

years. His name is as naturally and universally coupled with deeds of savagery and baseness on this side of the Atlantic, as that of Haynau on the other. He has all the elements of the Sepoy or the Camanche, and not a single characteristic, so far as the public are advised, of the civilized American soldier. His reputation has been acquired by three notable exploits: 1. Whipping a woman to death; 2. Butchering an encampment of Sioux Indians with their women and children, under a flag of truce; 3. provoking Colonel Sumner to send him a challenge, and then sneaking off to get him tried by court martial. He has now added a fourth to his list of soldierly achievements, which, if not followed by a prompt cashiering, will be a matter for universal regret and indignation. We refer to his late proceedings on the Pacific coast, in taking possession, with guns and rumpets, and the paraphernalia of war, of the Island of San Juan. Of the actual merits of the transaction some opinion can be formed from the haste with which he has been superseded by General Scott, under the direction of his devoted friend and admirer, James Buchanan, who elevated him to the rank of Brigadier General scarce a year ago. In no possible point of view can the piratical movement be justified. It is admitted on all sides that at least a doubt beclouded the title to the Island. Harney has proceeded to take possession, to throw up intrenchments, and to level his guns at Victoria harbor as though no doubt existed in the premises. He has occupied the tactics of the Pawnees or rather he has dealt with the British authorities in that quarter exactly as he is accustomed to deal with the naked savages of the plains. No ring-nosed barbarian could have acted with more irritating impudence than Harney has displayed in training his field pieces upon the town of Victoria. It is matter of congratulation for two great nations that the British Admiral in the North west is a man of coolness and discretion—else there might be a war already on our hands, ripened to its fullness by an exchange of hot blows and lighting up the whole coast of the Pacific; for scarce a dozen shots had been fired ere the original matter in dispute would have vanquished from the recollection of the combatants, and been lost in the domineering passions of national pride, hatred and revenge.—Chicago paper.

MAZZINI'S ADDRESS.

Mazzini's letter to King Victor Emmanuel occupies about three columns of the London Journals. The following is an epitome of its contents:—

Mazzini censures the King for having attempted to regenerate Italy with the aid of a foreign despot, instead of openly appealing to the Italian nation for support and censure him, too, for not having rejected with indignation the peace of Villafranca, and for not continuing the war alone. He says that "Italy is being enervated by scepticism and discomfiture; enthusiasm is fast dying out—diplomacy is spreading the germs of dissolution—questions are localising themselves—the movement is losing its national characteristics." There is, however, yet time, if the King will adopt the bold and wise course of "fraternising with the people—fraternising without fearing the revolution." By so doing he will find more help than is sufficient for the work of liberating and uniting Italy. The 120,000 soldiers of Piedmont and the centre are "sufficient to determine the general Italian insurrection," and from the insurrection he would derive another 120,000 regular soldiers and a whole people in arms to strengthen his operations, flank his movements, and cause loss to the enemy at every step he takes. In this daring course, says Mazzini, there is no ground for fear. Half of Europe would look with joy at the uprising. Napoleon could not descend again into Italy to undo the work he had begun. England would be with the King, provided he were not with Louis Napoleon. In conclusion, Mazzini says:—

"Dare, Sire; dismiss all who fear or suggest fear. Surround yourself with those whose life speaks firmness of pure love for Italy, and strength of will. Give to the people a pledge of liberty. Give freedom to the press, public associations, and meetings will create around you an enthusiasm, a ferment, from which you may draw all the strength you want; liberty has no dangers save from those who intend to betray her. Forget for a little while that you are the King; to be the first citizen, the first armed apostle of the nation. Be great as the object which God has put before you—sublime as duty, daring as faith. Will, and declare it; you will have all, and you amongst the first, with you. Go without looking to the right or the left, in the name of eternal justice, eternal right, to the holy crusade of Italy, and you will conquer with her; and then, Sire, when in the midst of the applause of Europe and the delicious joy of the Italian people, and joyful in the joy of millions, and blessed in the conscientiousness of having fulfilled a godlike work, you will ask the nation what post she assigns to him who hazarded his life and throne in order that she should be free and one—be it that you may wish to pass to eternal fame with posterity as the Life President of the Italian Republic, or be it that the royal dynasty idea may possess your mind, God and the nation will bless and accept you. And I, a Republican, ready to return and die in exile, to preserve pure and intact to the grave the faith of my youth, shall exclaim with my brother Italians, 'President, or King, may God bless you and the nation for whom you have dared and conquered.'"

SPAIN.

From the Madrid journals of the 13th, we learn that Marshal O'Donnell was shortly expected to leave that city to take the command of the army destined to act against Morocco, and the officers who are to accompany him had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to set out at a moment's notice. The government had sent directions to Ceuta to have preparations made for storing 500,000 rations of wine and 200,000 of brandy. The Chamber of Deputies had commenced the discussion of the Bill for sanctioning the convention with Rome relative to the sale of Ecclesiastical property. An amendment, proposing to reject the enactment in the convention that the Church may repurchase real property, was rejected by 115 votes to 13. The garrison of Madrid, after the departure of the troops forming part of the projected expedition to Morocco, will be 10,000 strong. The Spanish Cortes have approved of the bill for creating the strength of the army to 100,000 men, with power to increase the number by 60,000 men more in case of need. A Madrid journal, the "Espana," has accounts from Tangiers to the effect that Mr. Drummond Hay, the English Consul-general, whilst riding in the town, saw a Moor take aim at him with a gun, but he rushed on the man, disarmed him, and made him a prisoner. Also two days before, the Secretary to the English Consulate in the same town was shot.

THE BIG BUFFALO SHIP—50,000 PASSENGERS.

We mentioned a few days since the proposed lecture of Mr. Germain, in Buffalo, in regard to a large ship to be constructed by him. We copy a sketch of his lecture from the papers of that city:— He said that vessels that were very long were stronger than shorter ones, and that length produced steadiness. The oceanic forces are not to be yielded to, but are to be overcome. We can set their utmost force at defiance. He showed how vessels were and could be destroyed by being exactly on the top of the wave—the weight fracturing them. Others would be fractured by having their ends resting on two waves, the support of the water having gone from the centre. In both of these cases they would break in a single fracture. But a vessel resting on a number of waves, would have so many points of support that she could not be broken

except by a combined fracture. From this he argued that as much strength was not necessary in a long vessel as in a short one. But to put it beyond the reach of doubt, the long vessel would be built longer than the Great Eastern.

In the picture shown, the vessel was to be 4,000 feet in length. At each end, the vessel had a formation like a fin for five hundred feet, which was continued along the side like a rib, supporting great buoyancy to the vessel, and immense stiffness and strength. The buoyancy of the fin and rib was estimated at a lifting power of 25,000 tons. Rolling of the vessel could not take place, therefore, without the immense displacement of millions of tons of the water by the movements of these larger fins or ribs, which are to be each 20 feet wide and 3,000 feet long. He gave a scientific description of the powers in motion, illustrating it with drawings.

The fins, he also stated, were of another important use besides that of buoyancy and strength, for the purpose of surface condensation. The fins or ribs of Mr. Germain's vessel are to be of iron and constantly under water, and constantly kept cool by chance of position. By discharging the steam into these ribs or fins, it is immediately condensed, and by pumps conveyed, either warm or cold, back to the boilers. The steam would be discharged into a vacuum, and it would thus fulfill all the use of the condensing engine. The amount of condensing surface in each of these ribs would be that of an iron room 20 feet wide, 10 feet high, and 3300 feet long.

This vessel, with a speed of 100 miles an hour, would throw water out of its track only at the rate of the sides the hour. The upper part of the boat is made sharp; the pilot house and pipes present a sharp edge to the air so as to offer as little resistance as possible. Such a vessel as he proposes—4000 feet long—displaces 40,000 tons—has a capacity to carry 50,000 tons of freight and passengers—The machinery will weigh 25,000 tons. There would be no greater amount of horse power required proportionally than the Great Eastern has. With this 25,000 tons machinery we would get 300,000 horse power.

Mr. G. then proceeded to demonstrate that it was in our power to attain the speed he claimed and with economical use, and called attention to the results obtained in extending the range of guns and cannon. The range of the rifle has been extended from sixty rods to about a mile. The Armstrong and the French cannon have many times greater range than the old guns.—In his conversation with military men, they agree that this increase is due more to the formation of the ball than anything else. His vessel would have 25 acres of cabin floors. Bear in mind, says the speaker, it is the commerce of the world we are after. It would be 130 feet wide; promenades may be made six or seven hundred feet long. The state rooms should be 10 feet square, the saloon fifty feet or more square.—Such a boat could stow away 50,000 passengers, and yet have plenty of elbow room. At the speed contemplated she could cross the ocean in a day and a quarter.

Mr. Germain thus describes how economically the vessel could be built. Iron being the material, there were but five tons of iron work in the whole construction of the vessel, and these so easy of manufacture that they could be got out by the simplest machinery. In the construction of the vessel, he proposed an outside vessel of iron plates 64 feet long and one inch and a half thick, rolled so that the grain of the iron would be at right angles with its length, within which was another vessel, about a foot from the outer one—the two connected together and strengthened from collapse or separation by truss work, of the most substantial construction. Everything connected with the vessel could be made in one foundry (except the engines,) for the pieces of which the ship was to be composed were of the simplest form, and thousands could be made exactly alike by the commonest machinery.

Many, or in fact, nearly all of his calculations had been made some nine years ago, before the Great Eastern was thought of. The latter vessel proposed to carry to sea with her a steamer of one hundred tons. Mr. Germain's proposition in his sea-going vessel, is to carry four powerful tugs, each of two hundred tons burden.

The steamer is proposed to be 4000 feet long and but 73 feet wide, with four stories. She tapers gradually from each end over an eighth of a mile an either end, and has six sets of paddle wheels. As an element of great strength her floor-plates, four stories beside her upper deck, are of an inch iron plates, giving unsurpassed stiffness and substantiality.

The masts, he said, at each end of the vessel, were 32 feet in height, and 12 feet of them are of solid iron or steel—a mass of 73 tons, shaped like an immense broad axe. These parts of the ship (it is said) are to run both ways, and it is built precisely from each to the centre) would each withstand a side blow of 2,268 tons—ten times the force that could be hurled against them by the action of the waves.

Fifty feet from these points, the vessel still of a very narrow taper, it could successfully withstand a side blow of 5,867 tons, and a perpendicular blow of 41,000 tons. One hundred feet from the end—a side blow of 6,226 tons could be withstood, as well as a perpendicular blow of 27,205 tons. At 1,250 feet from each end, where the parallel lines of the vessel commence, she is weaker proportionally, but could withstand a blow in that direction of 400 tons, and a side blow of 39,067 tons. The figures are all the result of the severest calculation.

FREAKS OF AN ELEPHANT.—One of Van Amburgh's elephants escaped in Williamsburg, N. Y., last Friday, and caused great commotion. A man had been employed to bring some shavings to the menagerie, which were brought in a wagon. The man drove into the tent, and while unloading his wagon the elephant was observed to grow restless at the sight of the horse, which had a white blanket on. The man was advised to take his horse away, but before he could do so the elephant advanced a few steps, and knocked the man down with a blow of his trunk. He next seized the horse by means of his trunk and injured him seriously. He then seized the wagon, throwing it up in the air, and breaking it to pieces. His anger was now fully aroused, and proceeding to the cage of the prairie wolf he smashed it with his trunk, and released him. Next in his way was the cage of a black bear. This was demolished, but the bear was chained up and could not escape. The cage of the zebra being next in his way, he pushed it through the tent and clear through the wall of a small shanty at the back of the tent. Thus leaving the tent he got into the street, pursued by his keepers and hundreds of people, none of whom were able to cope with the enraged elephant. He did not molest passers by, but seemed to have a great aversion to horses, which he would pursue as rapidly as he was able, being hopped with a chain connecting his tusks with one of his fore-legs. He was finally driven by the crowd into a stone-yard, where his chain got caught in a large stone which checked him. The keepers gradually approached him and he was thrown down upon his side, where he lay for some time bellowing and thrashing about him with his trunk. Application was made to the members of two Hook and Ladder companies Nos 1 and 3, who furnished the keepers with long hooks. One of these was run through one of his ears and twisted round until the poor animal could not move his head from pain of the wound. When he was perfectly subdued he was heavily bound with chains and taken back to the menagerie. This is the largest elephant that has been exhibited in this country, and it is the same that a few years since caused such havoc by escaping from his cage at Haarlem.

LIFE IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—Capt. Mc Clintock has written a letter in reply to some queries concerning the probabilities of there being any survivors of Sir John Franklin's expedition in the Arctic regions. He says:—

The boat was only 65 miles from the ship, and I believe it to have been returning for more provisions. The skeletons found in it were probably boat-keepers—men unable to march with the others, all of whom I suppose to have proceeded for the short remaining distance without the boat. There was ammunition in abundance, but the country—in early Spring, at least, when our countrymen were there—affords no game whatever. Even Esquimaux cannot live there.

With regard to provisions, you will observe that I mentioned chocolate, tea and tobacco. It is clear that these alone will not sustain life. You are doubtless aware that an unusually large quantity of solid animal food is necessary, even to men in vigorous health in cold climates. Had the country been capable of sustaining lives, not one of these traces would have remained for us to gather up.

FLOGGING IN HIGH LIFE.—Mr. Cockayne, of Asherton, stepfather to Mr. John Stuart Litter, aged 20, son of the late General Sir John Litter, has been fined £500 in default of two months' hard labour, for assaulting his stepson. A short time ago he was in his room dressing, and had on his trousers and flannel shirt, when Mr. Cockayne entered with a cane, accompanied by Mr. Erick, who had a walking-stick, and Arscott, a labourer, and a coachman, each having straps. Mr. Cockayne said to complainant, "I have a duty to perform," and then instructed Arscott to seize him, but he evinced reluctance to do so. Mr. Cockayne then ordered him to take down his trousers, which, however, complainant refused to do, upon which Mr. Cockayne did it himself, pushed the complainant on the bed, and commenced caning him. He gave him 20 lashes, upon which the complainant asked him how many more he was to have, and defendant said "I shall complete the number of 30." He then pushed complainant's shirt and struck him over the back and arms, leaving blue stripes there for some time afterwards. For the defence it was urged that the punishment was only a reasonable one, for some matter alleged against the complainant. The chairman said, in giving judgment, that the defendant was convicted of a cowardly, brutal, and indecent assault.

[The above young gentleman is grandson to the late Capt. Stewart, of Mount Stewart, in this Island.]

The San Francisco Herald, of the 7th Oct., says, by the effect of the earthquake on the 5th, a new brick house on Dupont street, between Sutter and Post, was rent from top to bottom to the width of half an inch. In many houses the plaster was thrown from the ceiling; clocks were stopped in several parts of the city; glasses jingled on the side-boards; and a very general alarm was felt.

"The Vatican" at Rome, the palace of the Pope, is a pile of buildings covering a space 1200 feet in length and 16 in breadth, on one of the seven hills of Rome. The site was once the garden of the Emperor Nero. Early in the Sixth Century the Bishop of Rome erected there a humble dwelling, and this has been added to from time to time by the Popes, until it is now one of the most spacious and magnificent palaces, stocked with paintings, statues, books, and antiquities of the rarest kind.

A WAR BREWING.—The Austrian empire is threatened with dismemberment. The Hungarians are ripe for rebellion, and the recent prolongation of the war taxes in that country is a measure little calculated to improve the temper of Kossuth's countrymen. Recently Baron Hubner was dispatched on a mission into Hungary to sound some of the leading men, and, if possible, to conciliate them. Some plain truths were told to him, which, of course, he communicated to his royal master. Amongst others was the unpalatable intimation that another kingdom would be lost to Austria unless a very different policy was pursued. A large party desire representative institutions, but another, and still more influential one, wish to cut the cable altogether. The Venetians, we learn, are leaving their native country in great numbers, and, disgusted with Austrian rule, are passing over into the adjoining Italian provinces. If the course of events should lead to blows in Italy, these men will be found among the formidable foes of Francis Joseph.

DIED OF REMORSE.—A Prussian lady was run over and injured by an omnibus in New York on the 20th ult., and died from the effects of the same a few days after. A coroner's jury acquitted the driver of the vehicle, one Christopher Healey, of all blame, but the young man took the death of the young woman so much to heart, that he fell ill, and recently died of remorse.

The whole country is lumber mad at the present period. Enormous quantities of goods are changing hands every day, which will never be paid for, and the next season will, in all probability, exhibit a glut of wood, and a dearth of agricultural produce. Farms will be mortgaged and lost, which are, at the present time, of inestimable value to the proprietors, and which will lie particularly useless in the hands of their new owners. The United States markets and a few cautious dealers in St. John or elsewhere, will thus reap the benefit of losses, which will be sustained by thousands in New Brunswick.—Fredrickton Reporter.

QUEER CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—A young lady named Milburn, residing near Aurora, Indiana, dreamed that two men entered the house to kill her aunt; whereupon she rose and ran half a mile from the house without stopping to dress! She then came back, got into a bed, and appeared to be entirely unconscious of her exploit.

A Gloucester tailor lately petitioned Sir Henry Ward for leave to marry again, as he had not seen his wife for twenty years. He was thus made happy.—His Excellency the Governor, having taken into consideration the petition of B. De Hoon, of Kandy, praying that he may be admitted to marry again, has directed the petitioner to be informed that the Governor has nothing to do with settling matrimonial quarrels, but that his Excellency thinks that a man who has not seen his wife for twenty years may fairly assume that he will not see her again, and do his best to supply her place."

A VETERAN AT WORK.—Lord Brougham, though 81 years of age, has recently undergone an amount of work in one week which would have severely taxed the energies of a man in middle life. His address at the meeting of the Social Science Association at Bradford on the 11th was a marvel of length and ability; on the night of the 12th he took part in the anniversary proceedings of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute; on the 13th he paid Sheffield a visit, and delivered speeches marked by his wonted fire and vigour; and the same night he was one of the speakers at a working men's meeting at Bradford.—An English paper thus alludes to the first performance named above:—

Tuesday morning was signalized by the delivery by Lord Brougham of his annual address as President of the Council. First referring to foreign countries, his Lordship dwelt eloquently upon the emancipation of the Russian serfs and the freedom of discussion now permitted in the Russian press. Reviewing what had been done in sanitary legislation, his Lordship particularly commended the exertions of Miss Nightingale in connection with hospitals, of Miss Louisa Twining in the formation of work-house visiting committees, and then went on to speak of what had been done to forward the amendment of the law. When his Lordship came to the next portion of his subject, the habits and economy of the poor, he spoke approvingly of the success of the Maine liquor law.

Lady Franklin has resolved to sell the steam yacht Fox, which she successfully conveyed Captain M. Clintock and his brother heroes to the fulfilment of their mission. The sale is to take place at Lloyd's, early in November.

GRAY HAIRS.—A gray hair was espied among the raven locks of a fair friend of ours, a few days ago. "Oh, pray pull it out," she exclaimed. "If I pull it out, ten will come to the funeral," replied the lady who had made the unwelcome discovery. "Pluck it out nevertheless," said the dark-haired damsel, "it is no sort of consequence how many come to the funeral, provided they all come in black."

A TONGUE STORY.—A correspondent of the Anson Advertiser relates that on the 18th of September a male child was born at Palmyra, having two heads; the first, a natural head, seemed as nearly perfect as that of an infant usually—the second, or unnatural head, was connected by a neck of about the usual length and size to the back or posterior part of the first one, a little above the point where the head and neck naturally join. Both heads were about the same size, and facing opposite ways. Hair grew perfectly natural on both scalps, but the second head was entirely wanting in features—there were a few small irregularities where the face or features should have been, appearing as if nature had made an effort to form features, but without success. The health of the child seemed good, and it grew well until the 19th of the present month, when the unnatural head was successfully amputated at the neck by Dr. J. C. Manson of Pittsfield.—A dissection of this showed the skull to be composed of bone and cartilage; also, what should have been bone in the neck proved to be cartilage. The head contained a substance almost perfectly resembling brain, but of less density. The child is said to be fast recovering.

An American traveller in Europe, in describing the German railways, says that "smoking is all but universal in railway carriages. In some of them, in fact, I have seen this queerly illustrated by a small compartment of the car devoted to those who did not like tobacco smoke—quite the reverse of our system of smoking cars."

THE NEW YORK BANKS AND FORGERY.—It is reported that some of the banks of the city of New York propose to take a new rule with respect to forged checks. They contemplate paying checks when they are presented, and when accounts are made up, should discrepancies occur, the burthen of proof that a check is a forgery will be forced upon the depositor. The absurdity of such a regulation must be apparent, without any formal argument, and we suspect that any bank that would adopt so mischievous a course of action would not give its customers much trouble—for it would have very few to deal with. The tellers of the bank would have ample time to scrutinize all the checks which would be drawn on such an institution. There are modes, however, of diminishing attempts at forgery, and some of these might be adopted as a security against the designs of the unscrupulous.

THE GREAT BALLOON.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday, says Lowe's great balloon at the Crystal Palace square now contains about 76,000 feet of gas, or a little more than one-tenth of its entire capacity.—The gas already admitted has a lifting power of more than a ton and a half, and the tendency of the huge bag to soar aloft on an independent voyage by itself, is counteracted by a great number of heavy sand-bags, which are attached to the netting by hooks—their position being changed as the balloon swells under the inward flow of gas. Every slight breeze sways the vast dome (now more than thirty feet high and seventy-five feet across) to and fro, and threatens to whisk it away, but the ponderous sand-bags keep it steadily to its moorings. A New York hatter has presented Prof. Lowe with a complete set of furs, coat, gloves and robe for his voyage. The United States government have presented him through Lieut. Maury, with one aneroid and one mercurial barometer, as well as charts of the Atlantic Ocean.

George P. Purnham, who was appointed State Liquor agent by Governor Banks of Massachusetts, under the Prohibitory Liquor law of that State, for the purpose of furnishing pure liquors for medicinal purposes, has been convicted of adulterating the agency liquors to such an extent as to render them unfit for the use of sick persons or others. He has resigned his situation, but is still liable to a penalty of from six months to five years imprisonment.

Two men, named Matthew Melvin and McKinnon, were recently killed at the Sydney Mines, by falling from the Cage at the Pit.

A gunsmith in Texas murdered his wife by putting her head in a vice and crushing it to pieces.

A correspondent informs us that Sore Throat is very fatal in Arichat. No less than eight funerals took place there last Sunday! In Big Tracadie and other localities this malady is carrying off large numbers of young people.—Halifax Express.

Correspondence.

ARBITRARY CONDUCT OF A LAND AGENT.—THE HARRASSED STATE, ALARM, AND DISSATISFACTION OF THE TENANCY ON THE WESTMORLAND ESTATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I have heard, to my surprise, that several articles of ejection had been served upon the tenancy of the Westmorland Estate, and that the prosecutor had barred counsel from the defendants by retaining every distinguished practising member of the Bar in support of the aggression. This line of action, on the part of the Agent, appearing suspicious, aroused my curiosity to make enquiry into the report, which I find confirmed by the voice of the neighbourhood of the estate; therefore, if you deem this communication of sufficient interest of being worthy a place in your journal, with the view that the country may see how these worthy tenants, strong supporters at the late election of the proprietary faction, are about being served by the head of the Conservative party, their Agent, no less a person than the present Colonial Secretary, you are welcome to publish it.

The estate embraces the greater part of the settlements of Tryon and Crapaud; the settlers are known and admitted to be the most flourishing, intelligent, respectable, and punctual rent-paying tenancy on the Island. They are chiefly Englishmen—Yorkshire, I understand,—or the descendants of emigrants from that County. The cultivation of the district bears ample testimony to the indefatigable exertions and the untiring industry of its settlers, who, forty-five or fifty years ago, founded these flourishing settlements, then one dense wilderness, under the dominion of the Indian, the bear, or the wild cat, unconnected with any civilized community by roads or bridges, or conveniences of travelling of any kind. It was their sinewy arms and their sturdy strokes that bowed the majestic trees of the forest, never more to rise, upturned their roots, levelled the ground, and otherwise prepared the land for seed and for productiveness to man; while the Agent sat, cormorant-like, watching the returns of their labour, and who, sometimes, took the bread the forrester had provided for himself and family, for the rent, for it had to be, and was, paid year by year as it became due. Now they are told their landlord, Lord Westmorland, is an imposter, that he had no right to grant leases as the estate belongs to another.

You must allow, Mr. Editor, after the struggle of a lifetime with the innumerable difficulties presenting themselves to an emigrant settling down in the forest, that in the decline of age when the shades of the evening of life are gathering around, warning the over-wrought agriculturist of the approaching end of his trials and toil, that he ought to be allowed to enjoy this comforting opinion, that the fruits of his industry—his improvements—would pass to his offspring without doubt or molestation from any one, more particularly from the heir of his landlord, who, if he be, should have been the stronghold and formed the defence for the cormorant vouchsafed in his lease. How cheerless then the future, how withering the Agent's demand. Deliver up your leases, they are not genuine, and I will give you new ones. If you do not, I shall eject you off the estate. It is true they guarantee that this change will remain unchangeable at the whim of another agent or heir, that the demand for rent under the present contract may not be enforced together with that of the new, and we thus render ourselves liable for both!