THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

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

Vol. X. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, December 10, 1860. New Series.---No. 48.

Office of Public Lands.

NOTICE.

SELKIRK ESTATE.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS having, under the Act of the Colonial Legislature, 16th Victoria, cap 18, concluded the purchase of parts of Townships Nos. 53, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 62 (the property of the Earl of Selkirk) gives Notice to all parties whom it may concern, that he will attend at the different portions of the Estate (as below mentioned), to give an opportunity to parties to produce their Agreements, Leases, or other documents, and to receive the deposits from all persons desirous of purchasing the FREEHOLD of their several locations, in the terms of the said Act; also, for the disposal of WILDERNESS LANDS on the said Townships.

On MONDAY, the 3d day of DECEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at Mr. JOHN HARTS, Cardigan Road, Lot 53, where the Settlers on the said Township are required to attend.

On TUESDAY, the 4th, and WEDNESDAY, the 5th, at Mr. ALDOUS', Montague, Lot 59, where the settlers on Douse's Road, Whim Road, and Montague, are required to attend.

On THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 6th, 7th and 8th, at Mr. JOHN ENMAN'S Mills, Lot 58, where the Settlers on Murray Harbour Road, Green Marsh, Head of Montague and Back Settlements are required to attend.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 11th and 12th of DECEMBER, at 9 a.m, at Mr. SAMUEL NICHOLSON'S, Cross Roads, Belfast, where the Settlers on Newtown, Montague, Pinette, Selkirk, Souris and Upper Wood Island Road, are required to attend.

On THURSDAY, the 13th, at 1 p.m., at Mr JOHN KENNEDY'S, Wood Islands, Lot 62, where, and on which day, the settlers on Little Sands will be required to attend.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th and 15th, at Mr. JOHN KENNEDY'S, where the settlers on the remaining portions of Lots 60 and 62, are required to attend.

NOTICE.—All persons holding Leases or Agreements will be required to produce them, and all persons omitting or neglecting to meet the Commissioner at the places and dates before named, will have to attend at his Office in Charlottetown.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Nov. 1, 1860.

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 procured; 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, Granary, 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.

—ALSO—

58 ACRES FREE LAND near the head of Rollo 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 Goff'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.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A FREEHOLD FARM, consisting of 120 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. tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a fine FARM of 50 acres, near CRABB'S, Malpeque Road, fronting 15½ 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.

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, &c. There is a house 27 by 25 feet and stable 40 by 24 feet, situated on the Main Western Road, on Township No. 5, in Prince County, one-half an each side of said road; being one of the best stands for a House of Entertainment on the road, as the road from the West Shore to Cascumpec 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 McEwen, 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. tf.

Excellent Business Stand for Sale.

THE Subscriber will Let or Sell the Dwelling House, Shop, and Premises lately occupied by him at Traveller's Rest, Lot 19. The stand is a most desirable one, being well adapted for an Innkeeper, Tradesman, or Merchant. It is in the midst of the most flourishing community in the Island, and is within 4 miles of Summerside and St. Eleanor's. It is so well known that further description is unnecessary.

Terms moderate, and possession given immediately.

JAMES MUIRHEAD.

Summerside, Lot 19, Sept. 11, 1860. tf

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.

For Sale,

THAT FARM, consisting of 59 acres, lately occupied by Richard Milford, Esqr., situate 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 shore is a never-failing bed of muscle-mud. For further particulars apply to Mr. William E. Dawson, Charlottetown, or to

April 18, 1859. (tf.) JOHN MILFORD, Royalty.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY

From St. John to Shediac.

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 4, 1860. 3m.

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, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Tartans, Reps, Sardinian Cloths, Winceys, Flounced Dresses, Spring Skirts, &c.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

Wool, Tweed and Tartan Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Filled Paisely do., Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Waterproof Capes, &c.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

Black Coburgs, Alpacas, Indiana Paramatta, Crapes, Crape Collars, &c.

Hosiery Department.

Ladies' Cashmere, Cloth, Kid and Lined Gloves and Mitts; Woollen and Cloth Hose, Ladies' Drawers and Vests, Children's 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, Dress Caps, Ladies' Felt Hats, Silks, Velvets, Plated Card Baskets, Fish Slices, &c., Sable Martin and other Furs.

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; Morcens, Linen Damask, Table Covers, Floor Cloth, Drugget; 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 Doeskin Cloths, &c., Umbrellas, Waterproof Coats.

GROCERIES.

Superior Black and Green TEA, fresh Roasted Coffee, Sugar, Muscatel, Layer and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Figs, Almonds, Spices, Fancy Soaps, Sperm and other Candles, The celebrated Dundee Marmalade, &c.

IRON, STEEL, SALT, ROPE, PIPES, by Box, &c.

British Dry Goods Store.

Great George-street, October 23, 1860.

RUBBERS!

RUBBERS! RUBBERS!

600 PAIRS Ladies', Misses' and Gents'—JUST OPENED —very cheap.

Nov. 19, 1860. BEER & SON.

BOOTS & SHOES.

1,000 PAIR, suitable for the season, in great variety. Nov. 19, 1860. BEER & SON.

SEAL SKIN COATS.

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

MANTLES! MANTLES!

A NICE ASSORTMENT. Nov. 19, 1860. BEER & SON.

Cloths! Cloths! Cloths

SEAL SKIN, Napolean, Sable Beaver, Black, Mixed and Steel Beaver, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, &c. &c. &c. Nov. 19, 1860. BEER & SON.

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY, including a large assortment of Plaids, Striped, Checked, and Plain Wineeys. Novr. 19, 1860. BEER & SON.

HATS & CAPS.

QUITE a large Stock, well assorted. Nov. 19, 1860. BEER & SON.

FUR COAT COLLARS.

SIBERIAN LAMB and RUSSIA PUP SKINS. Nov. 19, 1860. BEER & SON.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

OUR STOCK OF 60 CHESTS, now received, can be highly recommended. Nov. 19, 1860. (6w.) BEER & SON.

"*Multi Sobietate Tutiores.*"

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. 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.

MAPS FOR THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

FOR SALE at HASZARD'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 heretofore unsupplied 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 intelligibly stated. Fees proportionate to time and talent required.

Address Accountant, care of SWABEY & ROBERTS.

Great George Street, Charlottetown.

June 26, 1860. 1sl 1y.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

SITUATED IN

QUEEN STREET, - - - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN,

Now complete and open for the accommodation of

TRANSIENT & PERMANENT BOARDERS.

PETER MACGOWAN, PROPRIETOR.

Aug. 7, 1860.

Fairbanks's Patent Scales,

of all sizes and descriptions, for Sale by

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 4, 1860. 3m.

Poetry.

THE PRESS AND THE CANNON.

The Cannon and Press! how they ban, how they bless
This beautiful planet of ours;
The first by the length of its terrible strength,
The other by holier powers.
More and more they are foes as the new spirit grows—
Will their struggles bring joy to the free?
For the wronged and right—for the darkness and light—
Oh, which will the conqueror be?

With a war-waking note from its sulphurous throat
The Cannon insulteth the day,
And flingeth about, with a flash and a shout,
The death-bolts that deepen the fray:
"Give me slaughter," it cries, as it booms to the skies,
And men turn to fiends at the sound;
Till the sun droppeth dun, till the battle is won,
And carnage encumbers the ground.

Then the reveller reels, then the plunderer steals
Like a snake, through the horrible gloom,
Then the maid is defiled, then the widow is wild,
As she fathoms the depths of her doom;
Fierce fires glare aloof, till the night's starry roof
Seems to blush at the doings of wrong;
Sounds of terror and woe through the dark come and go,
With fury, and laughter, and song!

When the morrow's fair face looketh down on the place,
All trodden and sodden with strife,
The grass and the grain are empurpled with rain
From the fountains of desperate life;
The stream runneth red, and the green leaves are shed,
That o'ershadowed its waters so clear—
For the bale-fire hath been on the desolate scene,
And hath cursed it for many a year!

Reeking ruins abound on the war-withered ground,
In whose ashes sit shapes of despair,
And the voices of wail float afar on the gale,
Till the brute is appalled in his lair:
On the broad battle-door, in their ceroments of gore,
Lie thousands whose conflicts are past,
To furnish a feast for the bird and the beast—
To fester and bleach in the blast.

But the tears of the sad, and the cries of the mad,
And the blood that polluteth the sod,
And the prayers of the crowd—solemn, earnest and loud—
Together go up unto God!
Nor in vain do they rise—for the good and the wise,
And the gifted of spirit and speech,
Are waking the lands to more holy commands,
For *peace* is the lesson they teach.

Behold the proud Press! how it labors to bless,
By the numberless tones of its voice!
To lofty and low its grand harmonies flow,
And the multitude hear and rejoice;
Scarce an ally of gloom, scarce an artisan's room,
Scarce a heart in the mill or the mine,
Scarce a soul that is dark, but receiveth a spark
Of its spirit, so vast and divine!

The Cannon lays waste, but the Press is in haste
To enlighten, uplift, and renew;
And the life of its lore—can we languish for more?—
Is the beautiful, peaceful, and true.
Man bringeth his thought, in calm solitude wrought,
To be multiplied, scattered, and sown;
And the seed that to-day droppeth down by the way,
Is to-morrow fair, fruitful and grown.

Joy joy to the world! Press and people have hurled
Their slings 'gainst the errors of old;
One by one, as they fall, the poor children of thrall
Crow dignified, gladsome and bold.
The Cannon and Sword—cruel, cursed and abhorred,
Cannot stay the proud march of the free;
They may ban and beguile the rude nations awhile,
But the PRESS will the conqueror be!

LAND COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Thursday, 20th Sept., 1860.

Statement and Evidence of A. E. C. Holland, Esquire.

Resides on Lot 26—is a native of the Island, and is the owner of landed property in it, to the extent of about 5000 or 6000 acres. His lands do not all lie in one Township. A portion of them is upon Lot 26, another on Lot 28, another on Lot 37, and a small quantity on Lot 38. Does not in any way acknowledge the right of the Commissioners to interfere with the disposal, or with the rights of private property, although he admits their right to enquire into, and report their own judgment or opinions, as based upon the evidence which shall have been adduced before them, concerning the working, the advantages or disadvantages of the leasehold system in this Island. As respects himself and others, owners of lands upon Lot 28, they were dependent upon the annual incomes which they derived from them for their subsistence; and it would be an act of positive and cruel injustice, should they, by the exercise of any power, whencesoever derived, be compelled to part with their lands for less than their real and positive value. To oblige them to part with their lands for any thing less than 20s. an acre would be doing the parties great injustice. He would make no statements but such as he could sustain by undeniable facts. The lands owned by him ought to be accounted *Loyalist Lands*, and his right to them ought to be respected accordingly. His grandfather, Major Holland, was resident in what is now called the United States, at the commencement of the American Revolution, or the War of Independence, where he owned a large estate. At the commencement of hostilities, he was offered a chief command; but rather than take part in and aid a rebellion against the authority of the British Crown, he preferred the abandonment of his property and the retention of his loyalty. As an active and dangerous loyalist, he was seized and imprisoned; but, after a period of detention in prison, he got out, raised a company, and entered into active service in support of the authority of the British Crown. I feel, said Mr. Holland, that I cannot, without a breach of delicacy, enter more fully myself into the merits and services of my grandfather, as a subject of the British Crown. I would rather place in the hands of the Commissioners the historical records of those services and merits. By the British Government he was appointed Surveyor General of British North America; and whatever distinctions and rewards were conferred or bestowed upon him, it must be admitted that, by a faithful, active, and efficient service of fifty years under the British Crown, he had received no more than he was justly entitled to; nor do I think it is likely that I shall be accused of having said too much before the Honorable Commissioners in asserting that his services ought to be acknowledged by them in the preservation of the rights of his descendants. I may also state, continued Mr. Holland, that my father lost his health in the service of the British Crown. Further statements, made by Mr. Holland, were in substance as follow: The conditions of the Grant of Township 28 were fulfilled. His grandfather brought out a number of Germans who settled upon it, and whose descendants are now amongst the most respectable of the people who reside upon it. They are in good circumstances; and some of them are money-lenders. Will mention names presently. The tenants generally on Lot 28 are in very comfortable circumstances. On Mrs. Irving's part of the Lot they are all money-lenders. As an instance of the success which had attended and crowned the industry, perseverance, and frugality of some of the old settlers upon that Lot, he would mention one of the name of Muttart, who, although he commenced in the woods with no other aids or implements of labor than an axe and a hoe, left behind him, at his death, £1500 or £1600; and, in his lifetime, seen all his family comfortably settled. George Muttart, his son, had entered into business as a merchant, and left his farm. Old Mr. Clarke, 70 years ago, had given £70 for 100 acres of land. Robert Muir, 40 years ago, entered upon a leasehold farm, with nothing but an axe and a hoe; and, in the course of some years, he was enabled, by means of his persevering industry and frugality, to purchase the fee simple of his farm. Twenty years ago, about 300 or 400 immigrants from the North of Ireland were located on Lot 26. When these immigrants arrived in the Island they were literally naked. They were now, as tenants, in comfortable circumstances; but, had the system of selling out the lands been then in full operation, and been the only one by which persons could have procured the occupancy of lands in the Island, these poor immigrants would soon have found themselves much worse off than they were before they left their own country. When they commenced their labors here with the axe and the hoe, they did so under many disadvantages: and at every step they were encountered by the most serious obstacles and impediments; but by persevering industry and manly endurance they have overcome all difficulties, and subdued the wilderness. Whoever may see them on a Sabbath-day, on their way to church, will, both in their healthy and cheerfull looks, and in the perfect texture of their clothing and general respectability of their appearance, have the most satisfactory ocular demonstration of the happy results of their labor, and of the benefits which have been conferred upon them by the system of leasehold tenure—benefits from which they would have been wholly shut out, had none but the selling out of the lands been in operation when they arrived in the Island. On Lot 26 the tenants are now, generally speaking, in prosperous circumstances. Patrick McKay, who rents from me 200 acres upon it, offered me, last fall, £150 for it.—COM. HOWE. Have the settlers of whom you speak any peculiar privileges or superior natural advantages upon the lands occupied by them? Mr. H. None generally. Of these Monaghans, of whom I speak, the greater part located at the back of the Lot. It is a well known fact that such men, in the necessitous circumstances—the penury—in which they were when they arrived in this Island, could not make a living upon clear farms; because, on clear land, they would require not only considerable live stock, as horses, cows and sheep, but all the usual farming implements, such as ploughs, harrows, carts, &c., whilst, in the woods, with health, strength, and determined exertion on the part of the settler, no other implements than an axe and a hoe are necessary to enable him to command success. John McCarron, another of these settlers on the back part of the Lot, or rather in the interior of it, offered me, last fall, £1 an acre for his farm; but I refused it, because I consider the rent which he pays me to be good interest for the sum at which I estimate the fee simple value of his farm. Mr. Holland, after having instanced two or three more of his tenants,—John Smith, Hugh McEachern, &c.,—who had made him similar offers for the fee simple of their farms, and whose offers, he said, he had declined for the same reason; that is, because he thought the rents which they pay him are good interest for the fee simple value of their farms; and since they regularly pay their rents he is quite satisfied with it. Mr. Holland then further stated that he had made a calculation of the number of acres of land sold on Lot 26, within the last thirty years, and also of the prices at which they were sold. The number of acres sold within that period amounted to about 4000, and the average price per 100 acres was from £60 to £106. Such lands as had been sold upon that Lot within the last 10 or 12 years had been regularly sold at 20s. an acre. He had the names of a number of the purchasers. He himself had purchased 200 or 300 acres of land on Lot 28, at a Sheriff's Sale. He obtained a Deed for 300 acres, bought at the rate of £65 per 100 acres; and upon these 300 acres there were neither roads nor bridges. For firewood, off one acre of land, for one winter, he paid £2 10s. For hardwood, on Lot 26, in the neighbourhood of Bedeque, the price generally paid, he believed, was from £2 8s. to £2 10s. per ton. Mr. Clarke sold a freehold farm of 60 acres for £300, and bought the leasehold interest in another, not so good, for £350. [A brother of Mr. Clarke explained that the leasehold farm bought by his brother, and of which Mr. Holland had spoken, was upon the shore.] Another individual had given £400 for a farm of 60 acres; and several others had bought freeholds at still higher rates. One had given £325 for 50 acres. A leasehold farm of 37 acres, at De Sable, on Lot 29, had sold for £206. The man who sold this last named farm was not very well off, and he who bought it was a practical farmer, and wanted it for agricultural purposes. There was one observation which he would like to make. It was stated at St. Eleanor's that the Island was in a deplorable state—that it was not going ahead—and that the young men were leaving it. The fact, however, was this, young men in the Island have, of late years, been much better educated than their fathers were; and, conscious of their superiority in that respect, too many of them have looked with contempt on the agricultural pursuits and manual occupation of their fathers. They have foolishly conceived themselves to be qualified for higher and better things; and have assumed the dress, air, and manners of independent gentlemen. To observe some of them in the settlements and neighbourhoods of Malpeque, New London, and Bedeque, for instance, you might, if you judged solely by their outward appearance and carriage, fancy that they were stray members from some of the fashionable circles of Paris or London. Such young men as these, spoiled, not elevated, by education, will not condescend to wield the axe or follow the plough, lest they should injure the delicacy of their hands or soil their garments. They must live cleanly like gentlemen; and find callings and occupations suited to their absurd notions of gentility and respectability. It is not the leasehold or land system which drives them away from the Island; but too much pride, which would make them ashamed of blackened faces, hard hands, and homespun clothing. Some of this class of young men go to the United States, whence, after a time, they return to the Island with small stocks of merchandise. With these they open stores, commence merchants, and, for a while, live and dress well, apparently happy and prosperous; but suddenly, their shelves emptied of their goods, themselves involved, and their credit gone, they find it advisable to quit the country for good, and are seen here no more. Some, allured by the hopes of speedily acquiring wealth in California, go to that country, and try their luck at "*the diggings*" or gold mines. Of these, some succeed pretty well; but others return to the Island disappointed, and poorer than they were when they left it. A son of Mr. Gardener of Bedeque, for instance, not satisfied with his position and prospects here as a farmer, made a trial of California; but after a short time, not succeeding there as he had hoped to do, he was glad to return to the Island, and resume his farm. Others who left in the same way have returned to the Island in poverty, and been glad to earn a subsistence by working about from farm to farm. One young man with whom he (Mr. Holland) was acquainted went to New Brunswick, in the hope of bettering his condition by his labor in that Province; but after a short sojourn there he returned to the Island, convinced that he could do better here than there. After his return, said Mr. Holland, I asked him why he had come back. He said because, although the wages in New Brunswick are higher than they are here, board is so much higher there than it is here, that, on the lower wages of the Island, a man may make more than on the higher wages of New Brunswick. It had also been asserted, continued Mr. Holland, that in this Island freedom of election was, to a very great extent, destroyed, or rendered impossible, through the intimidatory influence of proprietors and land agents. That assertion was a scandalous exaggeration of a few solitary facts. At the last election nearly all the tenants on Lot 27 voted against Mr. James Pope, although he himself was a proprietor, and also in power. On Lot 28 the tenants equally proved their independence; and on Lot 26 not one voted for the Government party. Mr. Montgomery, by a part of his evidence at St. Eleanor's, seemed very desirous to prove that farmers in New Brunswick are much better off than farmers in this Island. I hesitate not to say, said Mr. Holland, that the statement on that head, made by Mr. Montgomery, was incorrect. I have been in New Brunswick, the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia; and my opportunities of observation, in each of these countries, were neither few nor limited; and my convictions, the results of these observations, all incline me honestly to give the preference to Prince Edward Island on every account. I was once at Baie de Chaleur at the time of an election; and what I saw, on that occasion, convinced me that the merchants drive the electors, who are chiefly fishermen, just as they please. In fact, the merchants appeared to me to exercise as absolute a control over the fishermen as if they held them to be positively their own property, both body and soul. The fishermen take great quantities of fish; and, could they dispose of them to the best advantage, they might become wealthy and independent. I asked some of them why they did not find better markets for their fish, than they found at home. Their answer was, that, being indebted to the merchants, if they offered their fish for sale to any but them, (the merchants,) they would be writted immediately for what they owed them. Mr. Holland, then for the purpose of further disproving the assertion, which, he had previously said, was made before the Court, at St. Eleanor's, to the effect, that the Island is in a deplorable state, not going a-head, &c., referred to a school book—a Geography of British North America—a work of acknowledged truthfulness and worth, and in general use in these Provinces, which, he said, shewed how much Prince Edward Island is a-head of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. One statement, contained in that work, Mr. Holland considered to be particularly significant of the progress of improvement in this Island, as exceeding that of either New Brunswick or Nova Scotia; and that is, that, of the youth of Prince Edward Island, one third part more are sent to school, than of the youth of either New Brunswick or of Nova Scotia. In answer to some questions put to him by Coun. Hensley, Mr. Holland said that the rents, payable per acre, per annum, on Lots 26 and 27, are, as respects a few farms on the shore, 1s. 6d. sterling; of others 1s. sterling, with, in both cases, one-ninth added to bring it into currency. Has refused 20s. an acre for lands of his own, in the occupation of tenants, because he considers the rents paid to him to be a good return for the value of the lands. He considers the present investment to be a good one; and, therefore, he is satisfied with it. The Irish settlers are well off—generally not in arrears—they pay up their rents—has heard of no suffering or discontent among them. In answer to a question of Coun. Haliburton's respecting the value of wilderness lands in Canada, Mr. Holland said that 100 acres were sold for £100, £10 of the purchase money paid down. Mr. Clarke said Mr. Holland had referred to Mr. Lewis Muttart, as one whose father was born before him, and who, at his death, left property to his family to the amount of £1500 or £1600. Mr. Holland was in error as to the value of the property; it was not worth £1500. Mr. Clarke further remarked that Mr. Muttart's son George had never made money on his farm, but went into business on speculation. On being asked the value of Lewis Muttart's farm, by Mr. Holland, Mr. Clarke answered, about £500. John Muttart sold his farm to Robert Wright for £300; the improvements were worth £200, but the farm would not sell for £400. Mr. Holland observed that he thought his calculations were pretty correct.

To be continued.

Correspondence.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

"A West End Citizen" begs to tender his "*copper compliments*" to the "*Monitor man*," and say, that if by the term "*illiterate*" he means to say that "A West End Citizen" writes *too plain truths* to suit the palates of such fastidious and unboundedly wise people as Messrs. Cooper, Morrison & Co.! he glories in the appellation.

"A West End Citizen" further begs to say that he thinks the "Monitor man" had better let "a dismissed City Clerk" alone, or *he may find him*, as some of the *Monitor's* friends have already found him—rather heavy metal; this much, however, may be said of the said Clerk—he was not dismissed for *misconduct*, which is far more than will ever be said or sung of that paid serf the "Monitor man" and some of his friends! Meantime the said Clerk "is of age, ask him, he shall answer for himself."

"A West End Citizen" respectfully begs Mr. Morrison's pardon for having styled him "Deputy Secretary." Owing to his *illiteracy* he thought this an honourable appendage to that gentleman's name. Now, however, he discovers, through the *superlative wisdom* of the "Monitor man," broadly published to the world, that the "Monitor man's" *bosom friend*, J. W. Morrison, is *not an officer at all*, but is merely a servant to W. H. Pope, Esqr., and the "Monitor man" is *flunkey* to J. W. Morrison, Esqr.

"A West End Citizen" respectfully presents his thanks to the "Monitor man" for the large fund of information he has placed not only at his disposal, but also at that of the public at large. "A bow was drawn at a venture," with respect to the *illegal* appointment of a Hog Reeve for Charlottetown, but the *Monitor* has confirmed the fact by publishing the appointment "*verbatim et literatim*," ("lauk-a-day, how splendiferous it sounds to be a scholared!" and how delectable it must be to bask in the circle comprised by such *scrupulous, unconceited, refined and unsubservient* Hog Reeve society as that which the "Monitor man" and Mr. Morrison have the honor to represent!) Why did not the *Monitor* at the same time publish the Government authority for advising the Lieutenant Governor to do what Her Majesty would not attempt to do, viz: abrogate a law?

"A West End Citizen" particularly regrets that he cannot begin to believe Mr. J. W. Morrison's left handed denial of having signed the great Hog Reeve document, even when backed up by his understrapper of the *Monitor*, as they both know that they "tell fibs." The next thing Mr. Morrison will attempt to deny will be—that he did not write the said document,—or that he *did not run and tell his tenant, Traynor*, (another Hog Reeve), that there was "*a pig on the street, and if he did not make haste to seize it, David Shepherd would have it!*"—or that he has not reported the following: "*It was me who got Shepherd and Traynor appointed!*"—or that he is *not at all concerned* in the public robbery of his neighbour's pigs under colour of a law which he knows right well has been repealed for several years,—or that he was not in ecstacies when *he saw the pigs being sold!*

"A West End Citizen" is particularly gratified to learn that the sound solid truths permeating through his former communication (notwithstanding his being "illiterate,") have had such telling effect on the minds of his fellow-citizens, both Tories and Liberals, but more especially is he gratified that he has thereby roused the ire of two such honorable (?) men as Mr. J. W. Morrison and the "Monitor man," who *dare not* contradict those truths in a gentlemanly, honest manner, but have to fall back on their usual specific—detraction, when a blow or a thrust tells home on them.

"A West End Citizen" has discovered that no less than fourteen Hog Reeves have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to perambulate the City, and seize all pigs running at large, thereby taking the game from the Police. Four only of the new fledged officers are ostensibly set apart for this holy duty in the City, while the balance are marked out as for "Charlottetown Common and Royalty," but each and all of the latter have as much right to seize pigs in Charlottetown as the former, for the Common is part and parcel of the City (the written opinion of our wise Recorder to the contrary notwithstanding), and those for the Royalty are not specially set apart for that locality, consequently they have a "roving commission." While, however, it is not denied that the Lieutenant Governor has the power to appoint Hog Reeves for the Royalty, it is at the same time broadly asserted, without fear of contradiction, that within the said Royalty, viz: for "Charlottetown and Common," he has no right under heaven to appoint *one* Hog Reeve, *much less fourteen*, notwithstanding his having been advised so to do by those who ought to know better.

Since the above was penned the case in the Police Court, "Hughes *vs.* Shepherd," for two pigs which the latter seized and sold, has had a partial decision in the Plaintiff's favor, and when the defendant offered to produce his authority from our superior Government for his illegal acts, his Worship the Mayor told him it was of *no value*, and he would not look at it! What will Messrs. Cooper, Morrison & Co. be able to tell the public now? Their object in finding fault with "A West End Citizen" was merely to throw dust in people's eyes, and if possible make them believe that *the appointment of Hog Reeves for Charlottetown and Common was perfectly right and just!* Now, however, the decision in the Police Court has had such a crushing effect on their favourite scheme, they must either say that the Court was wrong, or that the Government was wrong, and *give their reasons, if they know how.*

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What seems the most surprising part of the Court's proceedings is the fact that the Recorder should give as his legal opinion, that because Shepherd bought one of the said pigs, and a second person bought the other, that, therefore, Hughes must follow both purchasers instead of the man who seized and sold his pigs illegally! Will the *Monitor*, in its inscrutable wisdom, condescend to enlighten his illiterate neighbors as to why such questionable advice has been given by the learned Recorder? Is it to subserve the end of *justice* that expenses are to be thus accumulated without actual necessity? or is it to replenish the low state of the City funds that the Recorder and the "Monitor man" may be sure of what the City has to pay them for *useless services*? A *definite, gentlemanly* answer to these queries will be received by no person with more gratitude than by

A WEST END CITIZEN.

Charlottetown, November 22, 1860.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

PRINCELY MUNIFICENCE IMPEDED IN ITS COURSE.

Mr. EDITOR—You will admit that Princes' like angels' visits are "few and far between," and also, that both when made have an object. The visits of angels have had at different times opposite designs, sometimes for good and at other times for evil, the moral character of the visited determining the nature of the mission. In the former dispensation their visits ofttimes augured no good, but were necessary to sustain the divine government. Since the commencement of the present dispensation their visits have been only visits of mercy and love. We might dwell with pleasure on the many instances in which the Universal Governor hath made known his gracious purposes by angels, to individuals, nations, and again to the world at large, but space forbids. Were we to search the world's annals, should we not be driven to the conclusion that the visits of earthly Princes have been more oft for evil than for good. And why? Is it not evident that to the present day neither the Princes nor the people, the rulers nor the ruled, understand their relative positions or their relative duties. But a better day is dawning. England's Queen, sustaining her character for wisdom and prudence, is sending forth her sons to distant parts of her empire, under the guardianship and tutelage of able men, to be practically educated,