

of what he writes about, will not be lost on himself in all his future correspondence, I shall for the present conclude.

Yours truly, OBSERVER.

St. Peter's Road, July 15, 1860.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

"PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH."

MR. WHELAN.—Sir.—The City Council, in their unbounded wisdom, have commenced at the western side of Queen's Wharf what reports say is the foundation of a Fish Market. This consists of a hollow block, to fill which they have taken the old plank forming the walk that used to keep people's feet out of the mud at least twice a year on each side of said wharf and brush; the former is not worth throwing in, and yet so tenacious are some of the Council about these old plank that when a person had obtained one of them, possibly without leave, one of the City Fathers made him take it back to the wharf, as it might possibly save some brush, which is likely to be a costly job. Why, I should like to ask, is it that while the Council have been so long in office they did not look out and procure brush for their public jobs in the winter season, when they could have what they required at seven-eighths less cost than now? This is one sample of the recent-handed justice which was cried up that we were to have when the present Council came into office, and here is another.—A fuss is made about a rotten piece of plank that is not worth carrying away, while the Council allow that it should be publicly robbed almost every day of the only building stone we have which, when there are any public buildings to erect requiring stone, we shall have to pay dearly for it. How much more honorable and praiseworthy would it be for the Council to protect that portion of the City property on the wharf outside the Garrison premises from pilage, than to show their brief authority over a bit of useless plank, because it might have been stolen!

A STICKLER FOR JUSTICE.

Charlottetown, July 7, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—It is reported that an Act passed the last Session of the Legislature requires all Bills of Sale to be registered. We poor rogues in the country are still in the dark as to what the provisions of the Act are when or at what date, or at what number of days or months after date, Bills of Sale require to be presented for registration, or to whom? Is there any particular office in each county, and how will we find where the office is, if any? There are no public offices in this country. Are the papers to be left in some favoured gentleman's hands, that they may be shown round to their friends, or left in some back room, where there is not any fire-proof safe to put them in, or are they to be registered in a Book kept for the purpose (seen only when search is made and a fee paid) and the original papers returned to the owner for safe keeping?

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Summerside, July 14, 1860.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

MR. WHELAN.—Sir.—Much has been said and sung about the defence of our hearts and our country by forces got up under the Volunteer Militia System, but whatever we may be inclined to do with respect to defending our families and our friends, the Government which at present rules over us cannot expect much of our defence in their behalf, from the manner in which we have been treated.

Will you believe it, Sir, we have some time under a Drill Officer learning facing, wheeling, &c., till we have got to be far from bad, wishing that we might do in military matters as some poet has sung—"unto perfection grow." We applied to head quarters for arms and accoutrements; and after some wheeling and facing, our Captain was directed to go to Charlottetown, and make the necessary arrangements for their receipt. He did so, and on making application to the Adjutant General, he was informed that it would be decidedly necessary to procure a suit of the uniform we designed to wear, or the Lieut. Governor's inspection and approval. Accordingly our Captain furnished his tailor with a quantity of our manufactured Grey Housenup, well fitted and pressed, which, with some tarty trimming, he made into a very neat, substantial uniform. Our Captain then informed the Adjutant General that he was ready at any moment to go through the ordeal at Government House, as he had spent nearly a week in town on this business, and was anxious to get home. Well, Sir, after appointing one time and another for this duty, and one place and another to meet, and our Captain was obliged to come home, quite dissatisfied with the treatment he had received, which, to say the least, was very shabby. Is this the sort of reception our officers are to meet with from their superiors in the City? If so, farewell to the Volunteer Militia Service. We were inclined to think that, from our staunch support of the Party in power, and especially to a near relative of our newly Deigned Major, he at least would not let our Captain and our Company be so grossly insulted. There is a time coming when we may remember this, and show that it is not "a good time" to some folk.

Yours, A VOLUNTEER.

Malague, July 21, 1860.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, April 12, 1860.

LICENCE LAW.

(Continued.)

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL.—I have no objection to second this Resolution; and I think it will be agreed by the House. The operation of the Maine Liquor Law is impracticable in this Island. No public house should be placed at any man's door against his will. More regard should be paid to the preservation of morality in any and every settlement, than to the convenience and accommodation of travellers. No house should be licensed in any settlement or district, unless a large majority of the inhabitants were willing. I will say no more concerning the question at this time, but reserve what I have further to say upon the Bill for the amendment of the licensing system shall be before us. I second the Resolution proposed by His Honor Colonel Swabey.

Hon. Mr. HUTCHINSON.—The existing system is certainly a very imperfect, if not positively a very bad one; and I will very cheerfully support any proposition or measure which gives any thing like a fair promise of amending it.

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—My opinion on the question are on record. No one can regret more than I do, the necessity which compels the Government to derive a revenue from the sale of intoxicating liquors. It is positively wrong. The terrible results which, from the unnecessary use of intoxicating liquors, daily occur in our streets and on our wharves are fearful to behold, and unaccountably prove that it is wrong. All the evils which are now being done upon our community have their origin in the imbibing of the liquid devil, which positively demoralizes those who habitually partake of it. In the end, I trust, means will be found to prevent the use of it in this Colony; although years must elapse before its total prohibition can be effected. The measure which, in the other House, may be framed for the amelioration of the evils arising from the unnecessary and immoderate use of intoxicating liquors, will, I trust, be such as to be conscientiously sustained; but I think it proper to say that it may not, perhaps, go quite so far as the Government wish to carry it; for the Government must yield to the views entertained by the majority of the members from the country. A remedy can be effected as at present apparently sanctioned by the State. The question is now in the hands of the Government, before the other House; and whatever measure they will agree to, I feel certain it will be an improvement on the present system, and have a direct tendency to lessen the evils which arise from it. With these views I support the Resolution which has just

been submitted to the House, which is quite as far as we can now go. Any measure for the change of the present system must emanate from the other House. If we cannot keep out the accursed thing, we may be able to keep its evil influences within narrower bounds than those to which it has hitherto extended; and pave the way for its complete expulsion from the Island.

Hon. Mr. CRASWELL.—I am indeed very glad to hear that a measure is in progress, having for its object the improvement of the licensing system and the amelioration of the evils which arise from the improper or immoderate use of intoxicating liquors, and when it shall come up before the House, I shall cheerfully lend my humble endeavours to render it as perfect as possible. I cannot, however, allow the present opportunity to escape me without saying that, so far as my own observation has extended, I do not think that the assertion, attributed to His Honor the Chief Justice, to the effect that "drunkenness is lamentably increasing amongst us," is founded on fact. I know it is not so in St. Eleanor's and its neighborhood.

Hon. Mr. HUTCHINSON.—Neither is it so in Charlottetown. On the contrary, drunkenness is, at present, and has, for some time past, been decreasing in this City.

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—I congratulate my honorable friend Mr. Johnson upon the very able and impressive manner in which he has brought the licensing system before the House. The views and sentiments expressed by him relative to the system and the evils which result from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, are such as will be fully concurred in by all right-minded men. On this subject, I may, perhaps, be called a fanatic or an enthusiast; but I have the satisfaction to know that my opinions and principles respecting it have had their origin in, and are based upon, mature consideration and a just conviction. I have not been drinking since I was a boy, and I have not been drinking for fifteen years; and with the help of God, I will continue so as long as I live. The temperance cause is good and noble, and, as such, I advocate and seek to promote it; but, whilst conscientiously adhering to, and supporting it, I find it quite easy to live upon terms of brotherly love with such of my friends as conscientiously differ with me in their views of it. This respect for a courteous and friendly similarity to that which I pursue with respect to politics. Much is said in favor of temperate indulgence in the use of wine and spirituous liquors; and, from such use of these stimulants, it is argued that no evil arises, or is to be apprehended; but I would remind those who thus defend what is styled the temperate use of wine and strong drink, that it is from amongst moderate drinkers that the most ruinous and fatal diseases of the human mind and body are derived. The man who has become a drunkard, a perusal of English statistics of drunkenness is really terrible. One, strong drink has caused to perish in the street during the inclemency of winter; another to die of atrophy; another to commit suicide; and another it has brought to the latter end of the beam, and consigned to the felon's grave. Yes, if gin were the only cause of the human mind and body, it would not display greater eagerness to obtain it, than they manifest to swallow a dram, in the business neighborhoods in which gin or strong drink is the prevailing drink. The only effectual safeguard to individuals is total abstinence; and the only complete social remedy is the total prohibition of the importation, manufacture, or sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal purposes. But I must not detain you, as the state of society in general, this remedy is not practicable. Three years ago, it was tried in New Brunswick; but in a few months—a few months only—it was found to be impracticable. Temperance Halls in New Brunswick and several other buildings in that Province were, in consequence of the dissatisfaction occasioned by it, burned down; and the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Manners Sutton, in opposition to the wish of his Council, dissolved the Assembly in order to allow a re-election of the Legislature, since a new election, should it appear to be the general wish of the people to have it repealed. Fortunately for business, the Governor was sustained by the people, or he would have had to make way for another to fill his appointment. In three weeks the Maine Liquor Law was repealed, never again, I fear, to be re-enacted. Were it to be tried here, I would like to see it tried. With the preamble all must agree, and I do not think that we can come to any other conclusion at present than that set forth in the Resolution submitted by His Honor Colonel Swabey. His Honor the President then read the Resolution, and having done so said, "If we are to have such nuisances as public houses in the country, I would say let them be regulated by a law which is more than 10 miles apart. I am very glad that the subject has been brought under the consideration of this House, and that so much unanimity prevails amongst us with respect to it. I only regret that the public mind is not yet prepared to repudiate the useless thing altogether."

Hon. Mr. WALKER.—I agree with His Honor the President in his opinion that the Maine Liquor Law is not applicable to this Island. If it were tried, it would be found to be more impracticable here than it was found to be in New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. BARNALL.—I heartily agree with the prayer of the Resolution. Indeed, before I knew anything of it, I got into conversation concerning the licensing system, with a member of the House, who is also a member of the system similar to that recommended in the Resolution. I am glad to see that the small end of the wedge is about to be introduced in a moderate way, but I hope the time is not far distant, when, by the driving it completely home, we shall drive the beastly and accursed thing completely out of the Island.

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—The Petition, from a memorandum in his hand, made the following statement, showing the number of gallons of Spirituous Liquors, Wine, Ale and Porter, and Cider, which were imported into Prince Edward Island during the last financial year, and the amount of duties severally paid thereon:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Gallons, and Duties. Items include Rum, Wine, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, Do. from Malaga, Do. from Malt, Ale & Porter, and Cider. Total Gallons: 63,542. Total Duties: £9,312 9 11/2.

Thus it appears, said His Honor, that no less than 63,542 gallons of spirituous liquors, wine, ale and porter, and cider, were imported into this Island during the last financial year, the probable value of which cannot be set down at less than £30,000—a sum which, if annually applied to the purpose for four years, would be sufficient to construct a rail-road from Charlottetown to Summerside.

The question of concurrence having been put on the proposed Resolution, it was unanimously agreed to.

TUESDAY, April 17, 1860.

APPOINTMENT OF THREE ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE. Hon. Mr. PALMER, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, and of the House of Assembly, was appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and provisionally appointed Alexander Anderson, David Ramsay, and John Rhodes Gardner, Esquires, by Warrants severally bearing date the Sixteenth day of April, 1860. Members of the House.

The said Warrants were read by the Clerk; and, after the Hon. Mr. Forgan and the Hon. Mr. Palmer (who had been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and provisionally appointed members qualified, and reported accordingly, they were severally introduced by the Hon. Mr. Forgan and the Hon. Mr. Palmer, and took their seats.

House again in Committee on the Highway Bill.—Hon. Mr. Walker in the Chair.

The only debate which took place in the Committee, at this sitting, was on a motion of the Hon. Mr. Dingwell, well amended the Bill by providing in it that wherever the roads were less than 60 feet wide, the owners or occupiers of the lands on each side of the roads should, annually, when the snow began to lie, be obliged to take down the top rail or longer of the fences, which, he argued, would be a means of preventing the snow from forming snowbanks, or lodging upon the roads, and thus rendering them impassable. The motion was carried, and the Bill was amended accordingly.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer and the Hon. Mr. Dingwell, who were appointed members qualified, and reported accordingly, they were severally introduced by the Hon. Mr. Forgan and the Hon. Mr. Palmer, and took their seats.

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House again in Committee on the Highway Bill.—Hon. Mr. Walker in the Chair.

a second time, and agreed to by the House.—It was then Ordered, That the said amendment be engrossed, and that the Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. PALMER, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, and of the House of Assembly, was appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and provisionally appointed John Gardner, Esquire, by Warrants severally bearing date the 16th April, 1860. Members of the House.

Hon. Mr. Forgan, from the Committee appointed to attend Mr. Goff and Mr. McLaren and see them qualified, reported that they had, according to order, attended those gentlemen, who took the Oath in the presence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The two new Members were then severally introduced by the Hon. Mr. Forgan and the Hon. Mr. Palmer, and took their seats.

The Bill intituled "An Act to make certain alterations in the Law for the performance of Statute Labor on, and the improvement of the Highways, was, as amended, read the third time, and passed. The Bill intituled "An Act for preventing Fraud by secret Bills of Sale of personal Chattels."

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 24, 1860.

THE LAND COMMISSION.

WHEN Mr. Secretary Pope was unembarrassed by the cares of office, he enjoyed the reputation—not a very enviable one indeed—of being able to write in support of proprietary claims with some energy and smartness. It was the only subject he appeared to have set apart for the exercise of his "grey goose quill," and having some pretensions to proprietary claims himself, besides being the agent of one or more proprietors, he attacked, with considerable acerbity, the various schemes proposed by the friends of the tenantry, and manifested corresponding fervour in praise of his patrons. It was this partiality for the proprietors, and opposition to the views of the tenantry, which secured him the editorial chair of the *Islander*, as the organ of a proprietary Government, and the office of Colonial Secretary, for he never held any influence or standing in the country as a public man sufficient to warrant his appointment to the best office in the Government.

But whether it is that in the sunshine of power his genius does not appear to glow so brightly as it did in the shades of opposition—whether the cares of office are too great for him, or whether so much of his time is taken up in the Secretary's department as to allow him no leisure for the composition of elegant articles—it is very certain that the columns of the *Islander* were never so dull and stupid during the 17 or 18 years it has passed through as they have been since Mr. Pope made its editorial chair an appendage to a Government employment. Even the question of the land tenures is discussed not merely with feebleness and insipidity, but every good point in the case of the proprietors is kept out of sight; while truth seems in nearly every instance to be discarded as useless, or as a thing with which it would not be prudent to make the readers of the *Islander* too familiar.

These remarks have been suggested by, and are peculiarly applicable to the leading article in the last *Islander*. We have never read anything more stupid from the pen of the Colonial Secretary; and it is quite unparalleled for the number of falsehoods crowded into the short space it occupies.

He commences by stating that "the time for hearing the grievances of the tenantry of the Island, by the Commissioners, is fast approaching;" and then he assures his readers that "the many serious charges" proffered against the proprietary claims by the editor of the *Examiner* and others, "cannot be sustained"—that all opposition to the proprietors is mere "bunkum"—that the case so often made out on behalf of the tenantry is utterly groundless,—that we are becoming "rather nervous" at the prospect of the Commission being held; and that we seem "inclined to advocate the doing away with" the tribunal. The remainder, and by far the longest part of the article, is devoted to some idle abuse of the Escheat party, and to abuse of Messrs. Coles and Whelan in particular for giving countenance to the question of Escheat; and in the concluding paragraph he denounces Escheat and its advocates—declaring that the cause "cannot be sustained"—that Mr. Cooper indulges in nothing but "raving" about it—that the assertions made by "George Coles and Edward Whelan" in reference to proprietary titles are unsupported by evidence, and that no evidence, indeed, can be found to support their assertions—the Colonial Secretary very generously advises us to go before the Commissioners, and offer evidence by Counsel or otherwise, to prove that the lands ought to be Escheated. Though it is somewhat lengthy, we give below the passage in which this advice is tendered, mixed with misrepresentations:—

"If the proprietary titles are not valid—if the lands are liable to Escheat, by reason of the non-performance of the conditions of the grants—now is the time for the Editor of the *Examiner*, Mr. Coles, and the noisy, bustling party, by their agitation for years, have kept the Island in a state of great discontent, and have twice been placed in office on their promises to procure free lands for the people, to come forward and prove that justice and equity demand the Escheat of the townships, and require the Commissioners to pronounce judgment against them. Let the advocates of Escheat, therefore, produce their evidence before the Commissioners, and have it placed on record. Let them employ the Honorable Mr. Hensley, the late Attorney General—in whom they surely have confidence—to see that nothing entitled to be received as evidence is rejected,—for it must be borne in mind that the existing titles are not valid, and that the Commissioners are not to be misled by the assertions of George Coles and Edward Whelan, in reference to proprietary titles, are not evidence—and let their case be properly brought before the Commissioners.

"If they do this, and do not obtain Escheat and free lands for the people, it will be either because the lands are not liable to be Escheated, or because the Commissioners deny the people's evidence. We shall be told by some of the Commissioners are Tories, proprietary tools, &c., and that the tenantry have no right or chance of obtaining fair play at their hands. The people should bear in mind that all this should go for nothing, unless Coles, Whelan, or some Escheat advocate, or their counsel, shall lay before the public a case fully supported by evidence, and be enabled to prove that the Commissioners refused to decide the matter according to the evidence."

No one can fail to perceive the absurd position assumed by the Colonial Secretary in the above extracts. The tenantry are advised to present their "grievances" to the consideration of the Commissioners, and yet the whole scope and tenor of Mr. Pope's observations go to show that there are no practical grievances to complain of. Escheat, which has entered so largely into the agitation against the proprietors, is declared to be quite impracticable and absurd—the editor of the *Islander* forgetting that some of his party now in office were, five or six years ago, during the existence of the Liberal Government, the most strenuous supporters of a Court of Enquiry, which was but another name for Escheat.—the questions of the Quit Rents and the Fishery Reserves have been likewise denounced by the Colonial Secretary in terms as strong as those which he has used against Escheat.—the principle of purchasing on behalf of the Government the township lands of the proprietors has been frequently condemned by the same writer, until, within a few months past, his fellow officials have been inclined to think favourably of the purchase of the Selkirk estate, about which they are making a most unreasonable delay,—and such minor "grievances" as short leases and high rents, are not generally felt, as the Colonial Secretary assures us, in this Island. He says:—

"We do not know a single Estate on which short leases are now granted, and imagine that there is comparatively little land let at over 13s. per acre."

The Government having thus, through their Colonial Secretary, prejudged the case in favour of the proprietors, we cannot see what use it would be for the tenantry to employ Mr. Hensley, or any body else, as Counsel, to advocate their case before the Commissioners to prove that there should be an Escheat—that many of the proprietors are usurers with respect to the Fishery Reserves and the lands generally—that many of them have forfeited their claims to the lands by suffering the Quit Rents to fall in arrear—and that it is not,

and has not been, the rule to give long leases and exact moderate rents. As to Mr. Coles or Mr. Whelan going on a fool's errand before the Commissioners, these gentlemen have too much respect for themselves, and too poor an opinion of the power and authority of the Commissioners to entertain for a moment such an absurd design.

But why should the tenantry, or the friends of the tenantry, unconnected with the Government, be asked to interfere in this matter? We are told that three Commissioners have been appointed—Mr. J. W. Ritchie, of Halifax, as the advocate of the proprietors,—Mr. Gray, of St. John, on behalf of the British Government, and Mr. Joseph Howe, of Halifax, as the representative of the tenantry, nominated by those who call themselves the tenants' friends, and who have presumed to act and speak in their behalf in this matter, namely, the proprietary majority of the present House of Assembly. Surely the tenantry ought not to be put to the expense or inconvenience of employing learned Counsel to advocate their interests, when the majority of the Assembly have employed such a distinguished advocate as Mr. Howe for precisely the same purpose.

And is it not ridiculous to suppose that the question of Escheat will ever be taken into the deliberations of the Commissioners? We may be quite sure that the Proprietary Commissioner will set his face against that question, without a moment's hesitation,—the Crown Commissioner, well knowing the opinions entertained at the Colonial Office in regard to it—knowing, too, how easily Sir Samuel Conard and his fellow proprietors can influence the mind of the Secretary for the Colonies, whose despatch book will be opened to exhibit anti-Escheat opinions in abundance—will not hesitate to join his colleague in ignoring Escheat; and though Mr. Howe may be actuated by the best intentions to promote the interests of the tenantry, he will be powerless, as being only one out of three, to procure any useful concessions in their favour.

We do not consider it necessary to notice, at any length, two falsehoods prominently put forth by the Colonial Secretary in the article under consideration. He states, in the first place, that we are "rather nervous" at the Commission taking effect, and that we advocate doing away with it. We assure the Colonial Secretary that we have no feeling in regard to the affair but that of sovereign contempt. We shall always speak of the Commissioners as learned and high-minded gentlemen in their private capacity, but in their official sphere we can't help regarding them as the most unfortunate dupes that were ever called upon to practise humbug and delusion at the expense of any people. With respect to the allegation that we desire the Commission "to be done away with," we have written nothing to that effect. We have, indeed, expressed our belief that a general purchase of the township lands would be attended with more benefit to the people at large than any proceedings which the Commissioners might adopt; for after all their expensive deliberations they can only make some suggestions about a purchase of the lands at a moderate price, and some abatement of back rents, which suggestions the proprietors may or may not act upon, as they please. But as regards the moral influence which the Commission will exercise on the political affairs of the country, we believe the result of its deliberations will be the most disastrous thing that ever happened to the present Government.

The other falsehood to which we have alluded is contained in the extract above given. It is—that the Liberal Party were twice appointed to office by means of having promised the people to obtain free lands for them through Escheat. Mr. Pope knows this to be a very palpable falsehood, and we are surprised that he should consider the cause of the Government so hopeless as to render it necessary to employ such disreputable means in its defence. Those who constituted the late Liberal Government never promised the people free lands; they certainly promised to convert the leasehold tenure into feehold by purchase, as far as it was possible to do so, and they fulfilled their promise to the letter; and the Tories perceiving that this is the only feasible plan for quieting the discontent of the tenantry, who will never be satisfied with any Government so long as they remain in the condition of serfs, have adopted the very policy they reviled so much while in opposition, by agreeing to purchase Lord Selkirk's estates; but the extraordinary delay which has occurred in completing the arrangements for effecting that purchase goes very far to prove that there is much truth in the report which alleges the existence of serious differences of opinion between the Government and the small proprietors with respect to the purchase referred to. The latter conclude that if Lord Selkirk's property, situated in the principal County of the Island, and near the metropolis, can be purchased for 3s. 6d. an acre, their best lands at a greater distance cannot be worth any more; and such a conclusion is not at all acceptable to persons accustomed to charge the extravagant rates of from 30s. to 80s. an acre for their lands.

A STATEMENT PROVED.

In an article in the last *Islander*, under the head of "Falsehood exposed," the courteous Colonial Secretary manifests a great deal of angry feeling in reference to our remarks on the proceedings taken by the Government to entertain the Prince of Wales at his approaching visit. We are broadly accused of having made a "false and malicious charge by alleging" that the price fixed on the Ball tickets is "altogether beyond the means of the generality of the community," and that the charge for tickets for the Ball at Fredericton is only thirty shillings, or fifty per cent less than the price demanded in Charlottetown. The *Islander* says:—

"The allegation is wholly untrue. The price of tickets in Prince Edward Island, is one sovereign for a gentleman's ticket, and half a sovereign for a lady's ticket, which is not higher than the charge made in New Brunswick."

Now, we have under our hand the advertisement issued by the Managing Committee of the Fredericton Ball. That Committee includes the names of the Attorney General, Surveyor General, Commissioner of Works, Postmaster General, President of Legislative Council, and other high officials; and the first paragraph in the advertisement, after the heading, printed in conspicuous type, is the following:—

"TICKETS 85 Each, To admit a Married Gentleman and the Ladies of his family or a Gentleman and Two Ladies."

We quote from the Fredericton *Head Quarters*, of the 18th inst., which Mr. Pope and any of his friends may see at our office whenever they please to call; and they will perceive that \$5 for a ticket is a merely nominal charge, as that ticket will enable a married gentleman to bring half a dozen ladies to the Ball, if he have so many in his family, besides himself. We advise the Colonial Secretary to be a little less positive, and a little more sparing of his abusive epithets, in future, when he undertakes to dispute a point without being accurately informed respecting it. As to our assertion that £2 5s. is the price of a ticket to admit a gentleman and one lady, beyond the means of the generality of this community—is abundantly proved by the fact, that, up to the 12th of July—the time at first limited for the sale of tickets—only twelve were sold. On the 13th—one day after the limited time—the Committee graciously extended the period for the sale of tickets to the 1st August; and even after this new advertisement was published, which appeared in the *Islander* of the 13th inst., the sale was as dull as on any previous day; and on the 16th of July the Government forwarded a ticket to each member of the Legislature, without including the wife or daughters of the member so invited. The object of this proceeding appeared to be, to give colour to the report then industriously put in circulation, that a large number of tickets were disposed of; and it was no doubt seriously contemplated by the Government, that each member of the Legislature, being furnished with a free ticket for himself, would be more inclined than otherwise to

purchase tickets for the ladies in his family, and thereby procure a good crowd at the Ball, and perhaps make it "a self-sustaining" transaction. Several of the free tickets have, we understand, been sent back to the Government—the recipients deeming it unwise to recognise a distinction in between members of the Legislature and others in the community, and not disposed to favour what looked very much like a bait to catch members bringing their families, because they happened to have free tickets for themselves.

The editor of the *Islander* concludes his remarks with an implied eulogy of the Committee of Management, which Mr. Pope tells us is composed of gentlemen as capable to manage the Banquet as Mr. Coles or Mr. Whelan. We claimed no merit of the kind for either of these gentlemen; but we may be pardoned for retaliating in the spirit of the editor's remark, by observing that it might be possible to find individuals in the community nearly as competent for the editorial charge of the *Islander*, or the Secretary's office, as the present incumbent, and who would be at least as attentive to the official duties as that gentleman; and the Lord knows this is not claiming much credit for them.

A member of the Banqueting Committee assures us that we were incorrect in stating last week, that they sought to procure shilling ale for the people who might visit Charlottetown from the interior on the occasion of the Prince's visit. He states that it was not intended at any time to buy ale for this purpose at a lower price than one shilling sterling per gallon, and that that is the price now agreed to be given for it. All we can say is, that our statement was founded upon a very general public report; probably the error occurred by mistaking currency for sterling; but the fact cannot be denied that the Committee wanted to get the article from the Brewers at a lower price than that at which they generally retail it. We are glad to be able to inform our country friends, on the authority above referred to, that there shall not be only "cakes and ale" provided for their use by our very generous Government, but they purpose to perpetrate the extravagance of enabling the hungry and thirsty to lay a foundation of bread and cheese, and if they behave themselves, perhaps they will be favoured with a sandwich or so a piece. Hurray for the Committee!

We have also been informed that the proposal of the Executive Council to lead the City authorities, as stated in our last, £75 for repairing Queen's Street Wharf, was not rejected by the Corporation, and the Government are not extending out of the Colonial revenue, £40 for the purpose. Well, we cannot but remark that the acceptance of the proposal is creditable to the Corporation; and the Government should not lead, without the sanction of the Legislature, any portion of the public money, for any purpose whatever.

The following programme of the proceedings to be adopted in Charlottetown in honour of the visit of the Prince of Wales, appears in the last *Islander*. There is no name attached to it, nor does it appear to be published as an advertisement. We need not say that it is the most miserably meagre programme that could be planned for the occasion:—

PROGRAMME OF RECEPTION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On Her Majesty's ship *Flying Fish* entering the harbour of Charlottetown, a Royal Salute of twenty-one guns will be fired from St. George's Battery, by Captain Pallard's Company of Volunteer Artillery, and the Union Jack hoisted on the signal Staff.

On the Prince's landing on Queen's Wharf, another salute of twenty-one guns will be fired from the same battery. The hoisting of the Union Jack on the Colonial Building will be the signal for the assembling, on Queen's Wharf, of the gentlemen who are officially to receive His Royal Highness.

A Captain's Guard of Honour, consisting of a full company, will be drawn up on the Wharf to receive His Royal Highness. Captain Lea's Company—the Prince of Wales' Rifle Corps—will discharge this duty.

The Masonic Body, the Highland Society, the Benevolent Irish Society, and the Sons of Temperance, will also have places assigned them.

His Royal Highness and suite will proceed in open carriages up Queen Street, and thence through Kent Street to Government House.

A Captain's Guard of Honour, consisting of Captain Murphy's Company of the Irish Volunteer Rifle Corps, will be ordered to Government House.

The remaining Companies of Volunteers under arms, from the various country districts, will have stations assigned them by the Adjutant General.

The Squadron of Queen's County Cavalry, under the command of Major Davies, will form a mounted escort to proceed from the place of landing to Government House.

There will be a general illumination and fire works the first night of the Prince's arrival.

The following day His Royal Highness will hold a Levée, of which due notice will be given.

Immediately after the Levée His Royal Highness will proceed to the Province Building to receive the addresses which are to be presented to him.

A Guard of Honour of two Companies of Volunteers, under a Field Officer, will be drawn up in front of the Province Building.

In the evening there will be a Ball and Assembly in the Province Building.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

The following correspondence between the President of the United States and