

proximity of Indiana was the discharge of firearms. Mr. Cooper fell, pierced with three bullets. At the crack of the rifle Mr. Tinkle turned and saw a large band of armed Indians emerging from the brush but a few paces distant. With the rapidity of thought he sprang from the mill toward the house—fifty yards from the mill—in which was the wife and infant child of the murdered man. As he ran he cried "Indians! Indians!" at the top of his voice to attract the attention of Mrs. Cooper. Instinctively she caught her child in her arms, and rushed from the house, where being joined by Mr. Tinkle, who took the child together they escaped to the farm of J. W. Cooper, distant about one-fourth of a mile. Several men were at work here, who, as soon as they were informed of the tragedy armed themselves with such weapons as were at hand, and hastened to the scene of the murder.

The body was found lying near where it fell. No doubt but the poor victim expired immediately from the effects of the first volley, as each of the bullets had hit a vital part, but the intricate details were not satisfied. The body was stripped entirely, and bore marks of having been horribly beaten by an iron mill bar.

A small Indian boy, a servant in the family, unable to keep up with Tinkle and Mrs. Cooper when they were escaping, was also killed but a short distance from the house. The Indians plundered the dwelling of everything portable, destroying such articles as they could not carry off. From every indication there must have been from twenty to thirty Indians in the band.

A party of citizens assembled and gave chase as soon as possible, but there is little prospect that they can come up with them in the mountain fastnesses to which they have retreated.

Upon being informed of the affair, Capt. Lovell, of Fort Humboldt, sent out a detachment of twelve men under Lieut. Lynn, to the scene of the tragedy.

Deceased was one of the most peaceable, industrious, and enterprising citizens of California. A most painful reflection in his death is the fact that he is the third brother who has been foully murdered by Indians in this county. In 1851 five brothers and two sisters of this family settled in the county. One brother died a natural death and three have fallen victims to the blood-thirsty savages. One brother and two sisters remain to weep over the untimely fate of their brethren.

From the Humboldt (California) Times, July 27.

One of those startling tragedies has transpired in our county, that sinks deep into the thoughts and feelings of a community; not only exciting the liveliest sympathies for the friends of the victim, but thrusting upon every one the fearful question, which one of us will be the next sacrifice? Of course, we allude to the outrage described in our columns, which was perpetrated on the 23d July by the savages near Hydeville, one of our richest and most important settlements. The temerity displayed on this occasion by these insidious foes, was truly astonishing. That they should attack some isolated dwelling, murder its inmates, strip it of any valuables it might contain, and burn it as a finishing stroke of their business, would not surprise any one who is at all acquainted with their habits. But that they should sally out in broad day-light, and perpetrate such deeds in the very midst of a thickly settled community, was something never dreamed of by any one. If a holocaust were needed to propitiate the sympathies of our fellow citizens in other portions of the State; to call forth some word of condolence from the powerful press, or to entitle us to those rights and benefits which every government owes to its loyal subjects, then indeed is the condition fulfilled. There have been many foul slanders heaped upon the devoted heads of this community, because there were those in our midst who deemed self-preservation the first law of nature; and in obedience to that law, had endeavored to destroy some of the hostile savages that prowled around them, seeking to murder and rob any and every white person, who should be so unfortunate as to fall within their reach. We sincerely hope that no more of that false philanthropy, which extends pity and sympathy to a set of beastly savages, who are as much the enemies of mankind as are the most terrible beasts of the jungle, may at length give way to a truer and nobler sentiment; that a philanthropy may abound which can sympathize with a peaceable and enterprising community, who are endeavoring to build up and perpetuate christianity and civilization.

The war which the savages of this county are now waging upon the whites is one of extermination. They are a species of beings the most degraded, actuated by no motive but that of revenge and love of plunder. That they murdered the little domesticated Indian boy living with Mr. Cooper, proves that beyond the possibility of a doubt; for had they been possessed of a spark of humanity, they might have spared the life of one of their own race. Those who have resided in this county for years, and who have been made to feel the repeated outrages which these savages have been constantly perpetrating, know too well what motives we have a right to demand protection in the peaceful enjoyment of our lives, liberty and property. And if by reason of untoward circumstances, the U. S. cannot immediately respond to our just demand, then it is the duty of the State government, to the support of which we annually pay thousands of dollars of our hard earned money, to render ample and speedy assistance. That the proper authorities will respond with alacrity to our call for assistance, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt for a moment. But we ask something more. We ask that the press of the State no longer misrepresent the position in which the people of this county are placed. We ask that instead of standing aloof and taunting us with our misfortunes, they present the truth upon this subject, that those in authority, and whose duty it is to extend the protecting arm of the Government over the humblest citizen, may not through ignorance neglect the performance of their whole duty.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN PRINCE COUNTY.

EGMONT BAY, Sept. 12.

My DEAR SIR,—I gave notice some time ago that I would hold meetings at Grand River, Lot 16, and at Egmont Bay, for the purpose of considering the award of the Land Commission, and to expose the doings of the Government since their assumption of power. The meeting at Grand River took place on Monday, and I never saw so large an assembly as appeared at the Chapel on that day. The resolutions, which accompany this note, were submitted to the meeting, with the exception of the third, which some thought would not be of any service as the House of Assembly represented the people, and I did not press the resolution, as the petition to His Excellency for a dissolution of the Assembly was sufficient to show what confidence the people place in that body. I explained to the meetings the nature of the award, having previously read it, Messrs. Palmer, Longworth and J. Yeo gave their version of the award, and they were answered by Messrs. Gorman, John McKinnon, and Mr. McMillan, from Indian River.

The same resolutions were again submitted at Lot 16. Mr. Ramsey, the Chairman, was of opinion that the first resolution was carried, but declared his inability to decide, as, owing to the length of the debate, the question on the resolution was not put until long after dark. The 21st and 4th resolutions the Chairman decided were carried. And when it is proved that a large body of the Tory party from Sumner and St. Eleanor's attended on behalf of the Government and proprietary party, the passing of the resolutions was more than I anticipated. The spirit of the people in this part of the Island is fully aroused to the injustice of the Award, and many a man who supported the present Government in the last election will do so no more. At Grand River, Mr. Yeo's tenants and workmen attended in a body, and had the Electors of Lot 14 alone been there, there would have been a majority in favor of the resolutions of at least four-fifths of the Electors. This evening I opened the meeting at J. A. Abraham's, Egmont Bay; there could not have been less than 400 persons present; and when those who were in favor of the resolution and petition were directed to move to the right, not more than half a dozen remained, thus showing unmistakably the opinion of the award entertained by the inhabitants of Lot 15, who are all freeholders, and are desirous that their fellow-colonists in other parts of the Island should become so on favorable terms. Mr. Yeo was the only member of the Government to defend his party at this meeting. I presume Messrs. Palmer, Longworth and Pope, who addressed the meeting at Lot 16, under their present names, would not very much increase the popularity of the Government. Mr. McMillan, who was designated to a seat from Lot 18, addressed the meeting in a forcible speech, and was loudly cheered for the opinions he expressed. It is the intention of the Electors of Princeton and Lot 18 to hold a meeting there some time next week, for the purpose of choosing their candidate. I have been called upon by the inhabitants to offer for the northern part of the District, and

the understanding is that the Liberals in both ends of the district will support those candidates alone who are put forward by the people. The Ledger influence has lost nearly all its power here, and I think the day is not far distant when it will be utterly destroyed. Before closing this last meeting three cheers were given for the Queen, and I had the great satisfaction of proposing three more for Sir D. Daly, our late talented and worthy Governor, on his promotion to one of the best Governments in the gift of the Crown. The appointment of Sir Dominick has given universal satisfaction in this part of the Island. I intend ere long to hold another series of meetings in the Western part of the Island, due notice of which shall be given to you. In the meantime, I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very warburton,
J. WARBURTON.

Hon. E. WHELAN.

RESOLUTIONS.

Proposed by Hon. Mr. Warburton, seconded by Mr. McGinnis, and carried three to one:—

1. Whereas the report of a speech made by the Hon. Joseph Howe appeared in the Examiner of the 26th August, in which that gentleman states that the Royal Commission has recommended in their Report to Her Majesty the guarantee of a Loan of £100,000, on the pledge of the Colonial Revenue, for the purchase of Proprietary claims in this Island, and the extension of the Land Purchase Act passed by the Island Legislature some years ago, as offering the fairest basis of compromise, the best solution of the difficulty that could be devised—this Meeting fully concurs in this portion of the Award; but inasmuch as the present Government is principally composed of Land Proprietors and their Agents, and would not doubt set an undue value upon their lands, this Meeting is of opinion that no Legislative action should be taken on the Award until the Electors shall have an opportunity at the hustings of returning members to the Assembly uninfluenced by the Proprietors and their Agents, in whom they can place confidence.

Proposed by Mr. McMillan, seconded by Mr. McKay, and carried by a majority:—
2. Resolved, That 20 years' purchase is a price far too high for lands which were alone made valuable by the hard labor and industry of the Tenantry, and would in reality be a sixth more than they pay at present, exclusive of arrears of rent due since 1858. The lowest rate of interest of £100 would produce annually £5, or 2 per cent, and would not be exacted; and if 10 per cent were deducted for prompt payment, there would still be an advance on the rents already paid of 8s. per annum—this Meeting believes this part of the Award would be an injury to the Tenantry, and ought not to be accepted by the Government, as it will never satisfy the Tenantry, or individuals wishing to obtain freeholds.

3. Whereas the Duke of Newcastle, in a Despatch dated 21st March, 1859, declares "that it would be very desirable also that any Commissioner who might be named by the House of Assembly on behalf of the Tenants, should go into the enquiry unlettered by any conditions such as were proposed by the Assembly last year, I have further to request that you ascertain and report to me whether the Tenants of Prince Edward Island, or the House of Assembly on their behalf, are prepared to agree to the proposed reference; and whereas the Tenantry gave no authority to the Assembly, by petition or otherwise, to agree to such terms as are proposed by the Commission—this Meeting is of opinion that the Tenants, who are more interested in a just settlement of the Land Question than the Assembly, or any other body, ought themselves to have an opportunity of accepting or rejecting the Award of the Commission.

Proposed by Hon. Mr. Warburton, and seconded by Mr. Alexander McMillan:—
4. Resolved, That this Meeting believes that the favour shown to the Proprietors in the proposed confirmation of their titles, and surrender of the Fishery Reserves and arrears of Quit-rents, would place them in a much better position than they formerly occupied, because believing they had justly forfeited their grants, and that no benefit can accrue to the Tenantry or arrears of Quit-rents, they would have sold out their claims to the local Government for a much smaller sum than they would otherwise demand—this Meeting is of opinion that this part of the Award is grossly unjust and will prevent a satisfactory settlement of the Land Question. This Meeting is further of opinion that the inhabitants generally ought not to be placed in a worse position than they now are, and that the Duke and Wellington estates, by being called upon to pay a higher price for their lands.

PETITIONS.

To His Excellency GEORGE DUNDAS, Esq., Lieut. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the inhabitants of Prince County, having met for the purpose of considering the Award of the Land Commission, published in the Examiner of the 26th August, have come to the conclusion that no benefit can accrue to the Tenantry of the Island from it; but on the contrary, (with the exception of the Loan and Purchase Bills passed by the late Government,) it would be a great injury for the following reasons:—

In the first place, the Proprietors are confirmed in their titles, when it was well known to the Commissioners that they were not entitled to any of the conditions of the original grants. The Fishery Reserves, too, are to be given to the Proprietors, and the whole of the arrears of Quit-rents; while the Tenants, who made the lands valuable by their hard labor and industry, are called upon to pay all arrears since 1858.

In the next place, twenty years' purchase, or £100 for 100 acres of land now paying one shilling rent per acre, is sixteen per cent more than the tenantry now pay. Mr. Howe believes this to be a fair price for lands to be paid by tenants, yet in speaking of the Loan Bill, he says—"If the price paid for those properties (the Salkirk and Worrell estates) formed any criterion, then for about 28. 8d. sterling per acre 500,000 acres of land could be redeemed from the leasehold tenure."

Again, the arbitration clause will not avail the poor man who will find it next to impossible to pay a much smaller sum than 20 years' purchase for his land, without running the risk of an arbitration.

Lastly, your memorialists will be placed in a much worse position than the settlers on the estates now belonging to the Government, who have only to pay ten years' purchase for their lands, and all arrears remitted.

Under all these circumstances, your memorialists honestly pray that your Excellency will, by dissolving the present House of Assembly, give them an opportunity of sending members to the Assembly who will advocate their interests. And your memorialists, at their duty bound, will ever pray.
Prince County, Sept. 2, 1861.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

MR. EDITOR.—In the Examiner of the 6th inst. there appeared an article signed "a Settler," dated from Stanhope, expressing great satisfaction with the Award of the Royal Commissioners, and stating that the more he thought of it the better he liked it, &c. Now, Sir, we believe that such an article never was penned by any person in Stanhope, nor do the people of that settlement in any way endorse such erroneous opinions as those expressed by "a Settler." In proof of which you will please insert in your useful journal the following Resolutions, unanimously passed at a Public Meeting, held in the School-house of Stanhope.

Moved by George Lawson, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Isaac Foster:—

Whereas, an article appeared in the Examiner newspaper giving expression to sentiments of concurrence and approval of the Award of the Royal Commission; and whereas said article purports to have been written in Stanhope: Resolved, That this Meeting views with indignation and regret such a gross misrepresentation of facts; that it unequivocally disavows such sentiments, feeling confident that the long-looked-for Award will give no relief, but rather tend to depress the hopes and retard the prospects of the poor down-trodden and disappointed tenantry of the Island.

Moved by Mr. George Brodie, and seconded by Mr. Alex. McMillan:—

Resolved, That this Meeting earnestly calls upon their Representatives to make use of all their ability and influence to prevent, if possible, the Award of the Royal Commission becoming binding by law; and any one holding a seat in the Legislature not doing so will be considered as enemy to right, and a traitor to his country.

GEORGE BOYER, Chairman.

Stanhope, Sept. 14, 1861.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I notice in the Monitor of the 4th inst. a letter signed "a Farmer," purporting to come from King's County, in which there is a very poor and untruthful apology for the shortcomings of the Government. The writer says, he "believes every honest and intelligent man in the Colony will give the Government the credit of doing all in their power to benefit the country generally. They have done more for the tenantry already than their predecessors have ever done." The Examiner made a similar statement some time since; but instead of doing any good for the tenantry, the Government have done all the harm they could by increasing the taxes of this hard-working class—by fastening more truly than ever the yoke of proprietary bondage round their necks, and by providing salaries for persons who, as officials, are detested by the country at large. The Government have, during their short career, added nearly thirty thousand pounds to the public debt, with an increase of taxation amounting in many instances to 25 per cent.—they have allowed many of our large and most serviceable bridges to go into decay and tumble down; they have crippled our excessive franchise,—they have deceived

and betrayed the tenantry by their Land Commission hugging, encouraging landlords and agents to bring vexatious suits at law for the recovery of arrears of rent, which they promised would be wholly remitted under the Commission.—the price of land has been raised to an extravagant figure, more than double what the best land could be sold for on the Worrell estate,—all the just claims of the Colony to quit-rents and fishery reserves are proposed to be surrendered to the Proprietors; and the original titles, admitted by the Commissioners to be bad and imprudent, are also proposed to be confirmed to the fullest extent.

These are only a few of the bad fruits which a proprietary Government has produced.

Now, let us briefly notice some of the measures of the late Liberal Government, which benefited not only the tenantry but every class in the Island. 1st. They secured self-government in opposition to the old Family Compact and Tory party, the advantage of which is, that the people may change their rulers every four years, which could not be done before. 2d. They gave us a better market for our produce by opening all the ports in the Island to foreign vessels, and removed that restriction on trade under which an American vessel could neither discharge nor take in a cargo up the Hillsborough river or the other side of the Charlottetown ferry. 3d. They gave us free education, which a large number of the Tories and all the proprietors did their utmost to oppose, and which has been a priceless boon to the country. 4th. They passed the Purchase Act, which has made more freeholders and happy homes than will ever be done by any Act emanating from the present Government; and had they not been opposed by the Tories' misrepresentations they would have secured the passage of another Act, under which, by this time, nearly the whole leasehold tenure of the Island would have been converted into freehold. Now, Sir, these are only a few of the good measures of the late Liberal Government; and unless they are soon reinstated, it is the opinion of a large majority of the people that the country will be involved in debt beyond redemption—the burthens of the tax payers will be increased, and proprietary oppression will be stretched to its utmost bounds.

Yours, &c.

A TENANT.

Queen's County, Sept. 9, 1861.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., September 16, 1861.

CONSCIOUS of the lamentable weakness of its cause, the Islander makes scarcely any attempt to defend the Award of the Commission on its own merits. There is, we admit, a feeble recommendation to the tenantry to approve of it, because, it is said, it will procure the remission of a large amount of arrears of rent that accrued prior to 1858. We have no evidence that there is a great amount of rent due and owing prior to 1858 from the tenants on the four or five estates whose assumed owners are the only consenting parties to the Commission. Even should there be a large amount due on these few properties, the probability is that the amounts have been secured, or if not secured, under any circumstances it would be difficult for the landlords to collect them, as Mr. Howe stated in giving his exposition of the Award. For this mere visionary advantage, it would be manifestly absurd to accept an award that proposes to sacrifice great provincial interests—to concede the most extravagant claims of the proprietors, and to encourage their putting such prices on the lands which their tenants may wish to buy as would be impossible for the latter to give. In fact, the Award, if adopted, cannot be said to fail to increase the power of the landlord, and perpetuate the leasehold system instead of preparing for its extinction.

The Islander's assertion that we oppose the Award as a means of overthrowing the Government, is certainly no defence of the Commission. If it were a good award, and favourable to the interests of the tenantry, our opposition would be of no avail against it; and instead of a weakness to the Government, it might secure them for many years the possession of their offices. Neither is the attempt to exonerate the Government from any censure in connexion with the matter any defence of the Commission, or any reason why the Colony should adopt the Award. The Islander says: "Col. Gray, Mr. Palmer and others, who had no more to do with the Award than Mr. Whelan, are blamed for that which Mr. Howe avows to be the unanimous decision of himself, Mr. Gay, and Mr. Ritchie." The gentleman here named advocates the measure, knowing that it would be attended in its advantage to the proprietors,—as members of the Government they allowed their Colonial Secretary to use his position with the view of doing all he could to advance the claims of the landlords, and to prejudice the interests of the tenantry;—and the Hon. J. Longworth—one of the colleagues of Messrs. Gray and Palmer—stated to the Commissioners in open Court that twenty years purchase would be only a fair price for land; and there is no doubt the statement greatly influenced the Commissioners in deciding upon the present award.

The people are advised by the Islander not to oppose the award because it is the deliberate decision of a "great Liberal," the Hon. Joseph Howe—because the Commission was recommended by the Duke of Newcastle, a noble man of liberal politics—and because the local Government under whose administration the Commission was inaugurated, had a great influence with the proprietary body. Such pusillite reasoning as this must clearly show the defenceless position of the Government supporters with regard to the Commission. It is a strange doctrine, and will be scouted by every intelligent mind, that when a British or Colonial statesman of high character chooses to propound a measure affecting the interests of people who are strangers to him, it should be adopted by those people without the least scrutiny into its merits. Our people have spirit and intelligence enough to repudiate this slavish doctrine. They will take no man's name as a guarantee for the soundness or utility of the laws by which they are to be governed.

As to the influence of the present Government with the proprietors, that announcement ought to put the people on their guard, and give great impulse to the opposition at the hustings under which the Government must succumb. If the people of this Island are willing to concede that it is better for them to be governed by a proprietary faction, or by their enemies, than by an independent Liberal party who sympathize with common with the masses of the Colonists, let them without any more trouble agree to all the demands of the proprietors—condemn all their pretensions—pay their pound of flesh in the shape of rent and arrears—give them what they ask as the fee simple value of their land, and whisper not a word about bad titles, arrears of quit-rents or fishery reserves. The Islander admits that our people are under the influence of the proprietors. Our Government is under their control; and the paid hireling of that Government is not ashamed to insinuate that we ought not only bear the yoke patiently and kiss the hand that smites us, but should reverently fall upon our knees and beseech the gods to continue to us the blessings of such a Government!

We are threatened with the displeasure of the Colonial Minister if we do not accept the award. The Islander says:—

"If the tenantry act as Mr. Whelan would have them act, the Duke of Newcastle will very likely introduce into Parliament an act for the purpose of setting at rest the questions of Proprietary titles, Fishery Reserves, &c. in accordance with the Award; and leave the Proprietors at liberty to demand from their tenants payment of all their own. While he non-consenting Proprietors will refuse to remit one shilling." We are accustomed to such threats of "coercion," and heed them not. We remember having a dozen times been warned not to persist in the advocacy of liberal measures, or we would be surely annexed to Nova Scotia. The power of the British Parliament has been sought to crush us, but it has been sought in vain. While struggling for Responsible Government, the advisers of the late Sir Donald Campbell prepared a Bill and sent it to England, in a contemptuously conceiving and clandestine manner, with the view of having it passed through the Imperial Parliament, and in which it was proposed to deprive seven-eighths of our fellow Colonists of the elective privilege. It was designed under that Bill to confine the representation of the Colony to proprietors, and to confer the franchise mainly upon wealthy freeholders. That was the act of such a Government as we have at present; and we can easily imagine what their successors will attempt to do if they are allowed to go on in their career. Fortunately the British Government would be no party to the forfeiture of our liberties to the Colonial Minister could not afford to offer the Bill to the notice of Parliament, and the infamous scheme was frustrated at the outset. The Duke of Newcastle must be asked to pass a Bill to confirm proprietary claims under the award; but we are confident it would meet with a fate similar to that of the one referred to above. The claim to the fishery reserves is one which the proprietors are extremely anxious to have decided in their favor. The decision of the Commission on that point is eminently conducive to their interests. Since the passing of the Civil Bill in 1851, wherein special reference is made to the

reserves, the proprietors have admitted generally the right of the Government to control them; and when Mr. W. H. Pope and his fellow vendors sold the Worrell estate to the Government, they consented to a deduction of six shillings an acre for fishery reserves, at a charge of six shillings an acre more. They know very well that the same thing would be done again with other proprietors, if a Liberal Government existed, and if such measures were adopted as would render the award, easily account for the anxiety of the Government and proprietary party to quiet, if possible, all opposition to the award. But the country will not be deceived. Opposition cannot be quieted. The Government have prepared for themselves a bed of thorns, and they must lie upon it. Public men cannot practice deception in their high places with impunity any more than the highway robber should follow his infamous calling in the belief that he will never be detected or punished. Every day's experience shows us that there is retributive justice in this world for the dishonest politician as well as for the knave.

The steering the Royal Commission through the troubled waters of Enquiry as we look at the logbook (or rather abstract which passes for it) of the royally instructed captain of the Award, reminds us of the old proverb—"Incident in Scylla, quid vitare Charybdis." The dangerous tenantry had to be passed safely, and the whirlpool of secret research navigated. There was no royal road open to the Royal Commissioners. "For weeks together" Mr. Howe and his colleagues listened to the storm of complaint from the Scylla of the Land Question; and for months afterwards span round in perplexity over the greater danger. Despite the contradictions of opposite information from Messrs. the Tenants, the small holders, up to Messrs. Spy & Co., the big holders—the voluminous document is moored in Downing Street—is in part for repairs and will soon be ready to relaunch on its final voyage to the regions of law through the storms of legislative debate. In the meantime we have an abstract from the log book, and some few intimations of coming events. Mr. Howe says, "the sooner the general principles embodied in the Report of the Royal Commissioners were universally known on the Island the sooner all parties would prepare for the legislation that would be required to give effect to the Award." There is no doubt that the various items which constitute the report of what the Award will be, when we get it, are capable of giving differing directions to differing minds—classes will appear rising from interested or disinterested materials just as private interests point them, but there is a certain real line that strips itself of party feeling and lays bare the real features of the case. Primarily, it must be borne in mind, that the disease to be cured is chronic oppression, arising, as the doctors say, from neglect of the constitution. Under the constitution of Prince Edward Island—the Government of the Colony always had, and still possesses power to exchequer lands; yet because some "forty-three years" have elapsed without an exercise of this right, it is now deemed "impracticable and absurd at the present day." Why? it may be asked. Because, notwithstanding the wishes of the people and the readiness of their representatives to legislate in this direction, "the Crown had expressly instructed the Governors not to sanction any such measures." Thus neutralizing by private instructions a natural and acknowledged constitutional right, and by delay, intrigue, and subversion of right principles, throwing upon an oppressed tenantry a perpetuation of evils, the accumulations of which have now culminated in a Royal Commission of Enquiry, an unsatisfying Award, and, as a consequence, the determined resolution of a distracted and misgoverned people, to obtain for themselves justice from their Constitution, served to action by a recollection of the success of the Canadian effort to abolish a seigneurage, not a "forty-three years" adverse claim, but a venerable and "time-honored" complexity of over two centuries. And not only this, but in memory of the laurels that crowned the heroes of emancipation in the West Indies, when a Wilberforce gained by persistence in a righteous course the abolition of slavery, and the exonerate of millions of treasure, the compensation in settlement of a demonstrated wrong.

Mr. Howe and his fellow-tenants of the Crown, the latter Royal Commissioners, decided that "the granting away of the whole Island in blocks of 20,000 acres, was an improvident exercise of the prerogative of the Crown." Now, this term improvident reflects upon that act of the Crown and stigmatises it as a want of foresight. The consequences of this improvidence or want of forethought fell, and it now falling upon the sub-tenantry. The corus and bustle of the pressure require relaxation in the shoes, and it is but an exercise of just and retributive action on the part of suffering sub-tenants, to try by every constitutional mean, every honest agency, and every lawful influence, to stretch their "uppers" into bearable proportions. It is right that although a Court of Exchequer is pronounced "impracticable and absurd at the present time" that the question should be kept open. The Government will have the payment to make for the "improvident" blocks, and it may be necessary so to frame the compulsory law, which lumps in the hazy distance, that only a bona fide and registered owner be entitled to negotiate his land with the Government, and a certain and fixed time allowed for the purposes of record.

The tenure uncertainties of the Award are noticeable as preventives to an easy solution of the difficulties between holders by possession. If what is called squatter possession holds good, which it undoubtedly will, an argument is thereby raised, that since a better title has arisen to part of a township than the claimant of the whole possessed, whether the proprietary claim to the whole is not broken up by the disintegration of its parts—whether in fact the Government has not acquired controlling power over all the unsettled lands of a township without purchase, where the rights of ownership have been exercised long enough to confer a de facto possession, the evidence of which would repose on the facts of any undisturbed squatter possession? Some one must have been always in possession, and who, under the circumstances, would have a higher right than the Government, which, by the exercise of its laws upon the property, had kept it clear of aliens, and made it profitable by roads and bridges, and eligible for settlement by protection. The Award says, "the title of the proprietors cannot now be disturbed;" but it will be necessary to define the term "proprietor," and ascertain the boundaries of his rights, for it is quite possible that a proprietor may claim different townships upon different grounds, and it would be unjust to the public interests to consolidate these claims, and mark all "good" because one or two may be. It is, we believe, a rule at law, that a landlord looks to the original lease for the fulfilment of covenants and agreements, and if this is the case, being incompetent to forgive where there is no claim, the Crown, in dealing with the proprietary interests, can only award through the original grants, the covenants and agreements of which may be enrolled if the Crown pleases; but unless the "improvident" blocks, the award becomes to the extent of that limitation, and the proprietary inability to establish a valid right an inoperative document a dead letter. In connection with this part of the question we read, in a tabular form, for our readers, a list of the original grants and the present claimants to the townships. We had given the quantity of land in each township, and the amount of Quit Rents due from each, calculated on the principle that the Crown tenantry and the sub-tenantry involve the same principle of settlement; for both being equally under agreement to pay rent must be treated as yoke-fellows. What is sane for the tenant must be made sane also for the proprietors. They both seek for non-payment of rents, and when the red rag of quiet direction is held out to the one it must be respected by the other. If the sub-tenants have to pay rent from 1858 to 1862 and onward, so must the Crown tenants. The tables we had constructed show what will be due in 1862 to the Government from the owners of the townships on this principle. The table also showed the smallest estimate of the area of the Fishery Reserves, calculated in linear miles and in acres. We cannot publish this statement, however. Our columns are too crowded to make it at present possible to give our thinking friends the data upon which their own local interests may be examined, and the truth found out. The opinion in the Award with respect to leases, that when a man had signed a lease he had signed away his right to dispute title, is true enough; but it adds no soundness to the claims of others not in this predicament. The effect of this opinion is to show the folly only of placing confidence in statements, the accuracy of which are placed out of reach of proper investigation, and is one of the many arguments that arise out of the Award to show the necessity of not only examining correct boundaries, but of establishing correct ownerships. The three classes affected by the Award in this respect are the no lease settlers, the settlers under agreement for a lease, and the leaseholders. One would think that the three degrees of compulsion—good, better,

best—would have represented these classes somewhat differently than we find them; they are recognised in the Award, however, in the order in which we have placed them, in favor of the proprietors, who, while they know the squatters, and the highest on the leaseholders. The value to the proprietor of the squatter tenure lies in the surrounding value that attaches to his labor and improvements. The value of the agreement for lease tenure empowers him to enforce flows through the tender mercies of the landlord. We had the decision on this question in relation to those who have paid nothing, and made no secret of their not intending to pay anything, and bearing down with a heavy hand upon those whose anxiety to live in peace and prosperity with the proprietors, led them to become contracting parties to their own injury. The reason of this is obvious in the title of the proprietors depend more on the acknowledgments of the tenantry than the recognitions of the Crown. The compromise which appeared to the Commissioners to be involved in the conglomerate rates of the Land Question, and to be clothed with goodly and glittering apparel, was that of purchasing out the interests of the proprietors, and obtaining the £. s. d. from England to do so. In fact the only possible remedy for the tenant trouble is, after all, the Liberal Government's proposition of 1853, called the Purchase Bill. The last states every body in the face as soon as the Award is really examined, that if that simple piece of machinery had been an up and put in motion, the necessity for a Royal Commission would never have arisen, and the country would now be quietly enjoying the benefits of that wise and necessary measure. We have not space further to enlarge upon these subjects, and defer, for the present, other remarks to other portions of the Award.

ADDRESSES IN GENERAL AND THE NEW LODGE. DON ONE IN PARTICULAR.

We observe that an address has been presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor by "We, the Magistrates and other Inhabitants of New London," in which there is the usual amount of blarney to the gentleman himself, and the stereotyped phrases about loyalty, which leave about as much impression on the minds of "We, the Magistrates," &c. as they would if translated into Hebrew or Sanscrit. The presentation of such addresses is becoming a moral disease in the community, indicating an unhealthy tone of the public mind, and a decline of manliness. We can understand the good taste which suggests, from time to time, in Europe or the neighbouring Continent, the offering of complimentary addresses to great warriors, eminent statesmen, philosophers of world-wide renown, and literary stars of the first magnitude; but when this kind of thing is done with a gentleman who has acquired no distinction in arms, letters, science or state-craft, the address becomes a nauseous compound of meanness, adulation, and ignorance, and must be very offensive to a man of judgment; or even very moderate talent. When His Excellency shall become, as we trust he may, a great statesman, like his master Lord Palmerston; or a great warrior like the noble clansman, Clyde; or a brilliant writer like his countryman, the lamented Lord Jeffrey, we shall be happy to hail his enrollment in the ranks of eminent men, and will endeavor to be amongst the first to sign a congratulatory address to the then distinguished representative of the ancient House of Dundas.

We have too high an opinion of the Lieut. Governor to believe that he goes to the country for the purpose of evoking the fulsome addresses with which he has been assailed—for we can look upon them in no other light than that of unprovoked assault; the least desire on his part for such addresses would destroy any value that might attach to spontaneous efforts; and if these things are done without His Excellency's knowledge or consent, as we trust they are, the parties concerned in them have a great deal to answer for in disturbing the repose and comfort of a gentleman who cannot take a quiet drive into the country without having a gross address thrust into his face, filled with childish nonsense and admirable pervasions of fact. We, as a loyal subject, protest against this annoyance to the Queen's representative. Schoolmasters can and do put up with it, when they are about leaving a district school, in which they have discharged with average ability the onerous duty of teaching the rudiments of an English education to a few uncombed urchins for the lengthy period of twelve months. The Teacher prepares the address, complimenting himself on his profound knowledge, great talents, wonderful skill in teaching, and affectionate regard for his pupils,—the trustees add it, as a matter of course, without reading it; or comprehending half its contents; the Teacher then prepares, after a great deal of mental labour, a flaming reply, brimful of gratitude, and crammed with the biggest words he can get from the Dictionary, thus giving an air of astonishing learning to the production. This, the Schoolmaster regards as a good advertisement before he enters a new field of labour; and if it serves him in that way, the public should not object to the little bit of humbug practised, because they must know it is harmless. We cannot suppose His Excellency the Lieut. Governor stands in need of this kind of advertising; and, therefore, we recommend that the practice of presenting such addresses as the New London one, shall be reserved for the exclusive benefit of our worthy and respectable fellow colonists, the School Teachers, many of whom have served the public longer than His Excellency has done, and are no less distinguished in the cultivation of art, literature and science.

We shall offer only one observation touching the New London address in particular. We notice no allusion of any kind to "my constitutional advisers," and a most ominous silence prevails throughout the production regarding the great Land Commission! "We, the Magistrates," &c., surely cannot have forgotten these important points. Can "constitutional advisers," who did so much "good" for the country in promoting the Commission, and the millennium which the tenantry were about to enjoy from the practical operation of the award, are subjects that commanded prominent notice in former addresses. We can only presume that the "original address"—which, we have no doubt, we shall be invited to peruse—contains very striking clauses on these subjects; and we expect to find the Monitor reprimanding, as it did before, the Queen's Printer for his shameful neglect in not publishing these important items.

When we commenced the present series of the Examiner, we distinctly stated that it would be neutral in religion. Although professing the Roman Catholic Religion ourselves, we never claimed the right to be the exponent of the views or opinions of our co-religionists; and if we have, at any time, deemed it proper to contradict Mr. Secretary Pope or others when he or they made statements which we knew to be false, respecting Catholic doctrines or principles, we did so on our own responsibility, and not as the organ of the Catholics. Such being the case, we do not feel bound to give answers to Mr. Pope's "queries" in the last *Examiner*, but must express our individual belief that it is a gross libel on the Catholic community to assert that Catholics are in any manner or way bound or required to support the political views or opinions of any Ecclesiastic of the Catholic Church; and we further declare and believe it a malicious falsehood—in which belief we are joined by all the "intelligent Roman Catholics" whom we have been able to consult—to propagate a belief that the Catholics have been either instructed or required by any Ecclesiastic of their Church so to the manner in which they shall exercise their elective franchise, either at the next or any other election whatever. If any "intelligent Roman Catholics" have given Mr. Pope "information" to the contrary, they must be as destitute of truthfulness as Mr. Pope is himself. In conclusion, we do not wish to conceal from Mr. Pope or any one else our opinion, that the many vile efforts which he has recently made to raise the demon of religious discord between the Catholics and their fellow-colonists of other denominations, have rendered him too contemptible to have his "queries" answered by Ecclesiastics or other members of the Catholic Church.