THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."---Euripides.

Vol. XI. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, July 8, 1861. New Series.---No. 27.

PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE
Pain Killer

We ask the attention of the public to this long tested and unrivalled

Family Medicine.

It has been favorably known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received ***thousands*** *of testimonials, showing this Medicine to be an almost never-failing remedy for diseases caused by or attendant upon---*

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Bilious Fever, Pains in the Side, Back, and Loins, as well as in the Joints and Limbs; Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system, Toothache and Pains in the Head and Face.

As a Blood Purifier and Tonic for the Stomach, it seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Asthma or Phthisic, Ringworms, Boils, Felons, Whit-lows, Old Sores, Swelled Joints, and General Debility of the System.

It is also a prompt and sure Remedy for Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the Bites of Poisonous Insects and Venomous Reptiles.

See Directions accompanying each bottle.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost ***every nation known*** *to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the* ***missionary*** *and the* ***traveller,*** *---on sea and land,---and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it.*

Prices, 12½ cts., 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Sold by dealers every where.

Agent, T. DESBRISAY,
Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown, P E I.
January 28, 1861. 18m

Be unrivalled and invaluable Family Medicine, which should be kept always near at hand, in case of accident or sudden attack of Pain. In these days of railroad and steamboat accidents, no traveller is safe without it.

The only Genuine Pain Killer, and as such generally worthless, if not dangerous, and never to be trusted. Beware of them.

The Greatest and Best Invention of the Age
FOR FARMERS.

Mann's Patent MOWING and REAPING Machine.

ONE acre of Hay or Grain cut on rough or smooth land in an hour, for less than one shilling cost, with the assistance of four or five joined in the purchase of one of those ever renowned *labour-saving Manny's Patent Mowing and Reaping Machine combined.*

Also now on Exhibition and Sale, with Wheeler's Patent Horse Hay Rake, and Brow's Patent Horse Pitch Fork, at *Orwell Cheap Store*---cheaper than the cheapest Country Store on the Island, and with the greatest ease, from a Needle to an Anchor.

Gold, 6 Silver Prize Medals, and $100 Cash have been awarded

At the Crystal Palace and State Fares of America, where Manny's Machine has been fully tested with several other Machines, and proved to be the best, safest, most durable and cheapest Machine of the kind ever offered to the public, for saving time, labor and expense to the Farmers, by which five weeks labor and cost can be saved over the old fashion mode of harvesting with hook and scythe, *which will pay a fifth share of the entire Machine in one season.* It can now be got if four or five in a Settlement join together, and for which time will be given for payment by the Subscriber, for all those ordered by the 20th of May, so as to have them ready in time for harvest, to enable the Farmers to ship their produce in good weather, and a month sooner, and not fear having too much grain ripe at once, when one of these money saving machines can be had on such favourable terms and easy payment, at Orwell Cheap Store.

This is an opportunity that cannot be got every day, to clear and make large farms, and have a month's work done by lads 16 or 18 years old, in one week. This is coming up to Telegraph operation, and will make the Farmers independent, and look out for better times and more produce.

These wonderful Machines are invaluable to Ship-builders and Sea-Captains, Mechanics, Teachers, Widows, and all those whose time is more valuable at other callings, and will be set up by the maker. A trial given of them, and warranted fully perfect, or taken back.

Annexed are a few testimonials *from* some of our most extensive Island Farmers, that can be depended on, and who are willing to give satisfactory reference, if called on. Further particulars known from

PATRICK STEPHENS, Agent,
Orwell Cheap Store.
W. W. IRVING,
Agricultural Warehouse, Charlottetown, or to
THOMAS ANNEAR, Wood Contractor,
April 29, 1861. Montague River.

N. B.—All parties wishing to use any of these Machines, would do well to roll the land in time for them—*this is important.* P. S.

Certificates.

We certify that each of us have purchased one of *Manny's Patent Two Horse Mowing and Reaping Machines*, the operation of which we are highly pleased with, and it has proved much more satisfactory than we expected, having performed all our work much better, and at less cost than hand labor, and having our hay and grain secured nearly five weeks sooner than our neighbours, with the old fashion scythe and hook.

We consider *Manny's Machine* the most valuable invention ever discovered, or seen on this Island, for the benefit of the Farmers, and strongly advise every one requiring such to secure them in time, if they can arrange in any way to have one in each settlement, when the benefit will be found to save money and time—so valuable to farm workers.

(Signed) WILLIAM ACORN, Miller & Farmer, Lot 49,
ROBERT MUTCH, Farmer & Stock Master,
April 22, 1861. Gallows Point.

N. B.—Any one wishing to see our Machine, can call at any time, or to the agent, at Orwell Cheap Store, where one is on exhibition and sale.

I certify that I had one of *Manny's Patent Two Horse Mower and Reaping Machines* at work on my Farm last season, and found it proved admirably well, and far superior to any one of the kind I ever saw in England, or on this Island; and had I not succeeded in getting the use of it, I should have lost a great quantity of my grain, it having got over ripe, and I could not get men to hire at any wages at the time. I found it much less expense, and the work better done than by hand. My opinion is, that when these Machines are a little better known, no Farmer that wants to save money, or time, will be without one.

April 22, 1861. JOHN DOUSE, Port Selkirk.

"I hereby certify that I have purchased one of Manny's Reaping and Mowing Machines last summer, and I can testify to its superior construction and capabilities to perform the work for which it is designed in a first rate style. I have cut over very rough as well as smooth ground, and on all occasions its work was done well. I have also cut with it for several of my neighbours, and all were highly delighted with its performance. I can truly say it is one of the most useful articles that has been brought to this country, and I have no doubt it will be extensively used, as it saves considerable time, labour, and expense, which all farmers wish for.

Lot 49, May 28, 1861. PHILIP LANE, J. P."

Several other Testimonials can be seen with the Agent at Orwell.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!
Important to Country Dealers

THE attention of Country Dealers, and the public generally, is called to a sample stock of CLOTHS from New Brunswick Manufactories, which for *price defy competition.*
April 1, 1861. tf J. S. CARVELL.

Nails! Nails!

THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Cut NAILS, which he is prepared to sell VERY LOW.
April 1, 1861. tf J. S. CARVELL.

FLOUR TO ARRIVE,

PER "CARRIE M. RICH" from Boston,
100 Bbls. superfine and extra FLOUR,
25 Doz. BROOMS,
20 do. BUCKETS,
100 Bbls. Muriatic and Shell LIME,
And will be sold low. P. W. HYNDMAN.
July 1, 1861. 3i

SALT! SALT!!

THE subscribers are daily expecting 10,000 Bushels SALT, in Sacks, ex Ship "Ocean Scud," from Liverpool, which will be sold very low from the Ship on arrival, in lots to suit purchasers. W. H. & R. C. SCOVIL.
Shediac, N.B., 30th June, 1861. 1sl 3in

BUILDING LOTS
At Summerside.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at 12 o'clock, on SATURDAY the 20th JULY next, on the premises, in the thriving Village of SUMMERSIDE,

6 Building LOTS, measuring 80 x 90 feet.

—ALSO—

1 WATER LOT, 130 feet on Bedeque Shore, joining the property of Robert Ellis and George Toresher.

The above property is a good investment for any Speculator. TERMS—Easy, and made known at Sale.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, June 17, 1861.

Sale of Lands, Houses, &c., at the Court House, in Georgetown,
By WILLIAM SANDERSON, Esqr.,
On TUESDAY, the 16th of JULY next, at noon.

THAT commodious Dwelling House and Premises, situate at the head of the Queen's Wharf, on Kent Street, and being part of Water Lot number seventeen in Georgetown, lately occupied by Donald McAulay, and now in the possession of Miss McKeown and others.

Also, Two Hundred Acres of Land, in separate blocks of 100 acres each, situate on Township Number Fifty-two, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The above forms a part of the Real Estate of the late Honorable George R. Young, and will be positively sold on easy terms.

For Title, &c., apply to the Auctioneer at Georgetown, or at the Office of

CHARLES YOUNG,
One of the Executors of said Estate.
Charlottetown, June 24, 1861. 1sl. & Mon. 4w.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Freehold Property,
At Georgetown, on the 16th day of July, 1861.

THE subscriber has received instructions for positive sale of the undermentioned FREEHOLD PROPERTY, on the above named day:—

Lot 1. FISHING LOT at BURNT POINT, formerly advertised, containing about 22 acres of LAND; the greater portion has been cultivated; situate about 1¼ miles from Georgetown, on the Cardigan River.

Lot 2. The PROPERTIES belonging to Mr. PATRICK NOWLAN, late of Georgetown. 1st—TOWN LOT No. 14, and half of No. 15, third range letter G, with the DWELLING HOUSE. Out-Houses, Barn and Stables—formerly occupied as a Tavern. 2d—TOWN LOT No. 2, said range, near the Main Street. 3rd—PASTURE LOT No.—, about 4 acres of which are under cultivation.

Lot 3. WATER LOT No. 1, containing half an acre Land, known as "The Point Water Lot."

Terms made known at time of sale, which will commence at 2 o'clock, p. m.

W. SANDERSON, Auctioneer & General Agent.
Georgetown, July 1, 1861. 3i

Mills for Sale.

THE MILL VALE PROPERTY advertised for sale on 10th instant, is still in the Market, and will be sold on Private Terms at a great bargain, if early application be made.
Ch. Town, June 17, 1861 6i P. W. HYNDMAN.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, the following valuable property; 150 acres Wood Land on Lot 43, fronting on the line road between Lots 43 and 44, having a front of 1½ chains to the 100 acres; 21 acres 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 acres Land, four of which are cleared on Lot 32, fronting on Anderson's Road, 7 miles from Charlottetown Three Building Lots in Charlottetown. For further particulars apply to

JOHN McGILL.
Charlottetown, Feb'y 25th, 1861. 6m

To be Sold or Let.

THAT valuable PROPERTY, formerly owned by P. McVEIGH, situate at the junction of two public roads, at Read's Corner, Lot 19, and within two and a half miles of Summerside. It consists of one acre of Land held under lease for 999 years at sixpence per acre, and has a DWELLING HOUSE, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, &c., erected thereon.

This is one of the best Stands in Prince County for any kind of business, and will be sold or let on reasonable terms. For further information application to be made to the proprietor at Summerside.

FOR SALE, at the subscriber's Store, at Summerside, 90 gallons COD FISH OIL.
Summerside, May 27, 1861. 3m JAMES BRAZIL.

Valuable Property for Sale!

THE Subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE the following valuable PROPERTY:—200 acres LEASEHOLD LAND, situate on Lot 19, fronting on Richmond Bay. 160 acres are in a high state of cultivation, including 20 acres of MARSH, producing annually between 25 and 30 tons of Hay; the remainder is covered with Hard and Soft Wood. On the Farm is a good and substantial DWELLING HOUSE, 25×30, with an excellent Well of Water at the door; a BARN, 30×40, and a House Frame, 24×24. There is an abundance of Sea Manure to be had on the Premises. This eligible Property is within four miles of the flourishing village of Summerside.

For further particulars apply to

RODERICK McNEILL.
Lot 19, May 13, 1861. 2m

FOR SALE,

A FARM, consisting of 75 acres of excellent Land, thirty of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, well fenced with heavy cedar, and the remaining 45 acres well covered with good Hardwood and Cedar fencing. On the Premises are also a comfortable Dwelling House and a large Frame Barn; there is a never-failing Spring of Water near the Buildings, together with a Well and Pump at the door. This place is also valuable for a Business Stand, being situate on the corner formed by the junction of the Western and Tignish Main Roads, in the centre of the Settlement. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to the owner on the Premises. HENRY CASY.
Tignish, Lot 1, June 17, 1861. 2m

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A FREEHOLD FARM, consisting of 120 Acres, on the Tryon Road, Lot 27, 40 of which are in a high state of cultivation, the remainder covered with Hard and Soft Wood. There are a good Dwelling House and Barn on the premises, and also a good well of water within a short distance from the dwelling. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM McKAY.
Tryon Road, Lot 27, Nov 19, 1860. tf

A FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AN excellent FISHING and TRADING STAND, situated on the Rameau Island, Newfoundland, containing One Hundred acres of LAND, about one acre clear and in a good state of cultivation; one Dwelling House, 30×20 feet; one Retail Store, 30×22 feet; one Salt Store, 24×16 feet; one Dry Fish Store, 24×16 feet, with a Dry Goods Store aloft; one Cooper's Shop, 20×16 feet; one Store Stage, 100×22 feet, 90 feet covered; a good Wharf from Store to Store, 90 feet long, where any vessel can lay to Load or unload; an excellent Well of Water close to the house; one Flake, 120×50 feet, for drying fish; one Vat for curing herrings, containing 70 barrels; 40 empty Puncheons, and all materials for weighing fish; and sundry other articles too numerous to mention.

The above valuable Property will be sold for the very low sum of Three hundred Pounds, Newfoundland currency. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS JANES, Owner.
Grand River, Lot 55, King's County, June 24, 1861.

A RARE CHANCE NOW OFFERS.

THE Subscriber having imported a STEAM ENGINE, of Fifteen Horse power, set it up and applied the power to a Saw Mill, which answered all that was expected, or required, as to its power and efficiency in every way; but having made some alterations in his business, has led him to offer it for sale. The power may be applied to a GRIST MILL, by shifting the gear from the other Mill, so that it might be in constant use. The gear, with water pipes and all connected with it, is in a perfect state, and can be seen on the premises of the subscriber at any time, and terms made known.

JAMES SCANTLEBURY
Charlottetown, June 3, 1861.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, March 27.

Debate on Tenants' petitions resumed.

Hon. Mr. COLES spoke at considerable length. He referred to the statement of the hon. member for Belfast that the award Act was not printed until the 12th of September, and said that that hon. member must think him a fool not to know when a Bill was published.

Hon. Col. GRAY said the words he (Col. Gray) used were the "Bill was not out of the printer's hands."

Hon. Mr. COLES said he would take the hon. member's own words. If they would appoint men who had no responsibility as under departmental Government, they would have to stand by the consequences. The Act was printed in the *Royal Gazette* in July, and all that was necessary to be done was to change the type from that paper and print it in a separate form. Mr. Coles then alluded to an editorial notice in the *Royal Gazette* of July 3rd, from which he read an extract as follows:—"We also learn by the English Mail of this day that His Excellency has received despatches expressive of the satisfaction with which the Colonial Minister received the Act passed during the last session of the Legislature for giving effect to the award of the Commissioners." This statement, he maintained, was calculated to deceive the people. No doubt it was stated to be copied from the *Islander*, but this made the matter so much the worse, as the Government had time to contradict it before it appeared in the *Royal Gazette*. It was well known that the Editor of the *Islander* was the Colonial Secretary, and for him to say that the Act was received favorably by the Colonial Minister when it was not then sent home, was extraordinary, and the Government ought to have contradicted it. The hon. member from Belfast stated that there were arrears of rent on the estates of those who signed the Commission to the amount of £40 000, and remarked if an Act was passed to prevent distraints, the consequence, no doubt, would be that those proprietors would pounce down upon their tenants immediately for arrears. He (Mr. Coles) did not see that this was a sound argument against the proposed measure. The hon members on the other side of the House tried to make themselves appear the friends of the tenantry; but they seemed to be much better posted up in what was due to the proprietors, than in the wrongs of the tenantry. He believed that the greatest part of the arrears mentioned was due on the Cunards' estates, and the most said to be due them was owing before the property fell into their hands. [The hon. member also referred to several other matters which had been discussed in former debates.]

After a little further discussion the question was put on the motion that the House do go into Committee on said petitions, which was carried unanimously. The House accordingly resolved itself into said Committee, Mr. John Yeo in the Chair.

Mr. HOWAT said as the House was now in Committee, he wished to say a few words. He had the honour of presenting one of the petitions before the Committee; but on looking over the signatures he found it was a one-sided affair. With perhaps five exceptions, those who signed it were all on the same side of politics as the Opposition Now, what could be the reason of this? It was well known that the Land Commission ever since it commenced its sittings, had been acted upon by certain parties for political purposes. When he was attending the Commissioners' Court at St. Eleanor's, the hon. member for King's County, Mr. Whelan, who was also present, got up a meeting, to which Commissioner Howe was invited to attend—in short to become a partizan. I heard Mr. Howe say that the only course which he could pursue was to keep himself clear of all parties; it would never do for one in his high position to act otherwise than in good faith. This proved to him (Mr. Howat) that the meeting could be for no good purpose. He brought up this to show that there was evil and good going on, and though the hon. members of the Opposition appeared to desire to favour the tenants, they were endeavouring to further their own ends. With respect to the Act proposed, he thought there would be nothing to prevent the proprietors from pouncing down upon the tenants during the five months which must elapse before it could receive the royal assent. This being the case, he did not feel himself bound to support the resolution proposed by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. That hon. gentleman seemed now to be in favor of the Commission.

Hon. Mr. COLES said when he heard the Commissioners state that they were prepared to deal with the whole question, he gave them his support.

Mr. HOWAT—He opposed the Commission almost until it came here. This being the case, if the hon. member had had his own way, we would never have had a Commission. He seemed to hint that he was the only one who had given the Commissioners any information. This was certainly not very complimentary to the hon. member for East Point. But he (Mr. Howat) thought that Mr. Hensley had done his duty faithfully, and that it was not fair for the Leader of the Opposition to take all the credit to himself. If he was doing so much good when in opposition, that, Sir, must be the best place to keep him, for he never did any good for the country when he was in power.

Hon. Mr. COLES here moved the resolution which he had read before the House went into Committee.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON remarked that as this subject had been discussed at the commencement of the session, it was unnecessary to go over the arguments now which had then been used. He would, however, refer to one or two statements which had been made in this debate. The hon. member for Belfast said this resolution would do away with the work of two years. Well, that might be, but he (Mr. Thornton) considered it would only carry out the recommendation of the Commissioners. He could not see that it would have the effect stated. He had supported the proposition for a Commission; he had supported the resolutions of last session, and the Bill to give effect to the award as well; and he did not think it was proper for the hon. Leader of the Government to accuse those on this side of the House now for seeking to interfere with private rights. Let the proprietors declare that they would not distrain for rent pending the award of the Commission, as he (Mr. Thornton) had done respecting the property with which he was concerned, and he would be satisfied. It was stated that the Commission would not be binding upon any except those who had agreed to it; but the hon. member, Col. Gray, said that there would be a moral influence which would compel them to submit to the award. He (Mr. T.) was sorry that "moral influence" had no effect on some proprietors. His object in supporting the resolution submitted by his hon. friend was to prevent the proprietors from distraining for rent, until the award was given in.

Hon. the SPEAKER desired to ask one question: Did the hon. member who introduced the resolution propose to pass a Bill to prevent those only who had agreed to the Commission from distraining for rent, or did he mean to include all the proprietors in the Colony?

Hon. Mr. COLES said the resolution spoke for itself.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON would support the resolution, and take the whole they could get.

Hon. Mr. YEO—Much had been said about the Act passed last session receiving the royal assent, if it had been sent home sooner, as then the petitions of the proprietors would not have operated against it. But there was no remedy, as a petition was sent home before we left this House. He was asked to sign it, and knew this to be the case.

Hon. Mr. COLES—The despatches which inclosed the petitions were dated on the 12th of November—the petitions could not be sent home earlier.

Hon. Mr. YEO—They got them prepared about the time the House rose, and sent them home.

Hon. Col. GRAY asked leave to explain. The House might not be aware that a petition was sent home by Mr. Bruce Stewart direct to the Duke of Newcastle, who sent it back to the Colony to be transmitted in the regular way, through the Lieut. Governor.

Hon. Mr. YEO—The Act interfered with the rights of property, and should not pass.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN asked why then did he vote for it?

Hon. Mr. YEO said he was no lawyer and did not know what might be its effect; but he did not sign for the Commission though he had been asked to do so. The Governor tried hard to get Mr. Bruce Stewart to agree to it.

Hon. Mr. COLES thought the hon. member must be mistaken, and read the following extract from His Excellency's despatch to show what he had done:

"Mr. Bruce Stewart was the only person whose name is attached [to the memorial, with whom I had any conversation on the subject, and on one occasion I endeavoured to point out to him how desirable it was that all the large proprietors should act together harmoniously, so as to secure, if possible, the settlement of disputes, injurious not only to their own interests, but to the general welfare of the Island."

[Hon. Mr. Yeo replied, maintaining that his statement was correct, but there was so much interruption that the Reporter could not take satisfactory notes.]

Progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

D. LAIRD, Reporter.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND presented to the House the Accounts and Returns of the Commissioner of Public Lands for the ensuing year ending January 31, 1861. Referred to Committee.

The order limiting the time for the reception of petitions having been suspended, Mr. Owen presented a petition from Lot 55, concerning the removal of a wharf at Launching Point to the South side of De Gros Marsh. Laid on the table.

It was then agreed that on Wednesday, next the several private petitions before the House would be taken into consideration. The House then resumed the consideration of

TENANTS' PETITIONS.

Mr. CONROY said he felt it to be his duty to make a few remarks, as he had had the honor of presenting a petition which called forth some remarks. An hon. member in the former part of the day had stated that he (Mr. C.) made statements about Mr. Palmer's conduct towards tenants on Lot 1, which were untrue, but he could state that at a meeting on Lot 1, which he attended, Mr. Palmer's Bailiff came voluntarily, and made the first speech, in which he remarked that several distraints had been put in his hand by Mr. Palmer, and that after he received them he called upon the different parties and told them of it. In a few days the parties called upon him and tendered one year's rent, but the Bailiff said to them he did not wish to receive it till he heard from Mr. Palmer. Mr. Palmer's answer was—Take the money and distrain for the balance. Talk of him being kind and a friend to the tenants! Up to the present hour Mr. Palmer had never distrained in such a manner as he had done this year. In doing so he must have been influenced by some particular motives; and these must have been that he thought the Commission would interfere with his rights as a proprietor. He may have done the tenants some good offices, but he (Mr. C.) had yet to learn that he ever did any without having an eye to windward—without expecting to be repaid. He (Mr. C.) would not detract from his kindness, but he believed in any matter between landlord and tenant he would be the last man to whom the tenants would make an application. The petition which he presented was not got up for political ends, as was stated, for those who first signed it were supporters of the present Government. If it contained untrue statements, he was not accountable for them; but he would say that on Lot 1, none with seven or eight days notice could pay one year's rent, believing there was not money enough on the Lot for this purpose. He believed that the tenants of no proprietor on the Island could do it. The Bailiff already referred to said that the writs issued by Mr. Palmer were only the forerunner of what might be expected. The tenants required their sympathy and protection, especially considering the distress there was in the country for hay and grain, and he hoped they would receive that measure of protection which they ought. The hon. member from Queen's County thought if the Bill contemplated were passed, that proprietors would issue writs by thousands, acting on the principle that self preservation is the first law of nature, and so bring ruin to 50,000 tenants. If they should do so, and should they strip tenants of their effects, they would then be as independent as proprietors, and then who would dare to take a writ to them? Let us demonstrate to the tenants that we wish them well, and if the Bill be rejected at home, no blame would rest on them. He considered the Bill absolutely necessary both for tenants and proprietors.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said the hon. member from Tignish took a wide range when he said there were 50,000 tenants on this Island, for he never could find that number on the census returns. He (Mr. H.) thought there were not more than one-fourth of that number. He had looked over the great petition from Lots 1 and 2, which contained only 423 names, and the total number of signatures to all the petitions was only 1200. One man by the name of Gallant, too, had taken upon himself to sign 152 of the 423 names; for which he would like to see his power of attorney.

Mr. HOWAT said he could not understand the resolution of the hon. Leader of the Opposition. He could not say whether it was a kind of shuffle or an intrigue, but was inclined to think it was the latter. He would ask the hon. member if he would define and explain it.

Hon. Mr. COLES said he would do like an Irishman, answer the hon. member's question by asking another, viz: Whether he was prepared to go the whole figure, and pass a Bill to affect all, or only some of the proprietors? The resolution was before them, and it would be defined in the Bill which might be brought in. If the hon. member saw good to move another resolution in amendment, he was at liberty to do so. The hon. member from Port Hill, a member of the Executive, he said, stated in the morning that His Excellency had tried hard to get Bruce Stewart to sign the famous document, which was signed by those who assented to the reference. He (Mr. Coles) said that, seeing by a despatch of His Excellency he was misunderstood, that His Excellency was placed in a wrong position, and that Mr. Stewart must have misunderstood him, stated he thought that His Excellency could only have said to Mr. Stewart that he thought it would be for the interest of all the proprietors to come forward and sign the reference. But the hon. member insisted upon his being right, and that he (Mr. C.) was stating what was untrue, and that His Excellency had advised Mr. Stewart to sign. Now, His Excellency in that despatch did not say he consulted Mr. Stewart in particular; but the hon. member went on to say His Excellency did all he could to get him to subscribe the reference, as if His Excellency's advisers knew better than himself what he did. He (Mr. C.) had no intention of misrepresenting either His Excellency or the hon. member, but only wished to correct him in what he was stating; but the hon. member was going on at great length to say what His Excellency did.

Hon. Mr. YEO said he would prove it, and swear to it.

Hon. Mr. COLES then directed attention to the despatch itself; after which he said the misfortune was that they had not a copy of the petition sent home by Mr. Stewart or other proprietors who petitioned against the Commission. If the hon. member from Port Hill insisted on being right, and on saying that he will swear His Excellency tried to induce Mr. Stewart to sign, he may do so; he would leave the matter with the hon. member and His Excellency.

Hon. Mr. YEO said the Government had done all they possibly could for the tenantry, and that now the Opposition were doing their utmost to make all they had done of none effect; and that their speeches on the petitions were for the purpose of agitating the country. No subject could be deprived of his rights without his consent, and on that ground he thought the proprietors who had not assented to the Commission would be bound by its decision.

Mr. BEER said that so much had been said on the subject he thought it was thread-bare. In his opinion a Bill founded on the resolution before the House would do no good, but might do much harm, and he thought the safer course to pursue would be not to run any risk. He thought that if it were passed, proprietors who had agreed to the Commission would present a memorial to the home Government praying that they might be allowed to withdraw from the Commission. He had no doubt the award would have the effect of inducing those who had not assented to the reference to come in and part with their lands on the same terms as those who had complied. He considered it would never do for them to legislate on the matter while the investigations of the Commissioners were in progress. If they did, they would probably be grasping at a shadow, and by so doing lose the substance. He thought it was fortunate the Bill did not go home immediately after the House rose; for, if it had, it was almost certain the Commission would not have been appointed. He had no doubt about the result of the inquiry being beneficial.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY said he thought some hon. members were under a delusion as to the light in which they considered the proprietors would view the Bill which they were desired to pass. He would take it, that they would regard it as an insult to suppose they would not carry out the recommendation of the proprietors in reference to the collection of arrears of rent. As it was, proprietors might refrain from collecting one year's rent, fearing if they did so, that their conduct might be misconstrued.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN addressed the Committee at considerable length. Having made a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Whelan said—There was one part of the speech, Mr. Chairman, made in the morning by the hon. member from Port Hill, which did not fail to leave a strong impression on my mind, and which I would not be justified in passing by in silence, and that was the attempt to fasten on His Excellency, whom he is sworn to advise, the imputation of falsehood. [Oh! from a voice, and laughter.] Can he repudiate the fact? The hon. member from Port Hill attempted to say His Excellency committed a falsehood in reference to a statement of my hon. friend on my left—Mr. Coles—concerning an extraordinary assertion of Mr. Stewart, contained in a memorial which he sent to the Crown, praying that the Bill passed last session to give effect to the award of the Commissioners should not receive the Royal assent. What an extraordinary spectacle do some of these hon. members now present! The Leader of the Government more than once expressed his horror at the supposed attempt of my friend on my left, to fasten the imputation of falsehood on His Excellency, but now he comes to the aid of that hon. member to prove that His Excellency had told a falsehood.

Hon. Col. GRAY—I rise to order, Mr. Chairman, and say that what the hon. member is stating is entirely incorrect.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN—The hon. member may say what he likes, but I say I saw him leave his place, come round to the seat of the hon. member from Port Hill, and impress upon his mind that my hon. friend had been wrong in endeavoring to vindicate the honor and veracity of the Lieut. Governor. It was a pretty specimen of political morality, to see two members of the Executive—most ready on favourable occasions to attack members on this side for fastening on His Excellency the imputation of falsehood—attempt themselves by words and deeds to fasten that imputation on His Excellency, as they did this morning. Now, Sir, before going into the general question—

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—Before this matter goes farther, I for one, as a member of the Government, will not sit still and allow that hon. member to throw broad-cast such statements, and make such insinuations as he has done concerning two members of the Government. He has stated coolly and deliberately that two members of the Government did, this morning, attempt to fasten the imputation of falsehood on His Excellency. It is necessary this matter should be explained now, one way or the other. If any member is guilty of what he has stated—not only of a breach of etiquette but of honor—I would be sorry to sit with him at the Council Board. I contend it is necessary for the hon. members accused to plead guily or to repudiate the charge.

Hon. Mr. COLES—I drew the attention of the hon. member from Port Hill to it, and he said he would swear to it.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN—We have the facts to deal with, —what

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—I rise for explanation. I wish this matter to be explained. I want to know in black and white if he attempted to throw out that insinuation.

Hon. Mr. YEO—I said I would swear Mr. Stewart *said* the Governor advised him to sign.

Hon. Col. GRAY—I rise to a point of order, Mr. Chairman, as my name has been mentioned. As far as I am concerned, this matter affects me but little; but I understood the hon. Leader of the Opposition this morning to refer to statements made by Bruce Stewart in a certain petition which he forwarded to the home Government.

Hon. Mr. COLES—I rise to order, too; I referred only to His Excellency's despatch, not to Bruce Stewart's petition.

Hon. Col. GRAY—If I understand language, I think they are synonomous. The hon. member from Port Hill when speaking this morning, not appearing to be aware of the exact statements made by the Governor, I handed the printed despatch to him without any note or comment whatever. It is scarcely necessary for me to state that the statement made by the hon. member from St. Peter's is incorrect.

Hon. Mr. McAULAY—The expressions used were made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, not by the hon. member from Port Hill.

About this time Reporter could not take satisfactory notes. On motion of Mr. Owen the Speaker took the Chair. Hon. Mr. Whelan then moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to resume the consideration of the petitions, which was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN continues—I am sorry I have been the innocent cause of disturbing the harmony and good feeling of gentlemen on both sides of the House. I did not suppose, in alluding to facts brought to our notice by two Executive Councillors, I would have established a raw on members of the Government.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—I rise to order. I will not submit to slurs and insults being cast upon hon. members on this side of the House. If others are willing to submit to the lash I for one will not.

On motion the Speaker took the Chair, and the Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

J. D. GORDON, Reporter.

Correspondence.

NEW BRUNSWICK AFFAIRS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Recreations through the country and steamboat excursions are here the order of the day, and which, with the warm weather and fresh strawberries as agreeable accompaniments, have considerably allayed the political hurricane that has just traversed the Province. The weather, with its alternate features of sunshine and shower, is highly promotive of vegetation—the evidence of which is to be found in the promising appearance presented at the present time by the agricultural districts. Summer, in its robes of verdant beauty, and with all its delightful associations, has fairly succeeded the somewhat backward and very chilly spring.

The absence of the Bay of Fundy fogs, which have been of such common prevalence in past years, is an advantageous circumstance of the season, and not the least remarkable either. Those vaporous visitors are generally very punctual in their periodical perambulations through the localities which border the noble river St. John. But by the operation of some cause or agency—probably the parade of hostile armies in the adjoining Republic, or the infuriated clamour of Newfoundland Orangemen and rioters—we have not been favoured with their dark and misty presence this year. Fogs are at best of little utility to the robust and athletic Blue-noses of New Brunswick, and the only class of persons who convert their dampish qualities to any purpose are some amongst the "fairest of the fair," who are not possessed of cheeks "glowing with beauty's brightest rose," the want of which they say is temporarily supplied by a short walk on a foggy morning. This acquisition to their other fascinating charms—evanescent though it be—is, after all, attributable only to a sense of their innocent vanity, and which should be very leniently criticised.

This morning some three, or four, or five, or six hundred persons, of both sexes, proceeded by steamer to Boston to witness the annual celebration on the 4th. The Steamer which conveyed this mongrel amphibious congregation had a tough and trying struggle to get under way; she made two unsuccessful attempts to leave her place at the wharf—the Captain every moment evincing apprehensions that the boat would split in twain or sink to the bottom. They managed, after some aquatic manœuvres, to float down the harbour, and are, I hope, by this time safely in the land of promise.

A Provincial Exhibition of Agricultural and Mechanical products is announced to be held at Sussex Vale in October next. Farmers and artisans of every class and trade are preparing to contribute specimens of the various commodities which native art and labour can produce. The initiative of this proposed display of Colonial industry has been taken with generous emulation amongst its promoters and patrons, and with a decided determination to make it, in every particular, worthy to represent the grand and abundant capabilities of the Province. Meetings have been held and efficient Committees organized to facilitate the advancement of this praiseworthy object, and with a hope of presenting to the world more prominently than hitherto the many resources of which New Brunswick can boast, as also the mechanical skill and industry of its inhabitants.

A more desirable place than Sussex Vale for the Provincial Exhibition could not be chosen; it is midway between St. John and Shediac, and is the richest and most prosperous settlement in the whole Province. The aspect of the "Valley" at the present season is exceedingly charming to behold, and the numerous attractions which it possesses renders it a favourite resort for the temporary abode of families whose means and avocations allow them to retreat from the bustle and murkey atmosphere of the city.

On Sunday last, a fine vessel was seen sailing into the harbor, bearing at her topmast and floating in the breeze, the traitorous flag of the Southern Confederacy—a Palmetto tree, one star and a snake, were represented on its secessionest banner. As soon as this strange thing came to anchor, a few