end of April. The Government denied the right of Mr. Douse, at the time he is said to have done so, to grant permission to the petitioner to occupy the land; but he (Col. G.) had it in Mr. Douse's handwriting that such permission had not been given. The hon. member also read a minute of Council, showing that the Government had made most diligent enquiry and taken a great deal of trouble in the case. He explained that the petitioner had written to the Government, stating he had cleared and improved the land to the value of £12, and that they had recommended the congregation to pay that amount in order to settle the matter, which he (Col. G.) understood was a very good tender for what was done on the place, as very little improvements could be seen. He moved that the hon. leader of the Opposition have leave to withdraw the petition.

Hon. Mr. COLES said that this was a very summary way to deal with the petition, when, by the hon. member's own showing, the petitioner had been unfairly treated. He (Mr. C.) maintained that Mr. Douse had power to give permission to occupy the land as long as the deeds of the estate were not handed over to the Government. He considered that the Commissioner of Public Lands was the best judge in the matter, and he must have thought the petitioner's claim good when he received his first deposit for the land. He (Mr. C.) then read a letter from the petitioner, stating that he had sown a quantity of wheat on the land, and that the offer of £12, when made, was altogether unreasonable. He (Mr. C.) thought the least the House could do was to appoint a special Committee to inquire into the subject, and he would make that motion. He believed that if the petitioner had money to take his case before a Court, no jury would give a verdict against him.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND thought he would be better to keep the money in his pocket, for no jury, unless biassed, would give a decision in his favor. The whole case is contained in a nut shell. He says himself that he did not apply for the land until some time in June, and the offer to the Earl of Selkirk was accepted by the Government towards the last of April. The only course which the House could pursue, if desirous to favor the petitioner, was to grant him a sum to enable him to carry his case through Court. After several other hon. members had expressed their opinions on the merits of the petition, it was set aside by a motion made by the Hon. Mr. McAulay and carried, that the House do adjourn.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDUCATION AND THE CHURCH.

No. 9.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—There is no subject on which certain gentlemen declaim so eloquently and so often as on the ignorance, superstition, slavery and degradation of "Romish" countries. I purpose in this letter to produce such figures and facts as will prove these declaimers to be either malicious calumniators, or "illiterate agitators," and will have, at least to some degree, the effect of "clipping their oratorical wings." My testimony will, in this case, be taken from the most respectable source as far as orthodox Protestantism is concerned, namely from "The Social Condition and Education of the People in England and Europe; showing the results of the primary schools and of the division of landed property in foreign countries by Joseph Kay, Esq., M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, Barrister at law, and late travelling Bachelor of the University of Cambridge. In two volumes. London: Longman, Brown, &c., 1850."

Mr. Kay is an uncompromising Protestant of the Church of England, and labors not to conceal his prejudices against Catholics, which can be seen even from the fact that he frequently applies to Catholics the vulgar nickname "Romanists." His testimony is on this account, as well as because it is based on mature investigation, entitled to great weight. This writer gives the following account of his travels, and the object thereof:—

"In 1844 the Senate of the University of Cambridge honored me by appointing me Travelling Bachelor of the University, and by commissioning me to travel through Western Europe in order to examine the social condition of the poorer classes of the different countries. During the last eight years I have travelled through Prussia, Saxony, the Austrian Empire, Bavaria, Wirtemburg, the Duchy of Baden, Hanover, Oldenburg, Lombardy, Switzerland, France, Belgium and Holland, as well as through England, Wales, and parts of Scotland and Ireland. I undertook the greater part of these journeys in order to examine the comparative condition of the peasants and operatives in these several countries, the different mode of legislating for them, and the effects of these different modes of legislation upon their character, habits and social condition." Vol. I. pp. 4 & 5.

Mr. Kay, writing of the state of education in Bavaria, a Popish Kingdom, says:—

"I had an interview with the head inspector of Bavaria, and asked him whether he was certain, that all the young men below thirty years of age could read and write and understood arithmetic. He said 'I am certain of more than that; I know that they all know their Scripture History, and that they all know something of geography and of the elements of natural history.' At the time I visited Munich, the Jesuit party was in power. The minister, however, showed the greatest willingness to furnish me with all the information I required, and supplied me with all the statistics and documents I wished to procure. I visited a priest, who directed one of the large educational establishments in the city. He told me that they had established eight normal colleges in Bavaria for the education of teachers, and that two of these had been specially set apart for the education of Protestant teachers."

Let our "Protestant Government" "put this down," and learn therefrom a lesson of justice. Mr. Kay continues thus:—

"The Minister of the Interior for Bavaria supplied me with all the laws and statistics relating to the educational institutions of the country. The laws have been most carefully compiled and codified; and perhaps there is no country in Europe which possesses such an admirable and minutely considered series of enactments on the subject of national education." Vol. 2, pp. 293 & 294.

From these extracts it would appear that the "Popish" people of Bavaria are not so intolerant, ignorant and degraded as "Papists" are frequently represented to be.

Writing of Wirtemberg, the majority of the population of which is Protestant, Mr. Kay says:—"Three normal colleges had been founded; two for the education of Protestant teachers, and one for the education of Romanist teachers." p. 295.

From this it appears that there is a wide difference between the Protestants of Wirtemberg and those of P. E. Island. The former must be "jesuitical" Protestants; they certainly can not have any connection with the peace-loving, blessed confraternity of Orangemen, and they must necessarily be very ignorant of the wiles and abominations of "Romanism," otherwise they would not encourage ignorance and superstition, immorality and idolatry to such a horrible extent as to endow a Catholic educational institution of any description!

Our travelling Bachelor, treating of the schools of Baden, about two-thirds of the population of which is Catholic, says:—

"Since 1830 the school buildings and apparatus of the Duchy of Baden have been very much improved. At present there is, perhaps, no country in Germany where the material of education is so perfect.... There are three large normal colleges for the education of teachers in the Duchy of Baden. One of them is for the education of the teachers of the Protestant schools, and contains seventy-six students, six of whom are Jews; and the other two are for the education of Romanist teachers, and contain respectively eighty-five and eighty students. These institutions are, like those of the rest of Germany, liberal alike in their endowment and in the education given in them. The teachers who leave their walls, after three years' residence there, to take the management of the peasant schools, are fit, from their character and acquirements, to educate the richer classes of any country." pp. 307, 308 & 309.

Mr. Laird and his friends can learn from this extract the efficiency of the educational system in "Romish" Baden, and also the liberality and fair play with which "benighted Papists" treat the Protestant minority.

We can judge of the state of education in the "Romanist" portion of Switzerland from the following extract. At page 396 Mr. Kay, our Protestant Travelling Bachelor, says:—

"In the canton of Lucerne, every parent is obliged to send his children to school, from the age of six to the age of sixteen. There is a normal College in this canton, where all the teachers are educated. The students remain in the College three years. The education given in the college and in the primary schools is perfectly gratuitous. All the schools and universities in the different cantons are open to all children. The education given in them is gratuitous. Every child is obliged to go through the regular course of education in the primary schools first; afterwards, if his parents are willing, he can enter the higher schools or the universities. I have seen sons of the poorest peasants and laborers, working in the colleges and high schools, at the highest branches of knowledge with the children of the rich. These young men return afterwards to their little farms or humble occupations, and make the best peasants in the world. The maxim in Switzerland is, that education unfits no one for any situation, however humble. Lucerne is a Romanist canton. (Mr. Kay has this sentence in italics). Many of the Swiss peasants receive as good an education as the young men at our English universities, and often a much more liberal one."

What will Mr. David Laird and his assistants say to this? A "benighted Papist" Swiss peasant receiving "often a much more liberal" education than has imparted in Oxford or Cambridge!!

As nuns are too often the object of the malignant, unmanly, unchristian, and I may add, brutal attacks of certain sanctimonious gentlemen whose vile defamation of others is, very probably, a mere reflex of the deplorable state of their own impure souls and bodies, I shall give Mr. Kay's testimony regarding the admirable exertions of the nuns of Switzerland to diffuse among the female portion of the Catholic population the blessing of religion and education, as well as to minister to the wants of the poor.

Mr. Kay writes:—"The education of the girls is, perhaps, in a more satisfactory condition in the Romanist cantons than in the Protestant. It is confided to the special care of the nuns; and I can bear testimony to the gentle, patient, and religious spirit, in which these excellent women affectionately tend the progress of the young girls. The self-denying life which the Romanist nuns lead, and the excellent education they receive in the nunneries, admirably suit them for the important duties confided to their charge in these Cantons. After having examined the schools conducted by some of the nuns in Fribourg, the Abbess of one of the Convents allowed me to visit her house, in company with a very intelligent priest, with whom I had been spending some days. We went over to it in company with one of the sisters. We were ushered first into the entrance hall, where we found about twenty of the nuns, under the direction of a venerable old Abbess of about eighty years of age, seated at a long table, engaged in making clothes and household linen for the poor. The apartments of the Sisters were of the plainest possible description. They were in beautiful order, and exquisitely clean; but furnished very meagerly, and literally destitute of everything that was not absolutely necessary. The Sisters had no servants and no assistants. In turn they prepared their own food, cleaned their own chambers, took charge of the dining-room, hall, and chamber of the Abbess, and performed all the humblest duties of domestic servants. They also gave a very excellent education to the young persons destined to take the veil, comprising reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, grammar and singing. The noviciates are therefore, in every way, admirably prepared for teaching in the primary schools. This they undertake in the female schools, after having taken the veil. The humble life to which they are accustomed during the years of their noviciate, and during the rest of their lives, makes them admirably well qualified for intercourse with the poor, and render them patient, gentle, and persevering in their efforts in the schools. They certainly are living examples of the class of teachers a good training is capable of producing." pp. 399, 400, & 401.

Mr. Laird may say that in those portions of Germany which I have mentioned, and in Switzerland Catholics and Protestants are mixed, and the former endeavour, for shame's sake, to keep up to the latter in matters relating to education, but go to Austria where Romanists rule with an iron rod, and where Protestants are but a mere fraction of the population, and you will see how benighted and degraded the inhabitants of that priest-ridden, enslaved country are, and how they tyrannize over "heretics." Well, we will consider the state of education in Austria, a country which, next to Naples and the Papal States, has received the largest share of foul abuse from certain "no Popery" gentlemen who have, most probably, often raised their eyes towards heaven, exclaiming in accents of enraptured gratitude—O God we give thee thanks that we are not as the rest of men, not like unto the idolatrous, benighted "Papists" of Austria!

Mr. Kay, the Protestant Travelling Bachelor, says:—"It is very remarkable to observe what gigantic efforts the late despotic government of Austria made to educate the poorest classes of its citizens. In that great empire....a system of education has been for many years in operation, which, in its vastness and in its effects, far exceeds the efforts made in our country" (England.) "It is a fact, of which the old government of Austria may well be proud, that throughout the vast territorial extent of that part of this immense empire, which is composed of the regal province of Bohemia, a part of Poland, the great province of Moravia, the ancient territories of Styria and Illyria, the provinces of Dalmatia, Carynthia, and Carniola, the Duchies of Upper and Lower Austria, and the Tyrol; varying as the people of these provinces do, in character, habits and religion, composed as they are of Romanists and Lutherans, Moravians, Greeks, Jews, and Unitarians; every child between the ages of six and ten, and almost every child between the ages of six and thirteen, is receiving daily instruction in the truths of Revelation and Science, and in the duties of a citizen and a man." Vol. II 314, '15.

Will the reading of this extract bring a blush to the cheek of Mr. Laird? Can it be possible that the Austrians hold that "Ignorance is the mother of devotion"?

Mr. Kay further on says:—"They ("benighted Papists" remember) understand education too well in Austria to attempt to educate two classes in the same room and at the same time, as we do in England, and the consequence is, that the children often learn much more in Austria in three hours than they do here in the whole day. I often used to think how a German teacher would laugh, if he could look into one of our crowded school-rooms where four or five classes, and sometimes between 200 and 300 children, are pretending to learn, and are shouting together confusing and confused." (317, '18.)

To the following extracts from Mr. Kay's work, I would most respectfully direct the special attention of Mr. Laird and his assistants, of the Rev. George Sutherland and other Orange Clergymen, of the Honbls. Col. Gray and Mr. Palmer, of the gallant gentleman who is said occasionally to flaunt an Orange handkerchief on the floor of the Assembly, for the purpose of promoting peace and good will, I suppose—in a word, of all those who are desirous to "perfect" our system of education:—

"The most interesting and satisfactory feature of the Austrian system is the great liberality, with which the government, although so staunch an adherent and supporter of the Romanist priesthood, has treated the religious parties, who differ from itself in their religious dogmas. It has been entirely owing to this liberality, that neither the great number of the sects in Austria, nor the great difference of their religious tenets, have hindered the work of the education of the poor throughout the empire. Here, as elsewhere, it has been demonstrated, that such difficulties may easily be overcome, when a government understands how to raise the nation in civilization, and wishes earnestly to do so.

"In those parishes of the Austrian empire where there are any dissenters from the Romanist Church, the education of their children is not directed by the priests, but is committed to the care of the dissenting ministers. These latter are empowered and required by government to provide for, to watch over, and to promote the education of the children of their own sects, in the same manner as the priests are required to do for the education of their children.

"In each county, a dissenting minister is chosen by the magistrates, as the general superintendent and inspector of the education of all the dissenters of his county. This minister, accompanied by one of the county magistrates, is required to visit and inspect all the dissenting schools in his county, at least once in every year, and to report thereon to the county magistrates. He is also required and empowered to enforce the building of schools in districts inhabited by dissenters alone, but unsupplied with schools; to oblige all the dissenters of his county, either to send their children to some school, or to educate them efficiently at home; to punish them when they neglect to conform to the educational regulations; to take care that the children of dissenters, who attend Romanist schools, receive regular religious instruction from some minister of their own sect.

"In those parishes where dissenters reside, but where there is only a Romanist school, the dissenters are obliged either to educate their children at home, or to send them to the school; and the Committee and managers of the school are obliged to receive them into the classes of the school, to give them education in all the subjects of secular instruction, and to allow them to leave the school during the hours when religious instruction is given to the Romanist children. To facilitate the carrying out of these liberal and excellent regulations, a law has been made, that in schools containing members of different religious sects the religious instruction must be always given either in the first or last of the daily school hours." (pp. 222 and '23.)

The following extracts showing how landlords are treated in Austria, may not be uninteresting to politicians, especially at the present time:—

"In Austria, as in England, great tracts of land belong to individuals, and many villages and small towns belong exclusively to one or two proprietors. In these cases, the whole expense of educating the children of the peasants residing as laborers on these estates is imposed by law upon the landlords themselves.... The landlords are obliged to furnish all the materials necessary for the erection of the school buildings; to give the land on which the buildings are to be erected; to provide in most cases, all the interior furniture of the buildings and class rooms; to pay a great proportion of the funds required to build the schools &c., and to regularly provide the fuel for warming the class rooms and teachers' dwellings." (pp. 328 and '29.)

Mr. Kay after giving some particulars regarding "the very admirable school regulations," &c., of Austria, continues thus:—"In 1842, the population of the Austrian empire, including Lombardy, but excluding Hungary, was, 25,304,152. For this population, 20,293 primary day-schools had been founded, ...besides 11,140 repetition or evening class schools. For these 20,293 primary schools, 41,800 teachers had been appointed and salaried....It (a table which he gives) is well worthy of consideration, as it will show how very universal the diffusion of knowledge and intelligence must be among the youth of the empire, and how very few persons are now left to grow up in ignorance and brutality. It will also give a still clearer idea of the vast character of the efforts made to educate the laboring classes of this great empire....From the table it will be seen that in 1842....all the children in a condition to attend the day schools throughout Austria Proper, Styria, the Tyrol, Bohemia, and Moravia, were attending the daily classes of the primary schools, and receiving a careful education from men of high character and respectable attainments. But in addition to the great number of young people receiving instruction in the primary schools, there were also great numbers attending the special and higher schools. In 1842 there were in the Austrian empire, not including Hungary;—8 universities, 29 academies, 12 lyceums, 49 theological colleges, 53 philosophical colleges, 188 gymnasia, 126 special schools, 1252 private and non-described schools. These institutions were regularly attended by 155,746 young people. In 1842 there were in the Austrian empire, not including Hungary, 2,583,603 persons receiving regular instruction from teachers carefully selected for their character and ability." (pp. 342, '43, '44.)

Recommending Mr. Laird and his assistants to consider well this mass of unexceptionable Protestant testimony in favor of "Popish" Austria,

I remain your obed't and humble serv't,
A. McDONALD.

St. Dunstan's College, March 26, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Your observations on my letter published in the *Examiner* of the 19th, and in the *Islander* of the 30th January, imply that I put an improper construction on that paragraph which I considered excluded me from expressing my opinion through the columns of your Journal.

I now avail myself of your explanation. I shall not at the present time take up your time by discussing whether you did or not convey a strong limit in that way when you made use of this language; "We sincerely hope that all persons of the first class (the Liberal Reform Association,) similarly circumstanced with Mr. Davies, will not follow his example in writing such letters for the newspapers, as the one we have received from him."

Allow me to express my views more fully on your opinion as the assumed exponent of the Liberal Association and of the Liberal party generally, in recommending to the latter not to petition for a dissolution of the Assembly before its present Session, as being ill-advised.

1st. Because the gentlemen of the Legislature who pledged themselves to sustain any Award the Commissioners might agree to before it became known, could not retract that decision after it was laid before them.

2nd. Because not only the tenantry had the right to be appealed to, to confirm that part of the Award which relates to the troubles between them and their Landlords, but more particularly the public, and the tenantry had the undoubted right to pronounce an opinion at the hustings on the Report and the Award, on the settlement of those important public questions, which, according to the resolutions of the Assembly, were not delegated to the Commissioners to settle.

3rd. Because the Award as made known to us by Mr. Howe in relation to the interest comprised in the Land Question, viz: That of the validity of the Original Grants, the liability of the proprietary estates to forfeiture for non-payment of the Quit Rents, as well as for the non-fulfilment of other conditions, under promise of which they obtained their estates, the fishery Reserves question and the Loyalist claims, were not agitated by the candidates or trusted by the people—previous to the late elections, to the party now ruling the Assembly to be settled. I, therefore, conceive the petitions set on foot, praying His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to dissolve the present House of Assembly before its present Session, thereby allowing the constituencies to choose representatives holding their confidence, for the purpose of representing their opinions on these most important public questions—ought to have been not only recommended but strongly supported. It appears to me from the discussion which took place in the Assembly on the Resolution purporting to confirm the Award, that the opinion of its advantages is being narrowed down to a small benefit, and that as the obnoxious instrument becomes explained, that its friends confess it is not all they expected—not nearly so favorable as Mr. Howe represented, inasmuch as that part which relates to a Loan, under which payment the value of land is fixed at 2s. 6d. stg. per acre as the sum which the proprietors *ought to receive* for it, should be accepted by them, or abide by the consequence, *forms no part of the Award*. It is clear the arbitration clause is only intended to be *put in operation*, providing the land cannot be paid for under the Loan scheme, in common with the Land Purchase Act, no very difficult thing to do at the fixed price of 2s. 6d. per acre, even without the Imperial guarantee to raise money by loan for the purpose, but unfortunately *this forms no part of the Award*, and if so how can the Arbitration clause be so? It appears to me the connexion *between the two schemes is so close*, that if the plan of purchase forms no part of the Award, neither can the scheme for arbitrating on the value of the lands to be purchased by the tenant be so either. It is evident that the Colonial Minister views the arbitration clause in the same light when he says there are "insuperable objections" to both; but this by no means applies as a refusal on his part to recommend to Her Majesty her assent to a Bill confirming the Award, because the objectionable parts form no part thereof.

It appears the Assembly are nearly unanimous in the opinion that the Award and the recommendations accompanying it are separate and independent of each other. The Award being more than ever the proprietors looked for, *will be accepted*. The recommendation of fixing the period of Land at 2s. 6d. per acre, and the Guarantee of the Loan necessary to carry it out, *will be rejected*. What advantages, I ask, are to be expected, what remains in the Award for the Tenantry after these substractions? Scarcely an expectation. On the other hand—we find the proprietors confirmed in their titles; the Quit Rents, transferred to the colonial public, enumerated at £150,000, but in reality a much larger sum, given up to the proprietors; even the Fishery Reserves which our courts declared in right belonged to the crown, are handed over also; the Loyalists' claims are mocked at, by recommending them to be recompensed out of crown lands where none exist; the French claims are thrown to the wind; and the usual display of humane words for the welfare of the Indians complete the humbug.

These injustices would have been avoided if we had obtained a general election, if the country is not overwhelmed with religious fear, which, in my opinion, has been got up for the express purpose of drawing the public mind from these important questions. There is not the slightest doubt that Her Majesty will assent to the Bill in progress confirming the Award, thus setting the question at rest. In doing so we are parties consenting to it through our Representatives, which I consider sacrificing the public rights to private ends, by leaving the adjustment of this great question to the nominees of the Proprietors. For my own part, I feel I have done my duty to the country, having repeatedly cautioned the constituencies previous to the late election, both in private and public, against the wiles of the leading men in the proprietary interests, showing that their object in attaining power was for the purpose of confirming the claims of the Proprietors, and releasing them from every tie and every obligation to the Colonial Government. This I consider nearly effected, and the ills arising therefrom must be patiently endured.

I desired to express my opinion on the Report, on which it appeared to me the Colonial Minister expected a review on the part of the Legislature; but as the Award is confirmed it is useless to *say much about the former, more than to observe their* conclusion as to the invalidity of the Quit Rent act as unjustifiable.

I trust, Sir, that the foregoing statement will prove to you that the Liberal Party ought to have gone for a dissolution.

Yours respectfully,
BENJAMIN DAVIES.

March 27, 1862.

For the Examiner.

Hon. Edward Whelan—Sir,—It has been said by Pope that the life of a writer is "a warfare upon earth." As far as my own experience has gone, I have nothing to say against the proposition, and having once taken up arms, must, however unwilling, carry on hostilities. A letter has appeared in the town edition of the 'Islander,' dated March 4th, purporting to correct several "false statements" in my report of the Montague Meeting, which has been so full of the war spirit on the part of the alleged writer, as to require some observation from me.

In the first place, Jas. McDonald is altogether unfit to write for the press, on account of his early education being wofully neglected; therefore his letter bears a lie on its face—as I am led to believe that the letter in review was written by Jas. McDonald's verbose friend and mystic brother, who circulated its contents as widely as he could before it appeared in print, by reading the manuscript to all whom he thought it would please; so that Jas McDonald must be conscious of palming off a fraud or imposition on the world, as

"All fame is foreign but of true desert,
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart."

In the first paragraph which rises above low personalities, the writers endeavour to exculpate J. B. Cooper from "a charge of which," they say, "he was certainly innocent." The charge I brought against Mr. Cooper was this—that he visited New Perth—lectured to a small audience at the school-house, and that the lecture was highly offensive to many of the auditory.

The writer of this article does not deny the priming process, but freely admits that those two Orangemen in New Perth were so blinded by prejudice, and inherently duped intolerence that they only require to be touched by the gill at the Bridge to discharge their load. I am aware that common minds cannot perceive beyond their eyes and ears, as the palings of the park of sense enthrall their captured roebuck and consequently Jas. McDonald and his giddy friend, who wrote "the long letter" to the 'Islander,' greedily devoured every word which Mr. Cooper said on the occasion.

In the course of this letter, amidst some extraordinary observations, which occupy a large amount of space, Mr. Rowe has his share of flagellation. His crime was that he called the meeting, and because its management was rudely and impotently taken from the originator, he was of opinion that those who had the unblushing audacity to do so, who assumed to themselves the exclusive right to rule such meeting, only wished to instigate the crowd to boot him, and considered it the better part of wisdom to decline intruding himself on their patience, dreading the barbarous aspect of the mobus vulgus. Mr. Rowe will put forth to the public a superior guarantee than anything I can say as to his more "than miserable existence," as pens, ink and paper are sad truth tellers, and the productions of a writer are more reliable than any amount of hearsay or splenetic scrawling to the contrary. I will leave Mr. Rowe to defend himself, and "fight the battle of the pen," as I opine he can foil Mr. McDonald, although not dubbed with a captaincy.

As regards the incorrectness of what I said about Mr. Rowe not being heard when he attempted to read the resolution, I say again that I could not hear one word of the *resolution*; and I have never been afflicted with deafness; nor does Mr. Rowe speak in so low a tone as not to be heard, if the "silence which reigned was perfectly musical." So rude was the conduct of those who trespassed upon Mr. Wightman's warehouse, that I was pushed from my place whilst taking notes of the *meeting*, and *obliged* to retreat to the further end of the building, refusing to act if the august chairman allowed the crowd to jostle me after their wonted manner. In the next place this Hercules of newspaper correspondence would have the public believe that I did injustice to Mr. McAulay's speech. Mr. McAulay, like a good tactician, knew well how to excite the passions of the hardy Scots and their descendants before him; his fertile brain and lofty imagination pictured the ancestry of the Highlanders present, struggling with the foe at Bannockburn, Sheriff Muir, or Culloden; and he knew well too that to recal such scenes is to rekindle expiring fire in Scottish breasts, when their leaders tell them that their liberties are assailed by opposing politicians; therefore Mr. McAulay paved the way for his friends, who were to follow, by exciting the passions, instead of appealing to the sense of the meeting, by discussing the Award, as the occasion demanded. The next charge brought against me in this catalogue of crime, is, that I suppressed the Hon. E. Palmer's speech. If I wronged Mr. Palmer, I am extremely sorry, for his calm, gentlemanly demeanour stood out in bold contrast to the overbearing and domineering manner of many of his political friends; but I have yet to learn that I perverted or suppressed the real pith of Mr. Palmer's speech.

The writer of this "long letter" appears to wax warm when he tells the public that Mr. T. H. Haviland's speech was falsified and misrepresented. That Mr. Haviland, in a boisterous manner, told the assembled crowd that his interests were bound up with the proprietors—that it would injure him materially if benefit would accrue from the Award to *the tenantry at the cost of the landlord*; and as self-interested he did not wish that—and trembling in his shoes for fear he might lose his ownership or agency, he would not speak *freely upon the topic* under discussion—that they might read for themselves—but beware of the false teachings emitted from the 'Examiner' *office—is most true*.

I will pass over the paragraph which tells us that Mr. W. H. Pope is in a position to correct "lying lucrubations," and come to the next, which *informs* us beyond doubt that Jas. McDonald allowed his name to be appended to a "lying lucrubation" when he tells us that a resolution was published which was "neither moved, seconded, nor even read before the meeting." This was the resolution Mr. Rowe attempted to read, and more, written by Mr. Wightman; certainly then it contained his sentiments; and my antagonist admits that it was "read without interruption!" "O, consistency, thou art a jewel."

The most wonderful part of this wonderful production, to which Jas. McDonald allows his name to be signed, is when the writer works up his imagination to believe that the concluding part of my report was "licentious and libellous." Poor Mr. McDonald—do you not know that a virtuous man could never think so ill of his fellow man? and that it is our duty to make the most candid allowance for their apparent deviations, and give every action the most favourable construction it can possibly admit of? and the base character alone allows his imagination to run riot and endeavour to conjure up a phantom plot upon the character of others.

Before taking leave of J. McDonald, I must tell him that he has acted very unwisely to allow his name to be dragged before the public at the instigation of others; and he should be ashamed to be one of a number, or in anywise assist to spread animosities amongst peaceful neighbours, by stirring up religious strife—sending letters to adjacent settlements, inviting Volunteer Companies to attend meetings to quash discussion, when a question can never be so fairly settled as when discussed freely—transforming men into fierce brutes by intoxicating them with strong drink, and then recalling to their recollection severities inflicted by Catholics and Protestants in early ages. It is not necessary in the present age that the adherents of either faith should retain any feeling of displeasure against the other on account of barbarities which took their rise in the ignorance and rudeness of a former period, and of which the enlightened of both parties have long since disapproved. Needless irritation should be for ever sunk in an abyss from whence it would never arise, for truth and justice have no need of support from folly and false rood.

Yours,
W. D. STEWART.

March 17, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—As a patron of science and philosophy, I hope yourself, or some of your very numerous correspondents, will help me out of some difficulty which I have met with in my endeavours to solve the philosophy of dreams, with which I have often been seriously perplexed. Some authors — and, I think, not without some degree of reason — think that the state of thought or contemplation with which the mind may be occupied previous to sleep, continues to exercise a kind of involuntary occupation of the mind after sleep takes possession of the body. This hypothesis would almost favour a strange but vivid dream which I lately dreamed. After an evening's occupation in reading the efforts of the celebrated Wilberforce for the abolition of negro slavery, I retired to rest as usual; and after I fell into a deep slumber, I fancied myself going down Kent-street towards Government House; and after passing Rochfort Square, on a vacant plot of land to the right hand, I observed two gentlemen, one of whom I had the honor of being acquainted with, Wm. Byres, Esq.; the other I ascertained to be the jolly god Bacchus, who was exercising or experimenting with a very curious machine or instrument called a divining rod; and as I was not skilled in astrology, I thought of the gold diggings of other countries, and was curious to know whether or not his godship had discovered any new "diggins" in that locality, which was well known to be a favourite resort of his godship for some years. I accordingly halted—as I supposed, under the influence which gold exercises more or less on the minds of all sublunary mortals—and approached as near as possible to the scene of operations, unperceived by the operators. After several evolutions or movements of a mysterious nature — at least to me — his godship marked out a square figure of thirty-one and a half feet each side, and said, "Here, William, this is the spot; you must sink here eight feet three and one quarter inches perpendicularly until you come to the solid rock, as the foundation of an erection which I must have here."

"Gosh! Massa, very hard words dese—"perpendickler rackshun"—what do meaning of dese words, Massa?" ejaculated Mr. Byres.

"Why, Mr. Byres," said his godship, "a perpendicular means any thing standing upright, and not leaning to one side more than to the other; and Webster's dictionary explains what an erection is: he says—'It is the act of raising and setting perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright; the act of raising or building as an edifice or fortification, as the erection of a wall or of a house; the state of being raised, built, or elevated; establishment, settlement, formation, as the erection of a commonwealth, or of any new system; the erection of a bishopric or an earldom; elevation, exaltation of sentiments; act of raising; excitement, as the erection of the spirits; any thing erected; a building of any kind.'"

"Den, Massa, when I go on de top of a chimney, am I den an erection?"

"No, no, William," replied his godship, "the chimney itself is an erection, but you would not be such, even while on the top of it; but you should not ask such foolish questions, William, because you are a good orthodox Protestant, and you know Mr. Pope, the Colonial Secretary, said that wherever Protestants are, there will be found information, good judgment and intelligence, and therefore you must not contradict him."

"Oh! Massa, Massa, me be bery angry at being compared to "Bill Pope;" me may be black, my hands may be sutty, but dese same hands hab neber been sullied or disgraced by handling de plunder of a Bank. No, no, Massa, me hab noting to do wid dat dare Bill Pope; me honest, Massa; me honest."

"Never mind, Mr. Byres," said Bacchus; "it is not honesty that thrives best in these degenerate times; you must set about this foundation for the erection immediately, and be sure you don't allow any person about it, only such as are wholly or partly of the African race, because I wish to befriend them, and to elevate them to the social rank of my own station; and while I am a member of "a God-fearing Government," you see, Mr. Byres, all my actions are hallowed by that Government; and hence my desire to have this erection completed within the shortest possible period before a general election can take place. It is to consist of a quadrangular tower or pillar 365 feet high, that is a foot for every day in the year. The base or lower part, to the extent or height of 87¼ feet, is to be of Asiatic porphyry of the vareigated kind, and the remainder is to consist of black and white carrara marble; the black side shall face the east, and the white the west; to be surmounted by a pagoda dome, to serve as an observatory, with a marble statue of a black Venus on one side, and a white Venus on the other, with two Ewe lambs between, one blackish and the other whitish, to show the blending of the two races in harmonious amalgamation. I shall have the whole out shortly in my own ships, all marked, numbered and registered, it to be placed in position on arrival. I have so many ships at sea that the true method of finding the longitude is a great object with me; and as I know it never can be discovered until the question of the perpetual motion be solved, I intend to spend most of my time in future in this new observatory, making my calculations on the movement of the planets, and at intervals can observe what improvements I have effected in the African race. And I shall make you, Mr. Byres, keeper and lieutenant of the Tower."

"And, Massa," replied Mr. Byres, "shall I den hab any chimneys to sweep?" This amusing question caused a cough, which disturbed the interesting slumber of a DREAMER.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Respected Sir,—Are we to have a General Election? Is it true the Duke of Newcastle has advised the Governor to dissolve the House of Assembly? are questions that have been asked me by almost every person I have conversed with since the Award of the Royal Commission has been published. Sir, perhaps you can answer these questions. Although not in the confidence of the Governor, you are in contact with the Government; and if instructions have been received from the Colonial Office in London, you, in your capacity as one of the representatives of the people, must have seen it, as as we in the country cannot believe that the present Government would be guilty of so mean an act as not to allow you to see all public Despatches after the fuss they made about the late Government withholding one. But, Mr. Editor, if we are to have a dissolution of the Assembly, God help the Government, for the people will not. The grand bubble, the *Commission*, has exploded, and the supporters of the Government (or what was left of them) are horror struck at the Report, and stand bewildered, and look as if their *political sun* was disappearing behind a dismal and unknown future. They, the lackeys of the corrupt and contemptible excuse of a thing calling itself a *Government*, look and act as if their time is come, and stand aloof from the torrent of just and merited indignation that is everywhere bursting from an insulted and deceived people. The arbitration clause, as our deceivers called the last prop on which they rested their miserable scheme, has been snatched from their grasp by one dash from the pen of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle. Where, Sir, is the influence, the boasted influence of the Tory and Proprietory Government? Where, I would ask, is the promise made by Colonel Gray, the originator of this scheme, when he stated in his place on the floor of the House that the Commission would do in eight months what the late Government failed to accomplish in eight years? The organ of the Government tells the country that the House of Assembly will pass a Bill confirming the Award, and the Duke tells the Governor that the Loan and arbitration clauses of the Award cannot receive the Imperial allowance. In this dilemma the people naturally ask, what is the House of Assembly going to confirm—the Land holders' titles, and give up the quitrents, crown reserves, &c.

Now, Sir, as there is every reason to believe that the Colonial Minister will adhere to his instructions to Governor Dundas, and as there is nothing in the Despatch about the clause in the Award and favourable to the Land holders, the people reasonably conclude that the Government will make a law binding the people to abide by the noble Duke's Despatch, which declares that he will not give a loan, or allow the arbitration chosen in part by the tenant and his landlord to value the land.

Under these circumstances, it is the duty of the Governor to dissolve the House immediately, and give the people an opportunity to express themselves constitutionally on this all important question; and in expressing an opinion, I am confident I state the opinion of *three-fourths of the electors in the Colony*. I have conversed with men of all shades of opinion since the publication of the Award, and all *admit that a dissolution is the only constitutional* means for the Governor to adopt.

I might quote precedents innumerable to bear the *people out in asking, nay, in demanding, a dissolution*; but if the voice of reason and justice, the voice of the down-trodden and oppressed tenantry, *will not move the representative of Her Majesty to* govern the people of this colony according to the well-understood wishes of themselves, precedents will not. Now, Sir, it is morally certain that the people are rampant at the Government. I feel confident if the House of Assembly take action on the Award, and not include the arbitration and loan clauses, and if they should confirm the proprietors' claims to the land, that there will rise a burst of indignation, from the East Point to the North Cape, such as the oldest men on the Island never witnessed. Even here, where Government support was so strong, no person can be found who will stoop so low as to defend a party who only three years ago would have indured crucifixion to be put at the head of affairs

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Freetown, March 18, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir—As proprietor of a newspaper, and the representative of a populous, wealthy and intelligent District, I wish to bring to your notice a few facts relating to the 41st section of the "Small Debt Act."

Before alluding to this section, I will direct your attention to what appears to be the unavoidable, though much to be regretted, mode of dealing of almost the total population of this Island, and the condition of those most affected by it.

From the scarcity of cash in circulation, and the consequent uncertainty of a cash market, even *what may be termed independent farmers and* tradesmen prefer taking *on credit*, from merchants and traders, a season's supply of household necessities, payable in agricultural produce at 'shipping time.' Were there a certainty of obtaining cash for this produce at any season, this class could undoubtedly adopt the *pay down* system, and the credit system, adopted through prudent motives by these, becomes an act of necessity in others less fortunate and wealthy. This mode of dealing is therefore continued, and seems, as it were, a part of the machinery of our mercantile and social life; the comfortable farmer always the least affected by it. It is, therefore, the poor man's condition under it that deserves consideration.

Experience daily teaches that to a want of the *proper knowledge*, and a due appreciation of right and wrong, may be traced most of the evils that beset us in life; and this lack of knowledge is found to be most common in the needy and destitute.

What wonder then that many are found wanting integrity, and who treat ungratefully and dishonestly those who have compassionately relieved them when in want? It is a lamentable fact that not a few are wanting in foresight in the management of their domestic affairs; and when no dread of improvement exists, squander in finery, and perhaps debauchery, any means at their disposal, which a due regard to honesty and the necessities of life would not warrant. Besides, those who give and receive the produce of the labour of the peasantry may be termed, in the economy of human life, but custodians and managers for the less prudent of their species. No person, as the law now stands, can supply any man whose means are not above suspicion with what are most generally needed by a *poor* man in the Spring—seed and provision; and in the absence of poor laws, a poor man has no alternative but to starve or beg.

The jail records of each County are the best proofs of the unjust and oppressive tendency of this section. These show how few, in proportion to the number committed, have remained in jail for the term for which they have been imprisoned, and whose property, through their friends, did not come to their relief. As a general thing, it is to make property be forthcoming, and not to deprive of liberty or punish in any way, that debtors are imprisoned. A person known to have no property is rarely committed to jail.

It the concoctors of this section had given it a *prospective*, and not a *retrospective* tendency, the evil would be less. Had it been framed so as not to affect debts already contracted, it would not have so much distressed the poor man. Hundreds in this and the surrounding Courts have been put to expenses by suits, lest debts might be affected by the section in question, who otherwise would not have been troubled since in a legal way. Many notes of hand, taken before the present Act came into operation, are rendered valueless by this direct interference between debtor and creditor. As an instance, one person in the autumn of 1860 gave three notes for £8 10s. each, payable at three, six and nine months, who transferred his property to his friends, went to the States until the following spring, and then returned, bidding defiance to his creditor.

Many are of opinion that petitions should be presented to the Legislature for the amendment of the Small Debt Act; but if petitions were not presented to have imprisonment for debt abolished (and I never heard of any), there should be none required to have this 41st section repealed, when it is found to be productive of so much misery to the country. As the primary object for having this section made and inserted was to gain popularity, which was a motion certainly in the wrong direction, it is to be hoped experience has taught the propriety of adopting an opposite course, by repealing it, or at least deferring the period of abolishing imprisonment for debt for at least six years.

I am, yours, &c.,
A POOR MAN.

Souris, March 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—I see by the 'Islander,' that the Editor advises the Board of Health to impose on us—with the view, I suppose, of assisting some needy relative—the cheating tax of Health officer fees. Last year there was none, yet the small pox was in Halifax and elsewhere. I hope, Sir, you will raise your voice against our captains being thus treated, when they can scarce pay their expenses. If the City wants protection, let the City pay for it.

Your obedient servant,
A MERCHANT.

Charlottetown, March 23, 1862.

Ch. Town, 29th March, 1862.

Sir—I have inadvertently omitted in my report of Mr. Doyle's remarks on the Address the following passage referring to Mr. Wightman, the agent of the Land Commissioners:—"I can hardly call him a gentleman, for if he were such he would not have gone through the country telling lies, for the purpose of getting information based on his misrepresentations."

Yours, &c.,
W. M. HOWE.
Editor of 'Examiner.'

NEW BRUNSWICK AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

We have had a long spell of weather lately—fine sunny weather, I should have stated; and a brief, but premature enjoyment of some of the resplendant harbingers of spring. Golden sunshine, balmy atmosphere, cerulean heavens, have alternately and unitedly lent their respective influences to dispel the gloomy attendants that ushered in the refractory *month of March*. But it was too beautiful, too enlivening for the congealed latitude of St. John, and must have mistaken its proper situation. While actually realizing this delightful oasis in the midst of a wintry and unvaried region—the more estimable from its unfrequent appearance, we are suddenly forced to retire into the grim and inhospitable deserts of a furious snow storm.

Members of the Hibernian Society and their guests intend celebrating the anniversary of St. Patrick, by participating, this evening, in a sumptuous bustification at one of the hotels. *It is a little unfortunate* for some who would join in the proposed ovation that the propriety of deferring it until to-morrow never entered into the minds of the conductors of the undertaking; but objections that find their reality in the approbation of one's conscience are immaterial in the estimation of those whose feelings are permitted to "flow on, unbounded, unfettered and free."

A charge of moral delinquency, consisting in a misappropriation of about two hundred pounds of civic revenue, has been alleged against the chief of the Police department, by a Committee of Aldermen. Its final investigation is now pending before the Executive authority at Fredericton; and if the recommendation of the committee be carried out, and the discrepancy between receipts and disbursements be found to exist, the further tenure of office by the Aldermanic Police incumbents will cease to exist.

Much speculation is being indulged in respecting the disposal of the Provincial Secretary's Budget by the Legislature. Many of the proposals introduced for creating a Revenue are calculated to awaken sentiments of opposition to the policy about to be adopted by the Government in endeavoring to heal its financial consumption. Increased duties are to be levied on the commodities in most constant demand for the sustenance of *the great masses of the* population. The political stability of the ruling power will require to strain every nerve and employ every ingenuity to steer themselves safely through the impending crisis; their tact and skill in state navigation will be rigidly tested, before allowed to drop the anchor of their ambition in the haven of safety.

During the past week, the musical portion of this community has had several opportunities of feasting their appreciation for the sublime and the beautiful the pathetic and the marvellous, in enjoying the "flow of soul" emanating from vocal and instrumental concerts. The Institute has been filled with admirers of the enchanting art, invited there by the operations of a fine military band—a rare kind of thing in St. John—and by the less assuming but attractive charms of a group of fair young amateurs. I cannot enumerate any part of the programme, but it was, doubtless, arranged with judgment, executed with accuracy, and received with approval. The most successful of those entertainments, and the most generally eulogised, has been the Sacred Concert performed in the Cathedral by its celebrated choir, under the superintendence of Prof. Cohnan. On this occasion the audience has been computed at the *number of two thousand*. The choir consists of Mr. Cohnan and his family, recently from Philadelphia, and some members of the Cathedral congregation—one of whom is my learned friend Mr. Grattan Clifford, a most worthy young man, but one whom I would humbly recommend to consider his education in self-sufficiency and importance to be tolerably well completed. Vous vous-noyez en vanitie. The music at this concert came from the grand solemn sounds of the organ, and from the exquisite voices of the talented performers attached to the choir. The interior of the edifice was brilliantly illuminated; the seats were all crowded, but in such a manner as not to incommode the occupiers. The grandeur of the building, and the sacred associations that seize the mind while seated within its spacious precincts, made the music and the occasion doubly impressive, and willingly checked eternal expressions of applause, which in other places would irresistibly force themselves upon the feelings of the delighted auditors. Here the silent approval of the heart, and the benignity that shone upon the countenances of the assembled hundreds, were the grateful substitutes for the plaudits and panegyrics that have since been showered upon Professor Cohnan and his accomplished choir.

P. E. I.

St. John, 17th March, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—It appears that Irishmen are always to be the subjects of the venom and sarcasm of the stupidly ignorant, or the instinctively prejudiced of other nationalities. This remark is called forth by the publication of a poetical lampoon in the last 'Islander' and 'Ross's Weekly,' over the signature of "Paddy the Piper." Now, this "Paddy the Piper" is known to be Mr. John LePage; and I, as an Irishman, beg to tell him that his lines addressed to my countrymen at home and abroad are insulting in the highest degree; and call for a severer castigation than I feel disposed to inflict. Irishmen in this community have heretofore patronized Mr. LePage in purchasing his poetical wares; but I consider that they would be as devoid of that propriety and manly spirit as Mr. LePage grossly implies them to be, if they have anything to do with him hereafter. The wound inflicted on the national sensibilities of Irishmen is the more grievous in this instance, because unexpected from the source whence the blow came. It is not at the phraseology in which "Paddy the Piper's" production is clothed, that we feel insulted; but at the sentiment which pervades it. Any one who asserts or insinuates that Irishmen know no other method of honoring the birth-day of Ireland's Christian civilizer, than in participating in scenes of drunken beastiality and riotousness, deserves the title of a base slanderer. I would particularly call the attention of your Irish subscribers—whom Mr. LePage sneeringly terms *self-exiles*—to the following verses, to show the estimation in which he wishes their character to be held:—

"'Tis meself that remembers the days I have seen,
When the whisky was plenty and shamrocks were green;
And the boys, in the hoith o' respect for the day,
Rais'd a row in a minit! 'the mischief to pay!'"

Again—

"'Tis thus that the exile, made blind by the blast,
Since he can't see before, looks behind on the past,
And his 'bright and clear eye' without lustre must weep,
Compell'd without fighting, St. Patrick's to keep."

This insult contained in the foregoing is palpable: and it may be needless to add, that this attack has been a wanton and unprovoked one upon a high-spirited people,—a people keenly alive to any slurs cast upon their national character, and which will be resented, I hope, in a proper manner by holding in thorough contempt the author of it. It is needless to inquire what motives induced Mr. LePage to compose and address his lines to Irishmen. Certainly it was not the prompting of genius; for the most skilful critic amongst us will search in vain for one ray of genius, or one spark of wit in the nine verses which have been copied into two of the city papers. It must, therefore, have been solely to gratify his own "vitiated taste," and that of kindred spirits; but every person whom I have heard speaking of it, declares this last production of Mr. LePage to have been conceived in bad taste and written in worse spirit.

AN IRISHMAN.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—In the report of the debate on the Address, on the afternoon of Friday, the 28th ult., Hon. Mr. Haviland is misrepresented as having stated his approval of "all the Commissioners had done." That is erroneous. He said that the appointment of Mr. Wightman, which had been referred to, was an act with which he and the other members of the Government had no concern. In a speech of his, previously reported, he expressly stated, that "it would have been better if the Commissioners had, instead of employing Mr. Wightman, come back to the Island and judged for themselves."

In the same debate the Hon. Mr. Longworth is reported as having characterized a statement of Hon. Mr. Whelan as "false." The words used were, "It is incorrect."

By inserting the above corrections you will oblige yours,
W. M. HOWE, Rep.

House of Assembly, March 31, 1862.

NEW MARKET HOUSE.

Mr. Whelan,—Sir—It is reported that the City Council have petitioned the Legislature for a loan of £5000, for the purpose of building a Market House, and the question naturally arises—with its present debt of £1300, how is the City to pay the interest of the £5000, say £300 per annum?

Allow me, Sir, to point out a way to obtain this interest. Set the Mayor's salary at £50, shelve the Recorder £75, the Marshal £65, the Surveyor £60, curtail the expenses of the Police establishment £50, and the Printing for the City £40, and you will have the interest and something to spare; and then prohibit the street gas, and you will have some £350 toward reducing the present City debt.

Yours,
OBSERVER.

Charlottetown, 25th March, 1862.

For the Examiner.

THE YOUNG BUD OF SPRING.

Air—"*Saint Patrick's Day.*"

I.

The young Bud of Spring—like the first hope of morn'—
Long chilled by the winter—bright "promise" doth bring;
And the heart of each songster grows glad on the thorn,
As, chirping sweet matins, he plumeth his wing.
Then who could be sad now, whilst nature upraises
The blessings of springtide, our hearts to rejoice;
Whilst all things abroad utter gladly their praises
To Spring, lovely Spring, with one soul and one voice!

II.

Come, come to yon fount, where the glad stream is flinging
Its light spray, in dew drops, all o'er the young rose;
Let us spend there some moments to list to the singing
The streamlet so gently awakes as it flows.
Ye will think—whilst we number each gem, in ascending,
All dancing to light, from its liquid repose—
Of the young thoughts that ever fresh glory are lending,
Thy looks, as thy blue eyes their secrets disclose.
For who would be sad, whilst nature upraises
The blessings of springtide, our hearts to rejoice;
Whilst all things abroad utter gladly their praises
To Spring, lovely Spring, with one soul and one voice!

NEMO.

Note.—"Saint Patrick's Day" being the "Festival of Spring," the spirit of "the day" should be blended with that of the season. The nationality, too, which that festival commemorates—"long chilled by the winter" of adversity—is awaiting its springtide of bloom and gladness. There is something, therefore, peculiarly appropriate in this union of sentiment.

For the Examiner.

Big Cape Young Men's Literary Institute.—A meeting of the above Institute was held on Saturday evening, the 8th inst. Subject for debate, "Which was the most useful member of a community, a miller or a blacksmith?" After a long discussion it was decided in favor of the latter. On Saturday the 15th, the Institute again met to discuss "Whether more real happiness existed in a married or single life?" It was gratifying to behold the numerous attendance of both sexes—the ladies' reserved seats were fairly and respectably occupied. After a discussion of about three hours, well sustained on both sides, on a division there appeared to be a decided majority in favor of the married state.

Subject of next meeting's debate—"Was Capt. Wilkes justified in taking the Southern Commissioners, Slidell and Mason, out of the British steamer "Trent?" The Institute have ordered and expects daily, two respectable New York newspapers which have been subscribed for.

Clement McDonald, Sec'y.

March 17, 1862.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March 31st, 1862.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBTY—THE AWARD.

The most prominent feature in the proceedings of the House during the past week was the decision given in favour of the obnoxious Award of the Land Commission. That decision is pretty well known through the Island now, except in remote settlements; and as we fully prepared our readers to expect that the present Proprietary House of Assembly would confirm an Award that is calculated to secure advantages to none but the proprietors, very little surprise will be felt. The debate on this subject commenced on Monday morning, and was continued down to Tuesday evening; and we think it is unnecessary to observe that no successful attempt was made to show that the tenantry can possibly derive much advantage from the Award, even should it go into operation, which is extremely improbable, if we are to place any dependence on the letter and spirit of the Colonial Minister's despatch which accompanied the printed document. The Government and their old supporters dealt in terms of general commendation throughout the debate—using vague expressions about the benefits which the tenants would derive from the arbitration clause, but which the Duke of Newcastle considers cannot be carried out; and praising up the clause relating to the remission of old arrears—which, even if it were intended to have a general application, could produce scarcely any benefit worth noticing; but as it is designed to affect only the five proprietors who are at present parties to the Commission, and can be turned to account by none but those tenants under such proprietors, who may be silly enough to offer to buy their farms on the 20 years' purchase plan—we believe there are not a dozen of such individuals in the Colony who would derive any advantage from that clause. The view taken by one or two of the *new* supporters of the Government, was, that if the Award would do no good, it would do no harm. From this proposition we wholly dissent. If the Award should go into operation—which we again say we doubt—it would do great harm to make such valuable concessions to the proprietors as it proposes, without any equivalent from them. It confirms the disputed titles—it gives up the landlords the fishery reserves, the quit rents, the loyalist lands, and establishes a very high price as a basis for the fee simple value of the lands; and we defy any one *to prove* by facts, that it will confer the smallest benefit on any considerable portion of the tenantry. We believe that one or two others among the *new* allies of the Government considered themselves bound to vote for the Award, because they had voted for the Commission. If this argument were used, it is worse than the one noticed in the previous sentence, because no man voting for a measure on general principles is bound to vote for it in all its details, if the details are bad; and we believe the people generally—not merely the Liberal party—will convince the advocates of the Government that they, the people, regard the principles embodied in this measure as highly detrimental to the best interests of the Colony.

We shall now give, without further preface, the resolutions offered in the House, with the votes recorded thereon, for which we are indebted to the *Protestant* of Saturday last. Hon. Col. Gray, having opened the debate, proposed the following resolution:—

"Whereas, The House of Assembly in session convened in accordance with the Despatch received from His Grace the Secretary of State, dated Downing Street, 21st of March, 1860, on the subject of the proposed appointment of a Commission of Enquiry for the arrangement of the long pending disputes between Landlords and Tenants in this Island, did, on the 15th day of April, in the same year, agree and bind themselves, on the part of the Tenantry, to concur in the Award of the Commissioners, to be appointed by Her Majesty, or the majority of them; and whereas

"Her Majesty was graciously pleased, under Her Royal Sign Manual, on the 25th June, 1860, to issue Her Royal Commission appointing Commissioners, who proceeded to this Island and opened their Court, and having discharged the duties confided to them under Her Majesty's Commission, did make their Award and submit the same to Her Majesty; and whereas

"His Grace the Secretary of State having forwarded a copy of the aforesaid Award to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, for the purpose of being laid before the Legislature as soon as possible after its meeting:

"Therefore, Resolved, That the House in fulfilment of its pledge, do now introduce a Bill to confirm the Award in all its provisions."

During the course of the debate Hon. Mr. Coles proposed the following in addition to Col. Gray's resolution:—

"And also a Bill to secure the interest on a Loan of £100,000, as recommended by the Commissioners in their report."

When the question was put on Mr. Coles's amendment, there appeared for it—Hons. Messrs. Coles, Kelly, Whelan; Messrs. Cooper, Conroy, Doyle—6. Against it—Hons. Messrs. Gray, Haviland, Longworth, Yeo, Perry, Thornton, Speaker, Hensley, McAulay, Pope, Laird, Wightman; Messrs. Sinclair, Owen, Douse, Ramsay, Montgomery, Beer, J. Yeo, McNeill, Howat, Holm, Davies—23.

Hon. Mr. Whelan then moved to amend Hon. Col. Gray's resolution by striking out all after and including the words "Therefore resolved," and substituting the following:—

"But it does not appear to be the intention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the said copy of the Award should be made the basis of any legislation for the present, inasmuch as that His Grace has not submitted the original, or official copy, nor intimated any desire to have the printed copy confirmed by local legislation:

"And whereas, the Secretary has declared in his despatch of the 6th February, 1862, that one