ions on a question of this nature. He had voted for the address and resolutions of last session, hoping that they would have the effect of stopping the agitation of the land question. Previously to the passage of the address many had abandoned Escheat as hopeless, but had since reverted to their previous opinions, believing that unless the Proprietor's titles were bad the Commission would not have been recommended. As to the expression in the speech, while he entertained all due respect for His Excellency personally, he was surprised that the Government should rely on the despatch before the Committee as a justification of the paragraph in the speech. When it was said that the Commission would speedily be in operation, he could only infer the contrary from what was before them, and although he had heard it said that the Government were in possession of information to justify the assertion in the speech, the minority of the House were not called upon to give heed to the statement, which was contradicted by the only evidence the Government had seen fit to produce. When the Government assured the Colonial Minister that the House did not intend to fetter the Commission, he presumed they expressed the sentiments of the majority. He hoped, however, that the Commission would enter on its duties, and that the result of their labors would be beneficial to the tenantry; but he would not consent to bind the people prematurely to abide by whatever conclusions the Commission might arrive at. In voting for the original resolution, in preference to the amendment, he did so on the conviction that whatever information the members of the Government and the majority might have, there was nothing to justify the minority in endorsing the latter.

Mr. MONTGOMERY had heard nothing whatever to diminish his confidence in the Government or the Commission. If the sentiments of the whole of the population could be ascertained, he had no doubt that a large majority would concede with him. Entertaining these opinions he would, of course, support the amendment.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN—The only method of settling the Tenantry was by purchase from the Proprietors, on which principle the Land Purchase and Loan Bills had been introduced, and he believed that something similar would result from the Commission. He had supported the appointment of the Commission last year, and was sorry that it was not now in operation, but the House or the local Government could not force the other parties to it; for himself he would be satisfied to wait 12 or even 18 months longer, and he was happy to hear the announcement by the Government that it would soon be at work. The only way to get rid of the agitation would be by the Government purchasing the lands at a reasonable price, and he was sorry that the Worrel Estate had been bought at too high a figure; that circumstance, however, afforded no argument against subsequent purchases, and he had no doubt that the Commission would recommend such action. The statement in the speech that the address had been "graciously received," had excited the minds of the people, who would be, of course, surprised and disappointed at finding that nothing had been done. He should, however, relying on what had fallen from members of the Government, give the people to understand that they had something to expect, and advise them to await the result. He would be truly glad to have the question settled, and, after the long discussion of last evening, he would say no more than that he was prepared to support the amendment.

Hon. the SPEAKER trusted that members would confine themselves to the subject, which resolved itself into the question whether the Government was fairly deserving of censure for not having already matured the Commission. All they had to deal with were the resolutions and the amendment. It was impossible that such a matter as the Commission could be concluded in a few weeks or even months. The despatch bore date in October last, and it was now only March, and certainly no such loss of time had occurred as to entitle the Government to censure. He believed they were using their best exertions to expedite the business, and he had every confidence that the Commission would be appointed.

Mr. DAVIES had taken several notes of observations made by hon. members in the debate, but was so tired of the protracted discussion that he would not enter into them. The House must trust to the good feelings of the Proprietors, and endeavor to get the best terms for the Tenantry that they could obtain. It was the interest of the Proprietors to get rid of their lands, if they did make liberal concessions, in order to effect that object. It was true that it did not appear by the particular despatch before them that the address had been graciously received, but the purport of the communication was to recommend an unfettered Commission, and as the main object of the adddress was to obtain a tribunal which should settle the question, the Government were quite right in stating that it was not intended to restrict its action. He trusted that the country would soon receive the benefits of its labors.

Mr. OWEN—A great deal of irrelevant matter had been introduced into the debate, to which he would not allude farther than to say that he was tired of the long discussion which had occupied nearly seven hours of the previous evening. The principle complaint was that the Executive Council had exceeded their authority. In his opinion they were fully justified in the course they had pursued, and the fact that His Excellency had stated that the address had been graciously received, satisfied him that such had been the case. While he yielded to no one in his anxiety to settle the land question, he was quite willing to wait the result of the Commission, and if that should disappoint the just expectation of the country, the House would be at liberty to take what action they might think proper. He would not in one session vote to annul what he had done in a previous one. He had too high an opinion of the gentlemen composing the Government to suppose they were deceiving the people. The sooner the debate was brought to a termination, and the House proceeded with the business of the country, the better.

Mr. MACNEILL was happy to find Hon. Mr. Wightman coinciding with the majority on this question. That hon. member was entitled to credit for a sincere anxiety to benefit the Tenantry by all just and amicable means, and he fully agreed with him in his willingness to wait, if necessary, 18 months, for a final adjustment of the whole question, and he trusted that members of the Opposition generally would come to the same conclusion. The assertion that the Government sought to strengthen the claims of the Proprietors was utterly unwarranted; he believed that they were actuated by a sincere desire to benefit the Tenantry. He trusted that the resolutions of the hon. Mr. Coles would not be approved of.

(*To be continued*)

M. W. Howe, Reporter.

SUMS VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAUPERS.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Resolved, That the sum of Thirty-three pounds Ten shillings and Seven pence be granted and placed at the disposal of the Rev. D. FitzGerald for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

Samuel Martin, helpless,	£3	0	0
Mr. Webber, senior, blind,	4	10	0
Mrs. Smith, diseased leg,	2	10	0
William Kilpatrick, crippled daughter,	3	0	0
William G. Mugford, a helpless cripple,	3	0	0
George Lord, old and helpless,	2	0	0
Widow Smith,	2	0	0
John Campbell,	2	0	0
John McArthur,	1	15	0
Widows Frederick, Higgins and Lannigan 20s. each,	3	0	0
Donald Matheson, old and infirm,	1	10	0
James Cameron,	1	10	0
Margaret Ross, a soldier's widow,	1	0	0
John Thompson, aged and infirm,	2	0	0
This sum to bury Mary Brinnican, a pauper lately deceased,	0	15	7
	£33	10	7

Three pounds Ten shillings & seven pence of the above amount voted by the Members of the Second Electoral District of Queen's County to Rev. David FitzGerald.

Resolved, That the sum of Thirty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Benevolent Irish Society, for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

Margaret Gilligan,	£0	15	0
Teresa Bernard,	0	10	0
Margaret Clarkin,	1	5	0
John Valley, a cripple,	1	10	0
Moses Coveney,	1	0	0
Mrs. Hogan,	1	0	0
Margaret Mullins,	1	0	0
Margaret Nowlan,	0	15	0
Widow Cudley,	0	15	0
Patrick McCarron, blind,	2	15	0
James McCarron,	1	0	0
Richard Coughlan,	1	5	0
Mary Steele,	0	10	0
Nancy McRory,	1	0	0
James Griffin, crippled,	2	10	0
Widow McKenna, crippled,	1	10	0
Nancy Cahill,	0	10	0
Mrs Dogherty,	0	10	0
Mrs. Martin,	0	10	0
Mrs. Carey,	1	0	0
Mrs. Finley,	0	10	0
John Smith, cripple,	1	0	0
Mrs. Collins, do,	0	10	0
Catherine O'Neill,	0	10	0
Ann Clark,	0	10	0
Elizabeth McCann,	0	10	0
Catherine Dugan,	0	10	0
Honora Poor,	0	15	0
Michael Callaghan,	0	10	0
Mary Ann Shea,	0	10	0
Widow Margaret Neale,	1	5	0
Catherine Coles,	0	15	0
Ellen Broders,	0	15	0
	£30	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of Twenty-four pounds Fifteen shillings be granted and placed at the disposal of the Hon. John Longworth, for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

James Conway, Lot 30,	£3	0	0
James McDonald, do.,	2	0	0
Widow Brown, Bannockburn, Lot 31,	2	10	0
Donald Martin, Lot 31,	2	5	0
Mrs Knight, do,	1	5	0
Mary McSwain, do,	1	0	0
James McLeod, Johnston's Road,	1	10	0
Donald McKinnon, Canoe Cove,	3	0	0
Christy McKinnon, Lot 23,	2	5	0
Catherine Cuddiley, South Shore,	1	10	0
Martha Hutton, North River,	2	10	0
Wm. G. Mugford, Charlottetown,	2	0	0
	£24	15	0

Resolved, That the sum of Six pounds Ten shillings be granted and placed at the disposal of the Hon. Alexander Laird, for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

Pierrie Doucette, Lot 24,	£2	0	0
Widow Crew, Lot 23,	1	10	0
Mary McSwain, Lot 23,	1	10	0
Widow Harding, do.,	1	10	0
	£6	10	0

Resolved, That the sum of Thirteen pounds Eight shillings and one penny half penny be granted and paid to the Rev. Alexander Munroe, Lot 57, for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

Flora McLeod, Douse's Road,
Christy McLeod, do.,
Catherine, McPhee, do.,
Ann McLeod, Murray Harbour Road,
Margaret McLeod, do.,
Mary McLeod, do.,
Effy McPhee, do.,
Anne McKenzie, do.,
Anne Lamont, do.,
Widow McPherson, do.,
Mary McLeod, do.,
Widow James McLennan, do.,
Margaret Nicholson, do.,
Catherine McRae, do.,
Anne McRae, do.,
Mary McPherson, do.,
Catherine Matheson, do.,
Widow Stewart, Green Marsh.

Resolved, That the sum of Seven pounds Eight shillings and Eleven pence half-penny be granted and paid to the Rev. J. Brady, Vernon River, for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

Gallian McNeill,
Widow Story,
Widow Buchanan,
Widow Purcell,
Widow Fitzpatrick,
Widow Flynn,
Catherine Curry,
Sally Field's Idiot boy,
Widow Catherine McGillivray,
Mary Laurence.

Resolved, That the sum of Seven pounds Eight shillings and Eleven pence half penny be granted and paid to the Rev. Donald McNeill, Woodville, for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

Neil Blue,
Margaret McLeod,
Sarah McLeod,
Widow Morrison,
Donald Munn,
Widow McDougall,
Malcolm Nicholson,
Sarah Munn,
Alexander Gillis,
Widow Roderick McLeod.

Resolved, That the sum of Thirteen pounds Eight shillings and one penny half-penny be granted and paid to the Rev. Alexander McLean, of Belfast, for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

William Roach,
Roderick Morrison and wife,
Widow Beaton and two orphans,
Christy Nicholson,
Widow McDonald,
Widow Laraby,
John Humphrey,
Mary McPhee,
Widow McLean,
Widow McRae,
Widow Stewart,
Roderick Matheson,
Widow Ross,
Widow McDonald,
Widow McDonald, Orwell.

Fifty-two pounds were given to Fifty-two persons from the Fourth Electoral District of Queen's County in the year 1859; and yet for Fifty-six persons in 1860, the grant is reduced to Forty one pounds, although the sum voted from the general Revenue was exactly the same as last year.

Resolved, That the sum of Eighteen pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of Alexander Martin, Esq., for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

Widow Nicholson,	£0	15	0
Widow A. McKenzie,	0	15	0
Flora Nicholson,	0	15	0
Ann McLeod,	0	12	6
Widow Margaret McKenzie,	0	17	6
Alexander McLeod,	0	15	0
Widow McSwain,	1	0	0
Sarah McGrigor,	0	15	0
Janet McDonald,	0	12	6
Mary McLeod,	0	15	0
Widow Jane McKay,	0	17	6
Widow McLeod,	0	17	6
Widow McKenzie,	0	15	0
James McLeod,	0	12	6
Alexander McLeod,	0	11	6
Alexander McKenzie,	0	12	6
Widow James Cummings,	0	17	6
Neil Sweeney,	0	12	6
Donald Matheson,	0	12	6
Euphemia McKenzie,	0	15	0
Widow Eliza Brown,	0	15	0
Widow Mary McPherson,	0	15	0
Margaret McKenzie,	0	15	0
Mary McLeod,	0	10	6
Donald McDonald,	0	10	6
Gideon Piper,	0	10	6
	£18	13	0

Resolved, That the sum of Nine pounds Twelve shillings and Six pence be granted and placed at the disposal of Colin Holm, Esq., for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

Widow Morrison,	£2	0	0
Mrs. Fall,	1	2	6
Widow Murphey,	1	2	6
Bridget Hannaway,	1	2	6
Thomas Best and wife,	2	0	0
Allan Cameron,	1	2	6
Sarah Morrison,	1	2	6
	£9	12	6

Resolved, That the sum of Thirteen pounds and Ten shillings be granted and placed at the disposal of George McKay, Esquire, New London, for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

John McConner, Lot 22,	£0	15	0
William Ross,	0	15	0
Elizabeth Gunn,	0	15	0
Widow Gradey,	0	15	0
John McDougall and wife,	1	10	0
James Bernard,	0	10	0
McKay's family,	2	0	0
Ann McLellan,	0	10	0
Jane and Mary Lamont,	1	0	0
Barbara McKay,	0	15	0
Widow Catherine Ross,	0	15	0
Mary Campbell,	0	10	0
Widow Elexy McKay,	0	15	0
Widow Mary McNeill,	0	15	0
Widow McLennan,	0	15	0
Margaret McKay,	0	15	0
	£13	10	0

Resolved, That the sum of Fourteen pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Hon. George Coles, for the relief the following persons, viz:—

James Byrne, Lot 48,	£2	0	0
Elizabeth Smith,	2	0	0
Patrick Wood,	3	0	0
Daniel Curren, for a lunatic girl named Helen Shea,	1	0	0
James O'Brien,	2	0	0
James Doolan,	1	0	0
Widow Leach,	1	10	0
John Brent,	1	10	0
	£14	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of Sixteen pounds Fourteen shillings and Nine pence be granted and placed at the disposal of the Hon. Francis Kelly for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

Elizabeth Campbell,	£3	0	0
James Finegan,	3	8	5
Sarah Murray,	2	0	0
Widow McKinnon,	3	11	7
Mrs. Campbell,	1	14	9
Mrs. Bickerstaff,	3	0	0
	£16	14	9

Resolved, That the sum of Eleven pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of Francis McQuade, Esq., for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

John Morrison,	£2	0	0
Agnes McEwen,	1	10	0
Patrick McAlear,	3	0	0
Mrs. Partridge,	1	0	0
Mrs. Sarah Doyle,	3	0	0
	£10	10	0

PRINCE COUNTY.

Resolved, That the sum of Twenty-three pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Rev. Peter McIntyre, for the relief of the following persons, viz :—

James Doyle, Lot 1,	£3	0	0
Peter Ahearn, a blind man,	1	0	0
Mary Cahill and son, Kildare,	2	0	0
Julian Deroche and wife,	2	0	0
Hypolite Deroche,	1	10	0
Amable Colo Arsneaux, for idiot brother,	1	0	0
Barbara Gallant and daughter,	2	0	0
Thomas Brenan,	1	10	0
William Wedge's daughter, Cascumpec,	2	0	0
John Samuel Gallant's son, do.,	2	0	0
Widow Mary Perry and daughter, Cascumpec,	2	0	0
Patrick Hickey,	1	10	0
—— McDougall, a blind person,	1	10	0
	£23	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of Five pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of James Forsyth, Esq., of Cascumpec, for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

John Graham,	£3	0	0
Janet Miller,	1	0	0
Maria Wells,	1	0	0
	£5	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of Twelve pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of David Ramsay, Esq., for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

Sally Francis,	£1	10	0
Widow Lebo,	1	0	0
Walter Lambert,	1	10	0
Rachel Morrill,	1	10	0
Widow McPherson,	2	0	0
John Dorgan,	1	10	0
John Locke,	3	0	0
	£12	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of Sixteen pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of John Yeo, Esq., for the relief of the following persons, viz :

Michael McDonald,	£3	0	0
Silas Ford and wife,	4	0	0
Widow Ramsay,	2	0	0
Hugh McDonald,	2	10	0
Widow Rayner and children,	2	10	0
Alfred Horn,	2	0	0
	£16	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of Six pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Hon. James Yeo, for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

John Morrison for a crippled son,	£3	0	0
John Arseneaux (Joachim) Lot 15, for a crippled son,	3	0	0
	£6	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of Twenty-two pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Rev. S. E. Perry, for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

Widow Andrew Gallant,	£1	0	0
Celeste Cassy,	1	0	0
Frederick Sylvester's sisters,	2	0	0
Peter Richard, a cripple, Fifteen Point,	2	0	0
Judith Gallant, for her three idiot children,	7	0	0
Widow Marceline Gaudet,	2	0	0
Widow Casimir Perry,	2	0	0
Old Lamar Richard and wife,	2	0	0
Widow Antoine Perry,	1	10	0
Edward O'Brien, Lot 17,	1	10	0
	£22	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of Twenty-six pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Hon. James Pope, for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

Widow George Waite,	£4	0	0
Christy McNeill,	2	0	0
Jane Jackman,	2	10	0
Avery Baker,	2	10	0
Angus Morrison,	1	10	0
Mary Murphy, widow, Lot 26,	2	0	0
Bridget McCarvill, widow, Lot 27,	1	10	0
Mary Murphy, widow of the late Michael Murphy, Lot 27,	2	0	0
Nancy Murphy,	1	10	0
Widow Ryan,	1	10	0
Peter McMillan,	2	10	0
Sarah Greenan, Lot 26,	1	0	0
Widow Greehan, Lot 26,	1	10	0
	£26	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of Fifteen pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of Cornelius Howat, Esq., for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

John Dogherty and wife,	£5	0	0
Elizabeth Snow,	3	0	0
James Snow,	3	0	0
Hannah Mullins,	2	0	0
Lauchlan McInnis, for two crippled daughters,	1	0	0
Widow Macgirl,	1	0	0
	£15	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of Fifteen pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of James Bearisto, Esq., for the relief of the following persons, viz:—

Thomas Larkins,	£4	0	0
Mrs. Howell,	2	0	0
Mrs. Dooling,	3	0	0
John Whelan,	3	0	0
Edward O'Brien,	3	0	0
	£15	0	0

Correspondence.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Mr. Whelan—

Sir—Time on the wing is bringing us to another Civic election, and as it is generally by looking at the past we gain wisdom for the future, it may not be amiss to take a glance at our City affairs, in the hope that we may be enabled to make some improvement—admitted on all hands to be necessary—in the working of our municipal government.

In the infancy of the Corporation it could not be expected to move with that scientific and profitable motion which is so evident in older cities, where there are many persons of wealth and scientific tastes, with knowledge to use both to advantage; yet in the first two years of our City, when it may be said to have been almost without funds, considerable improvement was made in several of the streets, and some of the roads in the Common, and some extensive repairs on Pownal street wharf were commenced. This was all out-door work, and from the newspapers we glean that the Council in-doors worked too, and framed a code of City laws, which have been pronounced by some of the Judges of our Supreme Court to be excellent.

But a "change came o'er the spirit" of our Corporation with the commencement of its third year, which has in these last days made it

"A monster of such hideous mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen."

For, with the exception of finishing the Pownal Street wharf—rebuilding Back Sam's bridge, and cobbling up Queen Street wharf, what has been done in the shape of out-door improvement? Yet, a large amount in taxes, licences, &c., has been expended, and the City has been plunged in debt with nothing to show for it. It is believed that the cash accounts of some members of the City Council will show much larger profits than either the streets of the City or that part of the Common leading to the Malpeque road; and why is this? Simply because, in the first place, we have unscientific men in the Council, and in the next, a majority of them prefer their own selfish interests to that of public utility. They found fault with the first Councillors as a set of men who knew nothing and did nothing but run the City in debt; while they so extolled their own great wisdom, economy, and hatred of debt and taxation, that very many persons were led to say of them with Job, "No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you!" What have they done to benefit the City during the last two years in particular? Echo answers, What? My little boy, however, who often sits beside me while I write, says, "Papa, you forget that the City Council made a Watering Machine to keep down the dust,—then they put all those nice lamps about the Square to light people at night to Church,—then they got triumphal arches, an illumination and fire works when the Hero of Cars came,—then they have kept several labourers on the streets, patching them up in summer, and opening gutters in winter,—then they have made a law about the trees and frames." "Yes, yes, my boy, you need not go any further. No doubt the City Fathers will lay claim to many wonderful things, but I contend that none of these benefit the City one bit more than the Patent Watering Machine, which, since the day of its construction, has not been allowed to have the dust blown on it, or to feel the sun; the Lamps are not a City benefit—they benefit the funds of the Gas Company, to which most, if not all, the City Fathers belong; the show about the Hero of Cars was no City benefit, while it was an extravagant waste of city funds, which it is hoped the citizens will look well to have returned to the City Treasury by those who expended the money without lawful authority. The old Betties about the streets are quite a nuisance, and should not be employed opening gutters in the Spring at the public expense, when the laws expressly say it shall be done by private funds. With respect to the new City laws which have been made, there is not one I have seen is worth the paper it is printed on; and I should like to know why it is we have to pay a Mayor £100, a Recorder £70, a City Clerk £100, and a Printer £30, per annum, to manufacture, print and post laws in public which will apply as well to any city under heaven as to the city of Charlottetown; and yet no conviction can be *legally* obtained under them! This is paying "too dear for the whistle," and no mistake.

I perceive by a notice for "City Assessment," that we are taxed one halfpenny per pound this year more than last, and also that it takes the City Marshal, and a Deputy City Marshal to take these notices round. There was a time when the published City accounts showed an item of £5 to one of the Police for additional public duty, for which it was afterwards understood he had been privately paid. Perhaps our City Fathers prefer not making a similar charge on Mr. Heard's "clean sheet," and therefore the halfpenny is designed, perhaps, to pay the Police for additional labour, which they have no occasion to perform, while there is considerable actual duty they entirely omit; for instance—allowing country people to put their horses and vehicles on the side-walks and tie them thereto—allowing persons to keep hand-carts and wheel-barrows on the side-walks from morning till after night—allowing drunkards to curse, swear and fight in the taverns and on the streets every market day—and never looking round the taverns on Sundays, to take notice of the numerous visitors they have on that day, many of whom remain in their haunts until they are not fit to leave them. I may refer to our City affairs again.

Yours, INQUISITOR.

Charlottetown, May 18, 1860.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Mr. Editor,—Last winter there appeared in the *Islander* the proceedings of a meeting of the Teachers of Belfast, purporting to have been convened "for the purpose of taking into consideration the School Act, and suggesting a summary of such amendments thereto as might appear to be requisite." One of the amendments suggested at this meeting was as follows:—

"All Teachers should be prohibited from receiving any sum from Districts, for boarding, in addition to the Government allowance, in as much as if free education exists it ought to be free, indeed: Provided the Government grant a sufficient sum in lieu of the people's voluntary contributions."

This is well known to be a prevalent opinion among those persons who are located in School Districts and their vicinities, who are heard frequently railing out against the Government, and bewailing their "hard luck," in having to pay a few shillings each towards the boarding of teachers. All they have to pay, you may say, for the education of their children are these few shillings; still they think this is too much, and that it is a fraud practised on them by the Government, bringing in as a proof the often repeated phrase, "that if free education exists it ought to be free indeed." This being the case, I beg to submit a few remarks to such persons, and to the public at large, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, by way of removing such a vague opinion by pointing out the impropriety of such a measure as that proposed by the Belfast Teachers, and the disadvantage such a remodelling of the clause, which allows voluntary subscriptions to be made by districts to teachers, would be to a large portion of the community. It is a well known fact, that the land tax is insufficient to meet the demands made on it at present by education; and it is evident before a sum could be added to teachers' salaries, by the Government, sufficient to pay for their board, there must necessarily be an additional tax imposed on land throughout the Island. The result of this would be that those in the immediate vicinity of School Districts would enjoy the advantages, because they would be relieved of the present existing grievance of paying the Master's board. While those individuals who are debarred from enjoying the benefit of a School, in consequence of their living in a backwoods or such backward places, when a district cannot be formed, would be subjected to pay the additional impost, as well as those who would receive the benefit, they should sacrifice their hard earned penny to educate the children of others. Such a system would be robbing Peter to pay Paul—taking from one part of the community to bestow upon another. For instance, the people who occupy the tract of land from Skinner's Pond to Miminigash, along the north side of the Island, the people who live on Palmer's Road, and the people of various other places, that I might mention, have no schools amongst them. The same may be said of many sections of the Island. The cause of this is, that the people are too scattered in such places: and, therefore, can neither form a district, nor support a school to instruct their untutored young; still they have to pay taxes equivalent to those who live in the most populous districts of the Island. I would ask any sensible considerate person, would it be just to put more taxes on those who are not enjoying the privilege of Schools, merely because others want their masters boarded by the Government, to make the Free Education Act deserving of the name? No; it is evident the way that part of the Act now stands is the most equitable—that those persons situated in districts, and consequently reaping the benefits of a School, must either pay the teacher's board or dispense with his services,—the last alternative they will not choose if they have any regard for the welfare of their children. Let them repudiate the idea as unbecoming men, of placing the burden they should carry themselves upon the shoulders of others.

I remain, with much respect,
Yours, &c.,
A NORWEGIAN.

North Cape, May 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Will the correspondent of the *Islander*, "A Lover of Truth," write another letter in that paper, and inform the public how many Schools in Prince County Mr. Arbuckle did not yet examine? And how many he did not spend more than half an hour in examining? If he will do this impartially, I am sure it will give more general satisfaction than his ado about "Pro Bono Publico," and his Meeting; and also of his telling the people that Mr. Arbuckle is a first-rate School Inspector—that he spent two days in examining their or his School, and that he was presented with numerous addresses, testimonials, &c., &c.

Presuming that "A Lover of Truth" is very little acquainted with the labors of Mr. Arbuckle beyond the vicinity of St. Eleanor's, I will tell him for his edification, that there are two Schools on this part of Lot 16, six on Lot 15, and one on Lot 17, that have not been examined since Mr. McNeill's visit in July, 1858; and I don't doubt but some other parts of Prince County have equally been disregarded by our excellent School Visitor. Now tell us, Mr. Truth Lover, whether that is giving general satisfaction? It would appear as if there were no potatoe planting or potatoe digging about St. Eleanor's, as Mr. Arbuckle, who is very averse to such occupations, is known to have been there at three different times since the month of March last; and though he sent word twice to the Teachers in this neighbourhood to keep in readiness, as he was going round the next day to visit their School, yet nothing of him has been seen, and the last thing heard of him is, that he was gone back home again. Perhaps, on a fine day after potatoe planting, the Teachers may chance to get a "call."

I am, yours, &c.,
A TELLER OF TRUTH.

Quagmire, Lot 16, May 17, 1860.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—To shew the one-sided manner in which the Georgetown Preventive Officers do their duty, I send you the following true statement:

The Schr. "Ann" arrived here from Boston on Saturday, the 18th inst. The Preventive Officers, (wishing to give the crew a chance to land some goods so that they, the officers, might seize them, and thus pocket some money), did not board the vessel, but watched on the wharf during the nights of Saturday, Sunday and Monday. On Tuesday the Schr. commenced to discharge her cargo. In the course of the day the Steamer "Lord Seaforth" touched at the wharf; a number of the Georgetown gentry went down to see her, and amongst them, the Custom House Officer, and his son, the Doctor. At the same time some barrels of flour were being landed from the "Ann"; the Doctor commenced exercising his olfactory nerves on them, and by some unaccountable means discovered, or thought he discovered, the smell of Rum! Wonderful discovery! Immediately the Georgetown £50 *a year* Preventive Officer got an augur and an iron-rod, and commenced *boring* the barrels, in hopes of finding a mine of *white-eye;* but, alas for his hopes, none was discovered. They were not yet satisfied. The Schr. had a quantity of ballast in; the officers got it discharged at the expense of the Government, and so eager were they to discover contraband articles, that one of them, distinguished by his stiff leg, helped to shovel the ballast himself; still no prize was made.

Now, Mr. Editor, to shew the one-sidedness of the officers. On the night of the 23rd inst. the brigantine "J. W." arrived here from Boston. During the night the writer of this went to the wharf at which she was lying, for the express purpose of seeing if she was as well watched as the "Ann" had been; but, Sir, there was no sign of an officer. Any amount of goods might have been smuggled from her. She commenced discharging next day, and I have not heard that the officers *bored* any of the barrels of flour which were landed from her.

Behold the reason of all this, Mr. Editor;—the owner of the "Ann" is a Liberal, while the owner of the "J. W." is a Tory, and is also a brother-in-law of the £50 a year Preventive Officer.

Now, Sir, I consider that the officers should have boarded the "Ann" on her arrival here, instead of showing their thirst for gain in the manner in which they did, and I consider also that the "J. W." should have been just as well watched as the "Ann." However, I leave this to the public. They are the judges. Let them decide.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Georgetown, May 25, 1860.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir—It appears that the Boy's School, formerly called the King's Square Distsict School, is now *defunct*, by order of the Government, the consequence of which is that some 50 boys are thrust out of school, and an efficient teacher deprived of a situation without an hour's warning—the parents being informed that the school was closed, and *merged* into the Normal School. They applied for admission for their children in that Institution, the master of which refused to admit them, and states that his school is already crowded. They then apply to the other schools in the City, and are met by a similar reply.

I would, therefore, ask, Mr. Editor if the inhabitants of King's Square District School, who (in common with their fellow-citizens), are heavily taxed for education, are to be thus deprived of the privileges of a school, supported by a local, as well as a public tax? The gross injustice thus inflicted upon this portion of the citizens of Charlottetown will not easily be forgotten, and the Government will find, at the proper *time* and *place*, that such arbitrary and unjustifiable attempts at the rights of the subject will be followed by a withdrawal of a share of that support which has been hitherto bestowed.

Just think, Mr. Editor, some 50 or 60 boys, running through the streets of Charlottetown, deprived of a school, and yet their parents heavily *taxed* for education! How can the Government or their press justify their conduct? Why close a school supported by the people, and which gave general satisfaction? Would it be closed if the former teacher (now the School Visitor) had not been otherwise provided for? These are queries for the Government to answer.

I am, Sir, your obed't servant,
A PARENT.

Ch.Town, May 28, 1860.

For the Examiner.

Mr. Editor—Permit me to enquire, for general information, but more particularly for the anxious inhabitants of the first and second Districts of King's, and the first District of Prince Counties, when or at what time the Lieut. Governor does really intend honoring those fair and fertile parts of his gubernatorial charge respectively with an official visit?

There is an idea universally prevailing in those Districts of slight towards the inhabitants, inasmuch as the Lieutenant Governor has visited all other parts of the Colony, but as yet has not been officially in any of those portions of the country.

Governor Dundas's praiseworthy practice of straight-forwardness and fair play to all classes, irrespectively of political party, and independently of religious creed, as exhibited in his non-partizan administration of the Government—is a sufficient and palpable guarantee against favoritism, and is pre-eminently exculpatory of intentional slight or disrespect on his part towards any of the people whom he governs.

His Excellency's administration has throughout been so legibly marked by independent action, statesmanly astuteness, non-proscriptive policy, and superior business capacity—guarded by unflinching fairness, and fortified by undeviating impartiality, that the most profound respect and entire confidence are entertained and cherished throughout those fine counties for his Government. Cultivating those feelings, and nursing these sentiments, the inhabitants of those Districts regret the still delayed visit of our talented Governor, but are anxiously expectant of the hour being proximate, when, in the vicinity of their own homes, within those flourishing and populous Districts, they may be favored with His Excellency's presence.

The people of whom we write are fully alive to the benfits experienced under Governor Dundas's impartial rule, and are ready to embrace the first public opportunity which he may afford them to express personally, in becoming candor and truthfulness, their estimation and opinion of his gubernatorial rule.

I commenced this letter by asking information, which you, Mr. Editor, may not be able to give me; but in that event, perhaps, the Mr. Editor of the *Islander*, Mr. Colonial Secretary, Mr. W. H. Pope, &c. &c. may publicly furnish Prince and King's Counties with the information.

Yours truly,
ROGA.

[We suspect that our correspondent "Roga"—(would it not have been better for him to have signed himself Rogue at once?) has written the above letter in a quizzical vein, for he is so lavish of his praise of the Lieut. Governor as to make us doubt that the article is genuine; besides, we don't believe that the districts referred to are in such feverish anxiety about his Excellency visiting them. Should Mr. Dundas do them the honour, we have no doubt they will receive him very courteously, as they would receive any other gentleman. But should the Lieut. Governor, attended by members of his Executive Council, visit the localities referred to, we can hardly suppose that much fuss would be made in giving them a public ovation of a gratifying nature.—Edr. Exr.]

For the Examiner.

RULE AND MISRULE OF THE PRESENT MINISTRY.

Mr. Editor—Under this head I shall, from time to time, forward you the products of a few leisure moments. Sincerely attached to the present administration, I shall, notwithstanding, candidly admit the errors which they have committed. I have always maintained that it is the duty of every rational being, particularly when he enjoys the great, glorious, and constitutional privileges of a British freeman, to explore and to lay bare to the eyes of a discerning public the misdeeds and short-comings of the Government under which he lives. I claim this privilege as a British subject. I claim it as an ardent admirer of the glorious fabric of the English constitution. I claim it as one who glories in the advancement of the enlightened principles of a sound moral, religious, intellectual, and political nature.

In reviewing the acts of the present Government, it will not be necessary for me to dwell at much length on the foul and dishonorable means made use of in securing themselves in power. I shall say little or nothing on those who were clever enough to win the affections of the old women in their districts, by kissing their "dirty faced urchins," and by enquiring after the welfare of "daughter Sally," "son Tommy," and "aunt Peggy." There is no better way to become popular than to gain the good graces of the old women. Were this not the case, we should not have a *hypocondriac* gentleman at the head of our Government. On this account I shall only go back to the period when my old friend, Laird, was called to the chair, for the purpose of giving our present rulers another opportunity of renewing their pledges to render the Legislative Council elective. Next to the Bible Question this was the great string on which they harped, and on which they proved successful. It was also maintained by some of them, that for all that was to be done in the Legislative Council, instead of having twelve members, one could do the work. Well, what have they done towards rendering it elective? Instead of making it elective, or diminishing the number from twelve to one, they have *added five*, which now *amounts to seventeen.* If this is what they call an *Elective Legislative Council*, the Lord help us when they shall be placed there by the House of Assembly! Thirty members in the Lower House and seventeen in the Upper! Contrast this with the House of Commons and House of Peers of Great Britain! What a contrast! The fun of it is, our Lieutenant Governor has never been kind enough to produce the Despatch which has empowered him to do so. Let me here remark, there was a great hue and cry against the late Government, because they merely detained one a few days to keep the Opposition in misery. The present Government will now do what they, in the plenitude of their wisdom, "deem meet," and decline producing their instructions for thus acting at all.

All hands admit—bigots excepted—that were it not for the agitation of the Bible Question, a Gray, a Montgomery, a Laird, a Longworth, a Holm, a McAulay, a McNeill, or an Owen, would not have such an easy seat as each of them has enjoyed for the past two Sessions. With the aid of a few "swallow-tailed" gentlemen, they have created animosity, aroused bitter feelings between Protestant and Catholic, propagated dissension, and caused many simple-minded individuals to

"Fight like devils for conciliation,
And hate each other for the love of God."

Let me bring another charge against those individuals who style themselves "Conservative." Our memories are not so bad but we can recollect the "indignation meetings" held at Charlottetown on the dismissal of Messrs. Owen and Desbrisay from office. Mr. Desbrisay was dismissed because he did his utmost to upset the Government that employed him. Mr.