

arily, at least willingly, took upon themselves the obligation to pay all Taxes imposed, or to be imposed, on the lands held on Lease by them, the Legislature has no power to annul the covenant to that effect.

Now after due consideration of the views under which this penal Tax was imposed, and also after a fair and full review of the circumstances of poverty, misapprehension, and ignorance, by which the Tenantry, generally speaking, have been blind-folded or constrained—that this argument of the Proprietors is quite fallacious, and foreign altogether to the principles of common justice and common honesty, we could, we think, without being much indebted to the science of the logician, readily and fully prove. To enter into the *pros.* and *cons.* of the question is not, however, we think at all necessary. It is sufficient peremptorily to say that the Imperial Government which recommended the imposition of this penal tax upon the Proprietors, possesses the power to compel the Proprietors to submit to the payment of the penalty out of their own purses, and that power it can most effectually display, by simply threatening them with a resumption of the *twice-forfeited Grants*. Let this be done, and it will soon be seen that the Proprietors, without seeking to make one moment's resistance, either upon legal or constitutional grounds, are quite prepared to submit to an Act of the Colonial Legislature annulling, in all the leases they have already granted, the *penal-tax-evading* clause, and prohibiting the insertion of the same or any similar one in any lease of land in this Island which they may in future grant.

But, although late proceedings of the Imperial Government, and Parliament, with respect to Leasehold Tenures, clearly prove that they are fully persuaded they possess a constitutional right to interfere, even between the Landlords and their Tenants, and, in some measure, to prescribe what shall be the tenor and extent of the legal agreements between such parties, when the welfare of a people is found to be almost wholly dependent upon the character and condition of the Leases granted to the occupiers and cultivators of the soil; we cannot reasonably expect that either the Imperial Government or the Imperial Parliament should move in this matter, as respects the lease-holders of this Island, unless shewn the necessity of doing so, if they regard the welfare and prosperity of the Colony, by the people themselves, or rather by the People's Parliamentary Representatives. And neither need the People expect that, although the necessity of parliamentary interference between the Proprietors and their Tenantry in this Island should be made ever so manifest in the Assembly, that that body, constituted as the majority of it is at this moment, will ever be induced to take such action upon the question as common justice and the natural and legal rights of the Tenantry demand they should.

Our only hope for the redress of the wrong done to the Tenantry by allowing the Land Tax to be shifted from the shoulders of the Proprietors—which ought legally to bear it—to those of the Tenantry, is the immediate bringing forward, in the Assembly, the Question of Responsible Government, to the establishment of which, we believe, almost every member of the House actually stands, or professes to be, pledged. This question would then, we think, necessarily eventuate in a DISSOLUTION OF THE PRESENT ASSEMBLY and the calling of a NEW HOUSE; in which, if the interests and rights of the Tenantry should not be duly represented, the fault would be wholly their own.

**English Mail.—Termination of the Revolution in France.—The Monarchy abolished and a Republic proclaimed.—Influence of the Revolution on the Continent.—Riots in England and Scotland, &c. &c.**

The English Mail reached Charlottetown on Friday night. The intelligence it furnishes is of deep interest, which we give in the following paragraphs, though in a somewhat condensed form.

The recent French Revolution is, as a matter of course, still a subject of general discussion with the Press. Peace and tranquility have succeeded to the late commotion in France. A Republic has been proclaimed, and a Provisional Government formed. Louis Philippe and the Royal Family obtained refuge in England. M. Guizot, late Prime Minister of France, arrived also in England. One of the latest Liverpool

papers gives the following account of what has been done in France since the last Mail:—

In a few words we hope to convey to our readers an outline of what has been done. The abolition of death punishments for political offences has been determined on.—Oaths of allegiance have been set aside for ever as utterly useless. The Press has been restored to its independence. The corrupt Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved—that of the Peers has been abolished. All titles have been superseded. All exclusive privileges revoked. Slavery has been extinguished. Peace with Europe, if possible, as the basis of republican policy, has been proclaimed. The immediate wants of commerce have been consulted. The demands of unemployed labour has been listened to. The victims of the "three days" have been interred with funeral honors. The rights of conscience have been freely conceded. A National Assembly has been convoked—upon the principles of Universal Suffrage and the Ballot. Minor matters have been cared for—and, in a word, wonderful administrative talent has been evinced.

The Republic has been acknowledged in all the departments of France. Here and there, there was momentary disturbance, but at this moment, the acquiescence of the nation in the present order of things, is without exception.—The British Government have recognized the change—Belgium, and Switzerland, and even Prussia. So far as France is concerned, therefore, the peace of Europe is not threatened. M. Lamartine has published a kind of manifesto which causes uneasiness in diplomatic circles.—Mr. Rush, the American Minister in Paris was, as was most appropriate, the first to recognize the new Republic.

There was no fighting in Paris after the 24th. The inauguration of the new Republic took place on Sunday at the Column of July, from the steps of which M. Arago proclaimed the new order of things, amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

Nearly all the provinces are stated to have acceded to the Republic, although some hesitation was manifested in Vendee and other parts of the west.

All the accounts from the departments announced the rising of the people and their recognition of the Republic. The army was equally and similarly unanimous. At Toulouse, where a Legitimist expression was feared, the Republic has been proclaimed with acclamation. The whole of the Theirs and Odillon Barrot parties had rallied round the provisional Government.

It is proposed to make Louis Philippe responsible for the losses caused by the revolution, and to hold his private property in guarantee.

Prince Louis Napoleon has retired from Paris, and arrived in London.

**INFLUENCE OF THE REVOLUTION IN OTHER EUROPEAN STATES.**

Accounts have been received of the first break of the waves of the French revolution upon the principal continental countries. Thus far the effect has been beneficial. Throughout Germany it has created great excitement, and already given rise to great constitutional changes. In several of the lesser states the concessions to the people have been prompt and satisfactory. The Grand Duke of Baden has granted the liberty of the press, trial by jury, and the organization of a civic guard. Wurtemberg has followed his example. Saxony is likely to do the same. Prussia has promised as much, and has convoked the States-General. Austria alone stands aloof; but all accounts represent the elements of discord as ready to overpower the relentless obduracy of the Court of Vienna. The King of the Belgians and his Government have satisfied the nation by a promise of a sweeping parliamentary reform. In Spain the news has fallen like a thunderbolt in the palace of the Queen-Mother, who is preparing to take flight from the scene of her former disgraceful intrigues.

From other quarters the intelligence wears a more serious aspect. The Canton of Neuchâtel has declared itself independent of the King of Prussia and ejected his representatives. It is feared that the King may attempt to assert his sovereignty by force of arms, and thus involve himself in a war with the Swiss Confederation. But we have great hopes that the Prussian Diet, which has already exercised a wholesome influence upon the Crown, will prevent so disastrous a result. Of Italy it is yet too early to speak definitely.

Throughout Lombardy martial law has been proclaimed by Austria, and the country groans under the terror of an armed occupation. Probably ere this the patience of the people has given way before the ruthless despotism of Austria, and the flames of insurrection have burst forth.

In Great Britain, the shock has been less immediately and severely felt. There have been riots at Glasgow, and street rows in London—but no serious signs of disorder. Nevertheless, such is just now the state of the body politic, that no man can predict the ultimate issue of what at the present moment, looks merely ridiculous. The slightest sore may fester. And the obstinacy of Ministers in maintaining their extravagant scale of expenditure may drive moderate men into unlooked for combinations and extremes.

**IRELAND.**

The excitement in Ireland caused by the news from France has been most intense, particularly in the south east and west. The corporations of Dublin and Kil-

kenny have already drawn up addresses to the French people congratulating them on their success. Great rejoicings, illuminations, bonfires, &c. have taken place throughout the country. A general meeting has been convened to be held in every parish in Ireland, on the 17th March. The citizens of Dublin were to have a monster meeting.

All military officers on leave of absence have received orders to join their corps forthwith.

Mr. John O'Connell had issued an address to the people, exhorting them to peace and order on the approaching demonstration. It was rumoured that the Privy Council had decided upon suppressing this demonstration.

Great numbers of persons are still dying at Mayo from starvation.

The extent of our Parliamentary Summary to-day has excluded the conclusion of the Land Tax Debate. We refer our readers to the Summary for all necessary information respecting the proceedings of the House of Assembly since our last No. up to Wednesday. No further business has been transacted in the House since that day—the Speaker being ill.

**"REQUIESCAT IN PACE."**

Our cotemporary the *Islander* has made an impotent attempt upon our forbearance, in speaking of the deceased Mr. Collard. To lead us into this snare, it is said in that paper, that the unfortunate person referred to has been treated with great oppression. But not even to justify those on whom this libel has been perpetrated, will we withdraw the veil from the history of the departed dead. He is gone to that tribunal before which the forfeiture of no recognizance can delay or avert the hour when we must all plead, and where, as well as he will have but too great occasion for mercy and redeeming love. The attempt is most ungenerous, and highly characteristic of those from whom it comes: a Christian spirit should have dictated another feeling. The comparative suddenness of the death of the poor sufferer, it might be thought, would have turned men's minds from the manœuvres of political animosity to the contemplation of that hour which awaits us all.

The deceased was attended to his last place of earthly rest by several members of the Assembly, viz: the Speaker, Heath Haviland, D. Montgomery, E. Thornton, J. Longworth, D. Maclean, Esquires, and others.

We say again, "requiescat in pace."

Since writing the above, we find the *Gazette* has made a silly attempt to rob the late Mr. Collard of the credit of having edited that paper. Any person who knows nothing of the *Gazette's* character for veracity, may be got, perhaps, to believe the paragraph in Tuesday's paper. John Ings will next publish, we suppose, that the deceased did not edit his paper; and by and bye, no doubt, the worthy pair of printers will proclaim to the world that they have brains enough themselves to do the work!

Three Sealers, fitted out by Joseph Dingwell, Esq., Mr. Donald Beaton and Messrs. Deagle and Chaisson, have cleared out and sailed from Souris Harbour on Monday the 20th, fully equipped for the Seal Fishery.

LAUNCHED, on Friday, the 24th instant, from the Shipyard of Mr. Andrew Coffin, St. Peter's Bay, a very superior built vessel 155 tons, called the Arrow. This vessel was hauled three-quarters of a mile on the ice, by the combined exertions of 150 horses.

**BIRTHS.**

On the 21st inst, the Lady of Joseph Holroyd, Esq., of a daughter.

At Sidmouth, on the 25th instant, the Lady of the Hon. J. H. Peters, of a daughter.

**DIED.**

At St. Peter's Bay, on the 17th March, after an illness of 3 hours, Margaret, wife of Mr. Alexander Dingwell, aged 43 years.

Last evening, in the 27th year of age, Mary, consort of Frederick H. Staff, Esq., of this city, and eldest daughter of the Hon. Chief Justice Jarvis, of Prince Edward Island—deeply lamented.—St. John N. B. Courier, March 25.

**£50 Reward—Incendiarism.**

WHEREAS, some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Thursday the 16th day of December last, set fire to the Dwelling House of John W. H. Hadley, situate in Georgetown, whereby the said Premises were consumed, and the Out-house partially damaged. The above reward of £50 will be paid to any person or persons on conviction of the offender or offenders.

On behalf of the Alliance British and Foreign Life and Fire Insurance Office, London.

GEORGE BIRNIE,  
Agent for P. E. Island.

**By H. W. Lobban.**

EXTENSIVE SALE OF RUM, BRANDY, GIN, TEA, SOAP, SUGAR, and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ON TUESDAY the 4th APRIL next, commencing at 11 o'clock, forenoon, at the store of JOHN R. CLARK & Co., Great George Street, in Charlottetown.

Persons residing both in Town and Country, are particularly requested to give their attention to this important Sale, the articles, being a consignment from Halifax, will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, with a credit of Three Months upon all sums over Ten Pounds; a discount of 2 1/2 per cent. on all sums paid down over that amount.

N. B.—Do not forget TUESDAY, 4th APRIL. M. 27.