

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."—Enripiades.

Vol. XI.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, March 11, 1861.

New Series.—No. 10.

SPRING SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Subscriber's Sale Room, Queen Street, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m., the following Goods, viz:—
4 Pans, ALCOHOL, 20 Chests English Importation
4 Pans, MOLASSES, 6 Kegs TOBACCO,
8 Bbls. SUGAR, 2 Boxes do.
25 Sols SOLE LEATHER, 1 Box Indigo,
10 Boxes Pipes, 10 Doz. Nails,
1 Bbl. R. W. Oil, 10 " Buckets,
10 Bbls. Pitch and Rosin, 5 " Bags,
25 Boxes Candles, 1 Cask Vinegar,
20 Gross Matches, 10 Doz. Soda,
10 Kegs White Paint, 10 Boxes SOAP,
5 Boxes Glass.

A quantity of DRY GOODS, consisting of—
Printed Cottons, Blue do., Cotton Warp, Blue and White,
Thrueds, Linen Merchants, Grey Cottons, the 19th inst.,
and Caps, ready-made Clothing, with a variety of other
articles suitable for country dealers.
WILLIAM MCGILL, Auctioneer.
March 4, 1861. (1st & R. W.)

GRAND LOTTERY,

AND RARE CHANCE,
For Nine Most Valuable and Orna-
mental PRIZES

EVER exhibited in this Island; cost price nearly £100
STERLING. One of which is the most splendid PIANO
ever offered for sale in this City, cost £75.
With one pair of COUCHES, to be seen at Mr. Mark But-
cher's.

S Superb Steel Engravings,
Art Union of LONDON.
In richly gilt frames, to be seen at W. R. Watson's, G. T.
Hazard's, Hon. D. Brewster, and at the Royal Agricultural
Society's Rooms, where tickets can be had, which are limited;
and as but few are remaining unsold, parties wishing to win
any of these rare and

COSTLY PRIZES,
will require to secure them in time from any of the Committee:
W. R. WATSON, Treasurer; or P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The following is the list of Prizes:

FIRST PRIZE.—1 Rosewood 7-Octave PIANO, new. Cost
£75.
SECOND PRIZE.—1 Pair Mahogany COUCHES.
THIRD PRIZE.—Windsor Castle in the present day. A steel
engraving, by Atkinson, from the original picture in the
Royal Collection, by Landseer.
FOURTH PRIZE.—Infant Children in the Highlands. A steel en-
graving, by J. T. Waterhouse, R.A., for the Art Union of London;
from the original picture, by Landseer.
FIFTH PRIZE.—A Water Party. A steel engraving, by J.
T. Waterhouse, R.A., for the Art Union of London; from the
original picture, by Landseer.
SIXTH PRIZE.—Infant Children. A steel engraving, by
C. R. A. A. from the original picture, by Landseer.
SEVENTH PRIZE.—Summer. A colored engraving, Lafosse.
EIGHTH PRIZE.—Autumn. A colored engraving, by La-
fosse.
NINTH PRIZE.—The late Archbishop of Paris. A colored
engraving.
Drawn at Temperance Hall, on Tuesday, the 19th inst.,
at 2 o'clock, P.M. Should the winner of the Piano not re-
quire it, SIXTY POUNDS CASH will be given for it.
The drawing will be conducted by a Committee to be
chosen from the Subscribers, on the principle of the Art Union
of London.
Charlottetown, March 4, 1861.

PRIVATE AND CLASS TUITION.
R. B. IRVING, Teacher of Writing, English, French
and Mathematics, pursuing to open branches
of education, most respectfully requests that any who may
kindly feel disposed to favor him with their patronage, will
call upon him for information respecting terms and hours of
tuition, &c., at his Rooms, in the dwelling house next below
the store of T. W. Dunn, Esq., Pownall Street, Charlottetown,
March 4, 1861.

Liquors and Groceries.
Great George and Kent Streets.
N. RANKIN would respectfully invite the attention
of his friends, and the public generally, to his
choices and well selected STOCK of

LIQUORS & GROCERIES.
They are all imported from the very best markets, and for excellence
of quality and moderate prices, he feels confident they cannot be sur-
passed by any house in the City.
LIQUORS—Brandy, Holland's Gin, High Wine, fine old Jamaica Rum,
Port and Sherry Wine, Highland and Belmont Whiskies, Champagne
LONDON Porter and Scotch Ales,
CORDONS—Noyau, Curacao, Maraschino, Cherry Brandy, Lemon Syrup
and Raspberry Vinegar.
SUGARS & TEAS—Porto Rice and Scotch Sugar, Congo, Souchong,
and Young Hyson Teas.
PRESERVED FRUIT—Salmon, Mackerel, Lobsters, Sardines, Yarmouth
Bladders and Dutch Pickles.
PICKLES & SAUCES—Mixed Pickles, Chop-chow, Cauliflower, West
India Pickles and Peppers, Cayenne Pepper, Curries, Mulli-
gataun Paste, Soy's, John Bull, Worcester's and Harvey's
Sauce, Extract Caffe, Olive Oil, French Capers, Flavouring
for Cakes, Mixed Spice.
FRESH FRUITS—East India Ginger, Lemon and Citron Peel,
French Olives, shelled Almonds, Currants, Raisins, Cal's feet and
Red and Black Currant Jellies, Gelatine, American and Annan-
apolis Apples.
VALETTES—Molasses, London W. W. Vinegar, Tobacco, Cigars, whole
and ground Coffee, Split Peas, Beans, Rice, Pearl Barley, Arrow-
root, Galingal Powder, Butter Powder, Brown Windsor, Fancy and
No. 1 Family Soap, Tallow and Sperma Candles, Table Salt,
Mustard, Starch, Blue, Dutch Mustard, Coriander, Alum, Blue
stone, Whiting, Glass, Putty, Coal and Seal Oil, Boiling Fluid, Mi-
nary and Walker's Caps, Mince Market Balls, F. P. and F. O.
Powder, 10 doz. Stone Jar from quart up to 3 gallons; Soda,
Batter and Water Bianchi; American and Hyde's Colours.
January 7, 1861.

**GREAT
SELLING OF!**
IN consequence of the DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP,
the Subscriber will sell off his very extensive STOCK,
at an immense reduction from usual prices,
FOR CASH ONLY.
All intending purchasers will find this a golden opportunity,
as by purchasing at this establishment they will save a portion
of their money.
The subscriber begs now to thank his numerous customers
for their liberal patronage, during the continuance of the late
firm, and would assure them that, for the future, he will en-
deavour to retain their custom, and keep up the well known
name of the

"British Dry Goods Store,"
by importing GOOD STOCKS and selling them at the most
reasonable prices.
The business will now be conducted on the CASH system
January 7, 1861. J. H. TURNER.

Fat Cattle, Sheep, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at "GLYNWOOD,"
the residence of the subscriber, on
Thursday, 7th March instant,
at 12 o'clock, noon, the following FAT CATTLE, BREEDING
STOCK, &c.,

8 Fat OXEN 10 Fat SHEEP
1 Leicester Breeding EWES, (in Lamb)
1 Durham and Argente Cow, (Just calved)
1 Superior young MARE, fit for carriage or saddle.
TERMS OF SALE—£10 and under, cash; all sums over £10,
three months' credit, on approved joint Notes of Hand.
March 4, 1861. HENRY LONGWORTH.

Boat Found.
A PLAT of about fifteen feet keel drifted on shore on the
subscriber's premises in October last; said Boat, if not
claimed by the owner before Wednesday, the 20th day of
March next, will be sold by Public Auction on that day, to
the highest bidder.
JAMES BURNS,
March 4, 1861.

RARE CHANCE.

POSITIVE SALE,
NEW GOODS.

Tea, Sugars, Crushed do., Burning Fluid,
Soda, Molasses, Candles, Striped Suitings,
Drillings, Bed Ticks, Gingham, Hats &
Caps, &c. &c. &c.

THE Subscriber will SELL BY AUCTION, at his SALE
ROOM, Queen Street, on THURSDAY, the 13th
M. R. H. 20 Pieces Striped SHIRTING
10 Pans. MOLASSES 20 do. Grey COTTON
15 Bbls. SUGAR 5 do. Bed Tick
10 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR 5 do. Blue Drill
20 Boxes RAISINS 5 do. Denims
30 Half boxes do. 10 Gingham
40 Quarter Boxes do. 20 do. Rolled Linings
5 Kegs CURRANTS 60 lbs. Black and W. B. Thread
5 Kegs Baking Soda 5 Gross Cotton Reels
15 Doz. BUCKETS 20 Pieces Cotton Handkerchiefs
20 Doz. BROOMS 10 Fat HATS (assorted)
3 Casks Burning FLUID 3 Cases Women's RUBBERS
5 Chests TEA A variety of other articles in
20 Boxes CANDLES DRY GOODS, all of this sea-
son's importation.
60 Drums FIGS.
TERMS.—All sums under £10 cash; over £10, Three months;
over £50, Four months, on approved joint Notes of Hand.
ALEX. McKINNON, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, February 18, 1861.

Ex "Gazelle" from Liverpool, and "Carrie
M. Rich" from Boston.

THE Subscriber has received their FALL STOCK
GENERAL MERCHANDISE, comprising a large
well selected Stock of

DRESS MATERIALS,
in French Marine, plain and striped, Winceys, Gala Plaids,
Coburgs, Alpaccas, &c.

MANTLES, MANTLE CLOTHS & SHAWLS,
in great variety. RIBBONS, Velvet Trimmings, Scarfs,
Flowers Plumes, &c. A few magnificent

HEAD DRESSES,
GLOVES, Hosiery, Silks, Velvets, Linens, Muslins, grey and
white COTTONS, Prints, striped suitings, WARPS,
Tieings, Blue Denims, Drills, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHS,
in Cassimere, Duckings, Pilots, Beavers, Whiteboys, Broad
Cloth, &c.

HARDWARE
Table and Pocket Cutlery; Edge Tools; Saws, Files, Hinges,
Locks, Screws, Saddlery, &c.

GROCERIES
TEA, Coffee, Brown and Crushed Sugar, Molasses Raisins,
Currants, Candles, Soap, Spices and Dry Saltery.

80 boxes Nails and Spikes
60 boxes Best Smithwick Glass
150 kegs Paints—black, white, blue, red, yellow &
green
6 casks Linseed and Pine Oil
4 do. Turpentine and Burning Fluid
248 coils Hemp and Manila Cordage
6,000 yds Hemp and Cotton Canvas
25 doz. Sanderson's best cast, spring and shoeing
Steel
50 tons from various sizes
2,000 bushels salt
67 Urates and Carbs

GLASS, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE
With large stock of Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Ox-bow, Warring
up, Glass, Whirls Gear, Hoses, Pipes, Bright and Nip-
the Varnish; Buckets, Brooms, Trunks, Buffalo Robes,
&c.
Wholesale and Retail.
W. W. LORD & Co.
Charlottetown, November 26, 1860

**THE REGULAR TRADER & CLIPPER SHIP
ISABELL.**
WELL KNOWN FOR HER REGULARITY
of passages and safe delivery of her cargoes,
will sail from LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, early
in APRIL next, for this Port, direct.
FOR FREIGHT or CABIN PASSAGE please apply to ANDREW
DUNCAN, Esq., 1 and 2 Trafalgar Chambers, South John Street,
Liverpool, or to JAMES D. MASON,
Charlottetown, January 14, 1861.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber intending to be absent from the Island for
three weeks, requests parties having business with him
to apply to G. C. VAUX Esq., Queen Street, who is duly
authorized to act for him.
Feb. 18, 1861. ALEX. McKINNON.

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, the following
valuable property: 150 acres Wood, Oak, Pine, &c.,
fronting on the line road between Lots 43 and 44, having a
front of 144 chains to the 100 acre; 21 acre being part of
the reserved lands adjoining Georgetown. Town Lot No. 8,
First Range, Letter E, in Georgetown, and Pasture Lot No. 83,
in the Royalty of said Town. Also, 50 acre Land, four
of which are cleared on Lot 32, fronting on Anderson's Road,
7 miles from Charlottetown. Three Building Lots in Char-
lottetown. For further particulars apply to
JOHN MCGILL.
Charlottetown, July 25th, 1861. 6m

NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the
name of DUNCAN, MASON & Co., has terminated
agreeably to the articles of Co-partnership. The business of
the late firm will be settled by either of the Partners.
Dated this 18th day of December, 1860.
JAMES DUNCAN,
JAMES D. MASON,
R. R. HODGSON.
Feb. 4, 1861

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any claim against the late Firm
of N. S. O'NEILL, of Nail Pond, Lot 1, deceased, will please send
in the same, duly attested, within three months from this
date to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to the said
late Firm, or N. S. O'NEILL, are hereby required to make immediate
payment to the undersigned.
FIDELL BERNARD, Administrator.
Nail Pond, Lot 1, Nov. 12, 1860. 11

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD, by Private Sale, several BUILDING LOTS
on the East side of the Malpeque Road, opposite Spring
Park. If not previously disposed of, they will be offered for
Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, in MAY, of intending pur-
chasers, on or about the first of MAY, of which notice will
be given. Apply to
WILLIAM FORGAN.
March 27, 1860.

Accounts, Arbitrations, &c., &c.
COMPLICATED Accounts arranged, Arbitration Papers
prepared, Insolvent's Papers organized for appearance
and presentation before the Court, and all intricate or im-
portant cases clearly and intelligently stated. Fees
proportionate to time and talent required.
Address Accountant, care of SWABEY & ROBERTS,
Great George Street Charlottetown.
June 26, 1860. 1d ly.

STOVES.
A LARGE and well selected assortment of Cooking Office,
and Parlor STOVES, Grates, &c., for sale cheap,
on consignment, by
JASON WEBB,
Ch. Town, Dec. 24, 1860. opposite the Bank

SEASONABLE.
PRESERVED SALMON,
MACKEREL,
LOBSTERS.
20 Quintals Prime North Shore CODFISH, for sale at the
store of N. RANKIN, Great George-street.
Feb. 25, 1861.

Gleanings from late Papers.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S EXPOSITION.

At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif, Paris, on Tuesday,
after the address of Count de Morny, a paper containing an
exposition of the present state of the Empire was laid on the
table. This document is published in a supplement to the
Moniteur, and occupies nearly twenty-five columns of small
type. Having glanced at the steps taken by the Emperor
in endeavouring to arrange for the Pope the Presidency of
an Italian Confederation, the report proceeds to state that
when the revolution in Italy had broken out, the Emperor
did not feel himself charged with the duty of reconquering
Rome for the provinces which had been lost by the Court of
Rome refusing to adopt his counsels. The Emperor was not
unwilling to interpose between the insurrectionary party and
a landing on the peninsula of Italy. Such a measure of in-
terposition, limited strictly to the object of allowing negotia-
tions for a firm alliance to take place between Naples and
Sardinia, and directed against the invasion of strangers to
the former Kingdom, would not, in the Emperor's opinion,
have constituted an act of intervention in the affairs of
the Two Sicilies. But the French Government deemed it ad-
visable to seek the concurrence of the British Cabinet, which
was refused. This refusal, and the rapid movement of the
revolution in Naples, led nothing more to be done than
simply to testify, by allowing the temporary protection of
the fleet at Gaeta, the interest his Majesty felt in the posi-
tion of a young Sovereign, the victim of a political system
which he had not consented to modify in time, but of which
he was not the author. For the rest, to assure peace in
Italy is declared to be the end to which the Government of
the Emperor will consecrate all its efforts. With regard to
Schleswig-Holstein, the Emperor, in accordance with Russia
and England, uses all his influence on the score of conciliation.
In Syria the report declares that "France pursues no political
object, but solely obeys a sentiment of humanity."

DEATH OF MARSHAL B. SQUET.—Intelligence of the death
of Marshal B. SQUET has been received. The deceased was
born at Mont de Marsan in 1816, and at the time of his
death was consequently in his fifty-first year. Being intended
for the army, he went through a course of studies at Metz,
having previously been a pupil at the Polytechnic School in
Paris. In 1834 he was sent as Lieutenant of Artillery to
Algeria, and remained there for twelve years. During that
time he distinguished himself in a great number of campaigns
against the native tribes, and in 1823 was promoted to the
rank of General of Division. Returning to France at the
end of that year, he was soon in active service again, owing
to the breaking out of the Eastern war, and commanded the
second division of the French army during the whole of the
Alman campaign. He was present at the battle of the
Gironde, and was spoken of in the highest terms by Marshal
St. Armand for his conduct on that occasion. He afterwards
took an active part in the attack upon the Mamelon Vert,
and in the final assault of the Straitsopol, during which he
was severely wounded. Upon the termination of the campaign
Gen. B. SQUET was elevated to the dignity of Marshal of
France, and shortly afterwards was decorated by her Majesty
with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13th.—Owing to the apprehensions of
a conspiracy to seize the public buildings they have been
privately guarded, though not in large force. The blowing
up of the Capitol was regarded as not impossible, hence every
night a thorough examination of its cellars and vaults was
made by the capital police force.

Gov. Hicks of Maryland was examined by the special
Committee to-day. His belief is that a conspiracy existed
in connection with the Capitol, that it was caused by an-
onymous letters and newspaper articles; also that such a com-
bination did not exist in Maryland, but in other Southern
States; that in the beginning of January he was satisfied
that there were organizations existing with a view to illegal
interference with the Federal authorities and the seizure of
the public property, but for some time past he had been
satisfied they were abandoned.
The special committee are unanimously of the opinion
that whatever combination or intent may have existed at an
earlier period, for the last six weeks there has been no ap-
pearance or vestige of an organization with hostile intent
upon Washington or the public property therein.

ALBANY, Jan. 13th.—The ice in the River broke up this
morning, causing much destruction to property. Steamers,
barges and canal boats were driven on the docks. State
street bridge is a complete wreck. Hamilton street bridge
is partially destroyed, as is also the Columbia street bridge.
Several stores along the piers and docks have been partially
demolished and canal boats and rafts carried down the river.
The damage done is very great.

The entire business portion of the city, east of Broadway,
is inundated, and business is suspended in consequence.
Many streets in the northern section of the city are flooded
with water to the depth of several feet, and many families
are obliged to make a hasty retreat in boats from second story
windows. South Broadway, from the Argus office to the
steauship landing, is navigable for boats. The Mansion
House is surrounded by water. There are no signs of a fall.

LITTLE ROCK ARSENAL SURRENDERED.
MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 9.—The Little Rock (Arkansas)
Arsenal, with 50,000 stand of arms, a large amount of ammu-
nition and forty cannon, including Captain Bragg's battery,
were surrendered to the State authorities yesterday. The Ar-
senal is now garrisoned by a hundred volunteers.

It is related of a Greek in exile, that, being taken
to the vale of Teu-pe, and called upon to admire its beauty,
he only replied, "The sea—where is it?" Upon this incident
Mrs. Hemans has penned the following appropriate lines:—
Where is the sea? I languish here,—where is my own blue
sea?
With all its banks in feet career, and flags and breezes free?
I miss the voice of waves which hasten a wake my country's
The measured chime, the thundering burst,—where is my
own blue sea?
O'er rich your myrtle's breath may rise; soft, soft your winds
may be;
Yet my sick heart within me dwells,—where is my own blue
sea?
I hear the shepherd's mountain flute, I hear the whispering
reef;
The echoes of my soul are mute,—where is my own blue
sea?
The birds are singing in the air, so happy and so free,
What! I a prisoner am here,—where is my own blue sea?

The Patterson (N. J.) Guardian relates a horrible case of
Southern fanaticism and brutality. Two young working
men, the one named Ackerman and the other Bartolf, went
South in the autumn to work at their trades. They found
work in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina, but on
the outbreak of the secession frenzy lost their employment.
All business was stopped, and they concluded to come home,
but having to wait several days, in order to get the money
due them, they were denounced in the interval as abolition-
ists and spies, the mob seized them, and they were tried and
hung within an hour.

"The first intimation," says the Patterson paper, "that
was received concerning their fate, came from the man for
whom they had worked, in the city of Charleston, who,
finding out what had been done, and where Bartolf's father
lived, wrote a statement of the circumstances, regretting the
affair, and saying that he had been informed or time allowed
the suspected persons, their innocence might have been es-
tablished and their lives saved."

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Debate upon the Address in answer to the Lieut. Governor's
Speech continued.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26th, 1861.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—I look upon the settlement of
the Land Question as the most important subject which can
engage the attention of this House; and now, that the Com-
missioner appointed to settle it, has almost come to a close, I
think it is a pity that anything should occur to interrupt
the proceedings. I do not think the amendment proposed
by the Hon. Col. Swabey passes any measure upon his Grace
the Duke of Newcastle. If I thought it did, I would be
the last person to support it. I believe it is the intention
of his Grace to carry out what he proposed, and I think it
is to be regretted that any Despatch should have been mis-
understood. We should have certainly understood what his
Grace meant when he wrote that I espachi. The Colonial
Minister suggested certain alterations; and the Legislature
promptly acceded to the proposal; and also bound them-
selves to abide by the award of the Commissioners. The
resolutions of the House of Assembly were independent of
the Act passed last session. I understood that his Grace
meant that the Act referred to the resolutions only, not to
the award of the Commissioners; and therefore the Com-
mission was founded upon the resolutions, and not upon the
Act. I repeat, it is to be regretted that anything should
arise to disturb public confidence in the award which those
Commissioners may make. When the Act was passed I
gave it my hearty concurrence. As long as this question is
unsettled, there will not be peace in the Colony; and I desire
to see it settled in such a way as to give general satisfaction.
I cannot agree with his Honor Col. Swabey in saying that
the Commissioners will never make an award. I believe
they will make an award independent of the Act in question.
They will do their duty, and leave the result to higher
powers. I understood that the Commissioners acted upon
that Act. They considered that their award would be binding,
not only upon those Proprietors who agreed to the Com-
mission; but also upon those who did not. Take away that
Act, and what would be the consequence? Should one of
those Commissioners be removed by death, there would be
nothing to authorise the appointment of another. I do think
that the delay in assenting to that Act must have the effect
of shaking public confidence in the Commission. I must ex-
press my regret that his Grace has not submitted that Act
for Her Majesty's assent. I am willing to support the
amendment.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSON—I am of opinion that in adopting
the amendment proposed by his Honor Col. Swabey, we
would be acting ungratefully towards Her Majesty. I be-
lieve that Her Majesty has been informed that this Colony
is suffering from the wrong done to it by her ancestors; and
that she is anxious to repair that wrong; and, therefore, I
think we should patiently await the result of the Commission.
I am of opinion that land belonging to any nation should be
held for the benefit of that nation; and, therefore, I do not
think we have any right to pay rent to absentee Proprietors.
Nor do I consider that a past generation had any right
to legislate for the present; but I do believe that it is Her
Majesty's intention to put us on an equal footing with the
neighbouring Colonies.

Hon. Mr. HUTCHINSON—How long will his Honor
be willing to await the result of the Commission? I have
heard that there have recently been three and four
hundred writs issued for arrears of rent. Now, if this is the
way in which the people are to be distressed, the Commission
had better never be appointed. I voted for the purchase
of the Selkirk Estate; and I desire to see every man have
free land.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSON—If his Honor values patience so
highly, I hope he will exercise his own.

Hon. Col. SWABEY—His Honor the Leader of the Gov-
ernment says, that I was always in favour of a Commission;
but that does not say that I had the power to appoint one.
We passed the Land Purchase Bill; and while I was in the
House of Assembly a few moments to-day, I heard three
members of the Government approve of that Bill.
Hon. Col. Swabey's amendment having been put and
lost.

Hon. Mr. PALMER's amendment was put and agreed to.
The Council met at three o'clock pursuant to adjournment,
and resumed the debate on the Address in answer to
His Excellency's Speech.

On the fifth paragraph being read—
Hon. Col. SWABEY said—In regard to this clause I be-
lieve your Honors will agree to assist the Government in
carrying out the purchase of those Estates. It was not
strictly legal to issue Warrants at six per cent.; but under
the circumstances, I believe the Government were justified
in the course which they adopted.

Hon. Mr. PALMER—Those Warrants were issued to
pay off the first instalment of the Selkirk Estate; and the
entire purchase money of Lot 54. At the time of purchas-
ing those Estates, Treasury Warrants bore interest at six
per cent.; and Debitures could not be disposed of, unless at
a discount.

Hon. Col. SWABEY—The former Government could get
money at five per cent.
Hon. Mr. PALMER—Yes, but there was a good reason for
it. They reduced the interest on Warrants to five per cent.;
but it yet remains to be proved whether they depreciated the
value of those securities. When the Selkirk Estate was offered we
had either to issue Treasury Warrants at six per cent., or re-
fuse, and lose the bargain. The amount issued for the pur-
chase of the Selkirk Estate was about £2000 sterling; of this
amount £2000 currency was advanced. The price paid
for Lot 54 was 2000 sterling. The difference of interest be-
tween five and six per cent. on the Warrants thus issued is a
mere bagatelle.

Hon. Col. SWABEY—His Excellency says "the Militia
Laws do not apply to the Volunteers." Now, Capt. Rankin's
and Capt. Lee's Companies were enrolled under the Militia
law, and are therefore under the command of His Excellency,
and liable to be sent to any part of the Island.
Hon. the PRESIDENT—I think there can be but one
opinion in regard to the Volunteers. We were all gratified at
their sale of their bearing on public occasions. I am sure that
this Council will gladly concur in any measure which may be
adopted for their encouragement.

Hon. Mr. PALMER—I fully concur in the clause which has
been read. I think some encouragement ought to be held out
to the Volunteers. It is not expected that Volunteers should
receive any pay; but I think the Government ought to be pro-
vided with a small fund for the purpose of paying the expenses
to which they are occasionally subjected. Extraordinary im-
pressions are sent abroad for particular purposes. Some do
not wish to have a law passed for their voluntary services
should be rendered compulsory; and their fears are groundless.
Any man can retire from service by giving a short notice to
his commanding officer.

Hon. Mr. HUTCHINSON—I shall be happy to give my
vote to supply them with money, or any other necessary. I
think they have not been encouraged as much as they should
have been.

The Address, as amended, was agreed to.
Adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.

The Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech was
read a third time and passed.

Hon. Messrs Goff, Johnson and Ramsay were appointed a
Committee to wait upon His Excellency, to ascertain at what
time he would be pleased to receive the address. After some
time the Committee returned, and reported that they had wait-
ed upon His Excellency, and that he had been pleased to say
he would receive the Address of the Legislative Council to-
morrow at twelve o'clock in the Legislative Library. It was
then agreed that the Address should be presented to His Ex-
cellency by the whole House.

To be continued.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

House again in Committee on the Address.
Hon. Mr. COLLES—Before the adjournment, the hon. mem-
ber for Belfast, in explanation of the action of the Government
in issuing Treasury Warrants at five per cent., when it is
found it impossible to negotiate debentures at five per cent.,
informed us of what amount Warrants had been issued.
From the wording of the paragraph in the Lieut. Governor's
Speech, I was led to believe that the whole sum required for
the purchase of the two Estates was raised by issuing War-
rants. From the explanation, however, of the hon. Leader of
the Government in this end of the building, it appears that
Warrants were issued only to the amount of £2500. This
materially alters the aspect of the case; but still the principle
is the same. Let the sum be large or small, the Govern-
ment had no right to issue Warrants without the author-
ity of this House. It was an objection raised against the
Loan Bill by the present majority that the interest of the
money would be drawn off the Island; but it appears that
the debentures issued for the payment of the Selkirk Estates
have been taken by his Lordship himself, who resides in Eng-
land, and therefore in the same position as regards drawing
interest money from the Island as would be the British Gov-
ernment. The hon. member said that he had never called
the Loan Purchase Bill a sham—that he was never opposed
to the principle on which it is based; it was only the Loan
Bill which he disapproved. But, Mr. Chairman, what are
the resolutions which he proposed in the Session of 1859, and
which he said would settle the Land Question in eight months?
The preamble reads thus:—

"Whereas certain questions arising out of the original
grant of the Lands in this Island, severally called the Eschsch
question, the Fishery Reserve question, and the Quit Rent
question have for many years caused much trouble and in-
ference of opinion amongst the people of this Island, and many
delusive projects and impracticable measures have been, and are
from time to time, concocted respecting such questions, which
the Tenantry have been, and are generally imposed upon, and
induced to support the proposals of such measures, under
the delusive hope that by doing so they will be relieved from
the payment of rent."

This is one part of the preamble, and towards the conclusion
he goes on to say:—
"And whereas, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton in his Despatches
above referred to, while refusing to sanction measures, which
in England are considered inconsistent with the rights of pro-
perty, has expressed the readiness of Her Majesty's Govern-
ment to co-operate with the Legislature in furthering measures
for the settlement of the land tenures, if conceived in a spirit
of fairness and conciliation to all parties."

Now, Sir, I believe the same opinions are entertained at the
Colonial Office still; for it appears, as the case has been well
settled, that the Government are again repudiating, still the
Commissioners, that they will not give their sanction to any bill
calculated to interfere with the titles to land. I will now read
an extract from the 4th resolution which shows that he intended
to include the Land Purchase Bill among the delusive projects
alluded to in the preamble. After explaining the means which
he proposed for converting leaseholds into freeholds, he says:
"Such an arrangement would not only give the tenant the
advantage of paying an instalment of his purchase money, and
at the same time reducing his rent, whenever he chose, without
subjecting him to the vexation and cost incident to cases of in-
solvent debtors, but it would be paid at a particular
day, but would, in the opinion of the House, be a great
benefit, changing the tenures into freeholds, without the aid
of loans, and the expensive subsistence of Public Offices, by which
heavy liabilities have already been, and would, if pro-
ceeded in to a much greater extent, be imposed on the public treas-
ury."

Now, when the Selkirk Estate and Lot 54 were purchased,
said that it was intended that the Tenants should pay for their
land in instalments, and here in this resolution, he repudiates
the promise of such. Here also objection is taken to the Land
Office; but instead of the present Government dispensing with
it, they have now an assistant there with Mr. Aldous. I think
the hon. gentleman must have forgotten himself when he said that
he was never opposed to the Purchase Bill. The hon. member
goes