Ship on arrival, in lots to suit purchasers.

W. H. & R. C. SCOVIL.

Shediac, N.B., 30th June, 1861. 1si 3in

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from last Examiner.)

Hon. Col. GRAY addressed the Committee. He said he had heard the greater part of the long effusion to which they had been listening about 6 times before. To take up the time of the Committee for two hours in reading from old volumes and Despatches, brought to their notice 20 times before in the House, was extraordinary. As he had already spoken his sentiments of the question, and as he had only 11 minutes to speak before the hour for adjournment arrived, he would only offer a few comments on what had fallen from hon. members. Passing over the style of the hon. Leader of the Opposition used to himself personally, when he endeavored to invalidate his statement concerning the famous Act upon which he wished to dwell, not being out of the Printer's hands on the 10th of July, he (Col Gray) would say that no amount of contradiction or personal abuse directed against himself would weaken facts. The hon. member stated, he found, by turning to his notes, "that the Printer had done his work by the 10th of July;" and he quoted the fact that the Act appeared in the *Royal Gazette* at the time, but he (Col Gray, would say that that had nothing to do with the question—for the *Royal Gazette* was not the Act, neither was the Act the *Royal Gazette*. (Laughter.) The Acts were printed on superior paper and the type was peculiar. (Col Gray) then held up in his hands a specimen of one of the Acts in the form in which the Acts are forwarded to the Secretary of State, and a copy of the *Royal Gazette*.) He would state once more that the Attorney General in August applied to the Queen's Printer—Mr. Ings—to know if the Acts were ready for inspection, and he informed him that all his best type was set up and engaged in printing other public documents and the copies of the laws; that the press of matter was unusually great, in consequence of more than 40 Acts having been passed last Session, and their Attorney General then advised him to get the assistance of Mr. Hazard or some other printer, and it was the 13th of September when this act was printed. This he (Col Gray) said was the third time he had made this statement, and he would not refer to it again. If hon. members were not satisfied they might examine the Attorney General and the Queen's Printer. The hon. member said the Government should have sent Home the Act in 14 days; but that was a matter of opinion. He is fond of laying down the law; and his remarks at times would lead one to suppose that no man in the Island; excepting himself, had the slightest idea of what was required for the Government of a small Colony. So much did he differ from him that his (Col. Gray's) ideas about the carrying on of the Government were the very opposite of that hon. member's. Had he stated he considered the Act should have been sent Home in 14 minutes, instead of days, it would still have been a matter of opinion: for he (Col. Grayy maintained there was no occasion for singling out that Act from the rest, when His Excellency's Despatch effected all we desired. The hon. member also alluded to a paragraph in the *Royal Gazette* of July 3d, copied from the *Islander* of 29th June. He (Col. Gray) differed entirely from him in the construction which he put on it. It was but a sorry quibble, and but a weak side to attack the Government on such a point. In strict Parliamentary usage, he was not to consider there was any one in the House excepting the hon. members of the Committee, but if there were any unprejudiced persons outside, he would put it to them to read the article and then say it had not a direct reference to His Grace's Despatch of June 16th, and to that only. He would not insult the understanding of the members of the Committee by referring to the miserable quibble any more. By and by if a Despatch were received from the Secretary of State wanting a crossing to a *t*, or the dotting of an *i*, he expected they would be told the Government was colluding with the Colonial Minister to deceive the people. He would now turn to the hon. member from Cardigan, who alleged that the Commission compared with such measures as the Tenant's Compensation Bill and Landlord's Rent-Roll Bill which were attacks on private rights. He (Col. Gray) thought there was no analogy between them. These Bills were an interference with private rights *without* the consent of parties concerned; but the Commission was such *with* the consent of the parties concerned. He would then ask the hon. member from Cardigan the question which he put to him on a former day: viz. Did he think such a measure as a bill for staying payment of rents would receive the Royal assent? Receiving no reply, he (Col. Gray) said he would turn to the hon. member from the East Point—Mr. Hensley—and ask him the same question.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY said he thought it wou'd not.

Col. GRAY then said he cordially agreed with that hon. member, and he was glad when he could agree with any hon. member opposite to him. Mr. Hensley—and he begged his pardon for using his name, he should have said the hon. member from the East Point, gave as his opinion it would be useless to pass a law to restrain proprietors who had not signed their submission to the Commission, but that he saw no reason why a law should not be passed to restrain those who had signed. He quite agreed with him so far as the first part, and also with respect to his statement that such a bill would be regarded with favor by those proprietors, but he (Col. Gray) was not desirous of having any proprietor at the expense of the tenants. Besides the tenants of Sir S. Cunard, there were 877 tenants on the Estates of proprietors who had not signed—who had not paid anything of the one year's rent—and were they compelled to pay down the amount much inconvenience might ensue. On the Estate of Mr. Sullivan alone there were 421 tenants who had not paid a shilling of the one year's rent, and not one of them had been distrained upon. He knew several of them personally, and they were honest, sober, industrious men—menas worthy of consideration he might say as members of this House. Many of them, however, were very poor from peculiar circumstances. The land was not good, and in fact the Estate was badly managed. He (Col. Gray) would never give his consent to pass a bill which would so hardly press upon these men as to make every one of them pay one year's rent down on the nail, or be put to law costs and ruinous expenses; but the saw he had exceeded the usual time for adjourning, and so would not trespass father on the attention of the Committee

Adjourned until Saturday. J. D. GORDON, Reporter.

SATURDAY, March 30.

A number of petitions were presented among which was one from inhabitants of Belfeque, &c., praying for a repeal of clauses in Small Debt Act of last session abolishing imprisoment for debt for all sums under £10—laid on the table.

The Bill to incorporate the Gulf Express and Telegraph Company, and the Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, were read a third time and passed.

The Bill to amend the Act to provide for revising and reprinting of the laws was read a second time, committed to Committee, and agreed to.

TENANT' SPETITIONS.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH moved that the House do now resolve itself into Committee to take into further consideration said petitions. Hon. Mr. Coles moved in amendment that the House do now adjourn—motion lost 8 to 12.

Hon Mr. LAIRD spoke briefly against the resolution proposed by Hon. Mr. Coles. He thought it was unnecessary to bring in a Bill to prevent the collections of rents, when it was probable that the Commissioners' award would be made in four or five months.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY said he had already expressed his opinion on the resolution before the Committee, and only desired to make a remark on what fell from the leader of the Government the other evening; who appeared to hent that the resolution would give the proprietors a right to collect one year's rent. They had already that power; but were they to do so, it would deprive them of the power to collect arrears. There was another point to which he desired to refer. It appeared there was a slight contradiction between what some thought Mr. Thompson stated before the Commission, and what he (Mr. Hensley) said the other day in reference to no information being withheld from them by the government. He did not think, however, that Mr. Thomson, in his remarks, could have meant that the Government had withheld information; what he considered that gentleman said, was to the effect that there were a great many affording assistance to the Counsel for the proprietors; and in regard to the Colonial Secretary, that if he had so much time on his hands as he seemed to have he might as well have been helping them (the Counsel for the tenantry) as the others. [The hon. member here read a letter from two delegates, who had asked for certain papers, and which were furnished them, to corroborate his former statement that he was not aware of any information having been withheld by the Government.]

Mr. HOWAT wished to ask one question of the hon. member who had just sat down. The Resolution before the Committee referred to passing a short Act to prevent distraints for arrears of rent: Did he believe that such a Bill could possibly prevent the proprietors from collecting arrears for the four or five months which would elapse before it became law!

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY—Certainly not. But he thought the passing of such a Bill would give great confidence to the tenantry.

After a few remarks from two or three other hon. members, the Committee rose, progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

D. LAIRD, Reporter.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH addressed the Committee, principally in reply to the hon. member from King's County, Mr. Whelan. He said that some hon. members liked to dilate upon the grievances of the tenantry. Notwithstanding the measure brought before the House by the late Government, no remedy was applied to alleviate the distresses said to exist. The present Government were carrying out measures to effect this object, and they were assailed on every hand. Mr. Longworth then showed that the piece referred to, which was copied into the *Royal Gazette*, was copied inadvertently, and not inserted to delude the Commissioners as was said; but those who made such assertions should be able to prove them. He (Mr. Whelan) had charged the Government with acting deceptively for not forwarding the Bill sooner, but all he (Mr. L.) could say, was that the Government had a right to presume that when it did go home it would receive the Royal assent, and he based his conclusion on the Despatch of the Duke, of the 21st of March, in which he acknowledged the receipt of His Excellency's Despatch, and thanked the Legislature for their promptitude in reference to the action which they had taken. As regarded the time at which Bills were usually sent Home, the present Government would compare favorably with the late Administration. The hon. member had taken two hours and a half to deliver his effusion, and when delivered, it amounted to nothing. He took half an hour to get into his subject, and when done, he had not taken the citadel nor even the out posts,—in short his arguments were all moonshine. The result of the Commission would yet come before them, and irrespective of the Act, the award if favorable, would receive the sanction of the House. Had the Commission not been appointed then the hon. member might have risen in his place, and brought a charge of a serious nature against the Government. It was the duty of Her Majesty to send the Commission when she appointed them, and give them power to investigate all matters which might be brought before them, irrespective of the Act of the Legislature, which was only to give effect to their award when given. He argued, too, that there was not one passage in the Despatch of the Duke of Newcastle which would warrant them in passing the Act which they did pass. The Legislature, however, thought it was their duty to forestall the Commission, so to speak, by passing that Act. According to the construction put upon it in England, it appeared they considered that all the proprietors, both those who signed and those who had not, would be legally bound by it, and that was the reason why the Duke of Newcastle did not see fit to lay it before Her Majesty. Mr. Longworth next spoke of the impropriety of passing such an Act as the Legislature was then requested to pass, and argued that to do so constitutionally was not in the power of the House.

Some hon. members having spoken again.

Mr. HOWAT rose as he said to submit an amendment to the resolution before the Committee. Respecting the account of the meeting at St. Eleanor's, he said in reply to the hon. member from St. Peter's, that he received his information from what he considered good authority, and he was led to believe it was true. He thought the hon. member was not like Cæsar's wife—above suspicion—as far as scheming went. He thought that all hon. members knew that he (Mr. Whelan) was opposed to the Commission from the very commencement. To show that he could refer to his speeches. If the Commission turned out favorably, it was well known his prospects would be blasted for ever. Each one would work for his own interest. That was natural. His candid opinion was that all action should be suspended till the award was given. Mr. Howat then presented the following resolution:—

Whereas this Committee is of opinion that it would not promote the welfare of the tenants of this Island to pass a Bill at the present time to suspend the collection of rents, but on the contrary would bring ruin and distress on many of the said tenants, and whereas this Committee are desirous to protect the true interests of the tenantry in a legitimate and constitutional manner.

Resolved, therefore, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting him to use his influence with all the proprietors of this Colony and their agents, in order to induce them to suspend the collection of rent, until the Royal Commission on the Land Question have made their award.

Mr. DAVIES seconded, and spoke in favor of the amendment. He then referred to Despatches connected with the granting of Responsible Government to P. E. Island, and to the negotiations between Governor Bannerman and the Government of the Colony on that subject, showing that Responsible Government was granted on certain conditions, and it appeared to him (Mr. Davies) that one of these was that landed tenures should not be disturbed. He then adverted to the remedial measures which were resorted to by the late Government to improve the condition of the tenantry, such as the land purchase scheme. They tried that measure from 1851 to 1859, and did not succeed, and he blamed them for not being willing to allow the present Government two years to endeavor to effect a settlement of the land tenure difficulties. He then said that if the late Government had been successful in getting the loan of £100,000 sterling, that probably by this time little of it would be to be seen. He thought the Commission would be the means of effecting much good. Mr. Davies spoke at considerable length.

Hon. Mr. COLES replied.—He alluded to the Despatch which the hon. member for Charlottetown read concerning the granting of Responsible Government, and showed that months were consumed in negotiating about the terms on which it was to be obtained, and that Governor Bannerman was instructed to make the best bargain with the Colony which he could, and that the Government did make the best bargain in their power, though they did not get all they desired.

After dwelling upon these points for some time, Mr. Coles referred to the Commission, and endeavored to prove that from Mr. Thomson's own showing, documents were not supplied which the Counsel for the tenantry should have had in their possession.

J. D. GORDON, Reporter.

MONDAY, April 1.

After two or three petitions were presented, the House again resolved itself into committee on the Tenants' petitions.

Hon. Mr COLES continued his speech of Saturday evening, and occupied the time of the committee for upwards of an hour. He referred to information which he had given the commissioners, and stated that he had put into their hands a census return of 1827, which showed that at that time but few of the Townships had the number of settlers mentioned in the original grants. He also remarked that he believed the very object of the Government in purchasing Lot 54, was to place a class of settlers there for the purpose of swamping that District, so as to secure the return of some of their supporters. He understood that the young men of Belfast were told that if they did not purchase land on Lot 54, that people would be up from Newfoundland in the spring to settle it; but he hoped that the Belfasters knew better than to purchase land for the sake of a vote. With respect to the paragraph in the *Royal Gazette*, about the award Act being favorably received at home, he said the members of the Government had endeavored to explain it away as well as they could, by saying that they never saw it. But it first appeared in the *Islander*—and it was well known that every member of the Government saw that paper—so they ought to have immediately corrected it, if it contained false statements Besides this he held that every official was responsible to the Government for his acts, and if the Queen's Printer had published an incorrect statement, he ought to be called to account. One hon. member had remarked that if the Award Bill had not been sent home, the Commission would not have been appointed. If this were true, then the Commission was obtained under false pretences, and it appeared as if the Government were disposed to carry out this deception with the people. It had been objected against the petitions that a number of the signatures had been written by the same hand. Several of the petitions had been signed at public meetings, and as all people were not blessed with a good education, teachers had sometimes been kind enough to put down the names of parties With respect to the resolution of the hon. member from Tryon, that His Excellency should be requested to use his influence with the proprietors to prevent distraints for rent, he (Mr. Coles) would remark that he understood His Excellency had done so; but without any beneficial result, as he had no power in the case. In regard to the "Whereas" of the resolution, he believed not a member of the House could safely vote for it. He had introduced a similiar resolution on one occasion, in amendment to a paragraph in the address in answer to the Governor's speech, but it was repudiated.

Hon. Mr. M'AULAY said he was sick and tired of this subject. He had now for about the 16th time listened to the hon. leader of the Opposition coming over the same matter. One reason why he (Mr. M'Aulay) would not support the resolution of the hon. member who had just sat down, was because it contemplated legislation on a matter that had passed into arbitrators' hands. The house had no right to interfere in what had been referred to others. The settlement of the disputes between landlords and tenants had been entrusted to three competent persons, and no further legislation should be had on the question until their award was given. He would support the amendment before the Committee.

Hon. the SPEAKER said there had been a great deal of discussion on this subject, and certainly it would be better if hon. members would keep to the point under consideration. How the petitions were got up was not for him to say. He saw one signed by a number of his constituents, and to read it, a person would think that the proprietor had been pouncing down upon them; but he learned from that gentleman that he received one year's rent from all his tenants, except two persons, and that he did not intend to distrain upon them until next year. This being the case, he (the Speaker) did not see what reason the people there had to petition for such a measure. He thought a number of them who had signed the petition were under the impression that what was intended was something like that proposed in the resolution submitted by Mr. Howat. He saw some of his constituents before he came to this House, and he thought that if they had wished anything of the kind mentioned in the petitions they would have informed him. He would support the amendment, as it met his views, and he thought it would accomplish what was desired, as in his opinion none of the proprietors would neglect the request.

Hon. Mr. POPE said he very much regretted that he was absent from the Island when the Commissioners held their Court, and also when this subject was discussed at the opening of the present session. He had, however, heard a few of the speeches in this debate, and occupying the position which he did in the Colony, he could not give a silent vote on this question. The resolution of the hon. Leader of the Opposition asked for action to prevent distraints for arrears of rent; but when he looked at the petitions before the Committee, he found that was not their prayer—they asked for action to prevent distraints for rent and arrears of rent—they wished to go into the whole matter. He was never so sanguine about the Commission as some others; and had stated in this House last winter that he did not consider parties were justified in holding out such hopes to the tenantry as they did. He had not signed the reference, but always intended to submit to the recommendation of the Commissioners. He noticed that one of the petitions was from a part of his own district—Lot 27; but he did not believe that it originated on the part of the Lot with which he had to do. His tenants had no complaint to bring before the Commission. The petition had a lie on the face of it, because they said they had paid one year's rent, which was not the case. One whose name was to the petition had come and paid his rent unasked. He had never used any harsh measures with his tenants since the rising of the Commission, and he did not intend to; so they had no occasion to come to this House asking for a measure to prevent the collection of arrears of rent. He felt sorry when he came home last autumn to see the spirit of hostility to the Commission which had arisen in the Colony. It did not come well from the Leader of the Opposition, who opposed the Commission from the first to ask now to pass an Act to carry out a recommendation of that Commission. Much had been said about the Government not furnishing information to the Commissioners. He considered that the Government all along had done what they could. An address was sent home by the majority of the House to have an arbitration under certain conditions; but the authorities there were not satisfied with that, and said they did not wish the Commission to be hampered in any way. This suggestion was fully backed up by the majority of the House, and the Commission was granted. Not a word could be said against the Commissioners; all parties admitted that men better qualified for the duty could not be found. The land question was one which had caused much agitation in the country, and it was perhaps an easy matter to get up petitions on the subject. [The hon. member here read an extract from a speech of Hon. Mr. Coles in 1855 against petitions for Escheat.] That was the opinion which he then entertained of petitions coming from the country for an object of which he did not approve; but now when the scales were turned, it was well enough for him to protest that the petitions under consideration were not got up for the purpose of making political capital. All this fuss made by hon. members of the Opposition was to gull the people and get themselves if possible again into power. He (Mr. Pope) contended the Government had done all they had a right to do in regard to the Commission. What did they procure Counsel for, but to advocate the cause of the tenantry, and full power was given them to deal with any matter the people might bring before them? The Government employed perhaps the ablest lawyer in New Brunswick, and also the hon. member for East Point, who was well acquainted with the grievances of the tenantry; and what right had they after that to go and act as party men, when it was their duty to see that justice was done to all parties? A great deal also had been said with respect to the Act which had been disallowed. Some asserted that it gave extensive powers to the Commission, but his opinion was that it gave the Commission no power—it was only to give effect to their award