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. XVI. 1 CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1866. 1 NO. 36

WHOLESALE!

BY the RECENT ARRIVALS from EUROPE the Subscriber has completed his

Spring Importations,

comprising a very General Assortment of—

DRY GOODS,	GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,	BRANDIES,
IRON,	WINES,
STEEL,	IRISH WHISKEY,
SHIP CHANDLERY,	SCOTCH WHISKEY,
SADDLERY,	HOLLANDS GIN,
GLASSWARE,	OLD TOM,
PAINTS,	ALCOHOL,
OILS,	DEMERARA SPIRITS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,	OLD JAMAICA RUM,
STATIONARY,	LONDON STOUT,
SMALL WARE,	" PALE ALE,
CONFECTIONARY,	DUBLIN PORTER,
&c. &c.	&c.

which is offered WHOLESALE, by the Bale, Package or Piece, at small advance on costs and charges.

DANIEL BRENAN.

May 21, 1866. 3m

"European Exchange."

THE Subscriber has received per UNDINE, L. C. OWEN and LILLEY—
26 Cases and Bales DRY GOODS,
100 Bags NAILS and SPIKES,
6 " Convex WASHERS,
1020 Bars IRON,
40 Ships KNEE BARS,
13 Bundles Spring and Blister STEEL,
23 Crates EARTHENWARE,
50 Boxes WINDOW GLASS,
50 " SOAP,
1 Cask Sheet ZINC,
1 " PUTTY,
4 Hhds. Paint OIL,
50 Kegs PAINT,
50 Bundles OAKUM,
1 Bundle SCYTHES,
5 Boxes SCYTHE STONES,
38 Coils CORDAGE,
40 Cases BRANDY, SHERRY & PORT.

Per Lotus from London—
35 Cases and Bales DRY GOODS,
10 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR,
15 Bbls. Bottled ALE,
5 Bbls. Refined CONFECTIONARY.

To Arrive per Ariadne from Glasgow—
34 Bales and Cases DRY GOODS,
12 Crates assorted CROCKERYWARE,
12 Casks Baking and Washing SODA,
120 Boxes Tobacco PIPES,
622 Bars Refined IRON,
49 Bundles "

To Arrive per Edwin & Lizzie—
58 Chests and half-chests Superior TEA,
For Sale low.

P. W. HYNDMAN.

May 21, 1866.

Just Arrived,

PER BRIG *ANNANDALE*, direct from the WEST INDIES—
200 Pun. Choice RETAILING MOLASSES.

Daily Expected,

Per Barque *Lotus*, from LONDON, *Undine* from LIVERPOOL, Brig *Ariadne* from GLASGOW, also Steamer *Ottawa*, from London to Halifax—
60 Hhds. Holland GIN,
20 hhds. & Qr. Casks Dark & Pale BRANDY,
10 do Port and Sherry WINE,
Hhds. Scotch and Irish Malt WHISKEY,
500 Doz. Edinburgh and Burton ALE,
60 doz. Guinnis PORTER,
200 Chests and half chests CONGOU TEA,
Hhds. Sugar, Bbls. Crushed Sugar,
Boxes Soap, Boxes CANDLES,
40 Boxes Honeydew TOBACCO,
Sets Plough Mounting, Plough Traces,
60 Puns. DEMERARA RUM.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, May 7, 1866. 2m

LONDON GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has in STORE and has JUST RECEIVED the following GOODS, per Barque LOTUS, from LONDON direct—
40 Chests and half-chests TEA (Finest Kaisow)
25 Puncheons RUM,
4 Casks Pale and Dark BRANDY (Hennessy)
12 Cases do do do
6 Casks MARSALA,
4 do Port WINE,
6 do Sherry,
10 Cwt. STARCH (Coleman's)
300 do Wine and Beer Corks,
100 Boxes SOAP, (very superior)
60 do do (common)
12 Dozen Worcester SAUCES,
12 do Reading do
12 do Harvey do
4 Cwt. PEPPER (unground)
20 Kegs MUSTARD,
4 Cwt. BLACK LEAD,
10 Cases CONFECTIONARY (in 2lb. Bottles)
20 Boxes do
20 Cwt. RICE (Arracan)
75 Dozen 3 bushel Grain SACKS,
120 Bales OAKUM (best Navy)
90 Coils Manilla ROPE (assorted sizes)
60 do Hemp do do
7 Casks Boiled OIL,
8 Cwt White LEAD,
5 do Black PAINT.

DOUGLAS M. HARINGTON.

Water Street, Ch'town, May 21, 1866. 3m

Notice of Removal

OF THE

CASH GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,

TO THE

Shop formerly occupied by Swabey & Roberts.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers that he has removed

His Business

to the above well-known stand, where he will offer to the Public all articles in the

LIQUOR AND GROCERY LINE,

comprising in part:

Brandy,	Brown Sugar,
Port Wine,	Tobacco,
Sherry Do.	Soap,
Holland Gin,	Raisins,
Demerara Spirits,	Currants,
Old Jamaica Rum,	Rice,
Glenurey Whiskey,	Crackers,
Bass's Pale Ale,	Pickles,
London Porter,	Sauce,
Gingerette,	Cigars,
Tea,	Spices,
Crushed Sugar,	Buckets,
&c. &c.	&c.

LEMUEL McKAY.

March 5, 1866. 3m

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that valuable *Property*, formerly owned by Mr. Robert Haszard, containing 60 acres of Land—fronting on the North River and adjoining "Upton." On the premises are a new House and Barn. The facilities for shipping Produce at the North River Bridge, and the extensive Mussel Beds which lie directly in front of this Farm, render it a most desirable Property.

Also,

That very valuable Freehold FARM, known as Schurman Point Farm,—distant about a mile and a half, in a direct line, from Summerside—containing 106 acres, and having a frontage of over ... on Bedeque Bay and Wilmot Creek. 40 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with a fine growth of hard and soft wood. Terms easy—apply ...

JAMES C. POPE.

1866 Spring Goods. 1866

THE Subscriber has now completed his Importations for the Season, per Ships "Lotis" and "Ariadne" from BRITAIN, consisting of Black Broad Cloths and Doeskins, Fancy Coatings and Scotch Tweed Trowserings, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Braces, Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings, Checked Shirtings, Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Jeans, Osnaburgs, Baggings, Tickings, Cotton Warp, White Red and Blue (warranted superior quality) White and Scarlet Flannels, Shawls, Parasols, Hats, Bonnet Shapes, Ribbons, Falls, White and Coloured Hose, Hoop Skirts.

And a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods.

Chests Choice Congo TEA, Sugar, Molasses, Liverpool Soap, Glass, Nails, Sole Leather, &c.

W. H. WILSON.

McIsaac's Old Stand.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

June 11, 1866. h isl pat 6in

NEW SPRING GOODS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

DAVIES & WEEKS

HAVE opened a rare lot of new Black Broad Clothsand Doeskins, Fancy Coatings and Scotch Tweed Trouserings, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Braces, Lamb's Wool and Merino Vests and Pants, Fancy Flannel Shirts and Shirtings, and other Furnishing Goods

—ALSO—

Gray's Patent Moulded Paper COLLARS, a new article, unsurpassed for elegance and comfort, to be had in all sizes.

June 11th, 1866. tf

Just Received.

THE Subscriber has Just Received by Barque *Undine* from LIVERPOOL—
190 Boxes No. 1 Brown and Yellow SOAPS,
20 Bags RICE,
56 Kegs PAINT,
5 Casks Boiled OIL,
10 Cwt. PUTTY,
20 Bbls. Washing SODA,
10 Kegs Baking SODA

Daily Expected,

by Barque *Lotus* from London—

120 packages choice Congo TEAS,

all of which he offers at his usual liberal terms.

WILLIAM DODD,
Queen Square.

Ch'town, May 7, 1866. isl pat

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscribers have just received, per L. C. OWEN, and UNDINE, from Britain, part of their large and well-assorted Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

STAPLE DRY GOODS—Grey & White Cottons, Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Denims, Striped Shirting; White, Red and Blue Cotton Warp; Towels and Toweling, Table Cloths and Tabling, Sheets and Sheeting, Ticking, Bags and Bagging; Scarlet, Blue, and White Flannels; Fancy Flannels, &c. &c.

DRESS GOODS—Black & Colored Coburg and Lustres, Alpacas, Barathea, Alexandra Cloths, Camlets, Barages, Fancy Checks, &c. &c.

CLOTHS—Fancy Tweeds, Milton, Black and Fancy Doeskin, Broad Cloths, Mantle Cloths, Alpacas, Russell Cord, &c. &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—Pants, Vests, Coats, Shirts, Neckties, Collars, Braces, Hats, Caps, Boots, &c. &c.

SUNDRIES—Shawls, Paletoes, Ladies' Hats, Scarfs, Ribbons, Paper and Linen Collars, Lace Falls, Hair Nets, Bugle Buttons and Trimmings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Ladies' Hose, Gents' Half Hose, Gloves, Belts, Belt Ribbons and Buckles, Flowers, Feathers, Hoop Skirts, Back Combs, &c. &c.

GROCERIES—Tea (an excellent article) Sugar, Molasses, Ginger, Mustard, Pepper, Cloves Raisins and Currents, &c., &c.

The above Stock will be sold, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at their usual LOW PRICES.

The remainder of Stock expected daily, per Ships to arrive.

HEARTZ & SON.

Charlottetown, May 28, 1866.

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY,

SAIL MAKER,

DESIRES to return his thanks to his friends and customers in town and country for the Patronage bestowed upon him during the last 20 years that he has been in business in this city; and begs to inform them that in addition to his Sail-making business, he will, on the arrival of the L. C. OWEN, from LIVERPOOL, and ARIADNE, from GLASGOW, open a

Ship Chandlery & Hardware Store

in the shop lately occupied by Mr. P. W. Hyndman, head of Queen's Wharf, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, viz:—

Cordage, Canvas, Oakum, Pitch, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c, Anchors, Chains, Steel, &c. &c. &c.

May 7, 1866. 6in

London and Paris HALF-YEARLY AND MONTHLY FASHIONS.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut all Garments by the best and most improved ENGLISH and FRENCH Systems, and will warrant them to fit.

—Also—

Lady's Riding Habits, Spanish or Circular Cloaks, Half-Circle and Three-quarter Circle do. Lady's Paletots, Loose Paletots or Sleeved Cloaks, and fashionable Suits for Children

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch.

WILLIAM J. GRIFFIN, Tailor.

Charlottetown, May 14, 1866. 3m

Flour, Flour, Flour.

SUPERFINE FLOUR,
Extra State DO

Just Received, and for Sale at lowest Market Price, by

WELLS & MACDONALD,
Sydney Street, Charlottetown.

June 11, 1866.

MONDAY AUCTIONS!

Flour, Cornmeal, &c. &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will, during the Season, SELL at AUCTION, every MONDAY, at 11 o'clock, at QUEEN'S WHARF,

Flour, Cornmeal and other Goods,

arriving per Steamers from Boston.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
Auctioneers.

Ch'town, June 18, 1866.

SALT! SALT!

JUST RECEIVED, per "Edwin and Lizzie," and "David Cannon" from Liverpool—

10,000 Bushels Liverpool Salt,

in Bags and Bulk. For sale by

CARVELL BROTHERS.

Charlottetown, June 18, 1866.

NO. 1 SOLE LEATHER.

THE undersigned have in Store 200 Sides very superior American Tanned SOLE LEATHER. For sale low.

CARVELL BROTHERS.

June 18, 1866. 2m

FLOUR.

WE have received ex "ALHAMBRA," from BOSTON, 1,200 barrels of FLOUR—Fine, Superfine and Extra

CARVELL BROTHERS.

June 18, 1866. 2m

New and Valuable Invention!

JOHNSON'S GARDEN AND FIRE FORCE PUMP, for watering Gardens, washing Carriages and Windows, sprinkling liquids on Trees and Shrubbery. For sale by

CARVELL BROTHERS.

Ch'town, June 18, 1866.

King Square House.

AT the above Establishment will be found a FULL ASSORTMENT of

Fresh and Seasonable Goods,

to which the attention of Purchasers is respectfully invited. Special attention is called to a choice lot of

SUMMER TWEEDS.

The above are offered at our usual Moderate Rates.

BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, June 18, 1866. 6w

SPRING GOODS.

By the "Undine."

I HAVE received a portion of my SPRING STOCK, consisting of—
22 Tons BAR IRON,
2 do THIMBLE "
3 do HOOP "
21 do BOLE SHEET "
44 do STEEL
165 Bags NAILS,
1 Cask ZINC,
2 do BOLTS & NUTS,
1 do SCREWS,
16 Boxes TIN,
4 Smiths' BELLOWS,
3 ANVILS,
1 Cask GLUE,
6 do Shelf HARDWARE,
92 Boxes GLASS,
12 Drums VARNISH.

Remainder of Stock to arrive per *ARIADNE* and *EDWIN & LIZZIE*.

W. E. DAWSON.

May 21.

SUMMERSIDE GROCERY STORE!

THE Subscribers having lately enlarged their Store, are enabled to afford greater accommodation than heretofore, and having received their SPRING STOCK, would invite intending purchasers to call and see the following variety:—

Choice Teas,	Best Liquors in
Choice Coffee,	Dark Brandy,
Best Porto Rico Sugar,	Pale Brandy,
" Brown "	Port Wine,
Crushed "	Sherry Wine,
Barbadoes Molasses,	Whiskey,
Bloom Raisins,	Malt Whiskey,
Currants, Figs, Rice,	Irish Malt Whiskey,
Nuts, Pearl Barley,	Holland Gin,
Wine Crackers,	Demerara Rum,
Soda Crackers,	Jamaica "
Butter do, Beans,	Guinness' bottled Porter,
White Wine Vinegar,	Jefferies' " Ale,
Liverpool Soap,	" Sparkling Ale,
Cross and Blackwell's Pickles,	Flasks, (in variety)
	Jars, (assorted sizes)
Table Salt,	Lemon Syrup,
Tobacco, (round & flat)	Crockeryware,
Toilet and Soaps,	China Tea Setts,
Perfumery,	Glass "
Hair Brushes,	Basons, Jugs,
Tooth "	Chamber Setts,
Shoe "	Mens' & Boys' Braces,
Stove "	Boots,
Shaving Brushes,	Buckets, Tubs,
Combs, Scarf Pins,	Brooms, Corks,
Belt Buckles,	Axe Handles,
Buttons, (in variety)	Adze Handles,
Black & White Thread,	Blacking,
Reel Thread,	Stove Polish,
Hooks and Eyes,	Lamp Wick,
Needles and Pins,	Kerosene Oil,
Stationery,	Candles,
Gun Caps,	Extract Logwood,
Fancy Pipes,	Cudbear,
Mouth Pieces for Pipes,	Alum,
Carpenters lead Pencils,	Blue Stone,
Slate Pencils,	Copperas,
Watch Chains,	Sulphur,
Sealing Wax,	Saltpetre,
Havanna Cigars,	Magnesia,
Cigaretts,	Antimony,
Matches,	Epsom Salts,
Pepper, Mustard,	Senna,
Ginger, Allspice,	Sole Leather,
Nutmeggs,	Neats "
Cream Tartar,	Calf Skins,
Washing Soda,	Patent Medicines,
Baking Soda,	Fruits,
Cinnamon, Cloves,	Confectionary,
Liquorice, Starch,	(in variety)
Blue, &c.	&c.

O'NEILL & SON.

Summerside, June 18, 1866. 3in

SEWING MACHINES.

ROBERT YOUNG has much pleasure in announcing that he has just been appointed sole Agent for P. E. Island, for the sale of

THE WEED SEWING MACHINES,

and would strongly recommend to all intending purchasers, an inspection of the sample now on his premises, so confident is he that they only require to be seen in operation to be appreciated.

THE WEED MACHINES

are better adapted than any others in the market to the changes and great variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marselles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even to stout, hard leather, without changing the needle or making any adjustment of the Machine. Two different sizes of the Machine are manufactured, fitted up, plain or ornamental, with or without cabinets, as may be preferred.

These Machines have obtained the highest premiums wherever they have been exhibited in competition with other Machines.

Charlottetown, May 28, 1866. tf

REMOVAL.

DR. W. G. Sutherland has removed from his late residence on Queen Street, to the corner of Kent and Great George Streets, and would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that by late arrivals of direct importations from Europe, he has greatly added to his large Stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, and Toilet Articles in variety.

DR. SUTHERLAND returns thanks for the patronage so liberally extended to him since his residence in Charlottetown, and hopes the same may be continued towards him; trusting that, by assiduity and attention in every branch of his profession, he will retain the confidence of the public.

The Dispensary is under the Doctor's own supervision.

Advice to the poor Gratis.

Charlottetown, May 7, 1866.

CARVELL BROTHERS,

AUCTIONEERS,

GENERAL AGENTS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

Charlottetown, - - Prince Edward Island,

AGENTS FOR:

New York Board of Underwriters,
Boston Board of Underwriters,
Eastern Express Company,
Fairbank's Patent Standard Scales,
Gowrie Coal Mines, Cow Bay, C. B.
Fishwick's Express.

☞ CASH ADVANCES made upon CONSIGNMENTS received, or when sent to their Agents abroad.

April 30, 1866.

JUST OPENED,

MEN'S KID BOOTS,
" LEVANT ditto
" PRINCE of WALES ditto
At W. E. DAWSON.

May 21, 1866.

Women's Kid BOOTS,

" CASHMERE "
" BALMORAL "
" LASTING "
At W. E. DAWSON.

May 21, 1866.

Painting, Paper-Hanging

White... children, ... Confederate ... honour of our ... to strengthen the ...

February 26, 1866.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

GOVERNMENT LAND PURCHASE QUESTION.

(Continued.)

The Hon Mr COLES then further observed. I believe the One-ninth Bill has been a greater benefit to the tenantry, and saved them from more litigation and payment of rent, than all the measures prepared or concocted by the Conservatives would have done, had they been successfully carried into effect—profuse as their introduction always was of benefits and advantages to be conferred by them upon the tenantry at large. At the time of the introduction of that Bill, and whilst its fate was undecided, it was—owing to the agitation of the Land Question and its disagreeable consequences—determined by many of the proprietors that, notwithstanding previous practice to the contrary, they would exact 1s. 6d. currency for the 1s. sterling, per acre, per annum, rent. Indeed, I believe that, but for the passage of that Bill, the whole of the Proprietors would have done so, as one of them told Sir Alexander Bannerman when be called upon him for the purpose of endeavouring to persuade His Excellency to refuse his assent to it. That gentleman then told His Excellency that the passing of that Bill would be nothing less than a robbing of the proprietors of their just rights. This attempt, however, to dissuade Sir Alexander Bannerman from assenting to the Bill—coupled as it was, with a declaration o right, and an avowal of proprietary intentions prejudicial to the tenantry—had an effect upon His Excellency's mind quite contrary to that which it was intended to have; for it at once convinced him of the necessity of passing the measure.—Yes, Sir, the One-ninth Bill was devised solely for the benefit of the tenantry, and a most beneficial boon they have proved it to be. With respect to the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, I cannot admit that it is calculated to bestow so great a benefit upon such of the tenantry as it was projected to relieve as, under due consideration of all the circumstances of their position, they were entitled to. It gives advantages to the proprietors which I would not have given; but yet such tenants as can and may avail themselves o the privilege extended to them by that measure will be greatly assisted by the lightening operation of the One-ninth Bill. I am indeed glad that, under the operation of the Land Purchase Bill, another proprietary estate has been purchased by the Government. That measure is the only one by means of which the leasehold system can be got rid of in this Island; and it gives me much pleasure to learn that, by the extension of its provisions, the party at present in power contemplate the still further extinction of proprietary claims. I hope, however, the Government will not shew too much anxiety to effect the purchase which they have in view. The putting on of the screws, to some moderate extent, might perhaps enable them to deal with the proprietors upon terms much more advantageous to the people than they could otherwise do. I would like to have a tax laid upon the proprietors towards a reduction of the *extraordinary* expenditure of the people's money which has lately boen incurred through the Tenant League movement, the disturbances arising out of which—although immediately imputable to the deceptions practised upon the people by the present Government and their political supporters—are justly attributable to one cause only; and that is the obstacles which the proprietors have, from the first, invariably thrown in the way of every means which has ever been devised or proprosed for the equitable extinguishment of the leasehold system. That being the case, I think it is by no means reasonable that the proprietors should go scot-free on account of that expenditure, the cause of which is directly traceable to themselves; whilst shopkeepers, mechanics, and others, who have neither been provokers of those disturbances, nor aiders or abettors of them, are to be subjected to pecuniary impositions on account of them. I gladly accord to the Government full credit for sincerity and honesty of intention as respects their additional contemplated purchases of proprietary estates; but with all the facilities they possess and all the ability which the Legislature may confer upon them to that end, I am afraid they will not be able to effect the object at as low a rate per acre as they believe they will. The first platform of the Tenant League was to purchase their farms from their landlords at a fair and equitable price, to be mutually agreed upon by and between the League and the vending proprietors; and the average price proposed by the League was, I believe, 12s. 6d. currency per acre. Now, should the League still be willing to purchase their farms from their landlords at that rate, it is not at all likely that the Government will be able to buy at as low a rate as the Worrell and Selkirk Estates were purchased at. I believe His Excellency the Lieut Governor is very anxious to relieve the tenantry from the burthens of the lease-hold system. Nay more, I believe that he himself individually has already done more towards the accomplishment of that object than the whole body of his Cabinet. He has influence with the proprietors; and he has exerted it, to some extent successfully, for the benefit of the tenantry. He was, at first, favourable to the Land Commission in preference to the Loan and Purchase Bills. The Commissioners, however, recommended my system—that of the Loan and Purchase Bills; but, when it was found that the Home Government would not guarantee the Loan, and it because necessary to abandon that part of the Award, the Government and the Legislature undertook to force the Minister for the Colonies, the Duke of Newcastle, to consent to the Arbitration clause; and that most ridiculous attempt resulted in the Award's being altogether set aside. Now, however, it seems that both His Excellency and his Ministry feel themselves obliged to acknowledge the wisdom and propriety of the measures which were projected by myself; and that they now admit that the only means by which the stigma, cast upon the Colony, of a design to deprive the proprietors of their rights, is to give effect to the much decried and obnoxious Loan and Land Purchase Bills of the Liberals. I have just said that I would be pleased to find that the Government were, just now, willing and able to put the screws upon the Proprietors, to some moderate extent; but, although, at times, almost convinced that, unless recourse were to be had to compulsory measures, it would be impossible to make them parties to a fair and equitable settlement of the Land Question, I have never been the advocate of any such measures. On the contrary, I have always been steadfast in my opposition to them; and no scheme for the redress of tenant grievances has ever been propounded by me, or received my support, unless such as were based upon principles of right, justice, or equitable compromise. I never proposed to compel the proprietors, by means of exorbitant taxation, to sacrifice their proprietary rights; nor have I ever attempted to persuade the tenantry that the relation in which they stand to their landlords is no better or more consistent with their natural rights as men than was that of the West India slaves, before their emancipation, to their masters. Yet all this has been done in the editorial columns of the organ of the Government—"*The Islander*"; and, to the impression made upon the minds of such of the tenantry as read such sentiments, issued from such a quarter, may, *in no inconsiderable degree*, be attributed the infatuation which led to the late Tenant League disturbances. The sentiments to which I allude are to be found enunciated in an editorial article of "*The Islander*" of the 11th December, 1853, which I read in my place the other morning. The hon. gentleman then concluded by saying, as he had done at the commencement of his speech, that—as the amendment submitted by his hon. friend, Mr. Warburton, was a cordial response to that paragraph of His Excellency's Speech to which it was intended to be an answer; and merely further awarded to the Liberal Government of 1853, the simple meed of praise which was due to them for having brought forward and carried the Land Purchase Bill, under the authority of which His Excellency had made the purchase spoken of,—he thought he was fully warranted in presuming that a sense of justice would incline the Government and their supporters to accept and adopt it.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY. The amendment enunciates nothing beyond the assertion of a simple fact. It advances no principle. It is a simple acknowledgment of the service rendered to the country, by the Liberals when in power, by the passing of the Land Purchase Bill. The purchase of the proprietary estate, spoken of in the Speech, as well as of several others, has been effected by an exercise of the *power to that end conferred upon the Government* by the Land Purchase Bill; and strong as the Government are, surely they may well afford, in an honest, generous, and candid spirit, to give, on this occasion, to their opponents, the meed of praise so justly due to them. They themselves frequently desire such a consideration of their measures, on our part, as, say they, a fair and just estimation of their merits, independently of party views, would induce us to give them. Such a consideration of their measures, separately viewed, the Opposition, as a body, I am proud to say, are always willing and ready to accord them. Whilst opposed to their general policy, we have invariably given our support to every measure, brought forward by them, which has evidently been for the public good; and frequently have I most cheerfully paid them the tribute of praise which, for such measures, I have conceived to be justly due to them; and even, although I may not always, on such occasions, have been able to agree with them on all points as to details, I have never failed to accord to them a just consideration for sincerity of purpose. As no principle is involved in the amendment, I think it may very well be accepted h...

prove remunerative. By the purchase, from £1000 to 1200 of arrears are completely wiped off, and these, in several instances, have, since 1858, been weighing heavily upon the tenantry. The benefit of such a purchase is, therefore, obvious to all; but it could not have been made without the Land Purchase Bill. His Excellency, I sincerely believe, is most anxious to put an end to the leasehold tenure; and deeply grateful ought the tenantry to be to him for what, through his direct interposition, has been accomplished towards that most desirable end. The hon. and learned gentleman then concluded by again observing, that—as the acceptance of the amendment by the Government side of the House would involve *no* sacrifice of principle on their part, as it was simply the declaration of a fact which they did not deny—he hoped they would, at least he would recommend them to agree to it; and, by so doing, afford at once an evidence of their strength and of that generous spirit which should always accompany it.

Hon. the Solicitor General (Mr. HAVILAND) after pronouncing the discussion of the amendment to be mere child's play, or worse—an unpardonable waste of time—proceeded to say: It is true that, in one sense, we can afford to be generous; but it is also equally true that politicians cannot afford to be generous to their own injury. As it was laid down yesterday, the carrying of an amendment to the Address, although it might be slight as the pointing of an *i* or the stroking of a *t*, would involve a defeat of the Government; for it would be a clear proof of their inability to carry their own measures. We have admitted the benefits of the Land Purchase Bill; and we have also admitted that the Liberals were the authors of that Bill, and consequently are entitled to the merit of it. What more can fairly be required of us? Surely not that we should become parties to our own defeat? The editorial or letter which the Hon the Leader of the Opposition has read from a newspaper, is a matter with which we have nothing to do. If it had been the speech of an hon. member of this House, in which that hon. member had enunciated principles contrary to those on which he at present acts, a reference to it, with the intention of proving or exposing the inconsistency of that hon. member, would be perfectly fair and parliamentary; but the reading of a newspaper editorial or communication, in the House, for the purpose of basing thereon an attack upon the principles or acts either of an individual member or of a party, was not only unparliamentary, but absurd. As the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition had said, the first platform of the Tenant League was purchase; but now the principle by which they are actuated is a very different one. They profess to regard the whole of the Township lands as a public domain, of which the people—for the benefit of a few individuals, styled proprietors—have been most unjustly denied the advantages; and, on this principle, or rather want of principle, they base a right to dispossess the proprietors, without compensation or compromise, as being mere usurpers of public rights and public property. Happily for the present peace and prosperity of the country, the Tenant League has been disorganized; but there is too much reason to believe that its spirit is yet very far from being thoroughly extinguished, and any proposition, such as that which has just been hinted at by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, for the taxation of proprietors, with a view to the relief of the tenantry, would meet with glad acceptance from the many who, I fear, still cherish the nefarious principles of the League. The proposition for such a tax is certainly a casting of political bread upon the waters, in the hope of finding it again after many days. It would be received with cheers by hundreds and thousands.

Hon. Mr. COLES. I beg the hon member's pardon for a moment's interruption. If he means that I have made such a proposition, he has certainly very much misunderstood me. In the editorial article of the *Islander* which I read the other day, and to which I have again referred today, the necessity of such a tax is more than hinted at. I, on the contrary, have declared that I have always been averse to compulsory measures. I did, indeed, say—and I say it again—that I think it very unfair that shopkeepers, tradesmen, and mechanics, who had nothing whatever to do with the late Tenant League disturbances—the immediate cause of "the extraordinary expenditure" spoken of in the Speech—should be taxed on account of that expenditure, whilst they who were the primary cause of all the mischief—both the disturbances and the expenditure—the proprietors, should be allowed to go scot-free.

Hon. the Solicitor General (Mr. HAVILAND). I am glad to find that I misunderstood the hon. gentleman. Taxation must never be for the benefit of one class to the injury of another. With reference to his quotation from the *Islander*, which he seems to regard as the organ of the Government, I must however beg leave to inform him that that paper is no more the organ of the Government than the *Examiner*, or any other of our local newspapers; and, although the *Islander* is published by the same gentleman that prints the *Royal Gazette*, the Government are in no way responsible for what appears in the *Islander*: the Royal Gazette is the only Government organ.

Hon. Col. GRAY. There can be no objection to the amendment further than this—that it enunciates no principle. We all admit the truth of what it asserts; but were it carried as an amendment to that paragraph of the Address under consideration, it would be a proof that the Government were not strong enough to carry their own measures; and would, therefore afford the Opposition sufficient constitutional grounds for calling upon them to resign the reins of power. Of this the Opposition are very well aware; and, indeed, there can be no question that their only object, in proposing and urging the amendment, is, if possible, to effect such a defection, on the part of the Government adherents in the House, upon the question, as will enable them (the Opposition) to say to the Government, "being no longer sustained by a majority, you must confess that, upon constitutional principles, you can no longer retain your position as a Government." Influenced by this consideration, and still placing, as I have hitherto done, every reasonable confidence in the Government, I shall vote for the original paragraph of the Address, and against the proposed amendment. The hon. and gallant Colonel then, with reference to what had been said by the Hon. Mr. Coles, to the effect that he (Hon. Col. Gray) had said that the Land Purchase Bill, although a measure calculated to effect much good, was not a measure by means of which the condition of the tenantry could be ameliorated as far as it would have been by the Award of the Land Commission,—observed that much good had, indeed, been effected by means of the Land Purchase Bill. His constituents were formerly under vassalage; but now, by means of that Bill, they were freeholders; and he took pride to himself in being their representative, since not one of them had obtained his freehold at the expense of even one shilling to any of his fellow colonists. The hon. and gallant Colonel, then adverting to the favorable terms upon which the purchase of the Selkirk Estates had been effected, explained that the Earl of Selkirk, a nobleman not only of great fortune, but of most estimable character, had—out of regard for the memory of his father, who had brought out from Scotland, many of the original settlers thereon,—been willing to part with those estates for the benefit of his tenantry, at such a rate as would merely cover the expenses which had been actually incurred by his father and himself in the law agency and the management thereof; and that nothing like compulsion had either been, or could have been, brought to bear upon him, to induce him to consent to the sale of them upon any terms whatever. What has been called the Earl's sale of his estates in this Island was, in fact, rather a gratuitous surrender of them than any thing else for the benefit of the tenants. The Land Purchase Bill, under which the purchase had been effected, is in no way compulsory. Many things, however, were compulsory which did not appear to be so on the surface. The proprietor of the Worrell Estates was a bankrupt and imbecile besides. He was over head and ears in debt, and that was the compulsion which enabled the Liberal Government to purchase his estate. It was very different, however, with the Award of the Land Commission. Had the provisions of that Award been carried into effect, they would have been compulsory to the fullest extent. The proprietary lands of the Island are now almost wholly held by Sir Edward Cunard and his brother, the heirs of the late ... Lawrence Sullivan, and Mr. Robert Bruce ...; but, although Government may offer to purchase their estates under the provisions of the Land Purchase Act, they cannot *compel* them to accept of any offers they may make for them. They might as well attempt to compel me to part with my small estate of 50 acres for what they might please to offer me for it. The three Royal Commissioners were sent to make an Award—an Award binding upon the Crown, the consenting proprietors, and the people of the Colony; and had they said the proprietors were to part with their lands at 1s. an acre, it would have been law. But the Commissioners did not pronounce an Award. They deputed to others the duty which had been imposed upon themselves—and upon themselves only; and which, therefore, none but themselves could discharge. Their Report was consequently laid aside, as of non-effect. The hon. and gallant Colonel then went on to shew the benefit to be derived by the tenantry under the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill. That Bill, he said, is compulsory upon such of the proprietors as have consented to it. It has given to the tenants on the estates of those proprietors power to purchase the fee simple of their farms at 15 year's purchase — fifteen times their annual rents — 300 or 400 of them have already availed themselves of it; and it has been the means of striking off £48,000 of arrears of rent. Before the Bill was passed, some of those tenantry had offered twenty and thirty shillings an acre for their lands, and been refused; but now they can compel their landlords to sell them to them for sixteen shillings and eight pence. Besides, we shall find, hereafter, that the Landlords will be glad to sell out at resonable rates, when their best farms shall have been sold and the worst left on their hands. And yet the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition is unwilling to admit that the Bill has done any good. I say, however, it has done much good—will do more—and has already been productive of much joy and gladness in the land. His Excellency had been referred to as having been anxious to give effect to the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill. He (Hon. Col Gray) was glad to hear it; but, indeed, he knew that His Excellency had always been so.

Hon. Mr. COLES explained that he had said that, at first His Excellency had not been quite as favorable to the Land Purchase Bill as he had been to the Land Commission.

Hon. Col. GRAY. Quite right; and his reasons were what I have just enunciated. The Land Purchase Bill is not binding or compulsory, but the Award or Report of the Land Commission would have been so, had it been properly made. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition has advised the Government to beware, and not to raise hopes which they may not be able to fulfil. He has advised them not to manifest too much eagerness to purchase the estates still in the hands of the proprietors, lest by so doing they should cause a rise in their price. This observation of the hon. member appears to me to be somewhat singular, and gives me reson to apprehend there is more conveyed by it than appears on the surface. I cannot, however, agree with him. So far from doing so, I would earnestly urge upon the Government the paramount necessity of putting a stop, at once, and for ever, to the painful scenes we witnessed in our midst, last summer; and this can best be done by increasing the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill. The Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill applies only to the improved lands; and, I think, it would be better for the proprietors were they to sell the whole of their estates at a reasonable average rate per acre, than to find themselves, in a few years, the possessors of only some thousands of acres of swamp and sand. I have every reason to know that a more liberal, benevolent, and kind-hearted man than the owner of a great part of the late Sir Samuel Cunard's estates in this Island, does not exist. I allude to Mr. Cunard of Halifax; and I also believe that both Sir Edward Cunard and his brother would, should the Government manifest a wish to purchase their properties be very willing to meet them half way. The heiresses of the late Right Hon. Lawrence Sullivan, I doubt not, would be found equally as compliant. I, therefore, incline to believe that, were a slight advance to be made, by our Government, whether Liberal or Conservative, through the Legislature,—say 1s. or 1s. 6d. per acre, upon the maximum price of the Land Purchase Bill—5s. per acre—and offers made, at the enhanced rate of purchase, to those parties for their estates, such offers would be accepted by them. And, if so, then almost the whole of the Township lands in the Colony would, with the exception of those owned by Mr. Robert Bruce Stewart, be released from the leasehold tenure; and that estimable gentleman himself would then, doubtless, influenced by the example set him by those greater proprietors, be willing to treat with his tenants on reasonable terms, for the conversion of their leaseholds into freeholds. If, however, the present Government will not take this matter in hand, I verily believe the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, if he obtains a majority at the next election, will do so. In fact, let it be put to the people from the *stump*, and I do not think one of them will object. Even supposing a slight loss were to accrue to the Revenue, would it not be far better to suffer such a loss for such a purpose, than to have to pay out thousands for Troops and Barracks? Besides our Revenue is now increased to such a figure, that we can well afford what in 1852 we could not. The purchase of these large estates would completely break the neck of agitation. That effected, we should no longer have any reason to fear the formation of Tenant Leagues. The hon. and gallant Colonel then observed that it was the duty of hon. members to impress upon the minds of their constituents that nothing for the benefit of the tenantry could be effected by coercive measures—that such measures would never receive the Royal assent—and that the only means by which the leasehold tenure can be got rid of is by fair and equitable purchase of the proprietary lands. As respected the proposed amendment, he admitted that it was truth; but, for the reason which he had already assigned, he could not vote for it. Truth was one thing and political strategy another.

Hon. Mr. COLES. He could not understand on what grounds the hon. and gallant Colonel had represented the Land Purchase Bill as not compulsory. Under that Bill the price of an estate and the mode of payment were agreed upon by and between the proprietor and the Government, and on the Government's shewing that they were fully prepared and willing to fulfil the terms of purchase, could they not at once compel the proprietor to execute a Deed of Conveyance of it to them, in fulfilment of this written engagement? Was not that compulsory? Most assuredly it was. He was, therefore, surprised to hear objections made to the Bill on the ground that it was not compulsory. The hon. and gallant Colonel, although now in favor, not only of the Land Purchase Bill, but of a Loan Bill—since without the aid of the latter the former cannot easily be carried into effect—spoke very differently of those measures of the Liberal Government in his speech prefatory to his introduction of the Land Commission Resolutions. I will now read what he then said of those measures. The hon. gentleman then read as follows, from the speech of the Hon. Col. Gray of which he had just spoken:

> "Sir, I have therefore to propound, for the consideration of hon. members, certain Resolutions which I have drawn up without partiality, favour, or affection, but which, I am convinced, will be found most conducive to the final settlement of this long vexed question—the fruitful source of much of the bickerings and heart-burnings which have for so many years distracted the people of this Island, and which will also give real relief to their present burdens, and designate the only way in which, by a persistent course of honest industry, every tenant in the Island may, in a few years, become a freeholder, and that without subjecting the people to the enormous taxation which the wild and reckless proposition of the hon. member in his Loan Bill would inevitably entail upon them, and their posterity. Sir, it is obvious that, by this measure, a tenant will have the power of becoming a freeholder by a gradual payment of instalments, without running the great risk which is now incurred by purchasing under the Land Purchase Act, by the provisions of which the Sheriff is empowered to come in and distrain, and probably ruin the purchasers who may not be prepared to pay the instalments as they become due to the Government. All this can be avoided—the farm itself will become a bank in which the tenant can invest his savings at good interest."

Since the hon. and gallant Colonel delivered that speech, he must have greatly changed his mind; because, since then, under the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill, the Government of which he was the Leader purchased the Selkirk Estate; and no ruinous consequences have ensued. The hon. and gallant Colonel is anxious that, under the provisions of the same Bill, the Government should purchase the Sullivan and Cunard Estates.

Hon Col. GRAY No!

Steamer *Daria* bringing Liverpool dates to the ... July 16, 1866. ... Building.