FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

The fire at Liverpool, N. S., on Friday last, originated in a barn owned by Mr. Jonathan DeWolff, and occupied by Mr. Albert Graves, as a stable for the Royal Mail Coaches. Mr. DeWolff's dwelling was immediately wrapt in flames. Mr. Mullhall's barn next caught from flying cinders; then took his dwelling; leaping from there into the Methodist chapel. The fire then crossed the road, taking Mrs. L. J. Finney's, Messrs. Hemmeon's, Payzant's, and Mrs. Smith's houses. From the Methodist chapel the fire spread to the Parsonage house, and into the Baptist chapel. Had the wind not changed, nothing could have saved the entire street—in fact the whole town. Cinders were carried by the wind great distances, and wherever they lodged, a fire would break out. Messrs Knaut's and Patillo's wharves and buildings were on fire several times, and a number of others. Both organs of the Meeting houses were lost. The loss is estimated at between $50,000 to $60,000. Some accidents happened from a falling chimney—a colored boy named James Young had both of his legs broken, from the effects of which he died. Mr. Tupper, of Milton, received several injuries. There were shops in some of the buildings—occupied by Mrs. Baxter, Roberts & Innes, W. H. Hinde, J. Phillips, J. L. Hemmeon, Mason Hall used by the Prince of Wales Lodge, &c.

The Packet Rival, Capt. Dunlap, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, reports fire still raging in the woods on Saturday when he left.—*Halifax Unionist, Sept 18.*

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT AT SEA.—A remarkable exploit, exhibiting daring and presence of mind of no ordinary character, was performed recently on board the ship Mindanao, homeward bound from Iquique to this port. It appears that when the ship was to the south and eastward of Cape Horn she sprung a leak, and made to the extent of six inches of water in an hour. The vessel was placed in considerable danger, and it was only by constant pumping that the leak could be kept down. After the pumping had continued for about six weeks, the vessel being then about two degrees north of the Equator, it was considered desirable to ascertain, if possible, the position of the leak. With this object, Mr. Wm. Howitt, the chief officer, volunteered to go overboard and examine the vessel. Having dived into the sea, he looked along the hull of the ship, and ultimately found that a water belt on the starboard side of the upper rudder band had worked out, and this caused the leak. On reaching the surface, the diver directed the carpenter to make a stout wooden plug, and having obtained it, he again descended. Having inserted the plug in the bolt hole, whence the leak originated, he succeeded in striking it with his hand to fix it temporarily, and was obliged to come up immediately for respiration. A third time he descended, taking with him a hammer, with which he struck the plug, fixing it as firmly as circumstances would permit. That his efforts were proved from the fact that the leakage of the ship ceased, and she made no more than the usual quantity of water, three quarters of an inch, during the remainder of the voyage—the *plug still remains in the ship.* The depth that he reached in diving under the vessel was about six or seven feet, the difficulty of the operation being increased by the rising and falling of the ship, consequent on the swell which prevailed at the time. Mr. Howitt is, as may be supposed, an excellent swimmer, and has been instrumental in saving the lives of several persons from drowning.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday last an able-bodied seaman, named Matthew Benson, fell from aloft of H. M. S. *Duncan*, upon the iron grating on deck, breaking his arm, leg, five ribs, fracturing his skull, &c. He died in a few minutes afterwards. A coroner's inquest will be held this day at 12 o'clock.

Yesterday forenoon, while two men were out sailing in the Narrows, the boat capsized and both were drowned. We understand these names were respectively Robinson and Howard. The latter kept the saloon at the Richmond Depot.—*Hx. Unionist, Sept. 18.*

The number of steam vessels belonging to Great Britain at the present moment is enormous, and during the last three or four years their number has increased at an enormous rate. Independent of the vessels of the Royal Navy there is now between 2,000 and 3,000 vessels sailing under the mercantile flag of Britain, with a tonnage of over a million tons, being in excess of the tonnage of all the steam navies of the world combined, besides exceeding all others in point of speed and sea-going capabilities. During the year 1864 more than 90 steamers were registered at the port of Liverpool alone, and 364 were registered in the British Isles.

Her Majesty's iron-clad ship *Agincourt*, the largest ship in the world except the Great Eastern, steamed round to Plymouth without the aid of canvas the escort of a steam tender. She averaged 11¾ knots an hour, and answered the helm admirably. Her total weight is 8000 tons.

We learn from the *Witness* that there are a few cases of small-pox about Chester, in the county of Lunenburg. In one instance a young man returned to his father's house with the disease upon him. He was confined to a small room, locked in, and food sent into him by his father, through a hole in the wall. Under this treatment he lived fifteen days. At last the food put into his room was not touched and no sound could be heard, and the father judged that he was dead. He then, for the first time, told the truth to his neighbour. The body of the young man was found in a most horrible condition—one mass of putrifaction—and the room was of course indescribable.—*Halifax Express.*

A CHAIR FOR PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—Our readers will remember that Seth Kinman, the California hunter, presented an elk-horn chair of curious construction to Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Kinman has now constructed a chair to be presented to President Johnson—a chair that surpasses all his previous efforts. It is made of two grizzly bears captured by himself. But we almost despair of giving anything like an intelligent description of the article. Suffice it to say that the four legs, with the feet and claws in perfection, are those of a huge grizzly bear, while the arms are the arms and paws of another grizzly. The back and sides are also ornamented with immense claws. The seat is soft and exceedingly comfortable; but the great "feature" of the "institution" is, that by touching a cord the head of a monster grizzly bear, with extended jaws, will dart in front from under the seat, snapping and gnashing its teeth as natural as life. It is wonderful in design, wonderful in execution, and a worthy souvenir from the hunted of the Rocky Mountains to the chief magistrate of the nation.—*Montour American.*

On glancing at a map of this continent one cannot but be struck with the *extent* of territory hitherto claimed by the Hudson Bay Company. British America covers an area of about 3,500,000 square miles—more than one third of the continent of Europe. The Company claim about three fourths of that. What we are to acquire is the region they claim, or pretend to own. Is it not a noble accession of territory? What wars have been made for small strips! What plunders and bloodshed have been inaugurated in order to extend old land marks a little! And here we shall get more than two millions and half of square miles for the mere asking, so to speak. Everyone who takes a comprehensive and patriotic view of the future of this Province must prize as a great boon the acquisition of such a vast domain on such favorable terms.—*Toronto Globe.*

A gentleman in Worcester, Mass., has offered the magnificent sum of $100,000 for the founding of a free school of industrial science in that city, provided the citizens of that place raised £50,000 more, which they have done and more too. The name of this person is John Boynton, and commenced business in the manufacture of tin ware. He retired from business about 25 years ago. The same party has also given to his native town, Mason, New Hampshire, $10,000 to found a public library. In doing this, he has performed it very quietly, and has not sought or expected notoriety.

A LEAF FROM THE MARRIAGE REGISTER.—In England, in 1863, for which the marriage returns are now complete, 11 men were married who were neither bachelors nor widowers, and nine women who were neither spinsters nor widows. Half of these 20 marriages of divorced persons took place in London. The returns state the exact ages of nearly two-thirds of the couples married in the year, and generally there is nothing remarkable in the disclosure. More than three fourths, both of the men and the women, were under 30. But there are some entries that certainly are rather remarkable. For instance, two men above 80 married spinsters who were not 35; and a girl of 16 was married to a man above 70. 228 girls were married who were nearly 16 years old, 30 without waiting even till they were 16. Six youths of 16 must needs take to them wives, all rather older than themselves. The days of our years are three score and ten; but this return shows us 177 men an 42 women who made what is called a new start in life after they had passed that boundary. Eight of these men were bachelors until, after attaining the age of 70, they married, and three of the women spinsters; 14 of the men had seen 80 birthdays. Among the whimsies may be noted a man of 92 marrying a woman of 81.

GET THE BEST.—Clergymen, as a class, do not recommend an article unless they have good reason to know it to be valuable. Procure of any Druggist one of MRS. ALLEN'S circulars of her World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and you can read over twenty testimonials of our most eminent clergymen, each one recommending in the strongest terms the use of these preparations. They restore, invigorate and beautify the hair. If you wish to restore and retain your hair through life, use them. Every Druggist sells them.—W. R. Watson is Agent for P. E. Island.

It is stated that if the Atlantic Cable had been laid, Messrs. Day, the Lithographers, would have brought out a splendidly illustrated narrative of the enterprise, and that Dr. Russell would have received £500 for writing the letter press.

A pretty little girl of 16 years committed suicide near Hoboken, to escape the scolding of her sisters.

Gossip says that Robert Lincoln, son of the late President, is to marry a daughter of Secretary Harlan.

UNITED STATES.

The *Post's* Washington despatch says it is confidently predicted that President Johnson will soon issue a proclamation, restoring the writ of habeas corpus in the loyal States.... Intelligence from Texas is to the effect that there will be no trouble whatever in that State in the work of restoration. Information from other Southern States is alike favorable. The Provisional Governors are represented as doing all in their power to conform to the views of the President on that important subject.... It is not believed in Washington, as stated in English journals, that the *President* has invited John Bright to visit the United States, as the guest of the nation, and certainly the Navy Department has no knowledge that the *Colorado* or any other vessel has been designated to bring him to this country. The *Colorado*, only two or three months ago, was placed on the European Squadron, and it is not at all probable that she will soon return hither.... Large fields of cotton are now growing in California—over 100 acres in one field looking well. The State of California offers a bounty of $300 for the first one hundred acres of cotton—also $3000 for the first one hundred bales of three hundred pounds each. Over $100,000 is given by the State for the encouragement of agriculture in the raising of various products..... The number of officers and men comprising the army does not exceed thirty-six thousand, though published estimates put it at much higher figures.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, 16th.—Advices from the Sandwich Islands, August 16th, state that the pirate Shenandoah had destroyed twenty-six whalers, and bonded four. Ten others had escaped..... Fifty thousand dollars (50,000) were stolen from the counter of a Banking House in Wall street yesterday..... Nine tribes of Indians signed a treaty of permanent peace with the United States Government on the 14th at Fort Smith, Arkansas..... The Tribune's *correspondent says, the President* and Secretary Seward look upon the recognition of Mexico as perfectly legitimate in itself, and which must eventually take place..... A Montevideo paper says, a United States fleet would soon appear on the South American coast, to demand non-interference with the free navigation of the Plate River by Brazil and an indemnity for American vessels destroyed by the pirates in Brazilian waters..... Gold 143.

NEW YORK, 18th.—*Steamship City of Boston*, with Liverpool dates to the 7th instant, arrived last night..... The Confederate bond holders held a meeting in London on the 4th instant, and debated their prospects. Some of the speakers even contending that the Federal Government was responsible. The meeting offered so little ground for hope that the bonds declined one per cent..... The Liverpool *Post* points out that the trade between the Mersey and the Southern ports is resuming its old activity. Many ships have sailed, and more are prepared to sail for the cotton ports..... Sir William Hamilton, Astronomer Royal of Ireland, is dead..... Five of the leaders in the recent Fenian demonstration at Black Rock, near Dundalk, have been committed for trial at the assizes, without the privilege of bail. The prosecution was instituted by orders from the authorities at Dublin Castle..... The *Marke Lane Express* fears that three fourths of the English Wheat crop will prove to be in a bad condition..... The Cattle plague continued its ravages. It is stated to have made its appearance in the County of Donegal, Ireland..... The Common Council of London have headed a subscription with £1,000 to compensate persons who had been compelled to kill diseased animals..... The Emperor and Empress of the French and the King and Queen of Spain were about to exchange visits at San Sebastian and Biarritz..... The Cholera continued to retire at Marseilles..... *A great fire occurred at Stamboul*, 2,500 buildings were burnt, and the fire was still raging on the 6th..... The Navigation Treaty between England and France has been signed..... Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions steady. Produce firm. Consols 89 1-8 a 90 for money. Gold 143¾.

NEW YORK, 18th, P. M.—A large fire in Augusta, Maine, yesterday, destroyed the entire business portion of the City. Every lawyers' office in the city, all the Banks, two Hotels, the Post Office, the Express and Telegraph offices, all the dry goods stores, book stores and clothing establishments were consumed. Loss over half a million..... A delegation from the South has arrived in Washington to urge the release of Jeff. Davis without a trial..... Gold 143¼.

The defence of Wirtz commences in a day or two. He has summoned over 100 witnesses..... Gold 143¾.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—There is no news of interest this a. m..... A large fire in this city last night destroyed property to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars..... Wirtz is prostrated so severely by nervous disease that he can hardly see or hear..... Gold 143¾.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, p. m.—A correspondent says that Juarez was on the eve of leaving Mexico for New York, where his family have resided for some time..... The loss by the large fire last night will reach four millions.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19th.—Gen Beauregard took the oath of allegiance yesterday, and will make application for pardon.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Steamship *Damascus* with dates to the 8th instant, has passed Father Point..... Her news is barren of interest..... Queen Victoria would return to England from Germany on the 8th..... The annual meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science had commenced its meetings in Birmingham..... The Paris *Moniteur* is highly satisfied with the manner in which the people of England greeted the French fleet. It says:—The friendly relations between England and France are founded on mutual interests," the uniformity of their principles in matters of public law; they rivalled one another in disinterestedness to insure the independance of the Ottoman Empire, and when France had freed Italy, England no longer retained the Ionian Islands and consented to restore them to their original nationalities..... A Poultry pestilence is reported to be raging around Paris..... Breadstuffs and Provisons steady but quiet. Consols closed 89¾ a 90 for money. U. S. 5 20's, 68¼.

FIRE AT PORT MIDWAY.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Sept. 16th, Evening.—Three fires here to-day, two of which were distinguished before much damage was done. Heavy fires in all directions. The want of rain is very much felt.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Fire in Port Midway, yesterday, destroyed seven buildings; another report says ten. No particulars.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, September 25, 1865.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SHEDIAC, Sept. 15, 1865.

If a toil-worn and jaded Editor is fortunate enough to get upon his travels for a few weeks, "strange countries for to see," he does not enjoy a privilege which falls to the happy lot of other holiday seekers. In his case there is no exemption from the cares of office. Wherever he goes he is supposed to carry about with him an editorial stool—(I will not say whether it has any resemblance to the one Mr. Laird says he gives to Mr. D. Currie, when that illustrious gentleman is employed to hatch something very delectable for the *Patriot*), and from thence he is expected to propound the result of his experiences—his observations of men and manners, modes of life, progress of improvement, advancement of civilization, &c., &c. All great things like railways, steamships, first class hotels, civil landlords and handsome waiting maids, seem, from long usage, to call for the exercise of his pen; and if he neglects to use it, there is an inexorable public called his subscribers (who are the most prompt and generous of patrons) ready to frown upon his delinquency. Now, be it understood by all whom it may concern, that in these letters of mine—which may not exceed two or three—there shall be no regular plan observed—I will write when I please, when the humor takes me—I will say what I please upon passing events, when I think they deserve a remark; and if you, Mr. Snappish Reader, choose to get in the "sulks," and throw the paper down in disgust, you may go to—— Jericho; or, perhaps, better and shorter, to Mr. Ross, for more edifying articles touching an editor's travels.

"Well, what takes you on the *rampage* this time?" inquires the impertinent reader. None of your business, Sir. But if I will stretch a point to practise civility towards the impertinent questioner, I will say that business and pleasure both require from me a visit to the neighbouring Provinces of New Brunswick and Canada, and, perhaps, to the United States. "Ay," some will say, "you go to Canada to help to promote the scheme of Confederation, and to secure your own aggrandizement by getting, if possible, an office at Ottawa."

This mode of attempting to bring odium upon a public question by ascribing a man's predilection for it to mere selfish motives, is a very stale dodge, and cannot impose upon any intelligent person. Under our representative institutions, public offices are the gifts of the people for meritorious services rendered or expected to be rendered to them; and he who favours a question to which his fellow colonists are hostile stands no earthly chance of receiving the smallest of these gifts. "O, but the Canadians will give you an office for advocating their favourite scheme" The Canadians have amongst their own people too many enterprising and deserving aspirants for office to give to the Lower Provincial politicians offices that are purely Canadian in their character. A politician from Prince Edward Island, or, indeed, from any of the maritime Provinces, if he has been cast off by his own people, and thus left without a political standing—would look in vain for official employment under the General Government. In short, if a politician wants to win his way to the higher walks of official life in Ottawa, he must do it through the good will of a constituency in the Island; and if it be true that all the constituencies in the Colony are opposed to Confederation, he certainly pursues a very erratic course in order to gratify his greed or his ambition.

For my own individual sake, I do not care if Confederation never took place. I have been and am favourable to the principle of Colonial union. I sincerely believe it would promote the strength and prosperity of all the Provinces. They are *now* rivals in trade,—they are hampered by their conflicting tariffs, and by their different systems of currency. *Then* they would have the same generous interest in the welfare of the whole Confederacy as each of the United States has in the prosperity of the whole Republic; and there would be no more bother about sectional tariffs and sectional systems of currency than there is between any of the States from Maine to California. Had the adjoining States remained disunited as Provinces, with Governments totally distinct from each other, they could never have presented to the world such a spectacle of power and greatness as they do at present. It is union that has given them strength and a character as one of the first nations in the world.

But a truce to Confederation. I am sick of the subject, and I sincerely lament the deep bitterness of feeling which its discussion has aroused in all the sea board Colonies. I have had my own share of abuse about it, because I entertain the conscientious opinion that its adoption could not fail to promote the welfare of us all; but I have never attempted to force this opinion upon my fellow Colonists in P. E. Island. They have been often told that the scheme could not be adopted, so far as they were concerned, without their undoubted approval at the hustings, and in the halls of the Legislature. The false assertion, so often made, that there was deep plotting to deprive them of their constitutional liberties, is almost too absurd for notice. To plot means to do something in secret—there could be no secrecy where public opinion was to be so openly consulted. As to the Quebec scheme, of which every one has heard so much, as the basis of Colonial union, there is no doubt that it is objectionable in some of its parts, especially to the *small and poor Colonies*; but it seemed to be the best scheme that could be framed at the time, as the result of united compromise. I am not at all sorry that it has been laid aside. When the question of union is again about to assume a realistic shape, the Maritime Provinces will probably get better terms, if Canada is very desirous to have their fortunes united with hers; and these "better terms" might, in fact, consist of a larger representation in the General Parliament—an equalization as to numbers in the representation of the Upper House; and a larger allowance to meet the expenditure connected with the several local Governments. With some modification of these details, the question of Colonial union would not, I think, be far removed from consummation.

But a truce, I say again, to the whole project of Confederation. We of Prince Edward Island need not concern ourselves about it, so long as New Brunswick and Nova Scotia maintain their present attitude of hostility towards it.

SATURDAY, Sept. 16.

A good night's rest at the Weldon House, which does not appear to have changed for the worse with a change of masters, and a pleasant and exhilirating ride with the iron horse, which runs snorting and panting as if it were impatient to leave the road behind it. The progress of improvement along this route is very marked, and must be very gratifying to the New Brunswickers. How it could be otherwise it is impossible to tell. The railway affords cheap, pleasant, and rapid communication with a good market in St. John's, and in the States by a connecting line of first class steamers,—and the road appears to be under the care of careful and prudent officers. How often have I heard it remarked when the proposed construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway has been referred to, as one of the results of Confederation, that P. E. Island, while she might have to contribute in taxation towards that work, would derive no benefit from it. It is a fallacy. The demand for everything she has to send to market would be enormous. Her stock and agricultural produce would find a ready market; and if we had much labour to spare—which I should be sorry to see transferred to any great extent from the Island to this great public work—there is no doubt that it would be handsomely remunerated. The short line from Shediac to St. John furnishes a striking proof of the advantages which P. E. Island will *derive from* Railways on the mainland. Through its instrumentality Summerside has been built up, from a very poor village of half a dozen straggling houses, into a flourishing little Town. The whole of the western section of the Island has shared in its advantages, and the prosperity which it enjoys has, to a considerable degree, permeated the other sections of the Colony.

But here we are at the St. John Depot. A rest for the Iron Horse; and who will deny us the same blessing after the clatter and the chatter of the day's journey? Railways can't go without sleepers. A newspaper machine must have sleepers as well, and I hope to be one of them very shortly.

E. W.

THE EXTENDED AND COMPLETED CONSTITUTION OF THE TENANT UNION.

"Base is the slave that pays."—SHAKESPEARE.

A NEW Constitution of the Tenant Union appeared in *Ross's Weekly* of the 14th inst. It is our intention briefly to review this document, and to point out some of its defects. We do not hope to convince the framers of the Constitution that they are in error. This we believe to be a hopeless task; but we do not despair of proving, to the satisfaction of all honest thinking readers, that this Constitution is the clumsy contrivance of ignorant, unskilful, and politically dishonest men—that its *principles are unsound*, and that the unfortunate tenants who consent to be governed by it, will only succeed in increasing the difficulties and distresses of their situation.

Passing over many passages of a questionable character, we find in the Preamble to the Constitution the following clause:—

"And whereas further compliance with the *terms of leases* which owe their existence in many cases to fraud on the part of the so-call d proprietors, and ignorance and necessity on the part of the tenants, would only tend to protract the agitation, by preventing a speedy settlement of this long-vexed question."

In connection with this we will quote Art. 11 of the Constitution: "Every tenant belonging to this Union shall unite with the other tenants on *the estate on which he lives to make a reasonable offer* for the purchase of the freehold of his farm. He shall pay neither rent nor arrears of rent." But Article 9 of this same Constitution declares, "that the object of this Society shall be to secure free land for the whole tenantry on fair, equitable, and honourable terms"!! What notions these Unionists have formed of fairness, honor, and equity, it is *quite impossible for us to conceive.* Because *some* leases, say they, have been extorted by fraud, and necessity has compelled *some* men to sign *leases*, therefore *all* tenants shall refuse to pay rent. This we take to be very unsound reasoning. If men are justifiable in refusing to pay those debts which necessity compels them to contract, then we have no hesitation *in saying that nine tenths of all debts* contracted in the country may be repudiated without a scruple. Necessity compels many men to go in debt for food and clothes; but it is altogether a new principle, in the morality of commerce, that the man who purchases an article which he is in urgent need of, and has not the money to pay for it, may refuse to pay him who supplied him on credit with that which his necessity required. Nor is the principle of making every man a judge in his own case one whit sounder than this new form of the doctrine of necessity. Yet it is upon this principle that all the proceedings of the League are based. The Leaguers consider themselves aggrieved. They assert that fraudulent means have been used to extort leases from certain tenants, and that certain proprietors have usurped lands to which they have not the shadow of a right. Well, without appealing to the laws of their country for redress, they, without enquiry and without trial, declare the proprietors guilty of fraud and extortion, and, with no further ceremony, deal out to them that measure of justice which they in their wisdom deem sufficient. In other words, being complainants in the suit, they assume the functions of both judge and jury, and magnanimously dispensing with those tedious forms which civilization and christianity require, proceed to pronounce sentence in their own favour. The Tenant Unionists find a man guilty of being a proprietor of leased lands in this Colony, and they forthwith act as if he had no rights except those which it is their good pleasure to accord to him. They first proclaim him to be a cheat, a usurper, and an extortioner, and then declare the leases granted by him to be null and void, absolve themselves from all debts due such delinquent proprietor, and, without asking his opinion on the matter, set a value upon his lands. If by any chance a proprietor is an honest man—if he has an undoubted right to the lands he claims—if he has been moderate as a landlord and indulgent as a creditor, our fair, just, and honorable Unionists make no allowances for him. He has been convicted of being a proprietor, and he has, therefore, no rights. The honourable and impartial judges of the Tenant Union make no distinctions. The iniquity of being a landlord far outweighs all minor considerations. A virtue more or less in one of these human offenders does not in the smallest degree mitigate his guilt. The decree has gone forth that no more rent is to be paid, and whether the landholder be as virtuous as St. Stephen, or as wicked as Judas Iscariot—whether he be a millionaire rolling in luxury, or a helpless orphan struggling with a cold and hard world, there is no other course left him but unquestioning obedience.

If the principle be admitted that any man or body of men may, without an appeal to a legally constituted tribunal, free themselves from obligations solemnly entered into, then farewell to civilization and all its attendant blessings. What is a *lease*, which these Tenant Unionists, from no higher motive than mere expediency, would so unceremoniously set aside? It is a solemn covenant entered into by certain parties ratified by their seals and signatures, and sanctioned by the law of the land. No obligation can be more solemn or more binding. If this covenant can be broken and annulled with impunity, so can all covenants, whatever their nature. All that is required is for one of the parties to imagine himself defrauded and then, without appeal to any authority, to declare himself freed from its obligations.

In all seriousness, we ask our readers to consider the tendency of the principles of the Tenant Union. If men may with impunity repudiate their most solemn *obligations*: if they may without an appeal to the laws of the country, set about righting their own wrongs, real or imaginary, and if one set of men may make whatever disposition they please of the property of any other class of their fellow citizens, of what advantage to us is a settled Government, and where are the benefits of our boasted civilization? If such principles were generally acted upon, we would at once relapse into *barbarism*; we would all act upon

"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they should take, who have the power,
And they should keep, who can."

There would be nothing in our civil polity to distinguish us from the lawless tribes that roam through the forests of America, or from the savage hordes who make a prey of each other in the wilds of Africa. We appeal to the Unionists themselves. Is it fair to condemn men without a trial? *Is it equitable to take the law in your own hands?* Is it honorable to repudiate legal obligations, and is it *safe* to ignore the plainest principles of law and morality and to allow every one to do what is right in the sight of his own eyes?

THE UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES OF P. E. ISLAND.

WE copy with much pleasure from the *Islander* of Friday last, the following correspondence, received by the Hon. John Aldous from a gentleman in England, and recommend its perusal to our farmers, and all interested in the prosperity of P. E. Island.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ISLANDER.

SIR;—Having received a communication from a gentleman in England, desirous of information respecting the Island, and seeking to invest capital in any legitimate source, whence a fair profit might be expected: I replied thereto, hoping to impress favorably, though describing (as I trust) truthfully its merits and demerits, and also furnishing statistics.

By last English mail, I was favored with a further communication, setting forth, as it appears to me, in language plain and truthful, a means whereby the welfare of the Island may be much enhanced, if those who are personally interested will help themselves, and those who desire the advancement of the Island, would, by example or precept, encourage and assist in its fulfilment.

Hoping its publication may direct the attention of the Farmer to a more remunerative crop than the impoverishing one of oats, and thereby increase his means and benefit his position, I beg to submit it for your insertion; omitting portions where I may not deem it positively necessary to give it in its entirety.

LONDON, 30th August, 1865.

Dear Sir,—I was duly favored with yours of the 10th inst., and accompanying documents, for which please accept my warmest thanks.

I have carefully perused your documents, and note the price of produce and stock, and the high price of labor (3s. with food for unskilled labor), and although your land may be cheap, and each Farmer his own landlord, it is not very clear *how he can become wealthy, or even get* a fair return for capital (agricultural labourers here get 8s. to 10s. per week without rations.) At the same time I can well comprehend the force of your remark, when you say "P. E. Island wants capital, energy and enterprise for its developement." The wants are many and can be pointed out, but it is not so easy to substitute a remedy. Looking at your statistics, exports, and the smallness of their quantity, after oats (which exceeds one million bushels), I do not see how capital can be profitably employed either in agriculture or in commerce.

The nature of your produce, and the small money value it fetches in a foreign market, after paying freight and all other charges, leaves a small return to go into the pockets of the producers. And again: looking at your prices, and the prices ruling here, I do not see any inducement to the merchant to embark capital in your trade.

I am rather struck at the anomalous position the statistics place you in, by shewing you do not grow as much wheat as feed yourselves, but import flour largely from your Yankee friends; and, in return, the half of your exports go to the States to liquidate the imports.

Now what occurs to me is, that your Farmers produce articles (barley, oats and potatoes) possessing too little money value for export, and after paying freight, charges, and commission, they can get very little to themselves; and I would therefore suggest that they should grow a different class of crops for export, entirely, that is, crops possessing more money value, and by doing so, they would stand the chance of getting more for their own pockets. On a rough glance the crops that appear to me to be more profitable would be Flax or Linseed, Hemp, Hops and Beet Root, for the manufacture of Sugar. You will answer you have got no mills to manufacture the Flax; or Sugar Factory to buy your Beet; or *merchant to buy your hops.* I answer that is true, but the capitalist requires to be equally cautious, and you cannot expect him to go to the expense of placing down Factories, till he sees some prospect of getting a supply of the raw material. If any number of your farmers will join together and say they will grow 10,000 tons of Flax and Hemp, or 40,000 tons of Beet, or 100 pockets of Hops, I will undertake that they will not lack for Factories to take all their produce.

I would next glance at your Fisheries. Your waters seem to be teeming with Fish, but the appliances are on too small a scale. The whole should be under one management, with steamers to carry the produce to a central depot; and to do all this, a joint stock company would be the best, as the outlay would be heavy. If then you can get your farmers to guarantee the growth of the articles enumerated, or any other thing possessing money value more suitable for your land and climate, and could get all your Fishermen to come to an understanding among themselves to come under the management of a large concern, and to receive a share in it, and so much money in lieu of their boats and tackle, then I think some good could be done both for the prosperity of the Island and those connected with it. If you can suggest any thing legitimate, possessing sound features for the investment of capital, showing a prospect of a good return, you need not trouble yourself about capital. The truth is, you must hold out *some inducement to us here before* capital can be drawn to your Island.

From these hints if anything occurs to you, I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Yours truly

The Hon. John Aldous, Ch'town.

The culture of Flax has been oft-times urged upon the attention of the Agriculturalist, but has hitherto attracted but little notice, owing to the want of enterprise to erect mills for its manufacture. Assistance, upon conditions, is offered by this communication, both in the cultivation of Flax, Hops and Beet Root, and sincerely hoping that our Farmers may be sufficiently alive to their interests to give the subject submitted to them their earnest attention, is the desire of,

Sir, yours truly,
JOHN ALDOUS.

Land Office, 20th Sept., 1865.

☞ Arrived, on the 22nd instant, the Barque *Prioress*, J. B. Baird, Master, 36 days from Liverpool, having on board the Government Stock, consisting of:—1 thorough bred Stud Horse, 1 do. Mare, 2 Clydesdale Mares, 8 Ayreshire Heifers, 1 do. Bull, 1 Southdown and 2 Leicester Rams, 3 Southdown and 17 Leicester Ewes, 3 Berkshire Pigs. One Sheep and one Pig died on the passage. The following are the passengers per *Prioress*:—Mrs. McLaren and daughter, of Georgetown, Miss Ching, Mr. Longworth, Capt. Bale, and 5 steerage passengers. The *Prioress* experienced very changeable weather, with heavy gales, rough sea, &c., during her passage.

Lost overboard, from the Barque *Prioress*, on her passage from Liverpool to this port, on Sunday last, when about eight miles eastward of Canso, while rigging a preventer Stay, Mr. Samuel Street, seaman, a native of this City. He fell overboard while the ship was running at the rate of 9 knots an hour, and before the boat could be lowered he had sunk.

☞ Her Majesty's ship *Liffey*, Capt. Parker, having on board Vice Admiral Sir James Hope, G. C. B., left this Port for Halifax early on Wednesday morning last. The *Liffey* is a very fine screw frigate of 39 guns, 600 horse power, and 2650 tons, with a complement of 500 men, and proceeds to England next month to be paid off.

(From the Royal Gazette, Sept. 20.)

THE QUEEN vs. DONALD MCLEOD, for attempting to persuade or entice one WILLIAM GLYNN, a soldier in Her Majesty's 16th Regt. of Foot, to desert.

The facts of the case lie in a very small compass. On the 15th of the present month the prisoner who was riding on a truck, was met by Miss Ellen Duffy, a young and very intelligent person, near Admiral Bayfield's corner; he enquired of her which was the upper and which the lower road; she having designated both, the prisoner made choice of the lower road, when Miss D. for the first time, perceived that there was a soldier on the truck, when she immediately called out to the prisoner "that was not the right way to the camp, and that they ought to take the Upper Road;" that the prisoner must have heard what she said, for he made some reply, which she did not distinctly hear. Glynn, the soldier, was examined and deposed that he knew the prisoner at the bar, that he met him yesterday evening driving a truck, prisoner asked him if he was going to the barrack, to which he replied yes. Prisoner told him to jump on the tail of the truck. He did so. Prisoner then spoke of the number of men who had deserted from the Regiment, said it was likely the deserters would not be found. Prisoner said he could partly drop on them—the deserters—said that he would drive him—Glynn—17 miles into the country if he wished, when he would see somebody whom he,—Glynn—knew, mentioning the name of a man "Goodman," who had deserted. He also said there were four others who had deserted, and was about to name the place where they were, when the stoppage of the truck prevented him. Witness believed that the prisoner intended to drive him into the country the seventeen miles. He had a couple of glasses, but was not the worse of liquor. Sergt. Allan of the 16th Regt. and Policeman Brennan were examined as to the capture of the prisoner; and Captain Russel testified that Glynn had no leave of absence.

Policeman Brennan, in giving his evidence testified that on returning to town, after the capture of the prisoner, which took place near Mr. Theoph DesBrisay's gate, that he told the prisoner that he had no right to take away a soldier that way on a truck; to which he answered "that the horse and truck were his own, and that he would take fifty of them if he could." Prisoner was sober, the soldier the worse of liquor.

The first hearing was on Saturday the 16th On the prisoner intimating that he wished to call evidence on his defence, he was told that bail for his appearance on Tuesday—this day—himself in £50, and two securities in £25 each, would be taken, and that subpœnas for his witnesses would be granted him, and that he might employ Counsel if he pleased.

On being put to the bar this day, Tuesday, the evidence was read over to him, as was the clause in the Mutiny Act under which he was tried, and asked what defence he had to make. His reply was, "he was not aware of any harm in asking a man to ride on his truck. That being confined in jail, he had no opportunity of sending for witnesses."

Councillor Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq., who, with Richard Heartz, Esq., heard the case, after reminding the prisoner that he had been remanded on Saturday for the purpose of enabling him to procure witnesses, and might have done so—stated that the evidence was most conclusive against him. That the Court could not believe that he was so ignorant as he pretended to be, after all that had been said and printed respecting deserters. That he must have known that he was doing wrong. That the attempting to persuade or entice men to desert was a serious misdemeanor, and that it was the duty of the Court to mark and punish it when detected. He then sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned, and kept at hard labour in the jail of Charlottetown for six calendar months. He reminded him that he had the right of appeal from the decision of the Court and that it was open to him to apply to the Executive for a mitigation of the sentence.

VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Steamship Australian with dates to 10th has arrived..... The London Times has an editorial opposing the project of saddling England with heavy obligations on the account of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax, and arguing against the expediency of the undertaking..... The Cork Reporter announces that Government had ordered a number of gunboats and men-of-war to be stationed off Bantry Bay, and other stations on the west coast of Ireland..... Mrs. Moore, widow of Thomas Moore, the Poet, is dead..... The Paris Patrie says a monument is to be built at Portsmouth to commemorate the visit of the French fleet..... Latest accounts from Constantinople place the destruction of buildings, by the Stamboul fire, at 2800, and 32,000 persons rendered houseless—one estimate is as high as 12,000 buildings..... Harvests in England are nearly completed..... Weather *dry and hot*..... Breadstuffs very dull. Wheat 3d. lower. Corn 5d. Flour inactive..... Provisions steady. Consols 89¾ a90 for money. U. S. 5-20's 68¼..... Gold 143 7-8.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Advices from Mexico to August 20th, state that military operations will be actively resumed in October. The country is rapidly going to destruction between the French the Liberals and the Guerillas. Cortinas had made a capture of $100,000 in silver. Juarez was still at Chihuhua. Many arbitrary arrests are reported by Maximillian's government. The Liberals are masters of Durange, and have captured several hundred Belgians. Maximillian promises a line of steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz..... Gold 143¾.

THE scurrilous communication signed 'Unionist' in *Ross's Weekly*, of Thursday last, purporting to be *from Sturgeon, must have emanated from the* disordered brain of John Ross. It ill becomes Ross to attack the private character of any man. He should not forget that he was expelled from E——'s Saloon and a Society of high standing not long since; and every one knows what his conduct has been at Pic-Nics, &c., during the past season. In fact he is noted for poking his *nose wherever he can indulge* at the expense of others, and yet, coward-like, he has published low personalities against an absent friend.

☞ A continuation of our last week's editorial on the Tenant Union, which was prepared for our present No., has been withdrawn to make room for Mr. Whelan's more interesting communication from St. John, N. B. It will, however, appear in our next issue.

PERSONAL.—The Hon. Mr. Wilmot, of New Brunswick; Hon. Mr. Ritchie, of Nova Scotia; Hon. Mr. Pope, of Prince Edward Island; and Hon. Mr. Shea, of Newfoundland, are at present in town. These gentlemen are delegates to the Confederate Council of Treaties of Commerce, and will assemble to-day at the Executive Council Chamber, *under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor General.—Quebec News, Sept.* 16.

One hundred and fifty gamblers were recently arrested in Chicago in one day, but were only fined five dollars a piece, and rather liked the excitement.

A girl at Cambridge City, Ind., had been dumb for years. By way of experiment, a pint of brandy was given to her as a remedy. In 3 hours, she astonished the crowd by exclaiming, "I'm beautiful, bully tight!" Another pint will complete cure the.

Richard Thornton, the Millionaire of London, who died a few weeks ago, left property to the value of $18,500,000. As an instance of the manner in which he accumulated wealth, it is related that he was apprised of the old Napoleon's return from Moscow three days before it was known either to the British Ministers or to any other person in London, and he profited by it something over $4,000,000.

Five hundred houses of worship will be closed in Missouri by the 2nd of September, the pastors being unwilling or unable to take the oath enjoined upon them by the new State constitution.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley has been appointed by the Home Government to proceed to Washington to the trade conference to be held in reference to the Reciprocity Treaty. Mr. Tilley's numerous friends will be pleased to hear of this evidence of the confidence of the British Government in his eminent abilities.—*Miramichi Northern Post, Sept.* 20.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says:—"The fall fleet begins *to arrive rapidly in our port*: the last easterly wind brought up some sixty or seventy ships, and every tide is adding to their number. The harbor is again assuming a busy appearance in contrast to the dullness which has prevailed since the close of the spring trade. After all that has been said about the slackness of business, the entries of the season will in all probability tell up to a thousand sea-going vessels, all of which will have taken away full cargoes."

A "JACK SHEPPARD" IN PETTICOATS.—The New York World gives the details of a daring escape made from the Tombs, by a little girl only 12 years of age, named Bridget Mack. About a week ago she was arrested on a charge of petit larceny. While confined in that portion of the prison known as the Magdalen, she succeeded by forcing the damper off the grate used for heating the room in which she was confined, in reaching the roof through the medium of the chimney. Then between crawling and leaping from one part of the roof to another, managed to reach the top of the outer wall surrounding the prison. From this, a height of 30 feet she unhesitatingly jumped to the grass plot inside the iron railing. She then scaled the fence and ran off without being observed by any of the officers.

REMNANT OF THE "OLD GUARD."—Colonel Laborde, the last survivor of the officers of the Old Guard who accompanied the first Emperor to Elba, has just died Sub Governor of the Luxemburg Palace. He was 84 years old, and during a long lifetime had written many notes and papers, most of them connected with Napoleon I's brief sovereignty of the Island of Elba. They were very curious, and therefore very compromising. All of those papers, however, he burnt. Previous to his departure for Plombieres the Emperor went to pay him a visit.

On Monday last, Deputy Sheriff Curtis served several Common Processes on the Tenants on Lot 65, *for rent*, at the suit of Colonel Cumberland and wife. He returned to town in the evening, having left his horse and wagon in Mr. Burdett's stable at Rocky Point. Next morning it was discovered that the stable had been broken into during the night, and the horse's main and tail shaven. The wagon was thrown over the wharf into the river. These disgraceful and unmanly proceedings cannot be too strongly condemned. Though probably the work of two or three desperate characters, they tend to bring odium on a whole settlement of respectable people. Neither Mr. Deputy Sheriff Curtis nor his horse and wagon are responsible for the grievances of the rent system; and it is not by the abuse of the one, or the illtreatment of the other, that these grievances are to be redressed.—*Pat.*

FIRE.—The most destructive fire with which we have been visited for some time occurred on Sunday morning about 3 o'clock on the wharf south side of North (or Gerow's) Slip. It is supposed by some to have originated from spontaneous combustion in the coal bins of Messrs. R. P. & W. F. Starr; but the more likely cause is that some parties had sought shelter in the same building, and that sparks from their pipes, or burning matches had fallen among the hay. Although the steam fire engines were at work within twenty minutes after the alarm was given, the flames could not be subdued, until the three warehouses on the wharf were destroyed, together with much of their valuable contents. It was low water at the time of the fire, and the brigt. *New Zealand*, which was lying at the wharf, had a narrow escape, the rigging catching fire, and the spars, thus deprived of their support, falling to the deck in flames; but the steamer poured on such copious streams of water that but little damage was done. A new barque at the lower end of the wharf was very slightly damaged The properties destroyed are Messrs. J. & T. Robinson's store, which contained a large quantity of salt in bulk and in bags, and other materials. Much of the salt was destroyed, and what is not destroyed is rendered almost entirely useless. The building was insured, but some of the material was not, and the loss is estimated at some $6000. Mr. Samuel Dunlop, rigger, owned the next building, which was insured; but a large stock of valuable material was not, so that his loss will be very considerable. The store above this was owned by Mr. Ward, and was insured. It was under lease to the Messrs. Starr, who had a large quantity of coal in store, and a few bundles of hay. The coal was insured. It is not, we understand, damaged to any serious extent. The store above, occupied by the Messrs. Fairweather, was in imminent danger, but did not suffer any damage. Throughout the whole fire, the superiority of the steam fire machines over the old hand engines was apparent, and it was entirely owing to the good management of the force that the fire was confined to the buildings destroyed.—*Globe, St John.*

MURDER OF PRINCE ALFRED'S COOK.—Killing a man is a serious offence in Prussia if the deed is committed by a civilian. If, however, the culprit be an officer the crime becomes one of a most venial character, and the chances are ten to one that he will escape with nothing more serious than a few hours arrest The King has done so much blood-letting in his time that it is natural for him to exempt his military myrmidons from all ordinary responsibility. A few days ago a civil, well-conducted Frenchman was walking along one of the streets of Bonn, when he met with a party of officers who obstructed the way. He requested permission to pass when he was met by blows, and one of his assailants, Count Von Eulenberg, made short work of him by running him through the head with a sword. The poor fellow died, and if he had been a Prussian there the matter would have ended. But he was a French subject, and what was of equal moment, he was Prince Alfred's cook, and was about to be transferred to the Queen's kitchen. The Queen and the Prince both took the matter up; and the French Government is not likely to look coldly on. The assassin, who, as one of the Prussian papers put it, "had the misfortune to murder the cook," has been put under arrest and is actually to be tried by a mixed commission. Still you might very safely bet five to one that the Count, who is a nephew of the Prussian Minister of the Interior, will get off with a reprimand, or at most, a few months imprisonment. Of all arrogant, overbearing ruffians, Prussian officers are, perhaps, the worst, and the King himself sets the example. Of course he does not march through the streets and run people through with his sword, but it is not so long ago since he ordered the driver of a wagon to be marched off to the police station, for preventing his sublime Majesty's carriage from passing along a narrow thoroughfare as rapidly as its choleric occupant desired.

A SNAKE OF TASTE.—One day last week a party of young folks, male and female, in the township of Franklin, went to the Huckleberry rock, a distance of about eight miles from their neighbourhood. After reaching the rock the day was spent in the usual way, by picking berries and wandering over the vast plain of rock. Evening came and the parties returned to their homes. One young lady, after reaching her residence and performing her customary work about the house, repaired to her room to retire for the night, and upon undressing herself what did she discover nicely entwined about her waist, between her under garments, but a snake fully twenty inches in length. As might be expected, on making such a discovery the lady's feelings can be better imagined than described. She gave the alarm, when other inmates of the house came to the room and soon despatched his snake-ship. It turned out to be of the spotted adder species, which is very numerous on the rock. The query is, how did the reptile manage to get in that position? The only way such can be accounted for is this: Some time during the day the young woman must have been sitting down on the rock, and the broad skirts now worn might possibly have covered the snake, which, in its endeavours to escape, got between the garments, and so worked itself up to the waist unfelt by the party. She stated that several times during the day and evening she felt a sort of griping sensation about her body, but delicacy in company constrained her to bear it *rather than attempt* to ascertain the cause.—*Huntington (C. E.) Journal.*

A young lady moving in the upper circles at Chicago was betrothed at the beginning of the war to a lieutenant in the army. He was killed in battle, and his body taken home and buried by his nearest friend and comrade, who was with him when he fell. To this young man the lady's affections were very naturally transferred in time, and she engaged to marry him. When the happy day arrived, and just as the clergyman was about to pronounce them man and wife, the lady suddenly fainted, and being revived, forbid any further proceedure, as she said she had seen the spirit of her former lover, and he was opposed to the match. She persisted in her decision, and has since retired to a convent.

The Dagmar, the yacht of the Prince of Wales, is cutter built and of thirty six tons burden. Is fitted up in a style of great luxury, with silk Brussels and plate glass. The main saloon has a marble chimney-piece, and the lady's cabin has a salt-water bath arranged below the floor.

A New York paper gives the following flattering account of the gentlemen who manage civic matters in that great City:

"A majority of the Aldermen, Supervisors and Councilmen are professional thieves. Robbery is their vocation. Scarce a resolution or ordinance is passed by them that does not contain in its belly a fraud, a swindle or a theft, not excepting those relating to blind pensioners and the granting to pretended, disabled soldiers, the privelege of keeping fruit-stands and root-beer booths in the public highways upon the thronged sidewalks of our most crowded thoroughfares.

"There is a 'bone' of greater or less magnitude, containing more or less marrow, in everything that passes the Common Council. If there is no bribe, 'bone' or political capital in a measure proposed they are sure to let it severely alone until somebody is found to 'come down.' If a citizen wants a sewer, Croton water, gas, pavement or any other improvement in his street, the enquiry is, 'What is it worth?' and not a step will be taken until he puts something into 'the pool of the King.' The members of the Common Council do not understand that they are paid $2 000 a year each as the servant of the people. This money is given to them only in lieu of 'carving-hire,' as specified in the authorising such payment, for the passage of which every mother's son of them had to plank down $500 at Albany."