

Had they been comparable to Canada, their treatment would have been widely different. Were they not, he asked, an appendage to Great Britain, and were not their claims to justice as strong as if they were a million times more than they are? But were they not left a prey to mercenary agents, who came pennyless to the country, no better than mushrooms, the growth of the filthiest dunghill, worthless as the gourd that shadowed Jonah, worm-cankered at the root? The next most natural question is:—why were they to be oppressed? The answer was, because their oppressors had the power. They had been bastardized by the predecessors of Victoria, loving and dutiful subjects as they had been. In the Despatch which had been laid before them that day, they were told that the Indians, who had been cast out like Hagar and her offspring, were not forgotten. Were we, then, he would ask, who ought to be regarded as the children of the promise, were we to be overlooked? That Despatch contained words most insulting to the Colony. Who was David Stewart? Look and behold. He says, Lennox Island contains 1400 acres, and offers it for £1500 sterling. A boon indeed! But how much is this boon enhanced by the consideration that instead of 1400 there are only 300 acres. Three hundred acres for fifteen hundred pounds! Who can deny his sympathy? With whom does he sympathize? I wish I could confront him. The honorable member who spoke last asked what security we have to offer. Is not the land and the interests of the people a most ample security? He (Mr. Le Lacheur) declared that it was his deliberate opinion that, had there been no agitation in the Island, where there are now five tenants in it, there would not have been one. They would not only have been fleeced, but their whole substance would have been devoured. There might have been left a few grey-headed and infirm bondsmen; but all who could, the robust and the young, would have been gone. Tyranny must engender anarchy and confusion. The natural consequence of the one is the other. Were he a sovereign, nothing would make him tremble but the thought that he was ruling with a rod of iron. However, he meant not to accuse the government, so far as the crown was concerned. He blamed the advisers of the crown; and of the evils which could be wrought by ministerial misrule, he had some remembrance, dating from a period antecedent to his seeing Prince Edward Island, although when he came to its shores he was only eleven years of age.

Mr. CLARK said it had been stated by those who objected to the Bill, that they did not object to the principle of the Bill. This being the case, if they had not endeavoured to amend its details, they were about to draw down the vengeance of the country upon their own heads. One honorable member has said it is all that is foolish, but still he will vote for it. For his vote in favour of the Bill there can be but one of two reasons. It must be either from fear of his constituents or from conviction. He (Mr. C.) would tell honorable gentlemen what reasons he thought there were for agitation. In the first place he would instance the rents exacted from the tenantry by the proprietors and their agents. He might, perhaps, be answered, that the lands were leased at a trifle, and that therefore there was no oppression. To this he would agree, if the lands were improved at the time of being leased. If that were the case, this would be the very place in which to make a fortune. But the reality was very different. When a man took one hundred or two hundred acres of wilderness land, they were not worth one farthing to him till rendered valuable by the expenditure of his labour; and if, after paying his rent, he was still able to live, he got no more than bare wages for improving the property of another. But the case was still worse, when, besides labour, a man expended money in clearing a leased farm. The landlord was then demanding interest for money which was not his own. If the tenant merely paid the interest of the money which was the value of the land, he would certainly think he had no right to complain. According to the state of things here, money was power: he supposed it was so nearly every where. It has been given to a few the power to take from the honest and industrious classes, the fruits of their industry; and till this state of things be changed, agitation must not only prevail, but it must increase. The ignorance of some aids their oppressors, and prevents their seeking or obtaining redress. Others with knowledge have not money, without which no remedy is to be had, and, therefore, they are compelled to endure the lash. Are the people all rebels and traitors because they will not allow a few to take all from them? We are told that the majority of the people would be happy and contented enough were it not for the arts and efforts of incendiaries and agitators. But I answer, can any man persuade me that I suffer wrong, when I know that nothing but justice is done to me? No. Two or three men could not create and sustain agitation, if no real grievances were felt. The present state of things in this Island cannot endure. It is in vain to try to stifle our complaints. As well might they attempt to stop the current of the St. Lawrence, as seek to arrest the progress of agitation without yielding redress. Mr. Clark here said he would just state a few instances of the grievances of which the tenantry of this Island had to complain. Both natives and emigrants frequently found themselves obliged to take wood farms upon leases of forty years. The emigrant had his trade to learn at his own expense, and, consequently, his was a case of greater hardship than that of the native; but he thought he should be able to shew that both were of a nature so unjust and severe as to meet with few parallels elsewhere. Well then, in the first place, the man must have a wife; for what could he do in the woods towards clearing a farm by himself? Then would follow children, and the poorer they were, in all probability, the more of them. These

for a time would tend only to increase his labours and his difficulties, although in the end he would find in them his most efficient aids. For the first eight or ten years little would be done besides earning a scanty maintenance. But when at the end of forty years, the duration of his lease, he had cleared the whole, the account would probably stand nearly thus. The clearing of the farm had cost £500, his house, say £300, and he had paid to the amount of £400 in rent. The whole amount would be £1200 or £1300: And whose property was it then? Such a thought as this, perhaps, had never entered his head until matters had reached their fatal climax. That attained, the proprietor comes, and says, naturally enough: "This is not your property but mine, and you must yield it up." The poor man remonstrates: "I am now old, and my strength has been expended in clearing this farm and making these improvements. My children have all left me, and I am unable of myself to undertake the clearing of another farm. This farm has acquired its value by my labour. All it is worth is mine, except £100; and I hope I shall not now be driven from it in my old age." The proprietor replies, I am not bound to listen to this stuff. The poor man then entreats that he may have it on lease for an additional term; and the landlord, perhaps, consents that he shall have it for two, three, or six years longer, at a rent of £60 per annum. Now, continued Mr. Clark, this is no imaginary case; and is this to be the end of all a man's industry, toil and saving? Are our young men, thus deterred from all attempts at settlement within it, to be driven from the country? He admitted that there were a few proprietors who gave long leases, but still these terms were not sufficiently liberal. However he trusted there was a new system of things growing up. The way in which lands were now leased was 1s. or 2s. per acre per annum; but a tenant was not allowed to sell a single stick from off his land. True, he was allowed to burn; but the law of the lease was, touch not this tree nor that, because they are suitable for ship-timber; and thus he might be prevented clearing for potato ground. What was worse, the proprietor might enter upon leased land, cut down all the wood, and not leave the tenant a single stick. Would this system be allowed to go on if a fair representation were made to Her Majesty's Government? Would not such a representation bring forth redress? He for one would not submit if it failed to procure it. The man was not worthy of freedom who would not resist such oppression. There were a thousand ways by which the unwary were entrapped. A proprietary claimant comes to a squatter and says: "This land where you sit is mine. I could immediately drive you from your premises and improvements, but if you will pay me so much for the past, I will grant you a lease, and allow you to remain." The poor ignorant man, afraid of the very name of law, with which he is threatened, submits and is robbed. Whatever terms the poor man may have made, they do not, however, prove his safeguard against further wrong. Another pick-pocket comes and says: "He who was here before was an impostor. He had no title to the land. I am the true proprietor." The poor man very naturally is inclined to resist, thinking his having to pay one landlord is quite sufficient. But what with scheming, palavering and threatening, he is a second time entrapped, when all legal means would have failed. This second robber succeeds in sending him to an Attorney. The Attorney tells him what he had previously been instructed to say. He then returns to his self-styled landlord, who may perhaps address the poor man in this manner: "Well, you've come forward like a good fellow, and I'll behave well to you. Give me your Note of Hand for one-half your arrears, and I'll forgive you the remainder. You see how the Escheaters have deceived you. I can't give you a lease just now. I have not sufficient authority; but you shall have it by and by." Mr. Clark concluded by saying, "I will complain, and never cease to complain till I get redress."

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD thought they had just been listening to a history of this Island rather than an argumentative speech in favour of the Bill. He thought he knew quite as much of the Island as any one in it, and also of the difficulties to be encountered and overcome by a settler in the woods; and his experience was quite opposed to that of the honorable member who had just sat down. With a settler in the woods the first five or six years were the best instead of the worst. For that period he had the wood which he cut down to burn upon the land; but after that he had no manure, but the stumps to take out. With respect to the Bill, he had as yet heard no answer to the honorable and learned member for Charlottetown, whose arguments were as yet, he thought, decidedly triumphant. He (the Hon. J. S. M'D.) agreed with the principle of the bill, that is, he approved of the proposal to purchase the lands; but he disagreed with the details of the bill. He had mentioned his opinion to several honorable members, but found none to agree with him: he had therefore refrained from making any motion. The bill as it then stood, even were it to pass the three Branches, would never be acted upon. It went to repeal the Act relative to the Province Building. It also did away with the provision of £1000 a year to redeem Treasury Notes. These were incongruities which could not pass. Besides there was no provision for the squatter. What title could he, in compliance with the bill, come forward and shew to entitle him to a settlement. Unless he had been in possession 20 years, he could have no title. He (the Hon. J. S. M'D.) was as willing as any one to agree to a purchase of the lands, provided they could be purchased. But the effect of the Bill's repealing the Statute he had just named was a sufficient bar to its operation, and he would therefore vote against it. The question "that the Bill do pass," was carried, on the following division:—

Yeas:—Messrs. Young, Fraser, Clark, Macneil, Dalziel, Beck, D. Macdonald, Le Lacheur, Macintosh, Forbes, Macfarlane, W. Dingwell, J. Dingwell, Gorman, Thomson, Montgomery—16.
Nays:—Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Messrs. Palmer, Longworth, Hudson—4.
[We have before stated, that the Legislative Council, instead of proceeding with the Bill, passed several Resolutions, expressive of their willingness to join the House in an Address to the Throne on the subject, which mode of procedure was repudiated by the House.]

Summary of News.

A general order has been issued from the Horse Guards, announcing that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command, that a library and reading-room shall be established for the use of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of each of the barracks throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies. The object of these institutions is so encourage the soldiers to employ their leisure hours in a manner that shall combine amusement with the attainment of useful knowledge, and teach them the value of sober, regular and moral habits.

Advices have reached the Adjutant General's Office of a melancholy loss of life, on the occasion of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers crossing the Jhelum, on their march back from Afghanistan. The stream was so rapid as to sweep one troop on a quicksand, where the horses fell. Captain Hilton and nine or ten troopers perished, and Col. Cureton and 40 or 50 more, were extricated with great difficulty.—*Bengal Harkaru.*

There is no foundation for the rumour contained in the Calcutta papers, that Lord Auckland was about to proceed to China. His Lordship's return to Calcutta was rendered necessary, in consequence of the instructions which reached him by the November mail, the character of which is sufficiently manifest, from the preparations which his Lordship ordered to be made for the expedition to China. Any negotiation which may take place, will be conducted by the Admiral, in command of a force sufficient to give effect to his remonstrances, if, which is very probable, they should be disregarded by the Chinese authorities.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The forthcoming hostilities between England and China have determined the French Government to despatch a French frigate to the China seas, in order to observe the movements of the belligerents.

In the prosecution of their crusade against the helpless Indians, the Americans have determined to plunge into every excess which a fresh thirst for vengeance could excite. The Secretary at War has issued an order to the persons entrusted with this dastardly expedition, to slay outright every Indian they may seize. These are the Ultra-Liberals, who contend for the rights of man, upon the ground that all men are equal in the eye of Heaven.

Several persons in Sydney have purchased land at New Zealand from chiefs who are residing in Sydney; solicitors have drawn up formal deeds of conveyance. One person, for about £200, purchased a piece of land thirty miles square, containing nearly 600,000 acres.—*Sydney Herald.*

It is said that the New Zealand Company have selected Port Nicholson for their first settlement.

The late Sir Watkin W. Wynn left a memorandum that he should, if convenient, be attended to the grave by any eight old soldiers who had served under him, and that a gratuity should be given to each, whether able to attend or not. This was done accordingly.

Bishop Gleig.—This eminent prelate of the Scottish Episcopal Church died on the 9th March, at Stirling, at a very advanced age. We may notice that Bishop Gleig was the father of the Rev. G. R. Gleig, the author of the 'Subaltern,' and several other works of merit.

A great sensation was caused at Brighton, on the 17th March, by the elopement of a Mrs. Heavyside with—no less a person than Doctor Dionysius Lardner, the well known lecturer on steam engines, and getter up of books on every thing. Mrs. Heavyside is said to be a very elegant woman, about 30 years old, and mother of three children. The guilty pair were traced to Ostend.

THE WEATHER.—For nearly a month the weather has been beautiful, and notwithstanding the slight frosts of the nights, spring labour has progressed most favourably. The sunshine has occasionally been strong and warming, and after a few hours of rain on Saturday night, and on the mornings of Sabbath and yesterday, the air has partaken of the mildness of May, and the soil is in capital working condition. The seed-time for black vidual has been, or soon will be, favourably closed, and the sower has, during the last eight days, been a-field betimes, and every thing would lead us to believe, that should three weeks of similar weather be vouchsafed, the seed will be deposited under circumstances more favourable, than has been known for twenty years. It is long since we enjoyed such a month of March.—*Glasgow Paper.*

This season the large and extensive shipping concern of Messrs. Pollock and Gilmore are sending the whole of their ships to sea on the teetotal principle. Instead of, as in former years, shipping rum for the use of the crew, they are supplying large quantities of tea, coffee and sugar, which are to be served out in lieu of the grog. The plan has been tried, and found to work well.—*Glasgow paper.*

THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.
DUBLIN, April 6.—Father Mathew left town this morning for Enniscorthy, county of Wexford, where he is to administer the pledge tomorrow. Very nearly 70,000 persons received the pledge of total abstinence, at the hands of Father Mathew, during his visit to Dublin. The public houses are totally deserted, many of them have been shut up, and shops for the sale of

"teetotal refreshments," such as coffee, spruce beer, and lemonade, are opened in various streets.

The returns of the excise revenue from the south show a very considerable deficiency. In the Cork district, for the past quarter, the falling off amounts to £23,000. It is rumoured that a great distillery in the south has failed.

SINGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence (says a London paper) has been in our hands for some time, but really we had doubts of its authenticity. Finding however, that it has since been published, and not disavowed by either of the ladies in question, we submit it to our readers:—

(Copy 1.)—Lady Seymour presents her compliments to Lady Shuckborough, and would be obliged to her for the character of Mary Stedman, who states that she has lived twelve months, and still is in Lady Shuckborough's establishment. Can Mary Stedman cook plain dishes well, make bread—and is she honest, good-tempered, sober, willing, and cleanly? Lady Seymour would also like to know the reason why she leaves Lady Shuckborough's service! Direct, under cover to Lady Seymour, Maiden Bradley.

(Copy 2.)—Lady Shuckborough presents her compliments to Lady S. Her Ladyship's note, dated October 28, only reached her yesterday, November 3. Lady Shuckborough was unacquainted with the name of the kitchen maid, until mentioned by Lady Seymour, as it is her custom neither to apply for, or give characters to any of the under-servants, this being always done by the housekeeper, Mrs. Couch—and this was well known to the young woman—therefore Lady Shuckborough is surprised at her referring any lady to her for a character. Lady Shuckborough having a professed cook, as well as a housekeeper, in her establishment, it is not very likely she herself should know any of the abilities or merits of the under-servants; therefore she is unable to answer Lady Seymour's note. Lady Shuckborough cannot imagine Mary Stedman to be capable of cooking for any except the servants' hall table. November 4, Pavilion, Hans Place.

(Copy 3.)—Lady Seymour presents her compliments to Lady Shuckborough, and begs she will order her housekeeper, Mrs Pouch, to send the girl's character without delay; otherwise another young woman will be sought for, as Lady Seymour's children cannot remain without their dinners because Lady Shuckborough, "keeping a professed cook and a housekeeper," thinks a knowledge of the details of her establishment beneath her notice. Lady Seymour understood from Stedman, that, in addition to her other talents, she was actually capable of dressing food for the little Shuckboroughs to partake of when hungry.

(To this note was appended a clever pen and ink vignette, by the Queen of Beauty, representing the three little Shuckboroughs, with large turnip-looking heads and cauliflower wigs, seated at a round table, eating and voraciously scrambling for mutton chops, dressed by Mary Stedman, who is seen looking on with supreme satisfaction—while Lady Shuckborough appears in the distance in evident dismay.)

(Copy 4.)—Madam—Lady Shuckborough has directed me to acquaint you that she declines answering your note, the vulgarity of which is beneath contempt; and although it may be the characteristic of the Sheridans to be vulgar, coarse, and witty, it is not that of "a lady," unless she happens to have been born in a garret and bred in a kitchen. Mary Stedman informs me that your Ladyship does not keep either a cook or a housekeeper, and that you only require a girl who can cook a mutton-chop—if so, I apprehend that Mary Stedman, or any other scullion, will be found fully equal to cook for, or to manage the establishment of the Queen of Beauty.—I am, your Ladyship's, &c.

ELIZABETH COUCH. (Not Pouch.)

Statistics of the Jewish Nation.—The statistics of the Jewish population are among the most singular circumstances of this most singular of all people. Under all their calamities and dispersions they seem to have remained at nearly the same amount as in the days of David and Solomon, never much more in prosperity, never much less after ages of suffering. Nothing like this has occurred in the history of any other race; Europe in general having doubled its population within the last hundred years; and England nearly tripled hers within the last half-century; the population of America being still more rapid; and the world crowding in a constantly increasing ratio, yet the Jews seem to stand still in this vast and general movement. The population of Judea, in its most palmy days, did not probably exceed, if it reached, four millions,—the numbers who entered Palestine from the Wilderness were evidently not much more than three; and their census according to the German statisticians, who are generally considered to be exact, is now nearly the same as that of the people under Moses—3,000,000. They are thus distributed:—In Europe, 1,916,000, of which about 658,000 are in Poland and Russia, and 453,000 are in Austria. In Asia, 738,000, of which 300,000 are in Asiatic Turkey. In Africa, 504,000, of which 300,000 are in Morocco. In America, North and South, 5,700. If we add to these about 15,000 Samaritans, the calculation in round numbers will be about 3,180,000. This was the report in 1825—the numbers probably remain the same.—*Blackwood for March.*

MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON.—Persevere against discouragements. Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study, and always have some work on hand. Be punctual and methodical