

auditors of this strange scene, and go forward a few nights, when, at the same hour of the evening, poor, luckless Johnny, sent by the same arbitrary authority, looked cautiously in at the auction room, casting his eyes in every direction in search of his father, and as soon as he attained the object of his search, he bawled out, "Come away home, father, there's a gentleman waiting on you." "That's a fine fellow," replied the father; "gae awa' hame and tell that I'll be there 'noss." If any in the auction room were in doubt what sort of a gentleman was waiting on our friend Andrew, it was not long in being solved, for Johnny's orders being imperative, from one whose authority he knew to be greater than his father's, not to come home without his father, he hung about the outside of the crowd near the door, until the thought of what might be said or done at home pressed upon his mind, when he again bawled out, "Come awa' hame, father, the gentleman will be ena' waitin on you!" Those that were present on the former occasion, and heard the father's instruction to his son, could keep their gravity no longer, and the Mason's Hall became a scene of uproarious laughter, amidst which our poor friend Andrew made his escape, and was seen there no more.

"IRISH EARTH."—Among the passengers by the last steamer from Galway for New York was an Irish woman, who had with her a nicely painted flower-box filled with "Irish Earth," and in it were planted three Irish shamrocks. She said she was going out with her daughter to join "her people" in America, who had sent for her, and added, "'twas all I had to bring."—Irish Paper.

HE HAD HIM THERE.—A traveller once arrived at a village in the morning after a hard day's travel, and being very tired, requested a room to sleep in, but the landlord said they were entirely full, and that it was utterly impossible to accommodate him, that his wife had to sleep on the sofa, and himself on the floor; but he would see what his wife could do for him. The good woman on being applied to, said there was a room which he might occupy, provided he would agree to the conditions, viz.—to enter the room late in the dark, and leave it early in the morning, to prevent scandal, as the room was occupied by a lady. This he agreed to do. About two o'clock in the morning an awful noise was heard in the house, and our friend the traveller was heard tumbling heels over head down stairs. The landlord on arriving at the spot, inquired what the matter was, the traveller ejaculated as soon as he was able to speak, "Oh, Lord! that woman's dead." "I know that," replied the landlord; "but how did you find it out?"

UNITED STATES.

THE LATE TERRIBLE LYNCHING CASE IN KENTUCKY.—Some eighteen months since a wealthy farmer of Kentucky, living near Campbellsville, was murdered and robbed of between \$5000 and \$6000, by parties who entered his house at midnight, and accomplished the double deed while he was soundly sleeping in his bed. Mr. Simpson was wealthy and highly respectable, and of course the cowardly murder caused a great excitement in his community. Soon after the guilty culprits were discovered and arrested, and an attempt was made by the populace to hang them, which was frustrated. Afterwards they were taken from the jail at Russellville to that at Greensburg. Now the second and awful tragedy opens, on the 10th, (Wednesday last,) as reported to the Louisville Journal:

"This morning, according to a previous understanding, men from this and the adjoining counties commenced gathering at this place, and at an early hour took up their march to Greensburg, meeting with accessions at different points along the road until the crowd numbered two or three hundred men, including a considerable number of spectators. The mob proceeded to the jail, which is built of stone and very strong, and found the doors locked and the jailer gone. A number of men immediately seized a large piece of heavy timber, and with several tremendous blows, burst the doors from their hinges. An inner door was speedily broken with crow bars and sledge hammers, and a portion of the mob stood in the debtor's room, fronting the cell in which the miserable men were confined. The locks of the cell-doors were soon broken, and the doors pried open, when a most horrid and sickening and revolting sight met the gaze of those present.

One of the men, Elias Seaggs, a man weighing two hundred pounds, was found weltering in a large pool of blood in the last agonies of death, the blood spurting in large jets from a ghastly and self-inflicted wound in the neck, having with a razor cut his throat from ear to ear. His body, convulsed in death, was dragged into the debtor's room, and from thence down a flight of steps on to the street. The remaining three men, viz: Bill Saul Thompson, Sioan Despano and George Hunter, were then brought from the jail, bound and mounted behind men on horseback, when the crowd, in double file, amid throngs of spectators, took up their march to this place, a distance of some twelve miles, during which two of the miserable men displayed considerable firmness, asserting their innocence in the most positive terms. Thompson wept and prayed audibly a good part of the way, calling on all to witness his innocence. The crowd having arrived at the place, determined to lynch Beno also, a negro, belonging to the murdered man, who had been implicated by Seaggs as the real murderer.

At this juncture, amid the yellings and howlings of the crowd, the expostulations of the sheriff and our excellent jailer, and "amid confusion worse confounded," Robert Colvin, Esq., a prominent and influential citizen, having succeeded in gaining an elevated position and in catching the ear of the crowd, addressed it in a short speech, which, for point, appropriateness and good sense, I have hardly ever heard excelled; and it was as effective as it was sensible, for after an unsuccessful effort of one or two inexperienced orators, the mob left the negro in jail and conducted the three men a short distance to an elm tree, and began making preparations to hang them. At Thompson's request, a prayer was offered in their behalf, he praying and weeping aloud during the time. He was then mounted on a horse, and after again asserting his innocence for the last time, a rope was put about his neck, the end thrown over a limb, the horse driven from under, and Thompson was launched into eternity. He seemed to die easy—one or two spasmodic jerkings of the limbs, a shudder, and all was over.

Despano soon shared a similar fate, dying much harder. At this stage Hunter gave evidence of making a clean breast, which, after some delay, and a good deal of reluctance, he did, confessing to the guilt of Seaggs, Thompson and Hunter, and implicating five others as being concerned in the murder. Their names are as follows: Henry Seaggs, Jerry Seaggs, Lloyd McDaniel, John Underwood, and a son-in-law of Simpson. The latter is under arrest, but is, I believe, generally considered innocent. The sheriff, with a posse, is out to-night to arrest the others. Beno was also implicated by Hunter, and brought forth, and the two confronted. Nothing of importance was elicited, and they were both taken to jail, both of them making a narrow escape.

VEHICLES OF INTELLIGENCE.—Newspapers, like nations, have a historical existence. They "go to and fro" in the avenues of society, and exert a powerful influence. Tribes and individuals far removed from hearing what is transpiring among men are always ignorant and degraded. That person who uses means to obtain a record of passing events always improves and advances in knowledge; the man who is dead to such influences is dead to his own best interests.

Well did the old Greeks know the value of obtaining new information. When voyagers and travellers came to their ports and cities, they were taken to their public marts and requested to give an account of what they had seen and heard abroad. The influence of this custom, before the art of printing was discovered, was like that of our modern newspaper; it tended to excite the people, and lead them to achieve reputation in all that was held worthy of being distinguished. The result was, they attained to the loftiest position in learning and the arts in those days, and in many things they are still our masters and instructors.—Scientific American.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., DECEMBER 6, 1858.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

The following Review of some of the Acts and Measures of the Liberal Government of Prince Edward Island since the introduction of Responsible Government, has been prepared under the direction of the Executive Committee of the Central Liberal Society, and is now published for the Information of the People.

The great exertions which are making to mislead the people of P. E. Island, and to detach their minds from duly estimating the advantages which have accrued to them since the system of constitutional government, enjoyed elsewhere by their fellow subjects, has been extended to them, have rendered it necessary that a review of the subject should be published, together with an account of those public events which have occurred, and an account to be given not only of those remedial measures which have been passed and become law, under the auspices of the Liberal Government, but of those likewise which have been defeated, after having passed here, by proprietary influence at Home.

In order that the public may form a just estimate of the advantages that they now enjoy, it is necessary to point out their position before the introduction of Responsible Government. At that time there existed, as at present, a Lieutenant Governor, an Executive Council, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly; but the powers of the Lieutenant Governor were under no constitutional control, except that of the Colonial Minister. That Minister, therefore, had it in his power, for good or for evil, at his own discretion, or under proprietary influence, to interfere largely with Colonial affairs, in a degree indeed which is now greatly diminished by the substitution of a constitutional system.

At that time, too, likewise, the Executive Council was neither in practice nor in name responsible in any way to the people, through their representatives. Provided the supplies were voted, the Lieut. Governor and his immovable advisers had no other care. Subjects for legislation might be suggested by a Lieut. Governor's Message; but whether they were or were not taken up depended solely on individual caprice; and so, for a period of years, no movement was made in this Colony at all in keeping with those which were in activity in other parts of Her Majesty's Colonial Empire. There were usually, though not necessarily, in the Executive Council, one or two Members of the Legislature, who might or might not move the Supply and Appropriation Bills; but the Colonial Secretary and Treasurer were not there, and there was no political party constituted, as now, by the people, from whom any progressive legislation could be looked for. In a few words, the official officers could maintain their places whether they satisfied the people, or whether they did not; and when the change was proposed, they exhibited a determination to maintain the monopoly they enjoyed,—in this, however, they happily failed. There was then no occasion for any party connection between the two branches of the Legislature; the Council was selected at the will entirely of the Lieut. Governor, from his own friends, resident, for the most part, in and about Charlottetown, made up in numbers by proprietors having no sympathy, as now, with the people, through the House of Assembly.

The House of Assembly was chosen by a limited constituency. Personal predilections or local ties, rather than fitness for a more enlarged and liberal system of legislation, guided that constituency in its selection; and no one who held an office had the slightest feeling of responsibility to the people, or only so far as concerned money votes for local purposes.

Besides this impure state of the Houses of Legislation, the members of which must, if they desired office, conciliate, not the people, but the Lieut. Governor, who, owing to his short stay, was in general solely under the guidance of those about him, namely, the permanent holders of office. A multitude of offices were held by one person, which had the effect of rendering it near to impossible that the knowledge of public business should be attainable except by a very few; and all country residents were virtually excluded alike from the cares, the knowledge or the profits of office, and nothing was distributed according to fitness, but to the claimants of family connection and affinity. A good clerk was a desideratum, but any popular or higher description of talent was not required. It was a matter of indifference whether the official could or could not command attention in the Legislature.

In respect to the application of public money, the state of the Treasury, before the change of Government, cannot be forgotten; still less the resolute attempt—long successful—of the Executive Council of the day to screen the Treasurer, a course which under Responsible Government would have been impossible.

There existed formerly no audit of accounts, as there is now every quarter; and who can tell what was the state of any of the public offices at that time? True, however, it may be that every man has a right to be considered honest until his dishonesty is proved.

The system of which we have given this brief notice was entirely astray from that under which the British Constitution intended we should live; and bad as the description we have given demonstrates its theory to be, in all the subordinate practices to which it gave rise it was ten times worse; suffice it to say that it was a hateful and selfish monopoly no longer to be endured by an enlightened people.

Things were in this state when the Liberal party sprung up. We have yet amongst us those by whom it was formed, whilst they were eagerly followed, and all associated to establish that free and noble constitution which is the birth-right of every British subject, and the main-spring of which is Responsible Government.

We shall bye-and-bye come to the acts and deeds of the Liberal party, arising out of the power conferred on them; but we will first explain the principle of Responsible Government; how it is maintained, and in what it consists.

Firstly, it is a system under which it is impossible to govern in contradiction to the popular will. Now this is ensured by the Government being compelled to give way whenever the will of the people is ascertained, through their representatives, to be adverse to them. A Lieut. Governor, if he be doubtful of the real expression of this will, has the power at any time to appeal to a general election, as was done by Sir Alexander Bannerman, because he had reason to know that the House of Assembly which he dissolved did not represent the will of the people. But let us consider the altered position in which their Excellencies the latter Lieutenant Governors, beginning with Sir Alexander Bannerman, are now placed. Their Executive Council must consist of those officials and other

members of both branches of the Legislature who concur with the majority of the people's representatives. Through the people then, inasmuch as the Lieut. Governor cannot as formerly act independently of their chosen representatives, a direct influence is always exercised over the Representative of the Crown.

We now come to the Executive Council. That body, in whose hands are placed not only the responsibility of executing the laws faithfully, but that of enacting new ones and proposing measures suited to the ever varying and progressing wants of the people; but likewise it is now necessary that they shall be members of the Legislature, for the two-fold purpose of keeping together a party sufficiently numerous to carry out necessary measures, and besides to be present at all times in their places in the Legislature to be responsible for the acts, good or bad, of their Government, and this in both branches.

The Legislative Council is now selected, not, as formerly, solely by the will of the Lieut. Governor for subservient qualities, but by their connection with the Government and their fellows in the Assembly. They too may be reached by popular influence. As they are, however, less subject to this influence in its direct application, they occupy the position which the constitution has assigned them as a medium power to preserve the true balance between the royal and popular interests; but as they cannot vote money supplies when these are wanting, their functions become virtually suspended. Their power is, however, sometimes called into exercise in support of popular rights and feelings; nor let it be forgotten that it was exhibited in its true legal adaptation when it addressed Lieut. Governor Sir Alexander Bannerman, praying him to dissolve a House of Assembly because it had not the confidence of the people. To that independent act the Liberals stand greatly indebted; it was the crisis not only of the party but of public liberty.

Let us now come to the Assembly. We scarcely need recapitulate the necessity of the salaried officers of the Government being members of the Legislature,—we have before remarked that there is no other method of preserving popular control. Much clamour and misrepresentation has been employed against the increase of members in the House of Assembly; but nothing is plainer than the fact that if too much influence were previously in the hands of the Government when the members of the Assembly were twenty-four, seeing that a large proportion might hold office, that influence must be greatly lessened when the members were increased to thirty. This outcry against the Liberals can only impose on the ignorant. Again an advantage in increasing members is derived from the larger field afforded for the selection of competent officers.

With regard to departmental officers having seats in the Legislature, we think we have given sufficient reasons for the practice, and will merely add that the want of this system is considered by all intelligent reflecting men in the United States to be a great defect in the constitution of that Republic. The increase of the members of the House of Assembly, and the withdrawal of the Collector of Imposts from that body, indicate the Liberal party's desire to govern by the trust constitutional principles. Neither step would have been taken had they been guided by a selfish wish to monopolise power. The increase of the constituency is likewise another liberal measure which, like that of the members, was strenuously opposed by those who seek office; but it is a liberal gift of infinite value to the people; and it was used against the Liberals extensively at the late election, owing to the fact of the Tories being to a great extent employers of the daily unfranchised, which gave them a power which they most tyrannically exercised. But in proportion as the Elective Franchise is extended to a greater number, so knowledge will be diffused, and such results will be the less attainable.

We now come to the acts and deeds of the Liberal Government and party, those in which they have succeeded and those in which they have failed.

The subject most prominent in interest here for many years has been the relations existing between Landlord and Tenant. We will first enumerate the measures introduced to ameliorate the condition of the latter, never losing sight of the fact that all of them have received the unvaried and strenuous opposition, sometimes too successful, of those very parties to whom some of these tenants, for want of better knowledge, would again entrust the management of their affairs.

First of all comes the One-ninth Bill. Up to the passing of this Act, every tenant holding a lease or agreement, expressed so that he was liable to pay one shilling sterling per acre, was legally understood to have undertaken a rent of one shilling and six-pence currency. The new Bill determines that such a person shall pay only one shilling currency, with the addition of one-ninth, the original value of one shilling sterling. Now it has been said that the rents have not often been otherwise exacted; but there was the power, and that power involved the entire ruin of the independence of the tenant, inasmuch as it always hung over him as a thing at any time which might drive him into compliance to give up his farm, to compromise his political principles, in short, to render him a slave by the threat of exacting arrears calculated on that rate of currency.

Secondly came the Tenant Compensation Act,—a measure about which there has been more falsehood and misrepresentation than any other. This was sent Home, but defeated there by proprietary influence, on the alleged ground that it was an unjust measure, intended to transfer the property of the landlord to the tenant. Now nothing can be farther from the truth. It did, indeed, provide, as is most just, that an ejected tenant should have compensation for his improvements on a just scale; but whilst it had this in view, and the possibility, on an improved farm, of landlords having a desire to re-let at a higher rate than claimed from the to be ejected occupant, it appointed tribunals before whom, in case of reference, an award was to be made, as well protecting the landlord from unjust demands as the tenant from absolute ruin. As to its principle, it is one which now, in this very session of 1858, engages the attention of the British House of Commons, respecting Ireland, where the principle is acknowledged, but the detail is difficult to legislate on, owing to the great variety of leasehold tenures. The representations on this subject sent Home by Mr. Bruce Stewart and others, describing the people as unworthy of trust as referees, and the constituted tribunals of the Island unsafe, because in such cases the jurors would not respect their oaths, had more weight than the act of the Legislature.

We now come to that measure which ought to have been the crowning measure for the relief of the tenantry, and which exhibits the desire of the Liberal party to bring to a satisfactory conclusion that deep-seated agitation and real mischief which arises out of the unsettled state of the land tenures. It has been truly said that there might be great difficulties in executing the proprietary lands of this Island—that supposing it done, the forfeiture would be to the Crown and not to the tenantry—such lands as were legally forfeited would then be sold or re-let to the occupiers—the Land Office would become the most important in the Island, and would require, instead of one, several Commissioners. There was, too, arising out of the many communications with the Colonial Office, this acknowledged conclusion, namely, that there was an inclination to give up the claims of the Crown to the grantees, it being understood that the lands might be taxed, or other similar means be encouraged by which they could be rendered more available for the general good. This has been the tenor of the despatches of all the Colonial Ministers. As things now are, whatever rents remain after satisfying the rapacity of some of the agents (they are not all quite alike) is remitted to England, and the evil perpetuated of the proceeds of the industry of a tenantry being taken

from the circulation of money in the district where it is obtained. These things being so, the Land Purchase Bill was determined on and carried through. It is an Act which has these particular recommendations: it is just to all parties, it leaves the proprietor nothing to complain of, and to the tenant it gives the power of becoming a freeholder on terms no where else to be equalled. £30,000 was the sum authorised by this Legislature to be laid out in the purchase of lands; but many, very many of the tenants desired the extension of its benefits to be provided for themselves, among these the most forward were Lord Selkirk's tenants; who petitioned his Lordship, with success, to sell his estates to the Government, that they might be retained to them,—yet these very men, we trust not all of them, were so base as to return as their representatives Col. Gray and Mr. Douse; the latter actually, at the very time, being employed in London on the errand of defeating this measure, if possible—thereby they evinced the bondage in which they are held, and that they have not the manliness to throw it off. Now, partly on their account, it had become necessary to apply more than £30,000 to the purchase of lands. A Bill, therefore, authorising a loan of £100,000 passed the Legislature, in spite of Messrs. Douse and Co.; but to borrow the sum of £100,000 it was necessary to procure the guarantee of the British Parliament, embodied in an Act. This was undertaken by Mr. Labouchere, the late Colonial Secretary, who, when he left office, was succeeded by Lord Stanley, who entered fully into the views of this Liberal Government, explaining to the House of Commons that it was an act of justice which he claimed for us; and when he left office, the necessary Bill was in the order book for the second reading. There could be no doubt of its passing; but Lord Stanley's services were required for the Indian department, and his office was taken by the present incumbent, Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, with whom it appears proprietary influence has been at work. Apparently the back-stairs entrance of the Colonial Office has been once more made accessible to the Island's enemies; and the proprietors, sooner than not gain a victory over the constitutional Liberals, have caused that measure to be, for the time at least, defeated. (To be concluded in our next.)

News by the English Mail.

ENTRANCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES INTO THE ARMY.—WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOV. 9.—BREVET.—His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, to be Colonel in the Army. Dated 9th of November, 1858.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The nuptials of Major B. J. Lindsay, Scots Fusilier Guards, and the Hon. Miss Jones Loyd, only daughter and heiress of Lord and Lady Overstone, are to be celebrated on the 17th inst. The ceremony is to be performed at St. Martin's-in-the-Field.

THE PRINCESS MATILDE (of France) has just received from the Sultan a most superb prayer carpet, the value of which is reported to be between three and four thousand pounds. The phrases from the poets which form the border, such as "Rose of the Garden," "Bad of Delights," &c., &c., are woven in pearls and emeralds into the cloth of gold of which the carpet is composed, while the sentence from the Koran which occupies the centre is composed of diamonds of the most costly kind.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Tuesday being the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales, who was born on the 9th of November, 1841 (Lord Mayor's day), the usual demonstration took place. His Royal Highness, who is now on a visit to the Queen, has attained his seventeenth year of age.

THE ROYAL MIDDY.—The sailors of the Euryalus have an anecdote amongst them to the effect that two of the midshipmen during the voyage blackened Prince Alfred's face while he was asleep in his berth, in that spirit of mischief for which these young gentlemen are notorious. The Prince made no complaint, but was up like a skylark before gun-fire next morning, and cut away the hammock strings of the two young gentlemen who had served him so, taking the law in his own hands in true sailor fashion.

FIVE DAYS TO AMERICA.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company have contracted for a steamship which will be guaranteed to cross the Atlantic in five days.

VANDALISM.—A correspondent says there is about to be an act of downright Vandalism perpetrated in the east of London—namely, the demolition of that old palace of King John on Stepney-green, which has stood for eight centuries, and is now in thorough repair. Why should this be done? The old castle is a beautiful specimen of ancient brickwork, and it ought to be preserved, when a very small outlay would restore it to its pristine beauty. It is on record that a Parliament was held in it 799 years ago. It is a most interesting relic of old times, and it is a disgrace to our antiquaries to suffer so fine a building to be wantonly destroyed.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO CHINA.—The Hon. F. Bruce, brother of Lord Elgin, who acted as secretary to him during his embassy in China, and brought home the treaty of Tientsin, has been appointed the first Ambassador to Peking under the provisions of the treaty. Mr. Bruce was attached to the late Lord Ashburton's special mission to Washington in 1842, was Colonial Secretary in Hong-Kong from 1844 to 1846, was appointed Consul-General in China in 1847, Charge d'Affaires in Bolivia in 1848, at Montevideo in 1851, and Consul-General in Egypt in 1853.

MILITARY OPERATIONS OF THE DUTCH IN SUMATRA.—LANDING OF FRENCH AND SPANISH IN COCHIN CHINA.

There is no news from India. Lord Elgin awaited at Shanghai the Commissioners for arranging the tariff, &c., who were expected from Peking in the beginning of October. All quiet at Canton, and trade re-commencing. The Chinese are returning to Hong-Kong. The Dutch expedition against Jambi has been successful. The landing took place on 6th September, and Jambi is in possession of the Dutch. The loss of the natives was considerable; on the side of the Dutch, 4 killed and 34 wounded. The French and Spanish forces have landed at Touran, a port of Cochin China. The place was taken without the loss of a single man. The bay and river of Touran are held in a state of effective blockade by the forces under Admiral de Genouilly from 1st September. Jambi is one of the native states of Sumatra, next to Borneo the largest island in the Eastern Seas. The town of Jambi, which extends over three-quarters of a mile on the banks of the river of the same name, has only between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Loch is proceeding home by this mail with the Japan treaty. M. FANSHAWE, Vice-Admiral.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

BATTLE OF AZIMOHUR AND DEFEAT OF PURGUN SING.—DESTRUCTION OF REBELS ON THE GOGRA.—FIGHTS AT SALIMPORE AND CHUNDEA.—ROUTING OF RANTIA TOOPER.—ARRIVALS OF TROOPS FOR THE NEW CAMPAIGN.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we have received our private correspondence and journals from Bombay to the 9th Oct. The campaign is not yet open, and the only movements worthy of notice are those of troops towards the various points of concentration in Oude, Behar, and Central India. Several regiments have been sent down the Doab, to form a camp at Bawar, whence the banks of the Ganges from Cawnpore to Futtchghur may be guarded. Small bodies of horse and foot hold Futtchpore, and reinforcements