

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 29, 1861.

New Series.—No. 30.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FREEHOLD, LEASEHOLD AND PERSONAL PROPERTY!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of JULY, instant, the whole of the VALUABLE PROPERTY belonging to WILLIAM WATSON, Esquire, MONTAGUE BRIDGE, who is about leaving Prince Edward Island, consisting of FREEHOLD, LEASEHOLD AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, GROWING CROPS, HORSES, COWS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c.

1 Handsome Bay MARE, by Saladin, 7 years old, a splendid harness mare; 1 Powerful Grey Horse, 7 years old, do. do.; a Brown Horse, a Filly rising 3 years old, by Saladin; 6 Milch Cows, Argyshire and Durham; 3 do. Heifers, 1 strong and well finished Waggon, 2 Carts, 1 single Sleigh, 1 double do. and furs; 2 Wood Sleighs, 1 Truck, 1 Wheel Barrow, 1 set Gig Harness, 1 Tandem do., 2 sets Cart do., 1 do. Plough, 1 do. Riding Saddle, 1 Saddle, 2 Riding Bridles, 1 Plough, 1 Drill, 1 Bolter, Seythe Stones, Riddles, Shovels, Dang Forks, Hay do., Hay Kurses, Saws & Joiner's Tools.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of:—Mahogany and other Dining Tables, Mahogany, Cane and Hair seated Chairs, Franklin Stoves, Carpets, Sofas, spring seated, Ivory handled Knives and Forks, Blue and White Dinner Services, China Tea and Coffee Services, 200 pieces of Glass, 200 Wine Glasses, &c. &c. a well selected assortment of BOOKS, amongst which is the Popular Encyclopedia, 14 volumes; Dickens', Chalmers' and Douglas Gerald's Magazines, &c. BED ROOM FURNITURE, consisting of:—Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, Nests of Drawers, Sofa, Chairs, Stoves, Wash-hand Stands, Basins, Brushes, Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. BATH ROOM, consisting of:—Baths, Bathtub, Wash-hand Stand, and Tin Milk Dishes and Crocks.

MILK HOUSE, consisting of:—Churns, Butter Tubs, Eartion and Tin Milk Dishes and Crocks. 60 Bushels WHEAT, a double-barrelled Fowling Piece, a Telescope, a Land Surveying Compass, &c. &c.

THE GROWING CROPS, consisting of 10 acres of Wheat, 20 do. Oats, 24 do. Potatoes, 2 do. Buck Wheat, 3 do. Hay, which will be put up in 1 acre Lots. Also, 200 pieces of Land, more or less, on LEASE, for 21 years, with the privilege of purchasing within five years, a number of BUILDING LOTS, facing the Montague River and the Main Post Road, 42 by 60 feet; also, Sites on the River, most advantageous for Mill, Distilling & Brewing purposes; also, if not previously disposed of, the fee simple of about 600 acres LAND in the neighbourhood of the Bridge, and occupied by good Tenants.

Likewise—MONTAGUE HOUSE and FARM, to be LET for a term of years, containing about 200 acres of LAND, 40 of which is under Crop, and from 60 to 80 more may be cleared at from 10s. to 15s. per acre. Also, two WHARVES, where a large amount of shipping loads and discharges, with the privilege of putting up what Wharves may be desired, are put up for three years. Rent of House, Farm & Wharf, £50 per Annum.

ALL PERSONS having Accounts against W. WATSON, Esq., will please forward them at once for payment; and all who are indebted to him are requested forthwith to settle, as otherwise their accounts will be handed over for recovery. Any information respecting the Property for sale may be obtained from the Proprietor, at Montague House, or the Auctioneer at Charlottetown.

TERMS of sale of Household Furniture, Stock and Growing Crops, is—Amounts of purchases under £3, to be paid down; all amounts from £3 to 10, at Three Months; and over 10 six Months, on approved Joint Notes of Hand. Terms of Freehold and Leasehold, see above. W. SANDERSON, Auctioneer and General Agent, Charlottetown, July 8, 1861.

Valuable Real Estate at Summerside for Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby offers for sale his property at Summerside, consisting of two Town Lots each 80 x 100 feet, together with a Building House, 24 x 23 feet, 13 feet deep, nearly finished; a Kitchen attached, 24 x 13 feet, and a good Cellar under the House 7 feet deep, perfectly dry at all seasons. This property is pleasantly situated, and commands a splendid prospect of the fine Harbor of Bedouque and the Straits of Northumberland in the distance. As a business stand, being located near the public Wharf, or as a private residence, it is unsurpassed by any that may be offered for some time.

Summerside is connected with Shediac, the terminus of the E. and N. A. Railway, and Charlottetown and Picton, by means of a good Steamer plying regularly twice a week, carrying mails, passengers, and freight each way; and will early this season be connected with the New York and Newfoundland Rivers, by a double line of Steamers, plying twice a week in course of erection from this port to Capa Travers to connect with the submarine cable there. The above described Lots will be sold in one, two, or three portions, to suit purchasers. Part of the purchase money required down, the balance on time as may be agreed on. Early application necessary to ensure good bargains. Titles good. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

Plan of the above described Property:

36ft	80ft	80ft	80ft	80ft	80ft	62ft	22ft	60ft
Cedar Street	Hon. J. C. Pope	J. Sharp	P. M. Power	P. M. Power	Black & Brown, Halifax	H. C. Green, P. Q. 12	Stephen Street	J. Campbell
50ft	58ft	58ft	58ft	58ft	80ft	80ft	34ft	
J. P. J. W.	J. W.	J. W.	J. W.	J. W.	J. B. J. O. H.	J. O. H.	To Wharf	

Summerside, July 8, 1861. P. M. POWER.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is instructed by the Executors of the late BENJAMIN CHAPPELL, to offer for sale the following PROPERTY:

The COTTAGE and PREMISES fronting on KING STREET, near Prince Street, present in the occupation of Mrs. McLennan. This Cottage is 34 feet long by 28 feet wide, with a large addition at the back; the first floor contains a Hall and four Rooms, the second floor is divided into four commodious bed rooms; there is a good Cellar the full size of the House, with a stone wall all round—the land is one quarter of a Town Lot, and measures 42 feet front by 80 feet deep. Also—That pleasantly situated HOUSE and PREMISES fronting DUNDAS STREET, near Prince Street, now in the occupation of Mr. J. T. Leeming; the House is two stories high, and is 35 feet long; by 26 feet wide, with a large addition on one side; the first floor contains a Hall and three large Rooms, the second floor contains the same, three Rooms; also, in the Attic all the Rooms have lately been newly plastered; there is a good cellar underneath the full size of the House. Also—A good STABLE on the premises. The land is one-half of a Town Lot, 84 feet by 80.

If not sold by Private Sale before the 15th day of AUGUST next, it will then be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION. Ch. Town, July 8, 1861. WILLIAM DODD.

To be Sold or Let.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, formerly owned by P. McVicar, situated at the junction of two public roads, at Lead'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, BLACKS'ITH'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. JAMES BRAZIL.

Tea! Tea! Tea! 40 half-chests of Tea, warranted a superior article. May 13, 1861. GEO. E. C. LOWDEN.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, the following valuable property: 150 acres Wood, on Lot 43, fronting on the line road between Lots 43 and 44, having a front of 144 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

LOT 19—VALUABLE PROPERTY—LOT 19 and Business Stand For Sale.

THE subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE, for a few weeks, that valuable Property, Stock, Crops, &c., now occupied by her, and situated at MARGARET BARRETT, Lot 19. For particulars please apply on the premises to MARGARET BARRETT, Barrett's Cross, Lot 19, July 15, 1861. 1st 4w.

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. 11

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. P. W. HYNDMAN.

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, he has decided to sell the power. 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 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.

A RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE, the FARM belonging to the subscriber, containing One Hundred acres of excellent Land, situated on the Anderson's Road, Lot 25, about one mile from Strong's Corner, sixty-five acres of which are clear and under cultivation, the remainder is covered with Hard and Soft Wood. On the premises are a comfortable Dwelling House, 20 by 32 feet, with Kitchen, Work-shop and Wood house in the rear, 16 by 60 feet; also, a BARN 34 by 24 feet. The above Property is under lease for 999 years, at one shilling per acre. One-half of the purchase money will be required on the 1st of November next, the other half on the 1st of November, 1862. N. N. If the Property is not sold by the 1st of August, it will be put up at Auction, of which due notice will be given. JOHN ASHLY, Anderson's Road, Bedouque, 15th July, 1862. 21

Liverpool and Charlottetown. THE CLIPPER SHIP "ISABEL," COPPERED and CO PER FASTENED, A. McDONALD, Commander, will be despatched from LIVERPOOL, for this port direct about the 1st September next.

This favorite ship is well known to the mercantile community of P. E. Island as the fastest vessel in the trade; while the superior order in which she has uniformly discharged her cargoes commends her to the attention of shippers as a desirable conveyance.

For freight or passage, having superior Cabin accommodations, please apply in Liverpool to ANDREW DEXAN, Esq., 112 Trafalder Chambers, South John Street, or to JAMES D. MASON, Charlottetown, July 22nd 1861. 31

SEASONABLE GOODS.

AMONGST the many articles comprised under the above A. head, and sold by the Subscriber, he recommends attention to the Superior quality and low price of his CRUSHEED and GROUND SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, &c. B. DAVIES, Queen Square, July 8.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS. Gentlemen Farmers will find at the CHEAPSIDE STORE

AN EXCELLENT assortment of SCYTHES, SNEATHS, and Seythe Stones, Reaping Hooks, Spades, Shovels, Hay and Dung Forks, Rakes, Mounted Hammers, &c. &c. B. DAVIES, July 8.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. LADIES and GENTS, a variety of, at B. DAVIES', Queen Square, July 8.

A Consignment OF 5000 pieces of ROOM PAPER, in new styles, for sale July 8, 1861. 5i B. DAVIES.

A CARD. W. W. LORD & CO.

TO tender their thanks to the Public generally for the extensive and steadily increasing support received by them during the past five years of their partnership, and have now much pleasure in intimating, that having made very great improvements in their place of business, they enjoy increased facilities for attending to the wants of the public. And having now an unusually large and well selected stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, selling at lowest paying rates, they confidently hope to receive a continuance of custom. Charlottetown, June 10, 1861.

"Galle", "Carrie M Rich", and "Prince of Wales." Great Spring Importations.

PER above vessels. The Subscribers have received their Spring Stock, partly consisting of 25 Bales and Cases DRY GOODS, containing all the newest styles of Dress Materials Ladies' Bonnets Hats, Parasols, Ribbons, Purse, &c. &c.; Hosiery, Haberdashery, Millinery &c.; Shawls, Mantles, Shirtings, Cloths, Drills, Cassinetts, Merinos, Sattinets, Nankeens, Tickings, M. Heskings, Flannels, &c. &c. 10 Cases Children's, Youth's, Misses', Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Slippers, &c. &c. 20 doz. Ladies' and Children's Spring Skirts; a splendid assortment Gents' Hats, in Silk, Leghorns, Palm Leaf, Straw and Felt. 2000 Pieces Room Paper, large stock of Carpets, Rugs, Mats, &c. 10 Bales Cotton Battings, Wadding and Wicking. 10 Cases and Cases of general Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenter's Tools, &c. &c., including a large stock too varied to enumerate. 150 Pieces Holloware, Kettles, Pots, Ovens, &c. 70 Crates and cases Glass, China and Earthenware, well selected varied and Cheap. 150 doz. Milk Dishes, Butter and Preserve Crocks.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Teas, Sugars, Candles, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Molasses, Vinegar, Pickles, Burning Fluid, Oil, Varnish, Turpentine, Glass, Putty, Whiting, Ochres, Salts, Saltpetre, Baking and Washing Soda, Starch, Indigo, Extract Logwood, Dye woods, &c. 8000 yards Cotton and Hemp Canvas, Nos. 1 to 10; 250 coils lamp and manilla Cordage, 5 thread to 7-in.; 24 Chain Cables, 18 Anchors, 50 tons Iron, 16 bundles Steel, Cast, Blister, and Spring; 100 sheets Zinc, 100 bundles Oakum, 50 casks and kegs Nails, 120 kegs Paint, Black, White, Green, Yellow, Prussian Blue, Vermilion, &c. &c.; Metal Shears, Winding Gear, Warming Chalks, Hames-pipes, Scrup-brushes, Seythes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, &c.; 2,000 Sacks Salt.

All of which are offered at such prices as to claim especial attention from purchasers. W. W. LORD & Co. Charlottetown, June 10, 1861. 11

A PLANTER'S HOME.

Early one fine morning, I started in a coasting steamer to visit a plantation in the Pelee and Macanaw district, in the island coast of the state, north of Charlottetown. * * * Passing St. John, on which men are busily engaged, under the Confederate flag, in making good, darning, and mending shoes, we put out a few miles to sea, and with the low sandy shore, dotted with soldiers, and guard houses, and clumps of trees, on our left, in a few hours pass the Santee river and enter an estuary into which the Pelee and Macanaw rivers run a few miles further to the northwest. The arid, barren pine covered sandhills which form the shores of this estuary are guarded by rude batteries mounted with heavy guns and manned by the state troops, some of whom we can see strolling along the beach, or with arms glancing in the sun-light, pacing up and down on their posts. On the left-hand side there are said to be plantations, the sites of which are marked by belts of trees; and after we had proceeded a few miles from the sea the steamer ran alongside a jetty and pier, which was crowded by men in uniform waiting for the news and for supplies of creature comforts.

Ladies were entering along the fine hard beach, and some gists and taxicabs fully laden rolled along very much as one sees them at Scarborough. The soldiers on the pier were a gentleman of the county. Some dressed in gray tunics and yellow facings, in high felt hats and plumes and jack boots, would have done no disgrace in a figure, and bearing to the gayest cavaliers who ever thundered at the heels of Prince Rupert. Their horses, full of Carolinian fire and mettle, stood picketed under the trees along the margin of the beach. Among these men who had been doing the duty of common troops in patrolling the sea coast were gentlemen possessed of large estates and princely fortunes, and one who stood among them was pointed out to me as captain of a company for whose uses his liberality provided unbounded daily libations of champagne, and the best luxuries which French ingenuity can safely imprison in those well-known caskets with which Crimean warriors were unacquainted at the close of the campaign. They were eager for news, which was shouted out to them by their friends in the steamer, and I was struck by the intimate personal acquaintance and familiar acquaintance which existed among them.

Three heavy guns, mounted in an earthenwork defended by palisades, covered the beach and the landing-place, and the garrison was to have been reinforced by a regiment from Charlottetown, which, however, had not got in readiness to go on our steamer, owing to some difficulty between the volunteers, their officers, and the quartermaster general's department. I mention these particulars to give an idea of the state of defence in which St. John's holds itself, for, unless Georgetown, which lies at the head of this inlet, could be considered an object of attack, one seeks in vain for any reason to induce an enemy to make his appearance in this direction. A march on Charlottetown by land would be an operation of extreme difficulty, through the series of sandhills, alternating with marshes, water courses, rivers and flooded rice-fields. As to Georgetown which we have now reached, nothing can be said by way of description more descriptive than the remark of its inhabitants, that it was a finished town, 100 years ago. It is a busy, sleepy, sandy, lifeless, straggling village, with wooden houses drawn up in tight lines on the margins of good, straight, grass-grown pathways, lined with trees, and known to the natives as streets.

Arrived at a deep chocolate-colored stream called Black River, full of fish and alligators, we find a flat large enough to accommodate vehicles and passengers, and propelled by two negroes pulling upon a stretched rope, in the manner usual in the ferry boats of Switzerland, ready for our reception. Another drive through a more open country, and we reach a fine grove of pine and live oak which leads away into a shrubbery, guarded by a rustic gateway, passing through which we are brought by a sudden turn into the planter's hoe, buried in trees, which dispute with the green sward, and with wild flower beds every yard of the space which lies between the hall-door and the waters of the Pelee; and in a few minutes, as we gaze over the expanse of fields, just ringed with the green by the first life of the early rice crops, mingled by the deep water cuts, and bounded by a fringe of increasing forest, the chimneys of the steamer we had left at Georgetown, gliding, as it were, through the fields, indicate the existence of another navigable river still beyond.

Leaving with regret the verandah which commanded so enchanting a foreground of flowers, rare shrubbery, and pencilled oaks, with each graceful sylvan outline distinctly pencilled upon the waters of the river, we enter the house, and are reminded by its low brown, old-fashioned rooms of the country houses yet to be found in parts of Ireland or of the Scottish border, with additions made by the luxury and love of foreign travel of more than one generation of educated Southern planters. Paintings from Italy illustrate the walls in juxtaposition with interesting portraits of early colonial governors and their lovely woman kind, lined with no uncertain hand, and full of their vigour of tongue and naturalness of dexterity of which Copley has left us too few examples, and one portrait of Benjamin West claims for itself such honour as his own pencil can give. An excellent library, filled with collections of French and English classics, and with those poorer editions of Voltaire, Rousseau, Memoires pour Servir, books of travel and history, such as delighted our forefathers in the last century, and many works of American and general history afforded ample occupation for a rainy day. But, alas, these, and all good things which the house affords, can be enjoyed but for a brief season. Just as nature has expanded every charm, developed every grace, and clothed the scene with all the beauty of opened flower, of ripening grain, and of mature vegetation, on the wings of the wind the poisoned breath comes borne to the home of the white man, and he must fly before it or perish. The books lie unopened on their shelves, the flower blooms and dies unheeded, and pity 'tis its true, the old Madeira garnered beneath the roof settles down for a fresh lease of life, and sets about its solitary task of acquiring a fine flavour for the infrequent lips of its banished master and his welcome visitors. This is the story, at least, that we hear on all sides, and such is the tale repeated to us beneath the porch when the full moon enhances, while softening the loveliness of the scene, and the rich melody of hundreds of mocking-birds fills the grove.

Within these hospitable doors I once might banquet better than he did with Nasidimus, and drink such wine as can be only found among the descendants of an ancestor who had dried up their generous sours for ever. To these must be added excellent bread, ingenious varieties of the best, delicious butter and fruits all good of their kind. What more is needed for one who goes with Mr. Diraal in thinking bread and wine man's two first luxuries and his best? And is there anything better rising up from the bottom of the social well? My black friends who attend on me are grave as Muselman Khitnauts. They are attired in liveries, and wear white cravats and Berlin gloves. At night, when we retire, of how to their outer darkness in the small settlement of negrohob, which is separated from our house by a wooden palisade. Their fidelity is undoubted. The house breathes an air of security. The doors and windows are unlocked. There is but one gun, a fowling-piece, on the premises. No planter heretofore has any dread of his slaves.—W. H. Russell, Correspondent, "Times."

A SLAVE SALE.

A letter in the New York Tribune, from New Orleans, says: "As I said, the sale had already commenced. Numbers one and two had been disposed of, and the auctioneer was now descending eloquently upon the merits of Lewis, a slight, nimble-looking boy, black as the ace of spades. He was soon bid off for \$1,070, and made way for Minerva, a jet black, serious visaged girl, with the bright kerchief, for which all the negroes are so partial, wrapped like a turban about her head.

She sold for \$1,000. Emma was a light, pert-looking, agile quadroon, whom the auctioneer recommended as an excellent nurse, and a very likely and intelligent young woman; gentleman, come up and talk to her." Emma went off quickly, at \$1,000. Catherine, a pleasant-looking, plump little mulatto girl—a mere child—replied modestly to the auctioneer's query, "The case could 'saw pretty well," and was promptly bid off at \$1,000. Betty, very black and quite young, with an infant in her arms, who tossed his round head about and rolled his great white eyes in astonishment, went for \$1,165. Mary, older and still blacker, with a very woolly head, held her little (mulletto) boy by the hand. He was crying bitterly, in afflict at the fold of her dress, and nestled up to her, hiding his head in the folds of her dress, and mother and child were bid off for \$1,415. Sarah, her to her. He brought her to the auction, was tall and brown, with a worn and wrinkled face. She was dressed neatly, with a snow-white kerchief pinned around her neck, and stood quietly with folded hands, until she was sold for \$505. Phil, a burlesque fellow, with broad shoulders and an immense chest, was dressed in rusty black, wearing a silk hat, and might find his way to the market, in all but colour, in a great many decayed gentlemen. He brought her to the auction, and she was the bidders felt of his arms, legs and shoulders, as a jockey feels of a horse, he was knocked down at \$840. Derry was a plump yellow boy, also in faded black, silk hat and all. He seemed to think that being sold was rather a good joke, grinning broadly all the while, and once, at some jocular remark from a bystander, showing two rows of white teeth almost from ear to ear. He brought her to the auction, and she was sold for \$1,195, and appeared proud of commanding so high a price.

While he was on the block two coarse, repulsive-looking men were manipulating the arms, shoulders, and breasts of Clara, and addressing a conversation to her which caused her to turn away her face, and produce loud laughter among the men in the vicinity. She was now placed upon the stand. She was a stout, well-proportioned woman, apparently of full African blood. Her age was not given by the auctioneer. "That's the trouble with niggers," remarked a planter to me; "you never can tell how old they are, and so you get swindled." The "lump" on Clara's neck was not larger than a peccan nut, and was caused, the bidders were assured, by the mumps. Whether this was true or not, it depreciated her value, for she sold for only \$810. All the above sales had been for half the market balance upon the month's credit. Now the cash sales were to commence. Allen was first put up, but the terms did not seem to suit, and after endeavoring in vain for three or four minutes to obtain a bid, the auctioneer withdrew him. Next a middle-aged mulatto woman, "not in the bill," was offered, and also for cash. She was highly recommended as a house servant, and could speak both French and English, and sold for \$205. Tup (No. 14) withdrawn; no bids. It may be seen from the above that the cash system would not do, so it was announced that the remainder would be sold on the same terms as the first twelve. Edred withdrew; no bid. Will, a fine-looking, robust fellow, very black, sold for \$1,053. Allen withdrew; no bid. Joe, old and feeble, brought \$300. Penny, quite black, and with a few white hairs, sold with her child for \$125. Jack, round-shouldered, feeble-looking and stiff, brought \$250. Here the sale closed, the last negro on the list having been withdrawn. The auctioneer announced that purchasers who wished to leave the city that evening could have the papers made out in season. The most of the crowd dispersed, a few lingering to watch the white girl, and converse with her, until she left with the white man. The negroes would have sold considerably higher twelve months ago. As it was, several of them must have been "bid in," for I saw them again off red and sold by the same auctioneer a few days later. These slave auctions occur three or four times a week. On Saturday there is nearly always one auction, and frequently two or three. Strolling into the St. Charles street, I found a man was selling in full blast. On the platform, at my right, the auctioneer was recommending a well-proportioned, "blue-blooded negro," as a very likely and intelligent young man, gentleman, who would have sold readily a year ago for thirteen hundred dollars. And now I am offered only eight hundred—eight hundred—eight hundred—eight hundred; are you all done? On a platform upon the opposite side of the room, another auctioneer, in a stentorian tone, was proclaiming the merits of a pretty quadroon girl, tastefully dressed, and wearing gold finger and ear rings. "This girl, gentlemen, is only fifteen years old; warranted sound in every particular; an excellent seamstress, which would make her worth a thousand dollars if she had no other qualifications. She is sold for no fault, but simply because her owner must have money. No married man had ever seen her, and she is a virgin, and handsome. In a few minutes the girl was bid off at \$1,000, and stepped down, to make way for a field-hand. As he was ascending the steps he stumbled and fell, at which the auctioneer started him with "Come along, G—d—n—y—n." Mothers and their young children are not often separated. Last Friday, at the City Hotel, I saw a mother and her infant sold for \$1,575. A daughter, fifteen or sixteen years of age, was sold with an unmarried son of the same age, and she should prefer to sell her to the same purchaser, was bid off by another man. There is no pretence whatever of keeping husband and wife together. It is not unusual to see a negro offered with what is pointedly described as a "defect" in one arm or shoulder. On examination, you will sometimes find it the result of accident; sometimes of punishment. On the day just mentioned, I saw a negro sold with a "defect" in one arm or shoulder. No public inquests were made, and no explanation given of the cause of the mutilation. He replied to questions that "his feet hurt him sometimes," and was bid off at \$325—about two-thirds of his value had it not been for the "defect." When slaves are put upon the block, the countenances of a few are serious, expressive of anxiety and dread. But in three cases out of four, they are contented and unconcerned, and laugh and jest freely with each other, both before and after the sale. The young people, especially, often seem to be the best of spirits. And yet, though familiarly with them as we so-called desecrated the feeling produced by the first one I witnessed, a slave auction is the most utterly sickening and revolting spectacle that I ever looked upon. Its odiousness does not lie in the justifiable gloom and expressions which the presence of a young and comely woman on the block always excites from a portion of the spectators; nor the indecent conversation and handling to which she is frequently subjected before going up; nor the almost universal infusion of white blood, which tells its own story about the morality of the institution; nor the separation of families; nor the occasional sale of women, as white as our own mothers and sisters, who are made pariahs by the impetuous tincture of a African blood in their veins; nor the scars and "defects," suggestive of cruelty, which are sometimes seen. All these features, are bad enough, but they are incidental and exceptional; many sales exhibit few if any of them, and are conducted decently. The great revolting characteristic lies in the essence of the system itself—that claim of absolute ownership in a human being with an immortal soul, of the right to buy and sell him like a horse or a bale of cotton—which begets domination, insults civilization and blasphemes Christianity.

THE petition of Rev. Donald Morrison, and other inhabitants of Stratford, praying the House to lend its influence to have Tuesdays and Fridays appointed as market days, instead of Wednesdays and Saturdays, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Holm, referred to a Special Committee to report thereon. Committee—Messrs. Holm, Beer, and Hensley.

The petition of James Keefe, Lot 47, Bailiff of the Small Debt Court at Souris, was taken up and again read; and thereupon Mr. Cooper explained that it prayed compensation for a wagon broken by evil disposed parties while Mr. Keefe was in the execution of his duty, and moved that said petition be referred to Supply. Hon. Mr. Hensley, and Mr. Neill supported the prayer of the petition. Hon. Mr. Pope opposed it, as he thought to grant compensation in such cases would be establishing a bad precedent. Finally, it was on motion of Hon. Mr. Hensley referred to a Special Committee to examine the same and report thereon, with power to send for persons papers and records.

On motion of Hon. Mr. McAulay, the further consideration of the residue of the petitions was deferred until the afternoon sitting.

RESOLUTION TO CALL REPORTERS TO THE BAR OF THE HOUSE. Hon. Mr. McAulay said he rose to call attention to the published reports of the proceedings of this House. In looking over the Parliamentary Reporter, under the dates of Feb. 25th and 27th, he found that some errors had crept into it. He referred to the part of the report of a speech of the Hon. Mr. Coles which was given in these words: "Such a course as that Her Majesty's Representative should pen a falsehood to the Colonial Office," &c. Some of the expressions made use of by the hon. leader of the Opposition in this part of his speech, he (Mr. McAulay) contended were omitted, as well as some employed by himself on the following morning. In a matter of such importance he thought all the words should have been reported; he would therefore move the following resolution:—

"Whereas, during the debate in this House on the afternoon of the 25th February last, the Hon. George Coles, Member of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, did rise in his place and then and there make use of words to the following effect:—'What shall we say when we find Her Majesty's Representative descending from his high position and degrading his Commission by penning a false despatch, in plain English, writing a lie to the Secretary of State; and advising himself to be instigated thereby by his constitutional advisers?'

"And Whereas, in the published report of this debate, the expressions then made use of are not set forth in their proper order and form, as spoken by the Hon. George Coles aforesaid; therefore

"Resolved, That the Reporter be called to the bar of this House to give his explanation of the said omission."

Hon. the SPEAKER.—Was the resolution seconded? Hon. Mr. COLES.—Certainly not, no hon. member would second a down-right falsehood.

Hon. Mr. MAULAY called for the words to be taken down.

Hon. Mr. COLES remarked that he said the document contained a falsehood.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN reiterated the same words "the document contained a falsehood."

Hon. Mr. COLES supposed that this matter was concocted at the meeting of Council yesterday, down at Government House, and that the hon. member for Georgetown was made the scape goat to bring it before the House. He would read his speech as given by the Reporter, and he was sure that that gentleman would say that he (Mr. C.) never influenced him to do an iota of a stroke of a pen. [The hon. member here read from the Parliamentary Reporter, p. 23.] This was the speech as given in the Report, and he believed no person could accuse the Reporter of misrepresentation.

Hon. Mr. MAULAY.—The report was incorrect all through.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—Well, it was extraordinary the hon. member did not appear before to-day, nearly a week after the appearance of the report.

Mr. DAVIES, with respect to the case in question, would say that he never heard of such strong language being made use of in a legislative assembly. It all arose about the statement in two documents—the Journals of the Legislative Council and a despatch of His Excellency. The Governor in stating that the Bill had passed, when it had only passed the second reading, had not committed a great error, as it was well known that a Bill was scarcely ever changed at its third reading. He (Mr. D.) believed that the words contained in the resolution of the hon. member for Georgetown were those employed by the hon. leader of the Opposition in the speech in question, though he afterwards endeavored to qualify them by throwing the blame on His Excellency's advisers.

Mr. BEER was present on the occasion referred to, and was certain that the statement in the resolution was made by the hon. leader of the Opposition.

Mr. CONROY thought that though the hon. member had said the words mentioned in the resolution, the Reporter should not be accused for not letting them go to the country as they would not look well; but he (Mr. Conroy) denied that the hon. member, Mr. Coles, made use of the expressions set forth in the resolution.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN said this was one of the most paltry affairs that he had ever seen set up before the House. The report had been before the House for a whole week.

Hon. Mr. MAULAY said the sheet of the Reporter was only laid on his desk last evening.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—This was only a mere quibble, or every hon. member knew that the Reporter was made up from the type of the newspaper without a syllable being changed. The Protestant Desk containing the speech in question was laid on the desk of each hon. member about a week ago, and it is well known that the proprietor of that paper was also the contractor for printing the debates, therefore if action was necessary in regard to this matter, why was it not taken a week ago? He did not say that there was any intention on the part of His Excellency or his advisers to deceive, but there