

THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freemen Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

Vol. XI.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, January 7, 1861.

New Series.—No. 1.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, &c., &c. &c.
THE GREAT FALL STOCK has just arrived, and is now selling at the usual reasonable prices, at
J. H. TURNER & CO'S.
DRESS DEPARTMENT.
French Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacaes, Tartans, Reys, Sardinian Cloths, Wineys, Flounced Dresses, Spring Skirts, &c.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
Wool, Tweed and Tartan Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Filled Paisley do., Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Waterproof Capes, &c.
MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
Black Cashmeres, Alpacaes, Indiana Paramattas, Crapes, Crape Collars, &c.

Hosiery Department.
Ladies' Cashmere, Cloth, Kid and Lined Gloves and Mitts; Women and Children's, Ladies' Drawers and Vests, Childrens Socks, Wool Gauntlets, Sleeves, Caps, Rubber Boots and Shoes.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.
Ribbons, Trimmings, Scarfs, Lace, Collars, Sleeves, Hair Nets, French and English Flowers, and Head Dresses, Brasque, Mitts Socks, Beaver, Melton and Dozskin Cloths, &c., Umbrellas, Water-proof Coats.

HEAVY DEPARTMENT.
Prints, Cottons, Ticks Sheetings, Towellings, Warp, Flannels, Blankets, Horse do., 5 Bushel Bags, &c.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Damasks, with wide Fringe, Tassels and Lace to match; Mosaic, Linen Damask, Table Covers, Floor Cloth, Druggery; by yard or square; Room Papers, Carriage Lace.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.
White and Colored Shirts, Flannel do., Under Vests and Drawers, Scarfs, Ties, Mufflers, Knitted Jackets, Gloves, Mitts Socks, Beaver, Melton and Dozskin Cloths, &c., Umbrellas, Water-proof Coats.

GROCERIES.
Superior Black and Green TEA, fresh Roasted Coffee, Sugar, Muscatel, Laver and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Figs, Almonds, Spices, Fancy Soap, Sperm and other Candles, The celebrated Dundee Margarine, &c.
IRON, STEEL, RAIL, BOBPE, PIPES, by Box, &c.
British Dry Goods Store.
Great George-street, October 23, 1860.

J. W. BRADLEY & CO.
DAWSON'S BLOCK, corner of GREAT GEORGE and KENT STREETS, CHARLOTTETOWN, at very low prices for CASH or PRODUCE, offer for Sale—
Cognac BRANDY—direct from England—5 years in Bond in London.
Domestique & Co.'s finest SHERRY, 5 years in Bond, CLARET, CHAMPAGNE.
London PORTER—quarts and pints, Bass's Pale India ALE, do.
Rusell's Quebec ALE—barrel and bottled, MALSSES, ROLLS, CURRANTS, COFFEE, SAUERKRAUT, BLACKLEAD, KEROSENE LAMPS, PALES, TUBS.
A large assortment of STOVES of the latest American patterns, 150 Kegs of assorted NAILS and SPIKES, Broad & Co.'s celebrated New Brunswick AXES, A large assortment of FILES, from the celebrated House of Cartwright & Co. Sheffield, England, CROCKERY, Mill and other SAWS of all descriptions, IRON and STEEL of all kinds, Foundry Castings, Mill Gearing, &c., Steam ENGINES, from £100 upwards; BOILERS to match, OIL—used for Threshing Machines and other machinery, 6s. per gallon, PAINTS, HARDWARE—large assortment, GLASS, TOBACCO, GUNS—large assortment, CORDAGE.

Always on hand articles too numerous to mention, Charlottetown, December 3, 1860.

FOR SALE.
7,000 TO 8,000 bushels of dry heavy OATS, 1,000 bushels BAKLEY, 30 tubs BUTTER, 200 bushels OYSTERS.
Now ready for shipment at Orwell, as fast as they can be taken on board.

1 Cargo good sound POTATOES.
For particulars, apply to
ALEX. MCKINNON, Charlottetown, PATRICK STEPHENS, Orwell.

ALLIANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
THE SUBSCRIBER, as the AGENT of the above Company still continues to take risks in the
LIFE DEPARTMENT,
and will be happy to furnish Persons with TABLES OF PREMIUMS for Life Assurance in various forms. These Tables indicate that this Company insure life at very moderate rates, and the Subscriber would earnestly invite all persons having fixed incomes, rising or large families, being about to enter into business engagements, or how otherwise in making provision for the future, to call at his Office, obtain the necessary information, and effect an Insurance on their lives.

Office hours are from 10 a.m. until 3 o'clock p.m. The Subscriber can also be consulted at his Chambers upon the various branches of his profession.
CHARLES YOUNG.
Charlottetown, Oct. 29, 1860.

MAPS FOR THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS.
FOR SALE at HAZARD'S Book Depot, Cundall's Maps of Prince Edward Island, new and improved edition, mounted on rollers, &c., price to Schools, 15s. 9d. only,—to be delivered, on payment, to the order of Teachers or School Trustees. The Board of Education has ordered that Trustees of each Public School hereafter supplied with a Map of the Island, shall forthwith procure a copy of the above.
JOHN MCNEILL, Sec'y. B. Education.
September 4, 1860.

Accounts, Arbitrations, &c., &c.
COMPLICATED Accounts arranged, Arbitration Papers prepared, Insolvents' Papers organized for appearance and presentation before the Court, and all intricate or improperly kept accounts clearly and intelligently stated. Fees proportionate to time and talent required.
Address Accountant, care of SWABEY & ROBERTS.
Great George Street Charlottetown.
June 26, 1860. 1d 1y.

SEAL SKIN COATS.
A FEW, very superior.
Nov. 19, 1860. BEER & SON.

MANTLES! MANTLES!
THE NICE ASSORTMENT.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE well known FARM, situated at Little River, Lot 56, King's County, owned by the late JOSEPH DINGWELL, Esq., containing 200 acres under lease for 999 years at one shilling sterling per acre. There are about 170 acres under the highest state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with a splendid growth of Hardwood; a never failing Spring of the very best water is within a few yards of the house. Part of the Farm fronts on Little River, where any quantity of Sea Weed and Mud can be prepared; also partly fronts on the Sea Shore and Little River Harbor, where Sea Manure can be obtained in abundance, and most convenient for fishing. Grand River Harbor is about three miles distant, being about one of the best Harbors on the Island at which to ship produce. There are on the premises a large Two Storey HOUSE, completely finished, large Barn and Stables, Coach House, Grary, Pig Houses, Forge, Stationary Threshing Mill, and all necessary buildings required. The above Farm is in every respect so well known that a further description is deemed unnecessary. The Farm will be disposed of with the Stock, or Crop, or without, or with part or all of each, as may suit the purchaser. A part of the purchase money can remain on interest, by security on the property.

58 ACRES FREE LAND near the head of Rolle Bay, fronting on the Main Post Road, and in a most convenient situation; a few acres clear, and a considerable portion ready to stump; with a convenient House and small Stable on the same.

75 ACRES OF LAND on the road leading from Grand River Bridge to Georgetown, East Side, and joining Gull's Road, chiefly covered with Hard and Soft Wood.

20 ACRES OF LAND near the Head of Little River, about 10 acres under good cultivation; the remainder well covered with Hardwood and Fencing, and very conveniently situated.

LOTS IN GEORGETOWN.
Half Lot No. 3, 3rd Range, Letter G, with convenient House and Stable.
Lot No. 6, 1st Range, Letter D.
Lot No. 7, 1st Range, Letter E.
A Plan of the above Farms and Lots, and all particulars, given on application to the Subscriber.

ELIZABETH DINGWELL, Little River, King's County, October 16, 1860. 3m.

FARM FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, a fine FARM of 50 acres, near Crum's Mill, Malpeque Road, fronting 150 chains on the Malpeque and 27 chains on the Loyalist Road—cropped with about 8 or 9 acres Oats and Potatoes, and six acres Pasture. Some large old Wood on the property. Lately in the occupation of H. N. CRAIG. Apply to SWABEY & ROBERTS, Charlottetown, July 3, 1860.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD, by Private Sale, several BUILDING LOTS on the East side of the Malpeque Road, opposite Spring Park. If not previously disposed of, they will be offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, in lots to suit intending purchasers, on or about the First of MAY, of which notice will be given. Apply to March 27, 1860. WILLIAM FORGAN.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.
A FREEHOLD FARM, consisting of 124 Acres, on the Tryon Road, Lot 27, 40 of which are in a high state of cultivation, the remainder covered with Hard and Soft Wood. There are a good Dwelling House and Barn on the premises, and also a good well of water within a short distance from the dwelling. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM MCKAY, Tryon Road, Lot 27, Nov. 19, 1860.

For Sale,
A Farm, consisting of 53 acres, lately occupied by Richard Milford, Esq., situated on Mill Creek, West River. On the Farm is an excellent Dwelling House, as well as new Out-buildings, consisting of Barn, Sheep-house, &c. Within a mile of the Farm are both Grist and Saw Mills, as well as Blacksmiths' Forges and a Cartwright, and a short distance from the store is a never-failing hol of muscle-mud. For further particulars apply to Mr. William K. Dawson, Charlottetown, or to (of.) JOHN MILFORD, Royalty, April 18, 1859.

ALMA.
FOR SALE, that valuable situation lately occupied by the subscriber, containing 100 acres of LAND, twenty acres of which are clear and mostly under hay. There is a house 27 by 25 feet and stable 40 by 23 feet, situated on the Main Western Road, on Township No. 5, in Prince County, one-half an hour's ride from the City, being one of the best stands for a House of Entertainment on the road, as the road from the West Shore to Cassepuque passes through the Farm, crossing the Western Road at the house. The house and stable were built particularly for the business. For further description of the premises apply to Mr. Benjamin McKinnon, on the adjoining Farm. For terms of sale to the owner at Lot 16. The Farm is a leasehold.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Lot 16, June 19, 1860. 1f.

ALEXANDER MCKINNON, AUCTIONEER
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
Office in the same Building as A. H. Yates, Esq.

J. & T. MORRIS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Leather, &c., Import direct from Liverpool, New York and Boston. Charlottetown, Dec. 3, 1860. 3m.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
ELZEAR D. GAUVREAU, M. D.
MCGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada.
Office at Mr. W. McKay's, Dorchester Street, Ch. Town. May be consulted daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. October 2, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, SITUATED IN QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.
Now complete and open for the accommodation of TRANSIENT & PERMANENT BOARDERS.
PETER MACGOWAN, PROPRIETOR.
Aug. 7, 1860.

Reduction of Duties.
CONFIDENTLY anticipating the above on the first day of May next, the Subscribers, till then, offer their enormous stock of West India RUM at 4s. 9d. per gallon.
Great George-street, SWABEY & ROBERTS, Charlottetown, November 19, 1860. 3w
N. B.—Island made WHISKY, also lowered to same price.

CHARLES BELL, MERCHANT TAILOR.
HAS removed to his FORMER STAND, QUEEN'S SQUARE, where he is prepared to supply EVERYTHING in the way of Gentlemen's apparel, from HATS to SOCKS.

A large supply of Fall and Winter
Cloths, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings,
just received from ISABELL, and the remainder of Stock hourly expected from Boston and N. York. City, Oct. 23, 1860. 1f

BEER & SON
HAVE been patiently waiting in expectation of RECEIVING a satisfactory visit from several of their customers, whose accounts fell due some three months since. If there they have waited in vain. They now notify those to whom it applies, that their respective accounts must be settled without further delay.

Miscellaneous.

THRILLING NARRATIVE.

The Cleveland Herald gives a thrilling account of the hardships and sufferings experienced by the passengers and crew of the propeller Jersey City, wrecked on Lake Erie during the late gale, five only of whom survived the disaster. The steamer was bound from Toledo for Buffalo, and when overtaken by the gale Capt. Monroe, her commander, headed her for Long Point, Canada, intending to take shelter behind it. The storm, however, drove the vessel so far from her course that it was evident she could not be got round the Point without great difficulty. The account of the Herald continues:

"The ordinary fires were found unequal to getting up the great pressure of steam necessary, and kegs of lard and butter were rapidly thrown in to feed the flames. But every effort was vain. A sudden shock—a dull grating sound that was felt above the howling of the tempest, and the Jersey City was a hopeless wreck. She had grounded on the shoal about two miles distant from the Point.

Capt. Monroe immediately ordered every one to the hurricane deck as the only chance of safety. A number, heedless of his warning, jumped into the lifeboat and made for the shore. They were all lost among the breakers. Soon after grounding the propeller heeled over, broadside to the sea, and with her deck exposed to the action of the waves. Her deck-work was at once washed off, and the repeated blows of the huge waves stove in her deck and dashed her sides into pieces. The hurricane deck, with its load of half frozen sufferers, floated towards the shore.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the hurricane deck grounded within a short distance from the shore, in shallow water. At this moment a boy who was on the wreck was washed off by the wave, but was rescued by Capt. Monroe. After this the boy became frightened for the first time, and clung eagerly to his preserver. Capt. Monroe fastened a plank life-preserver to his body, and taking the boy in his arms, leaped into the water and waded ashore. As the boy was landed his suspenders broke and his pantaloons fell about his ankles, where they froze in a solid mass, chaining him to the spot where he stood. In a few moments the half-naked boy was dead.

Capt. Monroe walked back to the piece of wreck and directed his comrades who to leap, so as to strike in the shallowest water. One by one the leap was made in safety, until but one was left on board, and that one was Mr. A. H. Derby, the clerk of the propeller. He was seen sitting on the wreck with his head bent down, as if in despair. Capt. Monroe called him by name, but he did not answer, although his mouth opened. To a second hail, he again opened his mouth, without giving any articulate sound. Capt. Monroe and engineers Manchester and Cummings went to the wreck and after considerable difficulty got off the helpless man.

Capt. Monroe took Derby on his back, while the engineers staid his legs so as to prevent the waves washing him off. In this way the party waded through the water, ice making on them at every step, the surf dashing around them, the bitter wind freezing their hands and face, and the blinding snow obscuring their view.

On reaching the shore, Capt. Monroe tried to lower Derby to his feet, but found it impossible. The living burner had frozen fast to his dead burden. The captain's arms were frozen stiff and clamped around the arms of the dead man. The two officers were also so frozen about the hands that they could neither rise nor stand. Finding it impossible to rid himself of his terrible burden in any other way, Captain Monroe flung him on the ground, head foremost, and thus 'spilled' the dead man from his shoulders. But he had escaped from one terrible dilemma only to find himself in another. His trousers were frozen so stiff up to his hips that he was as much unable to rise as if his legs had been encased in lengths of stove pipe, and his companions could render him no assistance. At a short distance was the body of a man frozen in a sitting position. Captain Monroe managed to roll himself to the body, and by it climbed to his feet.

This little party of survivors now sat out on their painful march towards the lighthouse, which was at a great distance. They got safely along until within about three hundred yards of the house, when a small creek impeded their progress. First engineer Manchester attempted to cross the creek, but abandoned and returned to the shore, where he sat down, exhausted and despairing. Second engineer Cummings came up, and endeavored to encourage him to farther efforts, but in vain. Captain Monroe begged Manchester to rise and make an attempt to get around the creek, telling him the light house was close by. "It's of no use, Captain," said the unfortunate man, "I can't go any farther."

Cummings placed his arms around the body of his comrade in order to lift him to his feet, but at that moment the icy hand of death was laid on both, and claspings in each other's arms, face almost touching face, with words of friendly cheer frozen in the utterance, these two brave men—Manchester and Cummings—perished within a few minutes' walk of safety. In this position they were afterwards found by the party sent in search.

Capt. Monroe succeeded in reaching the lighthouse in safety, although badly frozen. Out of the twenty-two who had formed the crew and passengers of the ill-fated Jersey City, but five survived, being Capt. Monroe, two firemen, the wheelman, and one passenger. The others either perished in the waves or were frozen to death in that awful death march. Six of the bodies have been recovered, some being returned to their former homes, and others buried on the spot.

We are glad to learn that the brave Capt. Monroe will not suffer so severely by his exposure as it was at first feared. Such tender care cannot be spared. His deeds of daring and tender care during the fatal wreck and march of death on Long Point adds a brighter halo to the fame won by the gallant rescue of the frozen crew of the Omar Pasha, at the risk of his own life, at the mouth of Cleveland harbor, some years since.

OCEAN SPLENDORS.

WHEN the sea is perfectly clear and transparent it allows the eye to distinguish objects at a very great depth. Near Mindora, in the Indian Ocean, the spotted corals are plainly visible under twenty-five fathoms of water. The crystalline clearness of the Caribbean sea excited the admiration of Columbus, who in the pursuit of his great discoveries ever retained an open eye for the beauties of nature. "In passing over these splendidly adorned grounds," says Schopf, where marine life shows itself in an endless variety of forms, the boat, suspended over the purest crystal, seems to float in air, so that a person unaccustomed to the scene easily becomes giddy. On the clear sandy bottom appear thousands of sea stars, sea urchins, molluscs, and fish of a brilliancy of colour unknown in our temperate seas. Burning red, intense blue, lively green, and golden yellow perpetually vary; and the spectator floats over groves of sea plants, gorgonias, corals, alcyonians, flabellums, and sponges, that afford no less delight to the eye, and are no less gently agitated by the heaving waters, than the most beautiful gardens on earth when a gentle breeze passes through the waving boughs."—The Sea and its Wonders.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.—A letter from Friar's Point, Miss., says that the Vigilance Committee have hanged three carpenters for inciting the slaves to rebellion. Other Northerners were shipped.

The Memphis Enquirer says that a fellow from one of the Northern States was put forth his abolition sentiments at Friar's Point, about one hundred miles below Memphis, a few days since, in utter disregard of Southern feelings and views. The inhabitants stood the aggravation for

and after consultation, they actually barrellled him up and rolled him down the bluff into the Mississippi river.

COLLISION OF STEAMERS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 15.—Steamers Goody Friend and South Bend collided about forty miles above this place. The latter was sunk, and several lives were lost. The Overton Block, on the corner of Main and Monroe streets, was burned this morning. Loss \$175,000.

A STUPENDOUS LABEL SUIT.—Sundry members of the notorious New York Legislature have commenced actions for libel against the New York Evening Post, the complaints filling more than sixty-seven editorial columns of that paper, and will consume three days in reading—the columns, it is charged, averaging thirty-six separate libels to every one hundred lines. Twenty-five thousand dollars a piece are charged for libels.

THE FALLEN WOMEN OF LIVERPOOL.—An attempt is being made in Liverpool to establish midnight meetings, for the purpose of aiding in the reformation of the degraded portion of the female population of that mighty emporium of commerce. There are now in that city 513 houses of ill-fame, kept by females, and no less than 2250 nightwalkers. Of the latter class, 1700 have been apprehended and convicted during the past year. No less than 4002 females have been apprehended for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and 2222 of them were sent to prison for various terms. For other offences, 5013 females were summarily convicted. Amongst the offences for which the 5012 have been so convicted, were 53 for aggravated assaults upon woman and children, 148 for assaulting the police, 385 for common assaults, and 9 for cruelty to animals; for willful and malicious damage 155, for punishable misdemeanors 883, for deserting their families 51; 41 girls under 16 years of age have been convicted for larceny of property under the value of 5s. and 50 for frequenting places of public resort to commit felonies. In addition to the above were the indictable offences; and we find 33 females apprehended for wounding, with intent to do bodily harm; manslaughter, 2; concealment of birth, 2; bigamy 3; assault with intent to inflict bodily harm, 7; larceny from dwelling-houses, 6; larceny from the person, 470; larceny by servants, 30; simple larceny, 362; receiving stolen goods, 45; obtaining goods by false pretences, 20; forgery, 2; passing base coin, 31; and keeping disorderly houses, 20. Out of 2025 persons apprehended for these indictable offences, 1053 were females.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser telegraphs to that paper the following paragraph which, if correct, cannot but be received as cheering intelligence:—

"There will not be any immediate secession of any Southern State, not even of South Carolina. Advice here received at Washington which have kindled confident hopes that the States which have professed to desire secession are yielding to the influence of reason and patriotism and will abandon their purpose of severing their relations with the general government. They now propose to appoint Commissioners to negotiate for an amicable severance, and in the meanwhile they will continue to pay custom house and post office dues. They have decided upon this course ostensibly in order to give further time for preparation, and to settle the difference of opinion which now prevails amongst themselves. Not a few, however, regard this further and indefinite postponement as a virtual admission that whether the cotton States ever seriously meant secession or not, returning reason tells them that it is alike impolitic and impracticable. The conclusion of the correspondence is that all danger of immediate secession may be considered as passed."

The London Court Journal says "that since his return from Canada, the Duke of Newcastle has devoted considerable attention to a plan for consolidating all the North American Colonies into a confederacy. This is a project which has been urged on the attention of the Colonial office more than once; and, perhaps, the personal knowledge the duke has acquired during his recent visit across the Atlantic, has made his Grace more earnest in this matter than would otherwise have been the case. The idea has been a favourite one with many whose social position and official experience entitle their opinion to every respect."

THE QUEEN AND THE LETTER A.—Here is a discovery! Myron had "a passion for the name of Mary," and our gracious Queen has a passion for the letter A. Here is the proof:—Alexandrina Victoria, Queen; Albert, Prince Consort; Adelaide, Princess Royal; Albert, Prince of Wales; Alice, second daughter; Alfred, second son; Beatrice, fifth daughter. Every son and daughter of the Queen, born before the present year, has one name at least, beginning with the letter A, and some more. Her majesty evidently thinks her family to be A, I, and a trifle beyond—a right good motherly feeling in palace or in out. In April, when the last was born, A being exhausted, her Majesty moved on to B.

The young women who about eight years since were assistants in the shop of Mr. Fletcher, hosier, Wine street, Bristol, lately received the agreeable information that they were legatees for £1000 each, free of legacy duty, under the will of an eccentric old lady of Crewkerne lately deceased, for "civilities received" them on visiting the shop in which they were engaged. A clerk in one of the branches of Sheehy's Banking Company is also remembered to the extent of £500 for his "politeness" in picking up and handing the old lady a bundle of notes which she accidentally dropped in the bank.

TOM SAYERS AND THE BELT.—Tom Sayer's good sense has prevailed with respect to the Champion's belt, which he at one time refused to give up when called upon to do so. He has handed the trophy over to the stakeholder and referee during the past week, and we cannot help thinking that had Tom persisted in any other course he would have seriously compromised his character, which has hitherto been without blemish. Sam Hurst will now, as a matter of course, receive the belt which he holds as "Champion of England." He will have to defend it, as our readers are aware, for three years before it becomes his property.—Sporting Life.

A young man in conversation one evening chanced to remark: "I am no prophet?" True replied a lady present, "no profit to yourself or any one else."

"Robby, what does your father do for a living?" "He's a philanthropist sir," "A what?" "A philanthropist. He gives money for Central Africa and builds houses out of the proceeds."

A married monster said he lately dreamed that he had an angel by his side, and upon waking up, found it was nobody but his wife.

"Marquis," said Louis XVI. one day to the Marquis de Biere, "you make puns upon all subjects, make one upon me." "Sire," replied the cautious Marquis, "you are not a subject."

A witness was called to the stand to give his testimony. Having taken his place, he turned to the counsel at the bar, and before testifying, very earnestly made the inquiry—"Say, stranger, which side am I on?"

How to GET A RIDE FOR NOTHING.—Purchase a penny paper. By jumping on the steps of the various omnibuses, and pretending to offer it for sale, you can easily get a ride from the Bank to Hyde Park Corner for nothing. If you wish to return you have only to take the same steps backwards.—Punch.

A schoolmaster in Ohio advertises that he will keep a san-

THE RIVER FALLS INTO THE OCEAN.—Some idea of the enormous quantity of water that is perpetually flowing into the oceans of the globe, is derived from the extent of its chief river basins.—The Rhone, for example, drains the water from an area of 7,000 square miles of country; the Rhine, which has a length of 600 miles by its windings, drains the water from a country of twice that area; and the Danube from 55,000 square miles of surface; but the waters from an area of 300,000 square miles fall into the Saint Lawrence, and those from 1,000,000 of square miles into the Mississippi, which, by its winding, has a length of 3,500 miles. It is estimated that 1,800,000,000 of tons of water fall daily into the Mediterranean, which, besides the great rivers that fall into it, receives more than twenty secondary rivers and innumerable smaller streams. More than a fourth of the river water of all Europe falls into the Black Sea.—Bealy's Miscellany.

THE DELHI CRYSTAL THRONE.—A Calcutta letter says:—"The famous crystal throne which Shah Jehan counted amongst the most valuable of the splendid trophies which adorned his palace, has been sent to England in the Saladin. But little is known of its history prior to its having come into his possession. Subsequently, on the taking of Delhi by the Mahabats, they made a great effort to destroy it by fire, but succeeded only in injuring its appearance, the heat to which it was subjected having caused it to crack and open in seams. It consists of a single mass of rock crystal two feet in height, by four in diameter, and is shaped like a sofa cushion, with tassels at the corners."

CRIBOLINE IN PERIL.—Criboline has at last met with an enemy that threatens its overthrow. A new skirt has been invented which sustains the dress without any assistance of whalebone, simply by a harmonious and skilful disposition of the muslin fold of which it is composed. The Multiple-skirt is formed of a series of over-lapping flounces, arranged in a fan shape, readily expanded by means of metallic eyes. One or two flounces are as much required for a morning dress, and nothing can be more simple. The skirt is put on or off in a minute; and when on a journey divided in pieces, it may be smoothly folded and scarcely occupies any space.

Anambo, an African prince, visiting England, received so many attentions from a celebrated belle from London, that, in a moment of tenderness, he could not refrain from laying his hands on his heart, and exclaiming, "Oh! Madam, if Heaven had only made you a negress, you would have been irresistible!"

LAND COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Thursday, 20th Sept., 1859.

Statement and evidence of Henry Cundall, Esquire, Land Surveyor and Land Agent.

Benjamin Desbrisay, Esquire, Clerk of the Court, read a statement put in by Henry Cundall, Esquire, setting forth that, as the Agent of John Winslow, Esquire, who is not a party to this Commission, he would not lay before it such details as he might wish, but would make a few observations generally. In answer to the complaints made by Delegates, it stated that the reason so many Tenants on Lot 24 being without Leases, was owing to their own negligence, as he had never refused Leases to persons applying, but had always urged upon them the necessity of their securing themselves in their possessions. That the system of disposing of Mill Sites by Mr. Winslow was more to the advantage of the Tenant than that usually adopted. That his property, on Lot 24 and 33, contained upwards of 22,000 acres of leasehold land, of equal, if not greater value, than any estate of the same extent in the Island. The amounts received, in each of the last two years, exceeded the yearly rent. That, although arrears had been, in some instances, allowed to accumulate to a large amount, on account of misfortune or affliction in the family, yet, from the value of the farms, no uneasiness was felt as to its ultimate security. That, since the year 1840, the average price of sales of lands, per acre, on Lot 14, is about 32s.; and, on Lot 33, about 41s. The substance of Mr. Cundall's evidence, whilst under examination by the Hon. Court and the learned Counsel, is as follows:

Funds no difficulty in leasing lands. A reduction of the rents would be unjust and injurious to the proprietors. Has been twelve year in Messrs. Cunard's office, and nearly 8 as their surveyor. Has been agent for Mr. Melville three years and upwards. The lands reserved are not higher than honest and industrious tenants can discharge. All over the Island the people are averse to the leasehold system; but they prefer paying 10s. an acre, as rent, to purchasing the fee-simple of their farms at 21 an acre. Funds no difficulty in leasing lands under his management; but is well aware the tenantry would prefer purchasing the fee-simple of their farms at 5s. an acre to holding them on lease at the usual rates of annual rent. Many who hold lands on lease, with liberty to purchase, prefer holding them on lease, although able to purchase them. On Sir S. Cunard's the Tenants have had the opportunity of purchasing at 10s. per acre. Some wealthy men would prefer purchasing their lands to holding them on lease. Can't all purchase. Some can, but more cannot. The time an industrious man, settling on a wilderness farm, without a capital, would require, before being able to purchase, depends on circumstances and the man himself. Some could purchase in half the time that others could. A man bringing up a family on such circumstances, and living comfortably, would take from 20 to 25 years to free his farm, if 100 acres, at 20s. per acre; his improvements, in addition to the fee simple, would then be worth, perhaps, £150. Says this of a man bringing up a family; but not of a young man unencumbered by a family. Boys, when they become of use generally look out for themselves. Girls are often of more service to a farmer than boys. Some young men leave the Island from the older settlements chiefly; but not to the extent that has been stated. Restrictions in Mr. Edward Cunard's Leases concerning the cutting of timber, was an imaginary grievance. Has never known an instance in which a tenant was not allowed to cut timber for his own use, upon his own land. Mr. Debole's has always told the tenants that, notwithstanding the restriction in their leases, they would be allowed to do so. Has never heard any complaints made on account of the restriction, except the case alluded to by one of the delegates. No practical inconvenience arises from it. Has never known the restriction clause to be acted upon. When lands change hands it is generally an evidence of prosperity on the part of the exchanging parties. When a man finds he has an overplus of money it is natural for him to incline to speculate with it; and such inclination is generally the cause of lands exchanging hands. Those who do not understand farming get better on by sowing oats and planting potatoes among the stumps than they would upon clear lands. This has particularly been the case with some of the French leaseholders, who have got better on in the woods than they would have done on clear farms.

Value of Edward Cunard's lands. Thinks they are as valuable as any in the Island, except those which are near to Charlottetown; particularly about Cassepuque. All the leases are long leases. There are no freeholders upon the property. Cassepuque has progressed faster than any district in the Island although leasehold. The tenants own scarcely any back rents. They pay regularly. They have no antipathy to land-owners. The men who pay their rents are always most prosperous; but squatters are ladies off.

Freeholders and Leaseholders. Has known freeholders willing to become leaseholders; and many leaseholders, although indigent about it, yet rather desirous to become freeholders. Political agitation is principally the cause of land troubles. In answer to the question, put by C. THOMSON, If a man's agreement be a bar to him to try to get rid of it? Mr. Cundall, a man has understandingly entered into his duty to endeavour to fulfil it.

J. MORRIS, the proprietary grantee of said conditions, they did so with ARRANGING put up in Bible