

Great Britain over this Colony, to set Royal Ordinances aside and subvert its laws, to set men against men, by corrupting one class to debase the other.

The Legislative Council is composed of men, who have no sympathy with the people, for a lawful and just settlement of the Land Question; and they are allowed a preponderance in the Executive Council. The Attorney General and the Commissioner of Public Lands have sought constituencies for a seat in the House of Assembly, but were rejected; and yet they were appointed members of both Councils, and hold the principal offices of Government to defeat the investigation of the titles of land.

Your Petitioners therefore pray, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to give instructions to the Governor to govern this Colony for the honor of your Majesty and the well-being of your subjects,—to carry out the Royal intentions according to law and the British constitution;—and purify such institutions in the Colony, as may be found corrupted through a long course of misgovernment.

And Petitioners further pray your Majesty, that it may be understood by their Petition, that Petitioners respect the rights of property, which is lawfully and honestly acquired, and in seeking an investigation of the conditions of the Grants and Escheat of lands which are forfeited, it is to deprive defaulters and impostors of unjust claims, and to relieve the tenantry from a bondage imposed by conspirators in disobedience of the order of King in Council of the 26 August, 1767, and the tenantry declare their willingness to pay a price to the Government, for the fee simple interest of their farms, to make up any deficiency which might accrue to the revenue, through the loss of the tax upon Wilderness land. And it is desirable as far as practicable, to restore improved lands to the parties who have the best claim to the improvements, and to provide for widows and orphans, whose maintenance arose from the rents, the tenants are willing to pay such a price for their farms, as will enable the Government to allow compensation to the one party and a provision for the other.

That your Majesty may enjoy a long reign, beloved in your family relations, honoured by your subjects, respected by the rulers of all nations, a succour to the oppressed and a terror to the oppressors, is now and shall be the earnest prayer of Petitioners.

JOHN B. COX, Chairman.

2d. Moved by Mr. Alexander Robertson, seconded by Malcolm Forbes, Esq., and supported by Mr. John Moynagh:

Resolved, That the draft of a Petition to Her Majesty the Queen now read, be adopted, and printed for general information, and that a copy of the Petition be sent, together with an address to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, to show that while he has made it his duty, as much as it is in his interest, to preserve the honor of the Sovereign, and convey it down to posterity, Colonial Ministers and Governors have made it their study to indulge and encourage conspirators to disobey the ordinances of the Sovereign, and thereby undermine the honor of the Crown and bring the Government into disrepute.

3d. Moved by J. Miller, jun., Esq., seconded by Mr. Joseph Affleck, and carried unanimously—

Resolved, It is necessary to inform His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that although the people were well satisfied with several beneficial measures brought to perfection and put into operation by the men who form the present administration, yet they are of minor importance to what was promised and expected. When they did not recover the Fishery Reserves from the pretended Landlords—when they have taken the public money to purchase the Warrell Estates, which are presumed to be forfeited, without investigating the titles—when they passed an Act that they might purchase the Township Lands with a condition, that they would cause the titles to be investigated—when they voted in the House of Assembly, that the law which they themselves originated to investigate the titles, should not go into operation, when they persuaded unwary Members, that if the ad-

ministration went out of office, some calamity would befall the Colony, if they voted for the titles of land to be investigated,—therefore the people have no confidence in the administration, and that the Lieutenant Governor be requested to dissolve the House of Assembly and take the opinion of the people by a new election.

To His Excellency DOMINICK DALY, Esq., Lieut. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island.

Petitioners respectfully call your Excellency's attention to the fact, that this Colony is governed in opposition to the ordinances of the Sovereign and the well-being of the community. The original Grants were made by an order of the King in Council, upon conditions which declare that unless the grantees settle one-third of their Grants with foreigners within four years, the land shall be forfeited, and the Grants shall be void and of no effect, which evidently implies, that the Grantees who have not fulfilled that condition, shall not exercise an ownership over the land, so as to make a trade and profit of it by sale or lease, to defraud other subjects who required land to settle themselves upon and bring it under cultivation, and have a better right to a share of the public land by improvement than defaulters, who undertook to settle the land with foreigners and failed to perform it.

The disastrous war which the mother Country conducted against her American Colonies may have engaged the attention of the Colonial Minister to the neglect of this Island for several years, but cannot justify ministers in allowing Governor Fanning to form a conspiracy, with pretended owners of the land, to destroy the Royal Authority, and allow such pretended owners to exercise supreme power over the Colony as Governor and landlord, to receive the revenue and demand a rent—the revenue to uphold such authorities and invest them with arbitrary power to recover rents for pretended Landlords,—and such oppression being continued by successive Ministers.

To be released from such authority, a large majority of the inhabitants supported a party of men (who styled themselves liberal) to raise them to honor and office as members of the Government, under the impression that they would perform their promise and use such means as were in their power to have the tenantry settled in freedom. Nor did the inhabitants forget the useful measures they have passed, or withdrawn their confidence from the Government until after the purchase of the Worrell Estate, and procuring members of the House of Assembly to vote that the titles of land should not be investigated, nor comply with the law which they themselves originated.

To have inserted a clause in the Land Purchase Bill, for the investigation of Titles so as to procure the Royal Assent to the Bill, but without any intention of investigating the titles was deceiving the Sovereign—and to purchase lands which are forfeited without such investigation—is defrauding the public, and making the Sovereign a party to the fraud. To say that the investigation of titles does not mean the conditions of the grants, but only refers to the transfer of the Grants from party to party, is intending to deceive and mislead the ignorant, the better to betray them; yet these are the Acts of the present Government.

Petitioners believe that the Order of the King in Council for granting the Township land upon certain conditions for settlement; and the thirtieth section of the Royal instructions for the due administration of justice in this Island, are ordinances of sovereign authority; and that the fifth section of the Act, for the Government to purchase land, which requires the titles to be investigated, has received Her Majesty's special confirmation; and that the former have not been revoked or the latter repealed, and therefore continue in force. That for the Government to set aside and disobey such authority, shows a contempt for the Sovereign; that to set up Ministers' despatches as law; in opposition to the law and ordinances of the Sovereign, is a usurpation of the Royal authority; and when such usurpation has for its object to defraud and oppress the laboring and industrious population, and deprive them of their means, to give such

means to defaulters and impostors, is certainly unconstitutional, all of which in our opinion, has rendered the Executive unworthy of confidence; and as there is no appeal from the decisions of Government on the fraudulent purchase of land, but to a new Election. That for the reasons before given and for the deception practised to lead unwary men to support Ministers' despatches, in opposition to law and the ordinances of the Sovereign, we pray your Excellency to dissolve the House of Assembly, and order a new Election for the honor of Her Majesty and the peace of her subjects in this Colony.

JOHN B. COX, Chairman.

4th. Moved by M. Forbes, Esq., seconded by Mr. P. Mooney.

Resolved, That the draft of a Petition to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor now read be adopted and printed for general information.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

PELISSEUR AND RAGLAN.—Some of the London letter-writers predict that it will be extremely difficult for Lord Raglan and General Pelissier to get along harmoniously. The former is cool, calm and cautious, and rarely acts without thinking twice, while the latter is bold and impulsive, brave as a lion, but sometimes hot and hasty. One account states, that in the recent movement which was so successful, he never for a moment consulted Lord Raglan, while another states that he ordered the telegraph wires to be cut, with the object of preventing the receipt of instructions from Paris. It is also reported, that soon after his nomination to the chief command, he received from the Tuilleries, a telegraph despatch on the conduct of the war, and that he, at once replied:—"It is impossible that you, at Paris, can judge of things so well as I; my responsibility, and the interest of the soldiers and of my own military reputation, make me feel it a duty to declare that I shall throw up my command, if I have not carte blanche. Therefore, will you allow me to do what I think proper?" And the Cabinet is reported to have replied:—"Do as you think fit."

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.—The abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers in England is a great era in the annals of English journalism. It will lead to the establishment of low-priced papers throughout the country, and these, circulating in every city, town and hamlet, and among all classes of people, will contribute materially to the moral and intellectual advancement of the masses. It is one of the greatest steps in the path of progress which England has taken for many years. A half-penny daily newspaper has already been started in Liverpool by Mr. Charles Willmer, and during the first week of its existence attained a circulation of more than ten thousand copies. It has provided employment for upwards of a hundred poor men, women and boys, and the duty upon the paper which it uses, will, at the same rate of circulation as in the first week, amount to seven hundred pounds a year, so that the loss to the government treasury by the abolishment of the stamp duty will in the long run be more than made up by the duty on the increased amount of paper.—*Boston Journal*.

A TRAGEDY IN THE ORCHARD.—Lieut. Briant, had occasion to check a soldier, who, being partly intoxicated, was marching very irregularly. Scarcely had the reprimand been given, when the man replied, "Lieutenant, you've punished me often enough—you shall not punish me any more;" and on the instant levelling his musket, he fired, and shot him through the body. The general in command of the trenches was in the ravine close by, and after a brief consultation between him and the commandant of the relief, a council was held and the man condemned to be shot. He was taken out, and twelve bullets were sent through his body.

PETROPAULOWSKI TO BE BLOCKADED. The *Polytechnion* says H. B. M.'s screw corvette *Brisk*, 13 guns, Captain Curtis, arrived at Honolulu from Callao on the 14th April. On the 16th, she got up steam and towed the *Dido* out, which has gone to blockade Petropaulowski. On the 17th, H. B. M.'s frigate *Alceste*, 50 guns, arrived from Callao, and came to anchor outside. She sailed again on the 20th—destination not publicly known. The frigate *President*, Admiral Bruce, sailed April 18, and the *Brisk* in the afternoon of the same day, bound to the northward.

The part of French siege artillery at length shipped at Marseilles, in the American clippers *Great Republic*, *Queen of Clippers*, and *Albatross*. The former is shipping 4000 cavalry horses. Capt. d'Andigne, of the staff, accidentally fell into the hold and fractured a limb. Two hundred dock labourers have been shipped from Marseilles to the Crimea. No fewer than 30,000 horses have left France since the war began.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Brooks, "the Aeronaut," made a balloon ascension at St. Louis, 28th ult., accompanied by the local reporter of the *Republican*. The wind was high and nothing has since been heard of the party.

There is talk of the Austrian army being reduced by 100,000 men. At latest advices the Emperor was paying a visit to Cracow.

Capt. Scobell was to have moved his passenger Act Amendment bill in Parliament 18th ult., making it imperative, that vessels carrying 50 passengers shall be provided with one or more life rafts.

A smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at Baltimore and its vicinity on morning of 28th ult. The houses and furniture were shaken, windows were broken, and citizens rushed into the street in the utmost alarm.

Advices from Bermuda state, that a great fire had occurred at the former place, which consumed a large Government Store with all its contents,—loss estimated at £16,000 sterling.

The *Barque Sarah*, L. Bryant, of Boston, is on her way to Cape North, U. S., from London, conveying 360 tons of Wire Cable for the proposed Electric Telegraph between that Island and Newfoundland.

The *Dalton Times* (Tennessee), says:—From East Tennessee, and all parts of Cherokee Georgia, we have information that the present is the largest wheat-crop ever grown in this Country, wheat is worth \$1 10 per bushel.

LAYING IT ON THICK.—The *New York Independent*, in speaking of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of which paper he is one of the quasi editors, says that he is "a poet of nature, a minister of the beautiful, a critic of art, a rare compound of Shakespeare, Scott and Irving, beautifully interblended."

A HOME-THRAST.—A preacher took passage on one of the Lake Erie steamers on a Sunday lately, and before he had been long on board, he applied to the captain for leave to hold a religious meeting. The captain replied "No; for any minister who would travel on Sunday is not fit to preach on board my boat."

Referring to the crops the *N. Y. Herald* says:—The prospect is still cheering, and from every section of the country comes forth the promise of a prolific yield. There are plenty of croakers on Change in this city who are determined, in their efforts to sustain the present high prices of breadstuffs, to hold on to the last moment. With every shower of rain, they predict the total destruction of the wheat crops north by rust, and if the thermometer ranges below ninety in the shade, they have strong evidence, that corn will not escape the October frosts. But we have seen nothing as yet to warrant any such predictions. The crops of all descriptions are progressing prosperously, and one week more will put all speculation at rest in regard to wheat.

A fire occurred at Springfield, Mass, 3rd inst, in the Glasgow Mills, which resulted in the destruction of property to the amount of \$250,000. One man was killed and two others seriously injured.

The American papers contain more than the usual number of fatal accidents by railroad collisions, steam-boat explosions, and other causes.

The weather at Boston, July 2, continues oppressively hot. The thermometer at noon today stood at 92 deg. in the shade. Five fatal cases of sun stroke in this city have been reported since Saturday noon.

Donald McKay's model of the new steamship *Cradle of Liberty*, intended for the new line between this city and Liverpool, has been placed in the Exchange News Room for exhibition. The steamer is to be 320 feet long, 45 broad, and 41 deep.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—By way of New Orleans we have news from the city of Mexico to the 19th inst. Santa Anna had returned to the capital, having been defeated by Alvarez, near Monatto, with the loss of five hundred killed and wounded. The revolutionary army, under Alvarez and Comonfort, had taken Sonora and was investing Morelia. While in the south, the insurgents are advancing towards the capital with rapid march, in the north Monterey still remained in the possession of the revolutionists. A large force of government troops had been sent to attempt its recapture, and our next accounts from that region will probably bring us news of a bloody battle. Santa Anna is rapidly nearing the close of his career, and a few brief weeks will scarcely pass away, before he will be fighting his game cocks in the pits at Carthage with his old ardor. The newspapers of the capital, in order to divert the public mind from the disasters which almost daily occur to the government forces, make a great parade in publishing accounts of trifling successes gained over insignificant marauding parties of the enemy.