shock-headed crusaders, led on to death or glory by the very pla nest looking officers, to the wild and inspiriting shout of Erin go-bragh.

Now that the Pope's Own are returned, we may look for increased animation and conviviality in the sister country. The fairs of the South will become as lively and as merry as of yore. During the last few months the South of Ireland has been doing absolutely nothing. Even the wakes and the funerals have been almost a melancholy business. There has been nobody to fight, and the villages have been growing quite peaceable and down-hearted. Assault and battery were growing miserably scarce, and, in some mean-spirited parishes, the priests have had nobody to curse from the altar, except the Protestants since May. The whole onus of supporting the credit of "auld" Ireland has thus been thrown upon the Orange spalpeens of the North. They have done their best to perform what was expected of them, and have been as disorderly and trouble-some as deluded heretic blackguards could be. But the crusade was a sad lo sat the best. All this, of course, will be altered at once. A neighbourhood where the young men do not break each other's head on Sunday afternoon is on a fair way to ruin. There is nothing like the shillelah for keeping things quiet and comfortable. Men who lose their taste for lathering one another will next lose their taste for whiskey and the other decencies of life, and, perhaps, end by becoming poor, Bible reading, sneaking creatures. It is a comfort to think that the national character of the South will be retrieved in time by the return of the warriors from Rome. It will be some relief for themselves to have the opportunity of plunging at once into the middle of their healthy and harmless national recreations. Nothing takes off the mind so much from melancholy as moderate and cheerful amusement. They will thus be able happily and usefully to fill up the time which must yet elapse before the arrival of King MacMahon, who—if the portraits of him which are distributed among the admirers in the land of turf and shamrock are at all to be depended upon—will perhaps, especially as he is a Celt himself, be less fastidious on the subject of personal appearance than his reverence the Pope and the inhabitants of Rome.

We have hinted that the Orangemen of the North have not been absolutely idle during the temporary lull occasioned by the absence of their adventurous rivals. Orangemen, it may be noticed, are as fond as the Pope's Own of breaking other people's heads, though it may be they are a little less passionately addicted to breaking their own. What with the Protestants who half murder the unhappy Papists, and the Papists who half murder the unfortunate Protestants, Irish life is in no danger of growing tame for want of incident. The sheep are so very hard upon the goats, and the goats have got into such an irreclaimable habit of waylaying the sheep, that it is difficult to know what attitude to assume. The only chance a man has of living to a moderate old age under such circumstances is by belonging absolutely to no religion at all, abjuring all religious formularies, never saying any prayer, Latin or otherwise, and making superhuman efforts to prevent himself from going to any place of worship. It is as dangerous for an Irish gentleman to believe in the Thirty-nine Articles, as to believe in the Seven Sacraments and the Seven Deadly Sins. A Mahometan sheik or a Pagan philosopher might possibly have a comfortable time of it in some parts of Ireland, if he kept within doors after nightfall, and never came to be suspected of being a gauger. But a Church of England man or a Roman Catholic has positively no hope at all. If you are a Protestant, you are anathematised by his reverence the priest; if a Papist, you are scowled at by the Derry boys, and invited to perpetual platform controversy by his reverence the parson. In either case you have brickbats flung at you. The great difference is whether the ceremony takes place upon the eve of St. Patrick or on the 12th of July.

THE INVASION OF CALABRIA.

THE BATTLE OF REGGIO AND TRIUMPH OF GARIBALDI.

Reggio, Aug 24—Our position in Calabria may be said to be established. On both sides operations have been successful. Reggio is in our hands, and the descent of Cosenz has been effected with little loss. Garibaldi set off on the 20th from Melito, following the road on the seashores. Although little more than 20 miles, the first night, to the Capo dell' Armi, the ancient Leucopetra, are only a bridle path, often rather difficult to pass except in single files. But more than this is the difficulty of finding water at this season, when all the wells are nearly exhausted and the *fiumare* are dry. This was a great drawback in a corps which contained a considerable number of Sicilians. Of all water-greedy animals the Sicilian Volunteer on march is the most greedy. It is in vain you try to convince him that the more he drinks the more he will want to drink. He is more irrational in this respect than any animal; he cannot pass a well or fountain without taking his share, and he has so little control over himself, that he gets completely demoralized if he cannot indulge in this desire—an offshoot of his fancy. Garibaldi, on the contrary, has complete control over himself, and allowes no weakness in others. He is without pity in this respect. He thinks every one ought to be so absorbed with the object in view as to forget all the little miseries of life. A great friend of walking and indefatigable, his habit is to dismount, take his sword on his shoulder, and stride along for hours without halting once. In the march to Reggio it was, besides, important not to lose time, and to arrive before the Neapolitans had time to strengthen the garrison of Reggio. Garibaldi divided his force into three columns. The town of Reggio, like all towns built on a narrow beach, is long and of little breadth, although it encroaches considerably on the hills around it, by which it is commanded. The object, therefore, was to get possession of the higher part of the town and of the hills. The chief attack, under Garibaldi himself, was, therefore, made in that direction, while Bixio operated against the centre, towards the bridge; and the column to the left advanced by the seashore. Whether the Neapolitans were resolved from the first not to fight very desperately, or whether they were discouraged by some other circumstance, at any rate they gave way soon in the centre and on their right. On the left alone they attempted some resistance. Garibaldi, with a few men, had taken possession of a *casina* opposite to their position until a sufficient reinforcement could be brought up to charge with the bayonet. At the first attempt the Neapolitans gave way, and the column entered the town, chasing before it the Neapolitans, who fled in all hurry towards the opposite end of Reggio. In the meantime Bixio had likewise entered by the main street to the Piazza, of the Duomo, cutting off the retreat of the Neapolitans who had been before him. Arrived at the Piazza, the latter went off towards the higher part of the town to the right, and when debouching by a transverse street into the upper street, which runs parallel to the main street, they fell in with Garibaldi's column. The Volunteers prepared to attack, but were prevented by Garibaldi, who thought they were coming over. The Neapolitans, instead of coming over, took to running, followed by ours, and were taken prisoners in batches of 20 and 30, while the rest dispersed and made their way towards San Giovanni. The town was thus clear in less than two hours from the time the first fire began. The fort alone remained. The losses had been trifling on both sides. Cosenz had got everything ready for a descent on the coast of Calabria from the Faro Point at the first notice of the attack on Reggio. Ninety boats full of men were waiting for this movement in the lake, where they escaped the notice of the only Neapolitan steamer which had remained towards the entrance of the Straits, the others being engaged at Reggio. As soon as the first cannon shots were heard from Reggio 60 of the boats started, and made a rush for the other side, when they were quickly followed by the 30 others. Both the steamers from Reggio and the one from above made a race to overtake the boats, but all they could do was to send shots on to the beach and shatter the empty boats, while the troops they contained took a position on the heights. Besides they had soon to think of their own safety, for the Faro batteries began to open. All the firing which we watched from Messina with such anxiety did no harm on our side, and probably little on the other. Except a big shell, believed to be a 13-inch, which burst above one of the batteries without hitting any one, literally not a single Neapolitan shot ever reached the Sicilian shore. While the incamezzo of the bold move of Cosenz was going on at the Faro, Garibaldi, having driven the Neapolitans out of the town, took measures to blockade the forts of Reggio. All these shore forts have their real line of defence towards the sea, while comparatively little attention is paid to the land side. Thus, with the fort of Reggio, three sides of it are closely surrounded by houses, and only that looking to the sea is free, while the heights above look completely into it. All the issues having been occupied, as well as some of the houses, one of those desultory firings began which rarely lead to anything except a number of wounded on both sides. Among those who suffered on this occasion was Bixio, the Commander of the Brigade, who was grazed by a ball on the left forearm. The fort answered with grape and round shot until about 11 a.m. The column under Bixio arrived, and went up to the heights. Being mostly composed of good rifle-shots, the Neapolitans soon left their guns on the platform and retired into the casemates. The Commander himself was mortally wounded by a bullet in the breast after the white flag appeared on the fort of Reggio. The terms made were those which were given at Milazzo—the garrison to evacuate with arms and baggage, leaving behind all the *materiel* of the fort. These conditions seem too favorable, but it must be recollected that time is a great agent in Garibaldi's combinations, and a thousand and odd arms, or a thousand prisoners, more or less, cannot come into comparison with it. As it was, the spoil was not bad—eight field pieces, with horses, and all; six 35 pounders; 18 pompiqueguns, from 18 to 24 pounders; two Paixhan's 10-inch guns; 500 stand of arms, and a quantity of coal, ammunition and provisions, besides a number of horses and mules. For us the position and the guns of Reggio are of the greatest advantage, for they insulate Messina more than ever, and must give us the ultimate command of both sides of the Straits; for the Neapolitans the heaviest loss is the coal for their steamers, of which the depot was at Reggio, and the naval station itself. All the provisions, both for the fleet and for Messina, in troubled times came from Reggio. It was as it were the wrist of the hand with which they held Sicily, and which is now cut off.

LAND COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Monday, 10th September, 1860.

(Continued from our last.)

State of the Indians on Prince Edward Island.

Thophilus Stewart, Esquire, by permission of the Hon. Commissioners, then addressed them upon the state of the Indians of this Colony, shewing that they are now reduced to about 300;—that they are descended from those who were in the Island when it was conquered by the British;—that, at that time, the Indians possessed large tracts of land—but that the whole of the Island was then disposed of without the reservation of a single acre being made for them; that they are now shut out from almost all privileges, denied even that of the streams, and obtain a scanty subsistence by the sale of their manufactures; that their principal location is Lennox Island, in Richmond Bay, where many of them reside, where they have built a Chapel, have some houses in course of erection, and are disposed to practice agriculture. The learned gentleman said they had been 50 years in possession of the 300 or 400 acres of which Lennox Island consists; and that, when about 15 or 16 years ago, on the ground of purchase of the island an agent went upon it to collect rents from them, they ejected him in a very summary manner. They recognize no proprietor's claims; but they have been deprived of a very valuable marsh, with the benefit of which, however, were it restored to them, they would, with a little assistance, be independent. The learned gentlemen concluded by saying, that there is a want of sympathy for these poor people, even on the part of the Government itself; and that for the neglect of them, a stigma rests both upon our Legislature and our Government of the day; without assistance they must perish.

Hon. Commissioner Gray.—This is a subject for the consideration of the Legislature,—not for this Court.

Hon. Commissioner Howe—If, by and by, we discover any lands which may be appropriated to them, we will include them in our Report.

Mr. Stewart.—If you would like to hear their Chief or their Captains explain to you the hardships of their situation, I will give them notice to that effect.

Hon Commissioner Howe—We should have no objection at all to hear them.

Hon. Commissioner Gray—We shall be very happy in being able to allow them an opportunity to make known the difficulties and hardships of their present position.

Complaint of want of due and sufficient notice of the opening the Commissioners' Court.

Mr. Stewart, in the course of his address, complained of the insufficiency of the notice of the opening of the Commissioners' Court; in consequence of which many tenants having statements to lay before the Commissioners', being in some degree taken by surprise, were not prepared to appear in Court in due time as they had intended. To this complaint the Hon. Commissioner Gray replied that the fault, if there were any, did not lie with the Commissioners; the lateness of the official notice of the opening of the Court was not owing to any neglect of theirs.

On Wednesday morning, 5th instant, on which day the Court was opened, a complaint, similar to that of Mr Stewart, was made, individually, by the Honbls. Colonel Swabey, Mr. Coles and Colonel Gray. Each of these honorable gentlemen said that as the official notice of the opening of the Court had appeared only in the *Royal Gazette* of the day before, which was issued late in the evening, and had not been seen by many, even in Charlottetown until that morning, persons in the country, deeply interested in the proceedings of the Court could not be apprized of its opening in time to be able to attend its early sittings.

On this occasion, the Commissioners also declared that the fault was not theirs; they had all been in Town nearly a week, and there had been time enough to apprize the public that they would open their Court, in Charlottetown, on that day.

Information concerning the Estates and Tenantry of Sir Samuel Cunard, derived from the statements and examination of his Agent, Mr Deblois.

Mr. Deblois is the Agent of Sir Samuel Cunard. The Lands owned by Sir Samuel Cunard, in Queen's County, for which he (Mr. Deblois) is Agent, are, half of Lot 20, Lots 21, 22, 32, 48, part of Lot 49 and part of Lot 65. He has been Agent for these properties for 7 years. The leases granted thereon are for the term of 999 years; and the rents reserved vary from 1s. stg. to 1s. 6d. stg., per acre per annum, convertible into Island currency by adding 1-9th thereto. In peculiar places the rents are higher; but there are very few at higher rates. The covenants are the same in all, except that in some the tenants are required to build houses and to clear each 3 acres the first year. The rental of Sir Samuel Cunard's estates in Queen's County for the present year is £1500 Island currency. The arrears due on these estates amount to £5000. In all cases in which lands are actually held on leases, the tenants have admitted the title of the proprietor. The average standing of the arrears in Queen's County, is about 3 or four years. The arrears had principally accumulated before he became Agent. The average standing of the greater part of the arrears due to Sir Samuel Cunard throughout the Island is about 14 or 15 years; and of the rest about 2 or 3 years. He never used harsh means to compel payment of rents; but he made the tenants pay what he thought they could pay—one year's rent and as much more on account of arrears as they could spare. The amount received by him, last year, both as rent and for purchases, on account of the whole of Sir Samuel Cunard's estates in the Island, was £3,500. He could not say precisely how much of that sum was for rent; but he believed £300 or £400 of it was for purchases. The expenses incurred had been £280 for the whole Island—the average of the annual expenses was between £300 and £400—about £400. The land-tax is £2,500. The money expended by the proprietor in the opening of roads and the construction of bridges averaged or approximated one a year. These improvements made at the expense of the proprietor, were performed by tenants who were in arrear; and they were paid for their labour by reductions of their arrears according to the amount of work so performed by them. In general takes produce on account of rents. Sometimes loses by it. Gives the highest market price for produce so taken from the tenants. Some of the roads and bridges which have been made, or constructed at the expense of the proprietor, have been made to improve the property; others are public from one settlement to another, opened to afford the settlers easier access to market. Lot 32 is entirely leased; the tenants thereon pay all the land tax. The rents of it amounts to £420 Island currency per annum. No other Lot belonging to Sir Samuel Cunard is fully leased. On Lot 20, out of 6,020 acres, 5 100 acres are leased. The arrears of rent amount to £4,500. Some old arrears are secured on Bonds and Warrants; others on the leases. No bonds and warrants had been taken in Queen's County since he became Agent. The bonds and warrants, he believed, were taken when Sir Samuel Cunard came into possession of the property. Some held by agreements, but the agreements were under seal. When all the rents are paid, we sell at 20 years purchase. He had never ejected any tenant. One tenant who owed £30, on a farm of 150 acres, had been offered £200 for his leasehold interest, but he would not take it. On Sir Samuel Cunard's property in Queen's County there had been 20 cases of distraint in the present year; some for £15, some for £20, and some for more. In every one of these cases a fair proportion of the amount due had been accepted. The reason why these distraints had been made was, that the parties had not paid anything the year before. Fair warning had been given before the distraints were made.

Fishery Reserves.

Mr. Deblois could say nothing about Fishery Reserves. The Grants contained all necessary information on that head. He considered these Reserves to be in the proprietor until they were wanted for fishing purposes. We lease down to high-water mark.

Arrears.

Mr. Deblois could not exactly say what arrears of rent were due to Sir Samuel Cunard for the whole Island; but he thought about £10,000 were due in King's County, and £5,000 in Queen's County. These arrears ran back as far as 30 or 40 years. To the question put by Hon. Com. Gray, Would it not be better to wipe off these arrears, and commence anew? Mr. Deblois replied, that will be for your Excellencies to decide.

Questioned by Hon. Mr. Hensley respecting Lot 32.

Mr Deblois could afford no information respecting the financial state of that property, not having got the books from the former agent, Mr. Forgan. He had got the leases; they take in the shores.

Value of the Fee-simple of Farms.

Mr. Deblois thought 20 years' purchase would be a fair price. He thought all who were doing well were able to pay it. Some such, however, thought they could do better with their money; and, therefore, would not purchase. Could not say whether that would be a fair price throughout the whole Island or not. On Lot 32 the tenants did not seem inclined to purchase. The terms on which lands were obtained here were much easier than they were in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Canada. In these provinces, wilderness lands sell at $1,50 to $2o per acre. When a man took land there he got it free the first year, for 3d. per acre the second year, 6d. the third, 9d. the fourth, and was not liable for full rent until after the expiration of ten years of his lease. When a fair comparison was made between the prices and qualities of lands in the other provinces and those in this, it was very clear, he thought, that for agricultural settlers the advantages were greatly in favour of Prince Edward Island. To the question put to him by Hon Com. Rit hie. Notwithstanding, do not the people here find it hard to make a living and pay their rents? Mr. Deblois replied, that he had travelled in the other provinces, and considering the terms on which lands were obtained in them, he had always thought the terms in this Island very easy indeed. In fact, he did not think that lands could be obtained anywhere else on terms as easy and as advantageous as they could be obtained here. In many instances, £300 or £400 had been paid by individuals from the other provinces, for the improvements of leasehold farms here. Many leaseholders sold their improvements for £500.

Hon. Commissioner Howe.—Assuming that this is the real state of the case that this Island originally belonged to Nova Scotia, but that some individual succeeded in inducing the Home Government to detach it from Nova Scotia, and to form it into a separate government, on condition that he should make stated payments to the Home Government and to expend money to improve the Island for the benefit of the inhabitants—say that this Island was granted on these conditions, as une that these conditions were never fulfilled, and that this individual has, nevertheless, drawn a large revenue from these people, does not the question assume quite a different aspect? If that man got these lands under false pretences, and upon conditions, which, in point of fact, he never fulfilled, what right had he to waylay a poor fellow drifting about, convert him into a tenant, make him pay rent for many years, and finally sell his leasehold to him at 20 years' purchase? (Laughter.)

To be continued.

PUBLIC MEETING AT LOT 50.

At a public Meeting held at Cherry Valley Cross Roads, Township No. 50, on Monday the 24th Sept., for the purpose of taking into consideration what means ought to be adopted in order that the grievances of the Tenantry might be fairly represented before the royal Commission, now sitting in the Island, Thomas Beers, Esq., having been called to the chair, and Mr. C. M. Willock appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1st. Proposed by Mr. E Grant, seconded by Mr. T. Crane:

Resolved, That this Meeting heartily concurs in the opinion expressed by certain resolutions passed at Meetings in different sections of the Island, that nothing short of converting the Leasehold into freehold will satisfy the Tenantry of Lot 50 and 49.

2nd. Moved by P. Lane, Esq., seconded by Mr. J. Murphy:

Resolved, That this Meeting has every confidence in the present Honorable Commission to settle the long contested dispute between the landlords and there tenants, in away that will be conducive to the happiness and prosperity of this Island; and this Meeting also trusts that this Honorable Board will take into its serious consideration and make some difference between the tenants that have always paid up their rents and those that have not, as this Meeting believes the nineteenths of the people in Lot 50 and 49 have always paid up their rents.

3d. Moved by Mr. J. Grant, seconded by Mr. M. Murphy:

Resolved, That we, the inhabitants of Lot 50, hope that the Royal Commission will investigate the title of the Land claimants of said Lot, as this Meeting is of opinion that the greater part of said Lot is held without a proper title.

4th. Moved by P. Lane, Esq., seconded by Mr. J. Grant:

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be a committee, or delegates from this Meeting to wait upon the Commission and offer any explanations necessary concerning the tenants of this Township—namely P. Lane, Esq., Messrs. J. Murphy, T. Crane and J. Grant.

Resolved, That the minutes of this Meeting be sent to the *Examiner* and *Islander* offices for publication.

A vote of thanks was then given to Thomas Beers, Esq., for his conduct in the chair.

C. M. Willock, Secretary.

Cherry Valley, Cross Roads, Sept. 24th, 1860.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., October 2, 1860.

THE ORANGE OUTRAGES IN CANADA.

Nearly every paper we receive from the Provinces and the United States continues to express the strongest opinions regarding the outrages committed by the Orangemen of Kingston, Belleville, and Toronto, on the occasion of the Prince's visit to Upper Canada. We have seen in no paper an honest, heartfelt apology for these outrages. Even Journals that are friendly to Orangemen speak of the proceedings at Kingston and Toronto as mad freaks of ignorant and brutish fanatics, and utterly disgraceful to all respectable Orangemen. Whatever may be said to the contrary, however, there is no doubt that the Orange Lodges of Western Canada—and that is the only section of Canadian territory in which the mischievous institution is tolerated—not only connived at, but originated the atrocities which compelled the Prince of Wales to pass by Kingston without visiting it, and which brought such disgrace upon Toronto as to make the Mayor of that City the most abject slave in Christendom—a sympathiser with Orangemen, if not an Orangeman himself—by prostrating himself at the feet of the Duke of Newcastle to beg pardon for the sins of his fellow-citizens.

To show how far honest Protestant feeling has been aroused against the Orange system on the neighbouring Continent, we take the following articles from Colonial and American journals, all conducted by Protestants of the first order of talent and respectability. We regret that we cannot add to these the opinions of our local press, the *Islander*, *Protestant* and *Monitor;* but we suppose it is owing to the fact, that the baleful and disloyal system of Orangeism prevails in this Island to a very great extent, is patronised by high officials and ministers of religion,—and the papers mentioned are so far under their influence that they do not like to wound their feelings by denouncing the ruffianism of their brethren in Canada. While, however, the heir to the British throne and his Suite have given a most crushing rebuke to Orangeism, no matter where it prevails, we shall not care about the silence of our contemporaries in Charlottetown touching the outrages of the Orangemen in Western Canada; but we think we may fairly assume that that silence indicates even *their* shame of the abominable features which Orangeism everywhere exhibits.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AND THE MAYOR OF TORONTO.

We are indebted to the Toronto Correspondence of the New York *Tribune* for the following correspondence, copies of which—for some occult reason or other—were refused to the Canadian press:—

Government House, Toronto, Sept. 8, 1860.

Sir—I deeply regret that you have not thought fit to send any explanation of the occurrence of which I made complaint to you last evening. I would not willingly revert to any cause of offence, after the most magnificent and warm-hearted reception which the Prince of Wales met in the city yesterday, but there are matters which cannot be overlooked without loss of honor and position.

You distinctly informed me that the transparency of William III. was removed and one of the Prince of Wales substituted. I relied upon your word, and the consequence was that the Prince was thereby led into doing what I had distinctly informed you he would not do.

As the levee is announced to be held at this house, no alteration will be made, but I hope you will see the propriety of not attending it, so long as your part in this matter is unexplained and no reparation offered.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

NEWCASTLE.

To the Worshipful the Mayor of Toronto.

P. S—I reopen my letter to say that yours has been this moment, 11 o'clock, received. I trust the result of the meeting may be satisfactory, but I am sure you will feel that the reparation must precede any further communication.

The letter alluded to in the above postscript is as follows:—

Mayor's Office, Toronto, Sept. 8, 1860.

My Lord Duke—In consequence of the very painful interview your Grace did me the honor of holding with me last evening respecting the portrait of King William III., which has been placed on the arch erected by the Orangemen of this city, and which was to have been dispensed with, and one of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales adopted for it; and respecting also the communication specifying the proposed change, which I had the honor of addressing to his Excellency the Governor General a few days since, and which was permitted to remain uncontradicted, either by the latter communication to his Excellency or by any personal statement, I have convened the Council for this morning at 9½, when I trust to be enabled to make an explanation and apology to your Grace and to his Excellency, which I hope may be accepted as satisfactory. I should have held this meeting last night, but I could find neither clerks or messengers, and I was told that I should have had greater difficulty in finding the members.

I have the honor to be, my Lord Duke, your Grace's most obedient and humble servant,

ADAM WILSON, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Toronto, Sept. 8, 1860.

My Lord Duke—Adverting to the interview which your Grace did me the honor of holding with me last evening, on the subject of the transparency of King William III. on the Orangemen's arch in this city, and the letter which I had the honor of addressing to his Excellency the Governor General, stating that such a decoration was not to have been placed there, I am now desirous of acknowledging to your Grace that I ought most undoubtedly to have stated the change which was subsequently proposed to be made; and although the Roman Catholics were quite willing to acquiesce, and did acquiesce in the alteration, it was, nevertheless, only due to your Grace and to his Excellency that such a deviation from the understood arrangement should have been promptly transmitted. And looking back to what I have done from the present view of matters, it may appear that it was presumptuous on my part to judge whether your Grace or his Excellency would or would not have esteemed this deviation as of that consequence which it has now assumed.

There has been much difficulty in arranging satisfactorily the late threatening and serious state of affairs here, and I trust I have not been wanting in my efforts to bring about this pleasing result. It is painful to me, therefore, to feel that I have, even unintentionally, failed in discharging my duty in this particular. But it is infinitely more painful to me to think that your Grace should think that I have omitted to communicate this information from any unworthy motive, or for the purpose of compromising His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, your Grace or his Excellency the Governor General, or even for the sake of complaisance toward any portion of my fellow-citizens. I can safely appeal to any one who knows me, and who, I am sure will satisfy your Grace, that I would not, unless I were to depart from the whole tenor of my life, act in the manner to which your Grace alluded last evening; but I admit that much does appear in what has occurred to have induced your Grace to form the strong opinion which your Grace gave expression to on the occasion in question. I have now only to implore your Grace that whatever omission or offence I may be chargeable with, it may not be visited in any manner upon this most loyal city, for as toward your Grace and Excellency I am alone to blame.

I have the honor to be, my Lord Duke, your Grace's most obedient and humble servant,

ADAM WILSON, Mayor.

To his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary for the Colonies, &c.

The Duke replied thus:—

Government House, Toronto, Sept. 8, 1860.

Sir—I am so sincerely anxious that all the events of the last few days should be at once and forever buried in oblivion, and nothing remembered but the heart-stirring scenes which last night proclaimed to the world the unanimous and enthusiastic loyalty of the city of Toronto, that it is a relief to my mind to feel that I can, without any sacrifice of duty to the Prince of Wales, accept the apology which is offered by your letter just received. In this spirit I will not continue a discussion which must have been so painful to you, and has certainly been no less so to me. But I must point out to you that it was your letter which really gave an obnoxious character to the transparency of William III.

Nobody can object to a representation, in itself, of one of the most illustrious of our Kings, but when you informed me that the transparency was to be removed by the Orangemen as an acknowledged party symbol, it at once assumed the objectionable feature of the display which I had advised the Prince not to countenance and its restoration made it impossible for the Prince to pass under the arch without violating the terms of my letter to the Governor General. I can only hope that from this moment all differences may as completely vanish from the minds of others as they will from that of,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

NEWCASTLE.

To the Worshipful the Mayor of Toronto.

Our readers will form their own opinions of this Graceful and Worshipful correspondence. For ourselves, we can only remark upon it, first, that we entirely agree with the *Tribune's* correspondent, and we have no doubt that, "if the tone of the Mayor's letters had been less abject, they would, probably, have been quite as satisfactory;" and second, that the events of Sunday last proved that the Duke's estimate of Orangeism was more correct than that of the Roman Catholics, quoted by the Mayor, in justification of his conduct.

MORE OUTRAGES AT TORONTO.

The Prince of Wales will certainly not have any reason to regard his treatment by the Orange part of the community of Upper Canada with any feelings of gratification. Even on Sunday he was not free from their insolent and vulgar annoyances. As will be seen elsewhere, the streets were thronged about church time by gangs of "lambs," as Mr Ferguson, M. P. P., facetiously calls his ruffians, after the example of Colonel Kirke, of bloody assize notoriety; the said lambs being intent on seeing H. R. H. pass under an arch which he desired to avoid. It would have been, of course, exceedingly gratifying to them thus to see the son of their Sovereign subjected, jointly, by their acts and by the circumstances of locality, to the indignity of doing that which he desired to avoid. It happens, however, that there are more ways than one of going to church in a city like Toronto, and the Prince and Suite, therefore, avoided both the arch and its blackguards, who must, doubtless, have been much more objectionable by passing another way. The gentle creatures thus foiled in their amusement, raged with impotent fury; decorated the object of their idolatry with ribbons and other yellow rubbish; and contemplated the suppression of more ribbons by the way which it was expected the Prince would return. Nor was this all. Keeping up the excitement till the afternoon, they actually hustled the Duke of Newcastle and some gentlemen of the suite, who ventured to walk the streets in the neighborhood of their beautiful piece of architecture.

WHO ARE THE ORANGEMEN?

The Prince of Wales has been mobbed at Toronto. The Orange rabble hissed and hooted him, and attempted to seize his carriage, and drag him forcibly beneath the arch they had decorated with their emblems.

The stern Duke of Newcastle was full of ire. He came down on the Mayor and Councilmen like a thousand of brick, and demanded ample apologies. They were given, and the duke was appeased.

There is a great deal of bad blood at the bottom of this Orange business—centuries of badness. It is a war of races as well as of creeds. It is not only Protestant against Catholic, but English against Irish, Anglo-Saxon against Celt. The Orangemen in Ireland, and in Canada, are English and Anglo-Saxon almost to a man. For more than two hundred years they have been the support and the petted favourites of the British rule in Ireland. They assert, and have hitherto maintained the same superiority in Canada. The home Government has changed its policy in its treatment of Catholics. They are no longer hanged, drawn, and quartered—their worst civil disabilities are removed; but the Government cannot change in a day the hereditary hatred and bigotry which it has fostered through centuries of persecution.

The Prince visits Quebec and Montreal, which are Catholic cities. The rank, fashion, wealth, intelligence, and political influence, are Catholic. The Prince meets a hospitable reception and courteously responds to it. All this maddens the powerful and overbearing Orange element in Upper Canada. The Orangemen determine to insult the Catholics, and to compel the Prince to assist in their humiliation. But they did not count on the firmness of Newcastle, and have overwhelmed themselves with disgrace.

(From the New York Times.)

ORANGEISM AND THE PRINCE.

The Orange excitement in Canada West appears to be increasing rather than subsiding, and the infection of a partisan religious animosity is spreading over the Province. The extreme danger to the public peace, in such demonstrations as those contemplated by the Orange Societies of Kingston and Toronto, is familiar to every one's experience. Bigotry begets bigotry, and hatred begets hatred. In a free country like Canada—if the people are ambitious to make it a free country—the very first attempt to renew upon its soil those barbaric feuds that have so stained the civilization of Ireland, should be met and peremptorily rebuked.

If there is no law in Canada against processions that inevitably lead to riot and bloodshed, the sooner one is enacted the better it will be for the peace and prosperity of the Colony. In this matter there should be no distinction of creeds. Our own sympathies are, of course, in favour of Protestantism and Freedom; but the Irish Orange Society, which has extended its roots to the British Provinces, is no honest supporter of either political or religious liberty. A society that seeks to commemorate and keep constantly alive the defeat, disgrace, and deep degradation of its own kinsmen and country, must be lost to every generous instinct. A society whose emblems and banners, whose laws, conduct, and public demonstrations are an insult to people professing another faith, has nothing in common with the broad liberality of sound constitutionalism of the universal charity of our Protestant creed. An ocean of drivel filters through Irish journals about their down-trodden country; but they have found before now, its most active curse in the dissensions that gave birth to Orangeism and Ribbonism. The Province of Canada is in danger of becoming the victim of even a greater misfortune. The argument of *ex defendendo* has been often made the excuse of Irish Orangeism; but its promising Canadian offspring has no such apology to offer. It has been started where Protestantism is in the ascendant, where Catholicism has assumed its mildest and most unobjectionable form, where religious liberty is guaranteed to all, and where the law is fully able to protect the humblest citizen. The very existence of a Canadian Orange organization is evidence of the overbearing and malignant spirit that one section of the population entertains towards the other, and of a besotted ignorance that endangers the peace and prosperity of a rising empire, by the perpetuation of the political and religious proscriptions of the darkest ages.

The position of the Prince of Wales, in the face of the Canadian Orange demonstrations, has been one of extreme delicacy. His Highness was not invited to Canada by any sect or organization, and it seems an act of outrageous tyranny that any sect or organization should have had the power to prevent him responding to the invitation extended by the whole people. Such is the act, however, for which the Orangemen of Kingston and Belleville must be held responsible; for it was clearly impossible for the Prince by his presence, in Kingston or Belleville, to countenance a demonstration that was likely to lead to a breach of the peace.

It is perhaps well for Canada that this exhibition of Orangeism should have taken place, for it will expose the danger of fostering a spirit so hostile to the liberality of the age, and so determined to the true interests of a free country. Orangeism and Ribbonism are symbols and superstitions of a bygone century. They have made Ireland the scorn and contempt of the world, and the very name of Irishman a synonym for all that is turbulent and blood thirsty. The transplantation of these societies to the British Provinces, is an act of demagogueism that the people would do well to suppress without delay, if they wish to lay up for future Canadian generations a reign of peace and prosperity instead of a chaos of anarchy and strife.

From the Boston Post.

THE ORANGE LODGE SYSTEM IN CANADA AND IRELAND.

The circumstances which have lately transpired at Kingston in Canada, between the Orangemen on the one hand and the Prince of Wales and his ministerial companions on the other, have been of so remarkable a character that we feel assured we shall meet the desires of our readers by giving a brief review of the Orange system. We have studied its practical working, both in Great Britain and Canada and have formed what we believe to be just and unprejudiced opinions on the subject; and if, in the expression of those opinions, we should run counter to the feelings and convictions of many worthy men, whom we know to be conscientious upholders of the system, we can only say that, in the maintenance of truth and justice, we deal with principles, not persons. We can easily understand that jealousy of the increasing power and influence of the French and Catholic party of Lower Canada has very greatly tended to exasperate the feelings of the Upper and Protestant Canadians, and, as a natural consequence, to develope more fully the Orange Lodge system, which is regarded there, as it was in Ireland some years ago, as a legitimate and necessary instrumentality for checking and repelling Roman Catholic aggression. We would, however, ask our friends in Upper Canada what amount of success has attended their increased adoption of this means of defence? Has the French political, or the Roman Catholic religious element been diminished, or in any way checked during the last ten years? Is it not, on the contrary, a notorious fact that those united elements were never at a higher point of prosperity and power than at the present moment, when Orangeism also has reached its culminating apex? Every candid Canadian must admit these facts, and we question greatly whether any other consequence can be shown to have resulted from the spread of the Orange system that an increased embitterment of the jealousies of race and religion, which had already proved so obstinate a barrier to the peace and prosperity of Canada. In the times and circumstances immediately preceding the great Irish Rebellion of '98 some slight excuse may perhaps be found for the adoption of such a system, though even there it aggravated, instead of alleviating, the evils by which that wretched country was distracted; but the interval of sixty years, and the width of the Atlantic Ocean make a vast difference; all such party and sectarian combinations are utterly foreign to and uncongenial with, the soil of America. This great continent in all its parts, under the British flag no less than our own, is marked out as a resting-place of freedom for men of every race, party and religion; and to attempt to introduce into it the machinery of bigotry and persecution, which has been a calamity and curse to the old world, is, to our thinking, a violation of the rights of hospitality and the principles of liberty, no less than an ungrateful ignoring of the gifts of Providence. Once landed in America, civil and religious liberty are, or ought to be, the right of every emigrant, and therefore it might surely be expected that Protestant and Catholic, Churchman and dissenter, would be content to serve God according to his conscience, and let his neighbor do the same, without stirring up those ancient quarrels, which formerly led in Ireland to so much of violence and bloodshed between Orangemen and Ribbonmen—both equally opposed to the spirit of true patriotism and true religion! Those who wish to understand the origin and nature of the Orange system will do well to peruse the report of "the Committee of the House of Commons on Orange Institutions in Great Britain and Ireland," submitted on the 7th of September, 1835. They will there see clear proof of the illegality of such societies, and of the direful evils which they are calculated to develope and mature. The rights of religion and the Bible have ever been ostentatiously paraded in connection with Orangeism, and ministers, dignitaries and Bishops of the Church of England have occasionally been induced to join its ranks; yet we venture to maintain that a perusal of the report referred to will suffice to show that, in this, as in too many other cases of frequent occurrence, the Bible has been very improperly dragged in to lend an air of solemn sanction to selfish and worldly projects. An able and impartial Protestant writer thus denounced this prostitution of religion in 1836:—

"They have not hesitated to profane the religion of peace and good will amongst men, by employing it as a means of evading the law; nor have they scrupled to use the sacred ceremonies of their creed for the vile purposes of party feud. For, when the candidate is initiated, he must bear the sacred Scriptures in his hands, with the book of the rules and regulations placed thereon; he is commanded to study, to obey the *latter;* he is received as a member of the society, under the assurance of his sponsors, that he will carry *equally* in his heart the laws of the Institution and those of his God; kneeling he is decorated with the Orange scarf, that accursed emblem of woe to Ireland, and he is told—'*This* shall be for a token upon thine hand and for a frontlet between thine eyes; for by strength of hand the Lord brought us forth out of Egypt.' The secret signs and pass-words are made known to him; and, in conclusion, the chaplain, in joy at the coming of a new associate, with impious mockery saith, 'Glory to God in the Highest, peace on earth, good will towards men!' Thus the angels spoke, praising God for the birth of the Redeemer. Thus the holiest word and name of Him, whom they term the All-merciful and the All-benevolent, is now profaned, in order to sanctify and enforce obedience to the commands, whatever they may be, of Prince Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland!"

The committee to which we have previously referred, and on whose report the above remarks were founded, was composed impartially of Protestant Churchmen and Catholics, or dissenters. The following passage from its report conveys the gist of the whole:—

"The effects of this Institution are to keep up an exclusive association in civil and military society, exciting one portion of the people against the other; to increase the rancor and animosity too often unfortunately existing between persons of different religious persuasions;—to make the Protestant the enemy of the Catholic, and the Catholic the enemy of the Protestant—by processions on particular days, attended with the insignia of the society, to excite to breaches of the peace and to bloodshed—to raise up other secret societies among the Catholics in their own defence and for their own protection against the insults of the Orangemen—to interrupt the course of justice, and to interfere with the discipline of the army, thus rendering its services injurious instead of useful, when required on occasions, when Catholics and Protestants may be