MISCELLANEOUS

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—*Correo, Sept 16*.—The New Orleans *Times'* City of Mexico correspondence of the 11th inst., says the news from the United States causes great agitation among the Imperialists, and extreme anxiety among the most zealous adherents of Maximilian. They are discouraged, and every one seems to feel increasing despondency. The Liberal forces are increasing rapidly in every direction, and the papers daily chronicle continued fighting. Santiago, near Orizaba, is for Juarez recognizing Gen. Garcia as the Liberal Governor of Vera Cruz. This place offers great advantages to the Liberals, as it puts them in connection with the States of Tabasco and Chiapas. Various bodies of Liberals are uniting there, and are seriously menacing Orizaba itself and the railroad from Vera Cruz. The Imperialists attacked the place twice and were severely repulsed, which caused a great sensation. The Austrian Count Theiresse has been operating in the mountains near Puebla, and captured some prisoners of importance. An Austrian detachment in Ahuatlin, consisting of a company of lancers with a mountain howitzer, was compelled to surrender to the Liberals. The Austrian who commanded and an Imperialist officer were shot. The Austrian commander in Michoacan paroled some Republicans in the hope that the Belgian prisoners would be similarly treated by the Liberals.—The advantages in that State are decidedly in favor of the Liberals.

An official paper from Durango mentions the appearance in that State of Gen. Paltori, who joined other bands of Liberals there, the combined forces amounting to 2,500 men. The French were awaiting their movements with great anxiety. The French General Negrete has issued an order that all the proprietaries must arm their laborers to resist the Liberals and make the said proprietaries responsible for the acts of the Jaurists. This is only giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

The Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandize can be transported and trade is completely blocked. There are no movements of the Imperialists in Senora, Chihuahua, Tobaso, Chiapas, or Culma, which States are entirely in the hands of the Liberals.

Five thousand Confederates are enrolled in the Imperial army. Gwin is at the head of this business. It having gained currency that the Empress would visit Belgium to see her sick father, and that Maximillian contemplated going to Yucatan, the project has been terminated on the ground that it would excite the belief that they were leaving the country, and destroy the confidence of their adherents. A play entitled "The Death of Mr Lincoln," announced for performance a the theatre, has been forbidden.

SINGULAR TELEGRAPHIC BLUNDER.—One of the office-bearers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, who had to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the memorial to the Duke of Athol at Logierait on Thursday, left Edinburgh on Wednesday without his cocked hat. On discovering the omission, he telegraphed from a station on the Inverness and Perth line to his wife in Edinburgh, "Send my cocked hat with —— to-morrow." Our readers may judge of his consternation when, on the following day, his friend put into his hand, not the missing article of attire, but a parcel of "cooked ham," into which words it appeared the telegraph clerks had transformed the message!—*Dundee Advertiser*.

COMPLIMENTARY.—My hair is now restored to its youthful color, I have not a grey hair left. I am satisfied that the preparation is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to me, who was in danger of becoming bald. This is the testimony of many who have used MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalzamum, or hair Dressing. Every Druggist sells them. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. Island.

FLORAL CLOCK.—Flowers could be used to mark the time of the day and the night nearly as faithfully as the hands of a clock, thus:—Lettuce flowers open at six in the morning, those of the water lily at seven, of the pimpernel at eight, of the field marigold, at nine, of the Neapolitan fig marigold at ten, of the star of Bethlehem at eleven, of the ice plant flower at noon, of the pink of Spain at one, of the red fringe tree at two, of the cinehona at three, of the beam tree at four, of the marvel of Peru at five, of the black and blue geranium at six, of the yellow day lily at seven, of the nocturn marigold at eight, of the Mexican pystache at nine. The rainy marigold can be used for a barometer. If it is going to be fine weather its flowers open at about seven in the morning and close between three and four in the afternoon; if it will rain during the day, they don't open at all.—*Exchange*.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—No family should be without these Pills. Their long-tried efficacy in removing indigestion, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood, have secured them imperishable praise throughout the globe. Whatever the disease, a few doses will relieve the more urgent symptoms, and thereafter completely control all disordered action, rouse the torpid liver, empty the engorged spleen, cleanse the obstructed kidneys, assimilate the food, improve the blood, and thereby confer on the brain and every function healthful vigour, natural activity, and wholesome regularity. In cases of indigestion, dimness of sight, headache, mental and physical lassitude, these restorative Pills act as a charm. They expel rheumatism and gout, while they infallibly correct female complaints in young and old, delicate and robust.

An indian has been arrested and taken to Toronto, charged with killing, roasting, and eating his own child.

TOO MUCH CHALK.—An old lady who was making some jam was called away by a neighbor.—"Sam, you rascal," said she to the little darkey chore boy, "you'll be eating my jam when I'm away.' Sam protested he'd die first, but the white of his eyes rolled hungrily towards the bubbling crimson. "See here Sam," said the old lady, "I'll chalk your lips, and then when I come back I'll know if you've eaten any." So saying, she passed her forefinger heavily over the thick lips of the darkey, and not letting it touch him. When she came back she did not need to ask questions, for Sam's lips were chalked a quarter of an inch thick.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—It appears by the last *Weekly* that George Adams gives a voluminous statement of falsehoods, for which, I must say, he has a notorious propensity. I do not want to trouble you by following him in such a long preamble. He says that negociations commenced between Mr. Haythorne and the Tenant Union. I say no; it was between Mr. Haythorne and his tenants, as Mr. Haythorne did not recognize the Tenant League. Mr. Haythorne's reason for selling was because he intended to leave the Island, which is well known.

Adams next says, that I sold my property to my tenants, and which purchase would not be expected but for the Tenant League. This I deny. I have sold to a few of my tenants for reasons best known to myself, in the accomplishing of which I thought I could not have a better understrapper for the purpose than G. Adams. I have said when I was first giving leases, long before the League was in operation, that I would sell at any time at fifteen shillings per acre, payable whenever they choose, and would take it in any sums from five pounds, upwards; and as they made pavement, I would reduce the rent in proportion. But will the League make or induce me to sell any more? I answer no they will not; and, from the lies of Adams and Ross, another host of land I will not sell as long as the League exists, let the consequences be what it may, though I have about three thousand acres more on lease, nor will I advise a proprietor to sell to them. I will always be happy to do what I can between the proprietor and the tenantry to effect a sale on fair terms, but not for the League, and the League will yet see Adams's deception, and rue the day they went by his advice. What has Adams more than once told me? That they were a parcel of d——d fools. What did he tell me about Lane and McNeill? That they both often made him sick to hear them—that he used to go out from them, and take his pipe and smoke.

Now to the point at issue. As to Lord Melville's estate, there was nothing said or done that could induce the most illiterate person to believe or think that there was a purchase effected, but quite to the reverse. When first it appeared in print, Adams was at my office. I spoke to him about it; he said that *Ross's Weekly*, the *Islander* and *Examiner* were all alike, and positively denied giving Ross any such statement, and said that the statement he gave could be seen in writing there. I next saw Ross, who referred to the file, and read the statement given by Adams, which was nearly correct. Ross then read what he said in the paper; but trying to qualify it, said that he inferred from what Adams said that there was a purchase effected. No person but himself could think so. Now Adams wants to ease it off Ross, Ross wants to implicate Adams, so they both fall into the ditch. Adams wants to make believe that I knew what I was going to DeSable for, in answer to which I refer you to the annexed statement from Mr. Currie, Mr. Inman, and Mr. Lane, who were there, which will show that I told them that I did not know what I was wanting there for. I have seen several of the tenants who stated their surprise at seeing such a statement in the *Weekly*.

It is well known what George is working for, a seat in the House of Assembly. Poor George, you will make a sorry looking member.

Mr. Ross can now see which way I blow, whether hot or cold, and that there is no deception in me.

In conclusion I would beg to say that I can apply my time more profitably than refuting Adams's and Ross's lies, and any further remarks made by them on this subject, I shall treat with silent contempt. I am, Sir, yours,

J. R. BOURKE.

Mill View, Sept 25, 1865.

COPY.

We having been at the meeting held at the Melville Road Schoolhouse, on the 21st ult., when Mr. Bourke and Mr. Adams came there, we having been led to believe that Mr. Bourke was empowered by Lord Melville to give his Tenants their holdings at their offer, when Mr. Bourke was called upon, he stated that Mr. Adams called upon him to say that the Tenants wished them to go to DeSable, but that he (Mr. Bourke) did not know what he was wanted for. The chairman then said that they understood that he was empowered to give them their holdings at their offer. Mr Bourke said he received no such instructions from Lord Melville, when, after some further remarks, he was asked if he would send home a petition to Lord Melville for them when Mr. Bourke said he would do anything in his power for the tenants, but not to buoy themselves up with any great hope, as the difference between his Lordship and them was too great. There was nothing said by Mr. Bourke that would convey the slightest impression that there was a purchase effected. We further state that what Mr Bourke has stated in the 'Islander' of the 1st instant is true and correct, and what has been stated in 'Ross's Weekly' is incorrect.

(Signed) JOHN CURRIE, J. P.
" C. L. LANE.
" WILLIAM INNMAN, J. P.

DeSable, Sept. 25, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR:—

I read a letter in your last *Examiner*, from the Hon. John Aldous, drawing the attention of the farmers to the necessity of raising crops possessing more money value, such as Flax or Hops, Hemp or Beet Root. Now, for my part, I am perfectly convinced we are destroying our land by the continued growing of oats; and, were it not for the constant breaking up of new land, our means of raising a crop would soon be exhausted. I see the letter to Mr. Aldouse says, if the farmers will gaurantee ten tons of flax, or forty tons of beet root, the person writing will put up Factories for its manufacture. I know and have seen flax growing wonderfully well here. Why, therefore, should we not grow it instead of oats? At any rate let us try it. I would propose that some of the leading men in Charlottetown (who surely should be concerned in the welfare of the farmers) would take up the question and let us have their opinion on the subject. But let the farmers also enquire for themselves, by calling meetings, and get what information they can from one another; and if it can be proved that flax and beet root can be cultivated, and a market got for it, then form committees who shall gaurantee the growing of a certain quantity of flax and beet, that we may be enabled to avail ourselves of the offer in the letter to the Hon. John Aldous. I have given notice for a meeting in Milton District for Tuesday, the 10th instant, and I hope many others will be called, that we may arrive at some beneficial conclusion on the subject.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
GEORGE C. HOOPER.

Milton, Oct. 2, 1865.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, October 2, 1865.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE *CUBA*.

THE R. M. S. *Cuba* arrived at Halifax on the 26th instant, with an English Mail. The Mail for this Island reached here, in the *Heather Belle*, on Wednesday evening last. The dates received are to the 16th ult.

A Balmoral despatch of the 13th says that the Queen, with their Royal Highnesses the Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, arrived there on the afternoon of that day, having travelled by special train from Windsor. Her Majesty and the Royal family partook of breakfast at Perth at 8.40 a.m.

A London paper of Saturday, 16th, says Lord Lyons intended to leave England on the following Monday for Constantinople, to assume his duties as British Ambassador at the Court of the Sultan. Sir Henry Bulwer will not leave Constantinople till after the arrival of his successor.

The interchange of naval festivities at Cherbourg and Portsmouth have been speedily followed by municipal festivities at Poole, the honored guests being the mayor and corporation of Cherbourg. Steam communication was opened up between the two places a short time ago, and then the authorities of the quiet Dorestshire town paid a visit to the shores of France. The return visit has just come off, and some very cordial speeches were made on the occasion.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are tempting the public by an offer of 12 per cent preferential dividend, instead of the 8 per cent originally suggested at the August meeting. It is calculated that if the enterprise were abandoned altogether, the 8 per cent preference-share, which now stand at 24, would not be worth 10s. each, whereas if the money be forthcoming to complete the undertaking, they will naturally rise in value. However, to allow of due consideration, the question is to pass the ordeal of two meetings of proprietors, the second of which will be held next month. With reference to the much discussed charge of 20s per word, it is said that it is only an experimental tariff fixed upon to prevent useless and unnecessary messages overcrowding the instruments at the commencement of operations.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that during the Danish war the German seaports on the Baltic suffered enormously. At Konigsberg alone the imports diminished in value to the extent of 13,000,000 thalers, and the exports to that of 2,700,000 thalers. It is satisfactory to know this, as it will tend to deter Prussia from future aggression. She has no regard to the injuries of other people, but she may be influenced by those of her own.

General de Lamoriciere is dead. He was one of the famous band of French soldiers who made Algeria a province of the Empire. Born at Nantes, in 1806, of parents in the upper ranks of life, he received a military education, and in 1830 left for the scene in which, as the opponent of Abd-el-Kader, he greatly distinguished himself. He retired in 1847, and during that period his military advancement was greater than that of any soldier in modern times.

Mr. Donald McKay, the well known American shipbuilder, is in Great Britain, and in close communication with the Admiralty on the subject of torpedoes, which are to be laid down in the channels leading to our harbours in case of war.

THE CHOLERA.

An official notice issued at Trieste treats as suspected of cholera all the ports on the south coast of France, and all the ports in Asia Minor, situated on the Black Sea. The British Consul at Aleppo announces that that place has been declared infected with cholera.

The cholera has so far subsided at Constantinople that the services of twenty-four of the medical men, who were employed on extraordinary duty, have been dispensed with. It is estimated that the total number of deaths in that city has been 50,000, including 6,000 sailors and 9,000 soldiers. In Syria the disease is ravaging with great intensity, and at Marseilles the number of victims continues to increase.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The great cattle market of Rotterdam is closed for the present as a precautionary measure against the spread of the cattle plague. The reports which come from English counties are of a varied character. In Kent its first severity has been somewhat mitigated, while in Devon it is spreading rapidly. In the meantime cattle insurance associations are being formed all over the country. The news from Scotland is very unsatisfactory.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The weather in all parts of the kingdom throughout the week having been of the most brilliant character, has enabled farmers to gather in the remainder of the cereal harvest, which may now be considered virtually concluded, in fine condition. The grain trade continues dull and inactive; millers, having purchased freely of Wheat during the recent advance, hold themselves in reserve in hope of a further decline, which holders of old Wheat believing in an early reaction, are unwilling to concede. At most of the country markets where new Wheat has been pressed for sale, the quality and condition being very unsatisfactory, prices have declined 2s. to 3s. per quarter. The *Gazette* returns for the week ending 9th instant are 60,834 quarters against 52,427 quarters the corresponding week of last year. There has been very little business done in Wheat and Flour here, in the interval since Tuesday, and the currency of that day is barely supported, but Indian Corn has met with a more active demand, at an improvement of 3d. per quarter.

FENIANISM.

DUBLIN, Saturday, 16th.—About half-past nine o'clock last evening the *Irish People* newspaper was seized, and several persons connected with its publication arrested. It would seem that some very important information had been communicated to the authorities, which the Privy Council met yesterday to conside. Acting under the advice of the law officers of the Crown, warrants were applied for by the police, under the Treasons Felony Act, against the *Irish People* newspaper, and several persons charged with Fenianism, and between nine and ten o'clock last evening a large force of police took possession of the office of the *Irish People*, 12, Parliament st., &c. No resistence was offered, and no disturbance created by the crowd outside. Orders were issued to the several police stations throughout the city, for the men of each division to hold themselves in readiness, in case of any attempt at rescue on the part of the populace. Similar orders were issued to the various military districts. The persons arrested will be brought up this morning at the Head Office. A police constable was stationed in each of the telegraph offices, for the purpose of stopping any message relating to Fenianism.

WATERFORD, Saturday.—At the petty sessions court, yesterday, a professional street balladsinger, named Martin Power, was sent to gaol for six months, for singing two seditious ballads, named respectively the "Fenian Men" and the "Stars and Stripes."

A BRITISH FLEET OFF CAPE CLEAR.

SKIBBEREEN, Friday Evening, 4 30 P. M.—The Skibbereen *Eagle* publishes the following:—"The British fleet are now off Cape Clear, and one of the war ships has entered into North Harbour; others are hovering round the coast. The greatest consternation exists among the coast population, who are alarmed at the firing of the guns and the presence of large ships: but when the people were told that they belonged to the Queen, they seemed satisfied. Now that help is at hand, in the event of a Feman invasion, those inclined to sympathize with the rebels are rather disheartened."

THE HORSE RACES AT DONCASTER.

The French turf will be in ecstacies at the great event at Doncaster on the 13th instant. Gladiateur has achieved another victory no way inferior to his former ones. To say nothing of his successes abroad, three of the great English races of the year—the Derby, the Two Thousand Guineas, and now the St. Leger—have been won by Count Lagrange's magnificent colt. We see it stated that the presence of this noble animal at the great Yorkshire meeting robbed the betting-man of his occupation, and the race of its interest. "The merest tyro in the sporting world," says one of the accounts, "could proclaim his undoubted belief in the French horse without his belief being questioned. That, if well on the day, he must win, was the sentiment in every one's mouth; and, despite a temporary clouding of his popularity during the last two or three weeks, Gladiateur has been emphatically the horse of the public." Fourteen started, and the favorite won with ease by three lengths. The betting before the race was six to four on Gladiateur, and perhaps the most creditable circumstances connected with the triumph was the hearty way in which it was accepted by all the sportsmen present. Great was the honor, we are assured, which horse and jockey received, and genuine were the cheers that greeted Count Lagrange, who bowed his acknowledgments from the summit of the Jockey Club Stand.

MURDER OF PRINCE ALFRED'S COOK.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The *Courier du Baskhin* publishes a letter, dated the 11th instant, from M. Drouyn de Lhuys, upon the case of M. Ott, replying to the Mayor of Strasburg, which says, "on receipt of the first intelligence of this affair by the Government, the French Ambassador at Berlin was instructed to see that the crime committed upon a subject of the Emperor, did not remain unpunished. A promise was made that no personal consideration should arrest the course of justice; and I have written again to Berlin, in order to be made acquainted with the proceedings, the impartiality of which is guaranteed to us by the pledge of the Prussian Cabinet."

AUSTRIA AND THE DUCHIES.

KIEL, Sept. 15.—Field-Marshal Von Gabentz, the new Governor of Holstein, has arrived here, and has issued a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of the duchy. The Field-Marshal expresses the hope that, as the representative of the Emperor of Austria, he would meet with the same kindness which had been shown by them to the Austrian troops. He promised to allow the native born citizens of Holstein to share in the public management of the affairs of the duchy.

"I promise you the conscientious application of the existing laws, the utmost possible advancement of your moral and material prosperity, energetic and rapid execution of the duties of government, and the strict exercise of an impartial administration of the law. Holding aloof from the exercise of any decided policy. I am inspired solely by the desire of remaining a stranger to all party intrigues, of striving incessantly to develope the prosperity of the country, and, strengthened by the confidence of the population, of meeting the justly-founded wishes of the people."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Royal Mail Company's steamer *Saxon* arrived at Plymouth on the 15th inst. She left the Cape on the 14th ult., St. Helena, 22nd ult., and Ascention on the 26th.

The war between the Free States and the Basutos was being prosecuted with vigor by the Boers. They had entirely maintained the aggressive, and had carried their commands far into the Basuto country, ransacking and burning all native towns, and capturing a large quantity of stock. The Boers were preparing to attack Thabia Bosigo, and were confident of humbling their foe.

At Natal no preparation had been made by the Basutos.

The Kaffirs remained quiet.

In the Cape of Good Hope Parliament the Government bill for the annexation of Kaffraria had passed the House of Assembly, and was in progress in the Legislative Council.

At Grahamstown business was dull, and until the commercial embarrassments were settled there would be no change for the better.

The Eastern Province matters were likely to mend.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Levant *Herald*, of September 6, gives the following account of the great fire in Constantinople on the 5th inst:—

"Shortly before midnight last night, one of the most destructive fires, which have devastated the capital for thirty years, broke out on the Stabout side of the Horn, in a House behind Baktchecapanesi, and speedily extended to the adjoining buildings. Fanned by a brisk north-east wind, the flames rapidly spread on either side, and in the line of the wind up the face of the Hill towards the Porte. As nearly the whole of this city is wood-built, the fire spread in volume and intensity like flame amongst spirits, engulphing house after house, and mosque after mosque, till whole acres of buildings were ablaze at one time. In less than an hour from the first outbreak of the calamity the fiery tide had rolled up the entire face of the hill, till the waves of flame reached and broke in their lurid spray against the high wall which buttresses the parterre in front of the Porte. The total destruction of the latter seemed inevitable, when a slight change in the direction of the wind carried the fiery torrent round past the northern flank of the building, skirting it so closely that the houses immediately outside the gate of the official pile were all destroyed. Thence the conflagration rolled on to Zuloglou, Taoukbaza, Fazli Pacha and Dermircapon, sweeping houses, fountains, mosques, and every destructible thing before it.

Nearly all the Ministers and high military and police authorities hurried to the scene of the disaster as the night wore on, but all efforts to stop the blazing tide were vain. The feeble engines, though hundreds in number, and worked by a whole army of *tolounbajees*, might as well have played upon the crater of Ætna, even had they been well supplied with water, which was nearly altogether wanting. House after house was levelled in advance of the destroyer, to stay its progress by cutting off material to feed on; but, as the flames successively reached the gaps thus formed, they licked up the debris and rolled on as if never a timber had been removed. Whilst we write—at 7 a. m.—the fire still rages, having, through another change in the wind, turned down the broad slope behind the Porte, and reached the northern side of the Hippodrome. A rough estimate of the destruction already accomplished states the loss at about 1500 houses and eight or ten mosques; but this can be only a guess. The extent of the calamity can only be even approximately ascertained when the fire shall have burned itself out. Happily, the police report that, as yet, the disaster has not been aggravated by loss of life."

"TENANT UNION."

No. 2.

HAVING in our last, in which we had under review the greater part of a certain editorial of the *Weekly's* on the Tenant Union, indicated our intention of bestowing, in our next, such notice upon two other parts of it as we deemed them fairly entitled to, we now revert to the subject for the purpose of fulfilling that intention.

When adverting to the opposition, made to the Tenant Union movement, by *land agents*, the writer of that editorial very justly observes:—

"It would be for the interest of landlords, if the leasehold system were abolished, and they received a fair equivalent for their interest in their estates, as much as it would be beneficial for the tenants; but the landlords act under the advice and representations of their agents; and we are sorry to say, that not only is the advice bad, but their representations are false. They see that if the tenants can purchase their farms, their occupation would be gone."

This is quite true. It is the simple statement of a fact, which no man, capable of forming a correct judgement concerning the question, will, for one moment, dispute; and it is a declaration, which has, again and again, been made by us, when, to the best of our ability, advocating any of the practicable and constitutional measures for the relief of the tenantry, which have been propounded in the Legislature;—and every such measure, we have most earnestly advocated. From the very commencement of our editorial and political career, we have earnestly laboured, in conjunction with the best friends of the tenantry, for the abolition of the leasehold system: but only on such terms as would be fair, just, and equitable to all parties concerned: and, to this end, in the full recognition of the constitutional principles of law and equity, by which all proceedings, whether through private negotiation, or by legislative enactment,—having for their object the abolition of that system, must be governed; we are still determined to hold our place among the earnest, faithful, and constitutional labourers in the cause of the tenantry. But, from our recognition of those principles of policy, by the observance of which, the general well-being, peace, and harmony, can alone be secured, it must be very evident that we can never be a party, either to give *active* aid, or to afford *passive* encouragement, to a Society, which proposes to effect the emancipation of the tenantry from the bondage of the leasehold tenure, by combined resistance to the law of the land. Moreover, it must be equally clear that, as a public journalist, under such recognition, it is our bounden duty to denounce the illegal association; and earnestly to endeavour to disabuse the minds of the many simple and easily deluded men, who, we fear, deceived by the specious doctrines and alluring promises of the leaders of the mischievous and ill-starred Union, have become members of it, to the very great detriment of their present interests, if not finally—as, however, there is but too much reason to fear it will be—to the complete ruin and destitution of themselves and families.

Of this *illegal* association—*undeniably illegal*, as based on a Resolution,—the very *solder* of their union—"*to pay no rent, or arrears of rent until the present agitated land question be settled on just and equitable terms*"—the selfish and cunning leaders deserve nothing but the unqualified reprobation of every honest man in the community. They themselves are in comfortable circumstances, and well able to meet their obligations to their landlords. On no account, can honest men sympathize with *them*, how much soever they may do so with their dupes. They—the men who govern the organization—have, by their false doctrines and sophistical reasoning, sown the seeds of demoralization among the people; and these seeds, already fructifying, give unmistakeable promise of a full harvest of bitter fruits. The evils, consequent upon the practice of their dishonest and mischievous teachings, will not, unfortunately, fall upon themselves, as, in justice to their deserts, they ought to do; for they have art and power enough to ward off the mischief from themselves; unless indeed, as it is not altogether improbable may be the case, they be yet be made to suffer in consequence of criminal informations filed against them, at the instigation of the Government, as open and seditious contraveners of the law of the land.

The immediate penalty, due to resistance to the law, will have to be endured by the poor, simple-minded and deluded members of the Union; men, who, hardly able, even with incessant toil, to earn a scanty subsistence for themselves and their families, and, consequently, most feelingly sensible of the bondage and burthen of the leasehold system, have innocently—in the honest simplicity of their nature—given full credence to the false and deceptive promises of the leaders of the Union, and allowed themselves to be cajoled into becoming members of it, in the innocent hope that, through its action, they would speedily be enabled, "*on just, equitable and honorable terms*," to shake off the all-hated and galling yoke of landlordism, and legally to assume the pride, the port, and defiant mien of independent yeomen. Alas! for such hopes; for cruelly will they be crushed. With these men, however—members as they are of an illegal association—we cannot but truly sympathize; for, doubtless, in their endeavours to clear and cultivate their farms, and justly and honourably to discharge their obligations to their landlords, they have experienced great privations, and undergone much suffering, as well as much toil and labor; and candour and charity compels us to confess, that—when all the rigor of their lot is duly considered, and when, at the same time, this fact is taken into account, that, in joining the illegal association, called the Tenant Union, they did so in their ignorance and really without any dishonest intention on their own part—they ought to be held much more entitled to the commisseration, than deserving the stern condemnation of the better informed, more correct thinking, and law-abiding portion of their fellow citizens.

With another portion of the tenantry, however, who—notwithstanding their inability to bear the burthens imposed upon them—have been tranquil and patient under their bondage; have been faithful in the observance of the laws; and have wisely looked only to legislative action for a redress of their grievances; we profoundly sympathize, and highly do we esteem and honor them for the patience and forbearance which—under the severe trial of hope long deferred, and notwithstanding the most provoking deceptions practised upon them by the party at present in power, with respect to a settlement of the Land Question — they have uniformly displayed.

What we said, a week or two ago, concerning the means by which alone, we believe, the leasehold system can be abolished, we may well be pardoned, we think, for now again repeating. We then asserted—and we now do so again—that, notwithstanding the boasts of the Tenant League to the contrary, not one acre of proprietary land has been converted into freehold through their agency. We then declared it to be our belief, and it is still our belief, that the leasehold system can only be abolished by legislation; and fully prepared do we feel ourself to maintain and prove that, even now, a fair, just, equitable, and constitutional settlement of the Land Question is not beyond the reach of legislative power and action. To such legislative action, then, let the people confidently look forward; and let them, as they desire it, resolve to secure such a Parliament as they can fully depend upon for having recourse to it in all honesty and sincerity of purpose. Next week we shall recur to this subject, and dwell upon it more at large. In the meanwhile, we repeat the admonition which we gave some time ago, and say: Let no man run away with the delusion that threats, and violence, and terrorism, outside of the pale of the constitution, will hasten the delivery of the tenantry from their bondage until the constitutional remedies have been exhausted. The Association which proposes any other remedy, and does not acknowledge, and seek to uphold the supremacy of the law, is dangerous to society, and ought to be discountenanced by every honest man.

Besides the assertion contained in that portion of the leading editorial of the *Weekly* of the 7th instant, declarative of the benefits which landlords would derive from an equitable sale of their estates to their tenantry, on which we have just commented, and in the justness of which, we fully concur; we have also to express our concurrence in the wisdom of the advice, which, in that editorial, is coupled with that assertion. This is as follows:—

"The tenants will, therefore, see the utter uselessness and folly, either of attempting to negotiate with the land *agent* or through him. (The writer had previously denounced the land agents as being the greatest opponents of the Tenant Union, and had argued as a reason for their being so, "the danger to the craft by which they have their wealth," with which they are threatened through the operations of that body.) Let all the negotiations be conducted with the proprietor himself, and, as far as can be helped, with *him alone*, for we feel assured that, if it is attempted through the agent, such obstacles and impediments will be thrown in the way, as not only to postpone, but, in most instances, to prevent the purchase altogether. * * * * Let a new system take the place of the former: place no confidence in the agents, and treat as little as possible with them, and we shall be much surprised if the results are not satisfactory."

Our concurrence in the wisdom of this advice we are, however, in justice to ourself, bound in some measure to qualify. We have, therefore, to observe, that, although we are well aware that land stewards and land agents are not, generally speaking, to be accounted the most immaculate of men, and although so many of that class of "*intermediate operators*" have been held up to opprobrium, as selfish, unjust, unfeeling and tyrannical men, as almost to warrant the belief that an upright, honest land agent or steward, when met with, could be regarded only in the light of a *rara avis*; we are yet fully convinced, not only that perfectly honorable, upright, and honest men of that class—and charitable and humane to boot—have existed; but that such still exist; and that in Prince Edward Island too. The writer's unqualified condemnation of land agents, we regard as entirely too sweeping; and we trust, that, on due consideration of it, he will freely admit that our censure of it, on the score of its most unjustly non-exceptional comprehensiveness, is perfectly just. The apologist for the Union justly demands that it should be judged with a due observance of the principals of British fair play. Ought he not, then, in judging others, to be most careful to be himself governed by those principles?

In another point of view also, we must qualify our concurrence in the propriety of that advice. We freely admit, as respects important business regulations in general, direct dealing with principles is, when possible, greatly to be preferred to the indirect mode of effecting a bargain through the instrumentality of agents; not only as being most likely to be attended with fewer difficulties and delays, but also as affording a fairer prospect of advantageous terms, than could well be looked for, if the maturing of the business were to be accomplished through agency intervention.

We, therefore, incline to think that, whenever our Government have it in their power to purchase any proprietary claims, and are disposed to do so, in pursuance of the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill, it would be most prudent, on their part, and afford them the fairest prospect of a purchase, creditable to themselves and advantageous to the tenantry, to negotiate directly with the principal, rather than through the mediation of the agent.

In like manner, should any individual tenant determine to endeavour to convert his leasehold into freehold, by the offer of what he may consider a fair price for the fee simple, he would, we think, act more wisely, if, in pursuance of the counsel of the *Weekly* on that head, if he were to make his offer directly to his landlord, rather than have recourse, for the effecting of his object, to the mediation of the agent, or, indeed, to that of the Tenant Union either.

This counsel of the *Weekly*, however, intended, as it evidently is, merely for the guidance of the whole *collective* body of the tenantry on any proprietary estate, and, with reference to such a collective body, for that of the Tenant Union, is, to that end, altogether futile; for no collective body of tenants, either is, or can be, under existing circumstances, in a position to complete any such negotiations as those are to which the advice of the *Weekly* is meant to apply, and of which it fondly contemplates the possibility; any more than is the combination, called the Tenant Union; which, as an *intanjible* body, a body having no lawful existence, no corporate capacity, authority, or responsibility, is utterly powerless to effect any conclusive or binding compromise or purchase for the benefit of the tenantry. Powerless, however, as it thus is to effect good, and unfit to conduct any important movement to a desirable result, as it has already proved itself to be; it is, nevertheless, powerful for evil; and day after day is now affording proofs of the baneful and demoralizing influence which its indoctrination of the expediency, nay of the *constitutionality*, of repudiation of legal obligations and resistance to the laws of the land, has already had upon society. This demoralization, which is directly traceable to the mischievous teachings of the leaders of the Tenant Union, must, we would gladly think, have the effect of inducing a withdrawal from the Society of all who have merely sought, through their concection with it, for an honest bettering of their own individual positions; indulging perhaps, at the same time, a patriotic hope that, through its operations, the general prosperity of the country might be enhanced. Should all such men now withdraw from it—and we are not without a hope that they will do so,—their adoption of such a course will in all probability, happily bring about a dissolution of the ill-omed organization; and, perhaps, also—more happily still—lead to the formation, out of its broken body, of such an association of honest, prudent, and intelligent leaseholders, as may soon be able to reckon, among its warmest well-wishers and promoters, some of the wisest and best of our public men of every shade of political opinion.

The hope of such a happy collapse of the Tenant Union, as we have here expressed, may not, indeed, be realized. Present appearances are, unhappily, against such a hope. The obstinacy of the leaders, and the infatuation of many of the other members of the Union, are, we well know, very great, and such as will, it is to be feared, incline them to scorn or disregard any advice or warning which may be tendered to them—even although in the gentlest language and in the most kindly spirit—by any one who is opposed to the principles of their present Union. Notwithstanding this, we will now venture plainly to assure them, that their Union, as it is at present constituted, will not long be suffered to exist. If the Unionists will not take either advice or warning; if they do not speedily resolve to render their constitution agreeable to law, and to abandon their present attitude of resistance to it; the Government must and will have recourse to such strong-handed measures as will effectually put them down; and the cost of their suppression, however great, let the people take notice, will have to be borne by the country.

Ross's Weekly has of late been filled with abuse of Mr. Whelan. The patriotic scribblers of the *Weekly* consider that gentleman fair game. They accuse him of being an enemy of the tenantry. They say that his opposition to landlordism has been all a sham. They have iterated and reiterated that the editor of the *Examiner* opposes the Tenant Union because the Unionists have refused to accept him as a leader of their organization. It has been said again and again that Mr. Whelan's only care is for the Queen's Printership. That office secured, say they, he does not care the snap of his finger what becomes of the tenantry and their interests.

Now, I consider this very unjust and very unreasonable. From the outset of his public career Mr. Whelan has been a warm friend of the tenantry, and an able, an eloquent, and an unflinching advocate of their interests in the Legislature and out of it. He has given his hearty support to every measure calculated to advance the welfare of the tenantry as a class, and his vote has never been recorded against any measure that had for its end the good of the Colony. As a politician his course has been singularly consistent. His most bitter enemies cannot show where he has sacrificed the public interests to further his private ends. He has, in his advocacy of the rights of the tenants, insured the bitter enmity of all the minions of proprietaryism both great and small. He has been a staunch friend to the cause of the tenantry than many of the tenantry themselves. When blinded by prejudices and worked up to frenzy by unscrupulous political adventurers they raised proprietors to place and power, he warned them of the consequences of their folly. Though misrepresented and reviled by a large portion of the tenantry, he still fought their battles and watched over their interests. It is in a great measure owing to the able manner in which he unmasked the designs of the pseudo religious politicians that there reigns to-day harmony and good feeling among all denominations of Christians upon the Island. Mr. Whelan, while he has been a rigorous promoter of peace and concord between Catholics and Protestants, has been one of the most determined and one of the most dreaded enemies the landlord system of P. E. Island has ever had.

But, says somebody, if Mr. Whelan is such an enemy to the proprietors and such a friend to the tenantry, how do you account for his opposition to the Tenant Union? My answer is, that he opposes the Union *because* he is a friend of the Tenantry. If Mr. Whelan were the venal politician that some of the *Weekly* people are desirous to make us believe he is, he would eagerly seize upon any means that would enable him soon again to enjoy the sweets of office. He would flatter the Unionists to the top of their bent; he would write article after article in favor of any scheme that would afford a fair prospect of defeating the present Government, and of reinstating him in his former office. If money was his sole object, he might have made the *Examiner* what *Ross's Weekly* now is, the organ of the Tenant League. The *Examiner*, under his able editorship, would be worth more to the Union than twenty such trashy sheets as the *Weekly*. A goodly share of the funds of the Union would have found its way into Mr. Whelan's pocket. Every Unionist would make it a point to increase the circulation of the *Examiner* as much as possible, and bank notes would have been as thick about the *Examiner* office as leaves in Vallambrosa. To say that the Union would not accept Mr. Whelan's services is the silliest of all silly assertions. Where can they point to a man in their organization at all to be compared to him in point of either ability or position? What is it that the Union most wants? Brains, political experience, and sagacity, will be the prompt answer of every thoughtful man. These Mr. Whelan could supply. The Union would be only too glad to purchase them at almost any cost. Let Mr. John Ross thank his stars that he has no such formidable rival for the pickings of the Tenant Union as Mr. Whelan would have been, had he been the unscrupulous politician that the editor and the *Weekly's* correspondents more than insinuate he is. In that case Mr. Ross's chance of the Queen's Printership, in the event of the success of the Union, would be a very slim one indeed. If Mr. Whelan were a designing demagogue, or a trading politician, his plain course would have been to have joined the Union. If he were a cautious time server he would have closely watched the course of events, and, by a good deal of judicious trimming, so shaped his conduct with regard to the Union, that, though he would not incur the odium of advocating its principles, he would not bring upon himself the ill will of the Unionists by opposing them. But being neither a time serving nor a venal politician, he utterly, regardless of his private interests, boldly opposed the principles of the Union, as soon as he knew that those principles were subversive of law and order. He was a friend of the tenantry, and an enlightened friend. He saw plainly enough that the course of policy chalked out by Adams and others could only end in sinking the great body of the tenantry more deeply and irretrievably into distress and misery. He knew perfectly well that no permanent reform can, in these days, be effected by any other than strict, legal, and constitutional means. In short, he looked upon the Land Question, not with the eyes of an ignorant, unreasoning, unscr