prisoners in Newgate?' said the king. The answer was ready: 'Your Majesty may have every one of them, if you will claim them as your brethern.'

Summary of Legislative Council Proceedings.

FRIDAY, Feby. 17.

After some remarks on tenders for Printing Debates, the following Draft Address, in answer to the Governor's Speech, was presented by Hon. Mr. Gordon:—

To His Honor William Cleaver Francis Robinson, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in Chief, &c., &c., &c.,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR;

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council, in General Assembly convened, thank your Honor for the Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that we witness the inauguration of your official intercourse with the representative branches of the Legislature of this Island, and it affords us sincere pleasure to have an opportunity of congratulating your Honor upon the occasion of your assumption of the Government of this Colony, under such favorable auspices, at a time when peace, tranquility and commercial prosperity pervade every portion of the Empire.

It will be our pleasing duty to give your Honor our hearty co-operation and support in carrying out any measures for the advancement of this Colony, entrusted to your charge by Her Most Gracious Majesty.

We anticipate beneficial results from your most earnest desire to become acquainted with our local wants and circumstances, and hope that we may entertain the assurance that the period of your Honor's Administration of the Government of this Island will be referred to, as unprecedented in the history of our commercial prosperity, as well as marked by the great efforts made towards the advancement of the welfare and happiness of the people.

With your Honor we are deeply impressed with the necessity for encouragement to competitors in our various industrial pursuits, and are gratified that you have had so favorable an opportunity of examining some of the staple products of the Colony, as well as the evidences of skilled industry exhibited at the General Exhibition, held soon after your Honor's arrival.

We feel that we have reason to be devoutly thankful for the Providential dispensations enjoyed by us, to which your Honor has happily referred.

We thank your Honor for the intimation relative to the various papers and documents which are to be laid before us, and which shall receive our most delibearate consideration.

We are glad to be informed that the prohibitory instructions which had been issued to Custom-house officials, with respect to the practice of admitting United States fishing vessels to entry in the ports of this Island, has been withdrawn.

The progress made in the erection of the new public building in Charlottetown is most satisfactory, and we view with approval the preparations being made, in order to give increased accommodation to the various departments of Government, for the purpose of facilitating the public business, and for the greater security of the public Records.

Measures for extending the usefulness of the Savings' Bank shall receive that considerate attention which the importance of that most valuable institution demands.

The law relating to the limitation of the terms of the Supreme Court has been found to operate to the inconvenience of suitors. Our attention will be devoted to the framing of such legislative enactment as will tend to further a more expeditious administration of justice.

We cordially agree with your Honor in the opinion that the means for the transport and shipment of the productions of this Island are now inadequate to the wants of the people, and it will be our aim, as it will be our duty, to provide such accommodation in this branch of the public service as the exigencies of the country demand, and commensurate with the financial position of the Colony.

We concur in opinion with your Honor that the Asylum for insane persons requires to be enlarged, in order to afford accommodation. When the papers, having reference to this Institution, are submitted, we shall not fail to give the matter due consideration.

We most cordially reciprocate the desire expressed by your Honor, that such relations may be established between your Honor and this branch of the Legislature as may tend to most satisfactory results, in the legislation of the Island, and prove beneficial to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

TUESDAY, Feby, 21.

The Council having adjourned till to day, the above Address was taken up in Committee On third paragraph being read, Hon. Mr. Beer said he would like to see a stone-crusher in every county, and would like to see five or six schooners carrying stone or gravel from the mainland for improvements of our roads. He would not object to see the Colony in debt £100,000 for good permanent roads.

Hon. Mr. McDonald shewed the necessity of improving the roads in the vicinity of shipping places. Though the Government did not intend to stop macadamizing the roads; but macadamized roads would not yield a revenue towards the repayment of the cost of their construction, while a Railroad would be expected to yield some return.

Hon. Mr Haythorne thought the system of macadamizing had its day, and that a better system was superseding it.

Hon. Mr. Balderston, referring to cost of importing stone, and difficulty of keeping the crusher at work, thought the importation and use of course gravel would be better.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell agreed with this suggestion, and said if ruts were filled up at the proper time, the cost would not be so great.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne believed gravel would cost more. In one place on the St. Peter's Road Island stone had been applied to the depth of ten inches, and covered three inches deep with imported gravel. For a time the road was excellent, but ultimately it gave way under the pressure of heavy carting.

Hon Mr. Strong, referred to the improvements on roads in the vicinity of Summerside, made by using hard stone got from the shore, where it was in abundance. He thought there should be a stone crusher in each county, and that the Statute Labor should be abolished, as the law was generally evaded.

Hon Mr. Reid, considered the Board of Works, Commissioners, and Overseers a complete farce. Men were called out to work for three days, for the small sum of 2s 6d each and if that sum were placed in the hands of competent persons to expend, much more work would be performed. There was also an amount of jobbing connected with the Commissioners' and Overseers' department which should be investigated by the Government.

Hon Mr. McDonald, believed that the Board of Works, and all parties connected with it had to do their duty.

Hon. Col. Sec'y., trusted that His Honor (Mr. Reid) would lodge a complaint, and felt certain the Executive Government would attend to it; to which Mr. Reid replied, that the Commissioners to the Westward were as honest as any on the Island, but complaints of misappropriation of money were made, and it was his duty to make them known. The system was rotten.

Hon. Mr. Bell could not fully agree with his Colleague. The Road System, bad as it was, was not faithfully carried out. He approved of the macadamization of roads, but at the present rate, the next generation would not see all the roads macadamized. The Board of Works was too cumbersome and expensive without corresponding advantages. The roads should be repaired at an earlier period of the season, and more attention should be paid to winter roads.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell, thought it was strange that while roads were made through the wilderness years ago when the country was but thinly settled, that they could not now be kept in repair. The young men now thought more of driving upon the roads and destroying them than they did of working upon them.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

A copy of statistics of New Zealand was laid on the table by the President of the Council. Hon. Col Sec'y, Hon. Messers Haythorne, Bell, Reid, and Balderston spoke on the advantages of holding agricultural exhibitions; and his Hon. the President, Messers Beer, Dingwell, Strong, Haythorne, Gordon, and McDonald, upon the necessity of improving stock, and encouraging agriculture.

Hon. Col. Sec'y, on next paragraph being read, said, we could not be too thankful for the blessings we enjoy, and alluded to the war between France and Germany. He thought it would not be a misappropriation of the public funds, were a small sum granted as a thanks-offering to relieve some of those in Europe, who had not the necessaries of life.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne, coincided with these views; after some remarks by the Hon. Mr. Beer, upon the address of the Legislative Council passed last year, in reference to passing a complusory measure for the settlement of the Land Question.

Hon. Mr. McDonald, said the address had been acknowledged at the Colonial Office, but was not aware of an answer being received.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne wished to know if the fact of no allusion to the Land Question in the Governor's speech, was indicative of intention of the Government to take no action in the matter.

Hon. Col. Secretary replied that the Government was prepared to carry out the spirit of the laws upon the statute book, relative to the purchase of estates, and could not promise anything further at present.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

On Tuesday, Feb. 21, Dr. Robertson presented a petition from Mr. John Gaffney, against the return of John McDonald, Esq., as a member for the Third District of Prince County. The petition recites that some 39 voters polled their votes without being entitled to do so, and that the petitioner's agent objected to the votes on declaration day, The Sheriff declared that Mr. Arsenault had received 595 votes, Mr. McDonald 557, Gaffney 553, and Sinclair 496, The petitioner contends that if the objected votes were struck off he would have been ahead of Mr. McDonald. The petition was made an order of the day for Thursday The Address in answer to the Governor's Speech was then taken up. The first paragraph was agreed to without discussion.

Several members took part in the debate upon the address, whose speeches will be fully given.

On Wednesday, Feb. 22, the answer to the Governor's Speech was again taken up. The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh paragraphs were agreed to without discussion. The eighth, relative to the treatment of American vessels in British ports, called up the

Hon. Mr. Perry, who pointed out the advantages of American vessels frequenting our harbors, and the satisfactory trade relations existing between the Colonies and the United States, during the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty. The Americans, however, having abrogated the Treaty, the Colonies had nothing to do but to fall upon their rights, He hoped the Commission, about to meet, would harmoniously settle the matter.

Mr. Beer was glad that the restrictions referred to were abolished. The Americans were our best customers. The retaliatory policy adopted, was not the best that could be adopted.

Mr. McNeill was gratified at the repeal of the Custom regulations. Their enforcement injured the Revenue last year. We should cultivate a friendly spirit with the Americans

Hon. Pope, Brecken, Sinclair and others took part in the debate on Fisheries, and Hon Mr. Pope made an able speech on the Railroad Question.

On Thursday, Feb. 23, Hon. P. Sinclair presented a petition from Thos. W. Dodd Esq., protesting against the election of the Hon. D. Davies, as a member for Charlottetown. The grounds of the protest are, that two votes given for him were erroneously recorded for Mr Davies, and that several special votes were erased by the Sheriff, on the plea of some informality in the polling or signing of the Schedules, and that three packages of special votes ware declined to be received, because not forwarded in time by the proper officers. He sets forth that if the votes so expunged and wrongly recorded, were not so dealt with, his vote would have been 633 and that of the Hon. D. Davies 616. It was resolved that the Petition be taken up to-morrow.

The greater part of the day was occupied on the Railroad Question. Mr Reilly spoke in favor of extension of Railways to the North Side, and would support the Bill if it included a Branch to Head of St. Peter's Bay and Souris. Mr Howat said he thought a railroad would find nothing to do the greater part of the year Mr. Beer said he would have to consult his constituents before he could support the Railway scheme. Mr. McLean would support scheme if pleasing to his constituents, and after survey had been made. Mr. Munro expressed himself in favor of Railroads as also did Mr. Kelly. Mr. P. Sinclair is against them; so is Mr. B. Davies. Mr. Hooper would like to know the route and cost before he will give it his support. Mr D. Davies would assess land to help pay for it. Dr Robertson would not build it for two years. Mr. McEachern spoke in favor of a railroad, and Mr B. Davies submitted the following amendment to paragraph in answer to Address:—

"But while duly appreciating the advantages of a railroad, we consider the resources of the Colony too inadequate to the undertaking, and that in no case should it be adopted without referring the question to the people at the polls."

Mr. A. McDonald and Mr. Arsenault will vote for Railroad. Mr. McNeill thought the time had not come. Would not object to a Company building it.

Mr. Cameron is in favor of Railroads, but as some of his constituents are for it and some against it, he will have to consult the wishes of the majority. Mr. Callbeck is not opposed to railroads in the abstract, and would approve of a company undertaking one, Mr. Howlan hoped both sides of the House would support the inauguration of a Railroad. Mr. McMillan thought we should have estimates and plans and put the work up to tender. Mr. Lefurgy favored a railroad, and thought we must keep pace with the improvements of the age. Mr. Wightman would not consent to the scheme until it should be submitted to the people. The debate on the Railroad Paragraph was very discoursive, and did not close till Saturday night.

Monday forenoon, the House in Committee considering the petition of Thomas Dodd, Esq., against the return of the Hon. D. Davies. In the afternoon His Honor the Lieutenant Governer received the Address of the House in answer to his Speech at the opening of the Session.

On Tuesday the Hon. Mr. Pope submitted Despatches relating to restrictions placed on American Fishermen last summer. He also introduced a Bill to extend the operations of the Savings Bank. The Hon Attorney General submitted a Bill to prevent the exportation of arms Hon Mr. Howlan presented a petition from the Trustees of St. Andrew's College.

On Wednesday, the House in Committee on Despatches relating to the Fisheries In the evening, the House in Committee on the petition of John Gaffney, complaining of the return of Mr. John McDonald for the Third District of Prince County.

Thursday—On account of meeting of the Executive Council, the House did not meet until the evening Louis H. Davies, counsel for Mr. John McDonald, appeared at the Bar of the House.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—The beneficial effects of these remedies upon all the diseases which arise from varying temperatures are a matter of world wide notoriety. Sore throats inflamed tonsils, relaxed uvula, hoarseness, viscous phlegm, and other throat difficulties are dissipated by rubbing Holloway's Ointment briskly twice a day on the neck and chest. In all stages of catrrh, chronic cough, wheezing, and shortness of breath, the Ointment exercises a specific power in remedying and removing all irritation and all tendency to inflamation of the mucous lining of the throat, and also in its extension through the windpipe and the bronchica tubes. The evil consequences springing from neglected colds may be readily met and easily conquered by these infallible remedies.

There are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighbouring towns, who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost a certain cure. In severe cases great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A LETTER OF INTEREST TO ISLAND TEACHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EXAMINER."

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20th, 1871.

Sir.—Will you have the kindness to give me sufficient space in your paper for a few remarks, suggested by some editorial comments which appeared in the PATRIOT of the 2d inst., on a letter written to the editor of that paper, by a Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, formerly of P. E. Island, now residing in Iowa. While wishing Mr. MacKenzie, and all of his name, lineage or country, boundless success in this country, I cannot help taking issue with him in his estimate of the comparative merits of the Educational system of Iowa, and that established in your country. At least, I can say, that I never found a common school system in *any* of the western states that was at all comparable to yours; and I have no doubt that a *longer* residence in the west will materially modify Mr McKenzie's present views. When I shall have a little more leisure than I have at present, I will give your readers such an array of facts as I think, will abundantly fortify my position; suffice it to say here, that, unenviable as the position of district school teacher may be regarded in your country, it is a much more precarious and thankless business in Iowa. There the school term is only from three to six months; and the teacher is seldom engaged twice in the same school. He will find the right to lecture and instruct the teacher in regard to his duties, claimed by the most ignorant parent in his district, as one of the inalienable rights of a free-born American citizen; and the more ignorant the person who vouchsafes his advice, the more perilous it is to combat his views on the proper mode of managing a school. He will find that fickleness which, according to the *London Times* is the reproach of republics, startlingly illustrated in the experience of a school teacher in the west. During the first few weeks of his term, he will be regarded by the people as the best teacher they ever had; but, let him continue to discharge his duties ever so conscientiously, he will find, before the close of his term, short as it is, that they will begin to long for a change of teachers.

To a teacher, reared and educated in your conservative society, however, the greatest annoyance arises from the wildly democratic spirit of the boys—their impatience of restraint, and contempt for all authority. They will hail the teacher as Tom, Joe, or Bill, just as they frequently will their own fathers, or grandfathers; and woe betide him, in some districts, unless he possesses sufficient physical strength to inspire respect, and enforce obedience to his commands. I have seen districts for a long time without a teacher, because no one had the courage to undertake to maintain discipline—the boys having successfully revolted against the authority of several teachers in succession, and driven them ignominiously from the field. The directors will candidly inform each new applicant where the difficulty lies, and tell him that he is welcome to the school, if he has sufficient courage to undertake the task of governing it. There are always one or two ring-leaders in every such district, who never attend school but for the purpose of testing their strength against a new teacher, and who take a pride in recounting the number of schools they have been instrumental in breaking up. Nor can I now call to remembrance a single instance in which parents interposed their authority to protect the teacher. On the contrary, I have heard them with what I conceived to be parental pride, recount the exploits of their boys in breaking up schools, and driving off teachers; although, I have sometimes heard some of the more orderly and conservative portion wishing that a teacher might come along possessed of sufficient nerve and physical strength to manage the school. This is not surprising in a society in which you may often hear a parent, otherwise of unblemished character, and probably a member in good standing of some orthodox church, relate to a group of admiring neighbors, instances of insolent defiance of his own authority by his young son—such as would make the heart of a Scotch parent shudder with dark forebodings as to the future fate of the child—with fond parental pride, as hopeful evidences of awakening manhood, and independent spirit in the sturdy young democrat. There a youth of fifteen or sixteen years of age will drive a sharp bargain with his father, and take all the advantage of him that he can in a horse-trade, or any other trade. It was but a few days ago that the western papers contained an account of the stoning to death of a young schoolmistress by some boys whom she had turned out of school for misconduct. If so unusual an event should transpire as their receiving punishment adequate to their offence, there is no doubt but that their parents would consider it very hard that their boys should be punished for so trifling a bit of youthful frolic as stoning a school teacher to death. My own experience in an Iowa school about eleven years ago, would furnish amusement to your readers, had I time to relate it. That I did not disgrace my name or country, however, but came off with the full honors of war, will appear from the fact, that the youths who rebelled against my authority then, have been my staunchest friends since—and fine, manly, generous fellows they are—and, when running for a county office some years afterwards, I had the gratification to find that I had received the unanimous vote of their township. I here describe the condition of affairs in the west eleven years ago; it may be considerably changed now. Ten years effect a wonderful change in western civilization.

I may state here, also, that the standard of qualification for teachers in the west is vastly inferior to yours. I can speak authoritatively on this subject, as I have often taken part in the examination of teachers in Iowa. The majority of teachers there were incapable of writing a page of a common letter without committing the grossest blunder in spelling, and in syntax. I myself, obtained a first class certificate—which in that country is the highest—and any one that had ever been before your Beard of Education would have laughed at the examination.

Of course, my remarks here only apply to *common schools*. If a man possesses the qualification and *can command the* influence to get a town school he is better remunerated, and his position is more permanent. My brother is now teaching the town school at Bellevine, Iowa, at a salary of either $75 or $80 a month—I am not certain which—and it was only his own reluctance to change his residence that prevented his receiving $100. I, myself, declined an offer of a town school at $100 a month, simply because that I had resolved, come weal, come woe, to abandon forever the drudgery of "teaching the young idea how to shoot." To quote the language of the genial showman, 'I loathe and disgust it.' When I suffer from dyspepsia now, and my imagination revels in gloomy pictures of the future, the saddest of them has always, as a central figure, myself teaching school for a living. I do not mean to detract from the respectability of a business in which I myself spent some of the best years of my life and in which some of the best and cleverest men I have ever known have been engaged. It is, no doubt, an honorable profession; but I entertain an inconceivable dislike to it. I would not advise any of my friends in P. E. Island to go west for the purpose of teaching school. If one has been fortunate enough to have learned how to work, and can raise sufficient means to buy fifty acres of land, let him go west, buy his land, build a little log hut upon it, dress in patched butternut clothes, and live on corn-meal. Let him live this life, and grub away quietly and patiently, and he may rest assured that he will attain independence this way, sooner than he would by teaching.

I can fully endorse all that Mr. McKenzie says as to the wonderful agricultural resources of Iowa. Indeed, it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the fertility of a country in which I have seen lands on which heavy crops of corn and wheat had been raised for twenty-five years, without a particle of manure.

The PATRIOT'S comments have suggested further thoughts and reminiscences, that I shall probably give your readers at some future time.

We are holding high carnival here to-day. Pennsylvania Avenue is one blaze of light from the Capitol to the White House. There have been all manner of games, races and festivities through the day, and similar scenes are to be enacted to-morrow. All the Departments are closed; and all this "sound and fury"—this crush, and tumult, and confusion, which cost the city forty thousand dollars—are inflicted upon an unoffending public, merely to commemorate the event of the paving of Pennsylvania Avenue! Who ever heard of anything so ridiculous? The Carnival Committee endeavored, by correspondence with myself and other Scotchmen here, to have a celebration of Scottish games for the occasion. The Scottish element here, however, was too weak; and we had not sufficient funds to import material from abroad, which we all deeply regretted.

Ha! na'm bitheadh agam ann an seo da chiad du "chlannabh na'n Gaidheal, ri guailean a cheile," le piob as le bratach, le claidheamh, biodag as sgian duth, cha shuidhinn fad an latha na ma sheomar a sgriobhadh sa leubbadh mar a rinn mi!

M.

INJUSTICE TO THE ACADIANS IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER,

Sir;

I am a subscriber to the *Examiner*, ever since the late MR. WHELAN commenced publishing it, and I was just about giving it up, but since you became its editor, knowing well that you will have the interest of the Acadians of this colony at heart, and advocate their rights in common with their fellow subjects, I have resolved to continue a subscriber.

Now sir, when the present Government was formed, I was under the impression that from the support it got from our Acadian Representative, that we would be recognized by appointing some of us to the Offices which became vacant, but we have been sadly disappointed. The fact is, when the Acadians are wanted at an Election they are brought on a par with their neighbours, but, as soon as they have voted manfully and help to a large extent to put a party in power, there is no more talk of them. We looked to Mr. Howlan, who is representing a large number of us in the Executive Council, for justice in the distribution of Offices, but all in vain. It is a well known fact, that Messrs. Perry and Howlan, in the first District of Prince County, are returned by Acadian influence. Messrs. Arsenault and McDonald, the same way in the third District of Prince County, Mr. Lefurgy, for Lot 17 and Mr. McEachern, for East Point. There is a large number of Acadians also in Rustico, but, in that District they are outnumbered by their opponents. Now, when the Acadians have such influence in supporting the present Government, might they not expect a fair share of patronage. The Acadian population is about twelve thousand; and see how many are appointed to any office, compared with their neighbours. There are six Justices of the Peace, and two Commissioners of Small Debts, and three Road Commissioners. They are one-eighth of the population, and they have not got one office out of every one hundred. Now, there must be something wrong in this. Again, the Hon. Mr. Perry, was, as I understood, to be made Speaker, but I suppose as he is an Acadian, he could not fill up that important situation, Though I am under the impression that that gentleman is competent to fill any situation under the Government. Again, the Hon. Mr Yeo's seat has become vacant in the Executive Council, why not appoint either Mr. Perry, or Mr. Arsenault, and give the Acadians a representative at the Council Board. Now, Sir, I do not mean to say that the Acadians have no confidence in the Hon. Mr. Howlan, but what I say is this, that the Acadians are so neglected, in the distribution of offices, that they cannot have much faith in the Government. It is to be hoped that the Government will see to it, and do even-handed justice to all classes in this community, regardless of creed or country. I will refer to this on a future occasion.

Yours, Truly,

AN ACADIAN.

MEETING AT MONTAGUE BRIDGE.

A public meeting was held at Montague Bridge, on Friday the 10th ult., to discuss the local wants of the District, to petition for redress of grievances, and also to discuss the Railroad question Mr. W. Brehaut being voted to the chair, Jas. Robertson, Esq, M. D, one of the representatives for the District, A. C. McDonald, Esq., and several others addressed the meeting. Mr. Rowe read a draft petition for more wharf accommodation for Montague Bridge.

Resolved, That the petition be adopted and passed around for signatures.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft petitions to have a Custom House established at Montague Bridge, and to have piles driven in the channel down to Kennedy's Point to guide vessels.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting that the use of a Dredging Machine owned by Government, would greatly facilitate shipping by enabling larger vessels to come up the rivers, and also obviate the cost of extending wharves.

Resolved That the Representatives of the Third and Fourth Districts be requested to use their endeavors to procure an extension of the Telegraph Line to Montague Bridge.

The foregoing resolutions were passed unanimously.

At an adjourned meeting largely attended, and addressed by Hons. A. A. McDonald, A. C McDonald, Esqs., Mr Rowe and others, it was moved by Jas. McDonald, Esq., seconded by Mr. Jas. Dewar,

Whereas, A Railroad through this Island would be a general benefit in exporting the produce of the colony in a shorter period than at present, tend to facilitate commerce, give a permanent buoyancy to trade, increase the circulation of money, and generally develop the resources of the country.

Therefore *Resolved* That this meeting is of opinion that if a Trunk Line of Railroad, with Branch Lines where required, can be built at a cost not exceeding five thousand pounds per mile, with rolling stock, &c, complete, it is desirable that the same should be undertaken,

Moved in amendment by Mr. Rowe, seconded by Mr. C. W. Poole.

Whereas, The long agitated and vexatious Land Question has entailed upon the colony a large expenditure of public means, talent, and labor, unexampled in any British Colony.

And *Whereas*, The Land Purchase Act is steadily working a change in the land tenure which promises in the end, satisfaction to the whole community.

And *Whereas*, There is still a large portion of lands held by proprietors in wilderness and under lease, which a Railroad would probably pass through, increasing their value and precluding the hope of any government purchasing in block and reselling to the tenantry in their leasehold claims, after having assisted to release others from their bondage and inflicting on them a manifest injustice.

Therefore *Resolved*, That the construction of a Railroad, by government, with public means be postponed until the leasehold system is entirely abolished.

On a division of the house there appeared for the amendment, thirty,—against it twenty-six.

Resolved, That an account of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to one of the Island papers for publication, with a request for others to copy.

J. McDONALD, Sec'y.

Feb. 14, 1871.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March 6, 1871.

HOW CONTEMPORARY HISTORY IS WRITTEN.

IN the *Patriot* of last week, No. 69, first page, we find a shocking document purporting to be the Pope's Anathema, against Victor Emmanuel. It is prefaced as follows:—

"The special correspondent of the New York *Standard*, writing from Rome on January 9th says:—

Since the King Victor Emmanuel's triumphant entry into Rome the chief topic of interest is the bull of major ex-communication issued against the King of Italy by the Pope. The following is a literal translation of the extraordinary religious document:"

About town during the week, the "Extraordinary Document" has been talked of a good deal, and we have been frequently asked what we thought about it. The "Anathema" has been revived by the *Standard*, which is a new paper striving for life by being sensational. Those who have copied the document have helped to give the *Standard* all it aimed at, getting an extensive advertisement. But what about its truthfulness and justice. If it is proven to be false, how much in future can we rely upon correspondents writing in Rome to such papers as the New York *Standard*. Let us see. Before us is Vol. XI. of the Novelists Library, edited by Thomas Roscoe, Esq. It is entitled the Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy by the Rev Laurence Sterne. Below we give a few passages in parallel columns to shew that the "Extraordinary Document' is taken almost literally from the works of the humorous Sterne, who lived in the last century.

From the Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy By Laurence Sterne.	*From the N. Y. Standard's correspondent, published in the Patriot, March 2, 1871.*
May he be damned wherever he be whether in the house or the stables the garden or the field, or the highway, or in the path or in the wood or in the water, or in the church!	May he be condemned in the house and in the field, and in the open streets and in the byways in the wood in the water, and in the church.
May he be cursed in living and dying; may he be cursed in eating and drinking; in being hungry in being thirsty, in fasting, in sleeping in waking in walking in standing, in sitting, in working, in resting, in —, in —, and in blood letting	May he be cursed in his birth and in his death; in his food and in his drink; in his fasting and in his intemperance; and in his quiet moments and in his sleep; in his waking and in his passage on foot or seated; in his repose or in his labor; in the excrements; in the circulation of his blood.
Be he cursed in all the faculties of his body! May he be cursed inwardly and outwardly.—*Page* 161.	Be he cursed in all the faculties of his body. Be he cursed internally and externally
May he be cursed in the hair of his head! May he be cursed in his brains, and in his vertex in his temples in his foreheed in his ears in his eye-brows in his cheeks, in his jaw bones, in his nostrils in his fore teeth and grinders in his lips, in his throat in his shoulders, in his wrists in his arms, in his hands, in his fingers!	May he be cursed in his hairs! May he be cursed in his brain Be cursed in the covering of his head and in his temples. May he be cursed in his forehead and in his ears. In his eyebrows and in his eyes! in his cheeks and in his nostrils! in his anterior and posterior teeth! Be he cursed in his lips, and in his throat! Be he cursed in his shoulders and in his pulses! in his arms, hands and fingers.
May he be damned in his mouth, in his breast in his heart and purtenance down to his very stomach! May he be cursed in his veins and in his groins, in his thighs, in his genitals and in his hips and in his knees his legs, and feet and toe-nails.—*Page* 163.	May he be condemned in his mouth! In the breast, heart, and in all the bowels of his body let him be condemned! In his veins, in his arteries in his thighs, genitals, ankles, knees, legs, feet, and in his nails.
May he be cursed in all the joints and articulations of his members, from the top of his head to the sole of his feet! May he have no soundness in him!	May he be cursed in all the ligatures and joints of his members, from the head to the feet! May he have no health! May the Son of the living God in all the glory of His majesty curse him, and may Heaven with all its powers, unite and rise against him to curse and condemn him! So be it.
May the Son of the Living God, with all the glory of His majesty curse him; and may Heaven, with all the powers which move therein, rise up against him, curse and damn him unless he repent and make satisfaction! Amen So be it So be it. Amen.—*Page* 165.	

We have cited enough of the least objectionable portions to satisfy any one that the New York *Standard's* version of the so-called "Anathema" is copied from the "Opinions of Tristram Shandy." It is an invention of Laurence Sterne, and never had existence save in his fertile imagination, as can be seen by reading the first volume of his writings. So 'the chief topic of interest' gotten up by the 'special correspondent' is a delusion, and thousands of readers are duped, and prejudiced. We refer to this matter, not in a sectarian spirit, but in the interests of the truth of history Our contemporary who reproduced it for his readers can now see how unreliable are such detestable forgeries. A gentleman who has the reputation of being upright and strictly moral in his business and private life, of course, could not know the origin of the shocking effusion, which we have proven to be forged, or plagiarized from the writings of Laurence Sterne. One managing a paper we know well, cannot be expected to prove the authenticity of everything he publishes, but we expect the Editor of the *Patriot* to state to his readers the facts concerning this matter. We do hope, moreover, that in future he will aim at fostering the more kindly feelings which should exist amongst mixed communities; and that he will not publish such "extraordinary Documents" which do a cruel injustice by creating contempt and bitter prejudices towards many of our fellow colonists; and above all that outrage truth which we should all strive to hold inviolate.

LEGISLATIVE SMALL TALK.

An Honorable Gentleman, in the House of Assembly, not long since, calmly stated that he believed that if all the time and money spent in talking about the Land Question were "totted up," it would amount to a sum sufficient to purchase all the proprietory lands in the Island of Prince Edward. The statement did not appear to startle any one, and seemed to be generally accepted; though the assertion was an exaggeration, yet there is truth enough in it to call our attention to the fact that there is a vast sum of money annually spent, and many precious hours lost forever, in the useless, frivolous, and sometimes ludicrous exhibitions which may be witnessed upon the floors of the House of Assembly. Take for instance, the Debate on the Address in answer to the Governor's Speech at the opening of the Legislature. It occupied five or six days, instead of as many hours, which would be amply sufficient. Instead of having a debate on a want of Confidence Motion, as is the rule in the British House of Commons, every paragraph is discussed, and nearly every member is so filled with his own importance, that he must take part therein—very few of them having faith in the Eastern maxim—that speech is only silvery, whilst silence is golden. In the manner in which the Debates are frequently carried on, a personal encounter takes place betwixt two honorable members. They commence their little duel, and after exchanging their shots, two or three others edge their way in to have a share in the fun, and then a general skirmish ensues, sometimes to the delight, but more frequently to the infinite disgust of the gods in the gallery. Occasionaly, this scene is somewhat varied by some gentleman, above the average in ability, making, or rather attempting to make a lengthy address; we say attempting, because he can scarcely get to the close of what he has to say, with the interruptions with which he is met. He loses his temper at this, and pitches in amongst his opponents. The question under debate is lost sight of, and numbers of the honorable members pop up and down like frogs in a pond.

Would it not be much better if the House would make it more of a practice to discourage members from speaking several times on the same question The present system is not calculated to foster any great legislative or intellectual ability. If members were to make it a rule to speak but once on each subject of debate, and prepare carefully what they had to say, then they would probably say something which would deserve attention. With the exception of one speech, during the present session, no able, well sustained effort has been made, nothing, for instance, shewing the research, skill, and eloquence that were evinced by the young gentlemen who were permitted to plead at the bar of the House this session. This should not be, because there are men at present in the Legislature of fine abilities, and we have a right to expect that they should give the Legislative Halls a character for talent, wisdom and parliamentary eloquence.

There is another idea, prevalent amongst many members which if adopted, will prevent any intellectual progress amongst them. We allude to the notion, that a representative should be a mere mouth piece of the passions, prejudices, or wishes of his constituents. If any matter, concerning directly the interests of a district and it alone comes up, then he should consult the opinions of his District; but in matters effecting the general interests of the whole country, he should aim at forming an opinion for himself. If he think only of the opinions of his section, he will trim his views to suit theirs; he will not read, study, nor compare—he will never make any intellectual growth, and will generaly turn out a mere "King Log," to be thrown aside when it pleases the whim of his masters. He should not treat the opinions of those he represents with contempt, but he should, at the same time, reflect that the opinions of to day, may not be the opinions of a year hence. He should, in some degree be their teacher, their "guide, philosopher and friend," and not be their slave. The people soon learn to esteem such a man, and though he sometimes may be ungratefully treated he invariably receives a long tenure of confidence and preferment.

A new leaf is about being written in Prince Edward Island history. For good or ill, once written, it can never be effaced. Should not the gentlemen who compose our Legislature leave petty squabbles, and jealousies aside for the moment, and rise to the dignity of statesmen, and strive for the honor of our country to say some words that may be worthy of being read upon that leaf in future times!

THE MODEL FARM.

THE lease of the Land known as the Model Farm will expire this year. Its success has been such as to warrant the Legislature to renew the lease. Perhaps it would be better to purchase the property, as we understand it can be bought at a reasonable price. The Government can not do too much to foster and encourage improved systems of agriculture and stock raising on this Island, and we think that King's and Prince Counties should also have the benefits of Model Farms as well as Queen's County. The Model Farms in each County might have a penitentiary attached to them, whereon the labor of criminals could be employed. At present we have no place to put the unfortunate violators of the law except in the pent-up walls of a jail. They have no chance to learn anything, they come out worse than when put in, and the rest of their lives they are idle vagabonds. Hitherto several criminals of the deepest dye, instead of being confined and made to work for a long term of years have been let loose upon the people of the neighboring Provinces. If this is permitted to continue, we need not be surprised, if an out-cry be raised against us for allowing unpunished and unreformed villians to run at large. Besides removing the injustice which is thus done our neighbors we would be doing a real service to the criminals and that at no expense to the Colony. They would acquire habits of industry, and learn useful occupations, and the labor which they might be made to perform, would defray all cost of looking after them.

There is another class whose labor might be utilized upon the Model Farm, or as we hope to be able to say, Model Farms. We mean those suffering from congenital insanity. Many of this class are perfectly harmless. Yet their friends have not the desire nor the means to take care of them. If an asylum were in connection with a penitentiary and farm, they might earn their own livelihood. Last week a young man died suddenly in the Asylum. His bodily health was good—he was closely confined alone in a room, he was found next morning—his face blackened—a lifeless corpse. He is said to have died in an epileptic fit. We have no desire to impute blame to the keeper, but we do say that in a properly cared for institution, such as we intimate might be easily sustained no such sad accident as the one alluded to, could occur If the classes of persons referred to above, were under skilled hands the model farms could be made profitable investments to the country; and we therefore think the subject is not unworthy the attention of the Legislature.

THE TRACADIE ESTATE.

THE Government should take immediate steps to purchase the Tracadie Estate. During the week several tenants have called upon us, and have expressed their fears that, as the terms of their leases are about expiring, they will be in a worse position than any tenants on the Island. They should petition the Legislature to come to their assistance, and enable them to become freeholders. The Tracadie Estate is near the City, and will be one of the first to rise in value. We understand that the Estate might be purchased, and it would be better to buy it now, at the price asked, than in a short time, to give, perhaps, ten per cent more for it. The peculiar position of the people on the Tracadie Estate commends their case to the immediate consideration of the Government; and, on their behalf we ask them at least to attempt to do what they can towards purchasing the land for the benefit of the tenantry. The Government would not lose by it, as like the Belfast Estate, the Tracadie Estate would pay. Besides, if they can effect a purchase of this Estate, it will be an assurance to tenants on other parts of the Island that, in good time, they too will have a chance to become freeholders. It would also help to remove the dread of many that the Railroad will be the means of entailing the evils of the leasehold system upon us for all coming time.

ON Thursday evening last, Professor Cavin, of St. Dunstan's College, lectured in the Athenæum by invitation of the Charlottetown Debating Club. The meeting was not well attended, this we account for from the fact that the debate on the disputed elections was in proceeding in the House of Assembly at the time of the lecture; But to those who were present, a very interesting and instructive lecture was delivered, and one of that sort which it is seldom the privilege of the Citizens of Charlottetown to listen to.

The Professor chose for his subject, "A Literary group of the last Century," and made the group to consist of, Steele, Addison, Pope, Congrieve, and Swift.

The lecturer has certainly a great talent for the description of men and of the times in which they lived, and whilst he bestowed praise upon those who were deserving of it, he was not backward in exposing the faults and failings of those who were deserving of censure Those who had the pleasure of hearing the Professor lecture on a former occasion on this subject, lost nothing by hearing it again for the second time, especially as the character of Congrieve was added to the group since the lecture was first delivered, and for those who heard it for the first time it was a source of much information regarding the literature of the last Century.

We feel certain that if a course of lectures similar to the one delivered on Thursday last, could be sustained in Charlottetown, it would tend much to improve and benefit our community.

IT appears to us that the Legislature, during the present Session should enact a measure to prevent the opening of burying grounds within a mile of the City limits. We understand that a grave-yard is about being opened in the immediate vicinity of the Wesleyan Academy. That neighborhood will soon become thickly populated, and, for sanitary reasons it would be much better that all grave-yards were further away from the centres of population. It is time, also, that the other grave yards near Town should be closed. They are fast being overcrowded; and that the bones of our departed countrymen may not be disturbed, and that the health of the citizens may not be endangered, we trust that a suitable necropolis may be procured at a proper distance from the City.

We refer to this matter in the most friendly spirit towards all denominations, and have no object in view but what every one, in the course of a few years, will see is for the public good.

VIOLENT LANGUAGE should not be indulged in at the present time by any true friend of his country. Coalitions are proverbially short lived, and we do not know what a day or an hour may bring forth. Let the Old Liberals be not only liberal but charitable towards each other and keep the doors of reconciliation open. Let them, moreover, not be obstructionists, but be guided by the genius and teachings of the past. The country is jealously watching current events, and the chaotic state of parties will soon assume a form in keeping with the wishes and interests of the people "Enough of glory remains on each shield to light us to victory yet.

C. Y. M. L. INSTITUTE.—The lecture on *Alchohol*, of Dr. Gaffney, before the above Institute, on Tuesday eveinng, was well written and well delivered. He showed himself to be thoroughly master of the subject, and gave a historical, chemical, and physical account of it. As the lecture contains a large amount of useful information, skillfully put together in a small space, we will give it to our readers as soon as we get over the Legislative matter with which we are now pressed.

WE are glad to learn that Josiah McLeod, Esq., of this Island, has been recently promoted from a First to a Second class clerkship in the Treasury Department in Washington. We expect to hear that Mr. McLeod will yet reach a much higher office, as his abilities qualify him for the highest position.

To Correspondents.

J. L., Woodstock, N. B.,—Did not yet get amount It will be all right We will send EXAMINER and *Musical Monthly* regularly. P G.—Many thanks. Your favor is appreciated. M.—Amount received. Your contributions will be very welcome; by none more so than the present Editor of Examiner. J. M.—Attended to. P. J. D. E., Lot 66. Much obliged for your kind wishes. Have sent paper as directed. W. O N.—Will publish your lines though we fear if you persist in such views, you will not be appointed poet Laureate of the reigning regime. J. B. Gay.—It will afford us much pleasure to publish your letter It will appear next week.

N. J. McP. Lot 45—Amount received all right. 'Old Fisherman,' on fishery question will appear next week "Young Man McDonald,' on Railway Question—Letter received; will publish it in next issue.

An account of Temperance Meeting crowded out; will appear next week.

Charlottetown Debating Club.

On Thursday evening last, Professor Caven, of St. Dunstan's College, delivered a very able and interesting lecture, his subject being "A Literary Group of the last Century" Owing to the unavoidable absence of the President and Vice Presidents Mr. W. D. Haszard presided at the meeting.

The question for next Friday evening will be "Is a qualified or universal suffrage best calculated to promote civil liberty and induce real prosperity." Discussion to commence at 8 o'clock. Place of meeting Odd Fellows' Hall, Exchange Building. Ladies are invited to be present at the debates. A full attendance of members on next Friday is requested.

R. HARRIS, Sec'y.