quackery is paralleled only by the medical treatment attempted in the last century to invigorate the exhausted and feeble by infusing into their circulation blood drawn from the arteries of the lusty and young. The latter were always injured, the sick men never were permanently benefited.

[*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper.*]

It is gratifying to observe that public attention is being more drawn to the subject of the decline of our merchant marine. It is only a narrow view of the subject to maintain, as the advocates on the one side do, that this decline is owing to the diminished quantity of our exportable agricultural products. It is well observed, on the other hand, that the commerce of the world—which is also open to us—has not diminished, and it might have been added that American built ships do take their share in it, only under another flag. No amount of "protection" enables, or can enable our ship-yards to compete with those of the Clyde or of the Tyne, and because we may not buy what they are quite as willing to sell to us as to the Germans or French, the carrying trade to and from Europe is slipping away from us. The profits of transporting our cotton and bread-stuffs to Europe accrue to foreigners. The profits of transporting emigrants and dry goods to this country are also theirs. And all because the senseless cry of "protection" to American industry—an industry which in this department is almost extinct because of "protection"—prevents our merchants entering into our trade, in the only way in which it can be made profitable.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL.

[*From the "League."*]

That the Tariffists do not believe in their own medicine is very evident by the way they administer it. Thus Morrill, a New Englander, wants the wool of his own State, Vermont, "protected," and the manufacturers of the rest of that section favoured in like manner. But, he grumbles terribly at taking his own dose in the shape of "protection" on Pennsylvania iron and coal, and only takes it at all, because the Pennsylvanians will go into the ring and help him to swindle all the rest of the nation, particularly the West and South, who are left out in the cold and have nothing at all to "protect." Almighty God has placed the coal of Nova Scotia in an unusually favorable position. It is on the sea coast, and all that has to be done is to send it down an inclined plane directly into the vessel, whence it can go direct to any part of New England or the World. The Pennsylvania coal is in the interior of the State, among high mountains, to reach which expensive railways and canals must be built hundreds of miles, to pay for which, and the transportation, and the handling, and the commissions of half dozen middle men, Pennsylvania coal must be "protected." Of course it must, and Morrill and Co. must swallow the dose, bitter as it seems, till the nation gets its eyes opened, and is ready to accept the good gifts of Providence, no matter whether located in our own or a foreign land. When New England does as she would be done by, and allows the West and South to bring their clothing, their rails, wagons, hardware, plows, iron, reapers and mowers, and the other million necessaries that now pay a wicked and useless tribute to New England and Pennsylvania, the former may warm herself and run her factories by untaxed coal—not before. This matter cannot be too soon understood by her.

"A stitch in time saves nine." It is much easier to guard against disease by taking proper care of the system when unimpaired than to mend it when once broken down; upon the first appearance of pain use Blood's Rheumatic Compound.

If your horse has had a hard drive, stood in a cold wind, drank too much cold water, or been out in a cold rain-storm, the immediate use of the Cavalry Condition Powders will restore him to condition.

LATE NEWS BY THE LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

R. M. S. *Java*, from Liverpool 14th and Queenstown 15th, arrived at Halifax on Sunday, 22nd inst. There is no important news by this mail. On the 12th inst., Lord Burke was elected for Galway without opposition.

A banquet is to be given to Her Majesty's Ministers at Manchester, on the 17th of October. Invitations have been accepted by the Premier, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Stanley, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir J. Pakington, and other members of the Cabinet.

The cattle plague still lingers in Great Britain, defying the most persevering efforts to effect its absolute extinction. One fresh outbreak was officially reported during the week ended 14th. It occurred in the metropolitan district.

The inquest on the bodies of the 14 persons who perished by the recent colliery explosion at St. Helen's, has been brought to a close. The evidence showed that one of the deceased men, Joseph Topping, occasioned the explosion by firing a "shot;" but whether he or anybody else had been guilty of culpable neglect, was a point which remained in doubt.

Mr. Hawkshaw, the well known engineer, has brought under the notice of the Dock Board another scheme for carrying a railway under the Mersey by a tunnel from New Brighton to Bootle.

The arrangements for the Reform fete at the Crystal Palace have been completed.—Upwards of thirty members of Parliament, and at least fifty leading Reformers who have not yet found their way into the House of Commons, serve on the committee. A letter has been received from Mr. Gladstone, expressing his hope that the banquet would be a great success, and stating that his best efforts in the next session of Parliament would be devoted to removing the imperfections in the new Reform Act.

A fire recently occurred in London by which twenty-four houses were destroyed. The papers say that among the documents found in the yacht *John T. Ford* were letters from some of the officers of H. M. S. *Royal Alfred*. The London *Lancet* states that the health of the Princess of Wales is improving.

THE CROPS.

The returns from all parts of the country relative to the harvest have been looked forward to with interest. Mr. Sanderson, who, as in former years, has gone very carefully into the question, says as the result of his investigation—"Taking the grain crops of England and Scotland, I estimate the wheat crop to be under average, barley 10 per cent. above average, oats 15 per cent. above average, beans fully average, and peas much below average."

The reports from foreign countries are not so favorable. Mr. Turner, of Richmond, Yorkshire, has sent his annual report to the *Times*. It states:—"The wheat crop is an average in bulk, but owing to the quantity of secondary samples, the quality must be taken as under the average of what we have in good years. Oats are a great crop, and of good quality. Barley is more than an average crop, but will be found to vary more than usual in quality. Beans are a full average crop. Peas are a moderate crop. Swedes promise well in the midland and southern counties, while in the north they are likely to be the heaviest crop we have had for many years. Mangolds are an average crop. Potatoes are in full crop, varying much as to disease—in some districts greatly affected by it, while in other places scarcely a bad potatoe can be found.

ATROCITIES OF THE TRADES OUTRAGES.

The atrocities revealed before the Trades Outrages Commission at Sheffield have been eclipsed by the disclosures made during the last two days before the commission sitting at Manchester. Witness after witness deposed to acts of inhuman violence and intolerable tyranny, for which, in some cases, the perpetrators have been rewarded by payments from the funds of the trade unions. Obnoxious workmen had been shot; inoffensive horses hamstrung or burnt to death; explosive missiles flung into the dwelling houses of "black sheep;" property set on fire; bricks destroyed by wholesale; and needles placed in clay with the object of injuring the hands of workmen who were obnoxious to the unionists.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.

The news of the liberation of the Abyssinian captives, which was first published in the *Levant Herald*, is now contradicted by the same journal. Her Majesty's charge d'affaires at Constantinople has received no news of the release of the Abyssinian captives, and he cannot account for the rumor of their liberation.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The papers say that the British Government preparations for the expedition are going on as fast as possible, and everything seems to promise that this "little war" will not be a failure if it is possible for the authorities to make it a success. At Liverpool ten large steam transports, of an aggregate tonnage of 26,675, and with a total engine-power of 20,940 horses, have been chartered for the conveyance of troops and stores, viz:—The City of Manchester, City of Dublin, Kangaroo, Queen, England, Peruvian, Californian, West Indian, American, and Bosphorus. These vessels are measured to carry 354 officers and 8,000 men. These are all ready for the service of carrying men, baggage, ammunition, and commissariat stores from Bombay to Massowah, and on the 14th were taking in coal so as to be ready to start on the 15th, round the Cape for their destination.

ALLEGED INHUMANITY OF A TURKISH COMMANDER.

Some of the Greek journals charge the commander of a Turkish man-of-war with an act of great inhumanity. It is alleged that the naval officer in question, when cruising off Candia, hoisted the French flag, with a view to deceive the inhabitants, and that great numbers of men, women, and children went down to the shore under the supposition that the vessel in question was sent to carry them to Athens, whereupon the officer fired upon the crowd, killing four women, three girls, and a boy, and wounding several others. The insurgent government sent a protest to the consuls. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that France has sent a very pressing summons to Turkey to suspend hostilities in Crete. The French Government are of opinion that the nature of their intervention is likely to ensure compliance, as Admiral Simon has received instructions to suspend the transport of Candians to the main land.

CONDITION OF SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid give a sad picture of the present state of Spain. The Government of that country is in full career of reprisals, and the most rigorous measures are being carried out against all persons suspected of sympathy with the late insurrection. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that Pezuela published unlimited amnesty as a means of putting an end to the insurrection; but Narvaez, unfettered by these pledges, arrests the amnestied by the thousand and ships them off to the distant Philippines or to the pestilential Fernando Po. It is even said that a proposal was made by Gonzales Bravo and Narvaez to send no fewer than 10,000 persons to the colonies, and it was abandoned simply because the Treasury finances were insufficient to defray the expenses.

A still more alarming account of the condition of Spain is given by a Madrid correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, who says that executions have taken place at Barcelona, Terragona, Valencia, and other large towns, and that the terror in the provincial capitals which have been the scenes of late events exceeds anything which he can describe. All the measures taken by the Madrid Government show that, whilst it boasts of having pacified the country, it apprehends at any moment a general insurrection.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Capt. Osborne, one of the Fenian prisoners made his escape from the Jail in Clonmell last night. He was not arrested at noon to-day, though the Jail Guard started immediately in pursuit. The Police are searching for him in every part of the surrounding country where it is supposed he is concealed.....The preparations of the Party of Action in Italy for a revolutionary movement on Rome are about completed, and it is rumored here that Sunday next has been fixed upon by Garibaldi as the day upon which the attempt is to be made.....Bismarck recently addressed a circular note to the diplomatic representatives of Prussia in regard to the Conference of the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph at Salzburg. The document has just been published, and is the principal subject of editorial discussion in English and continental newspapers.....Bismarck says Prussia is willing to accept the representations made by France that the Conference at Salzburg should be regarded as a pledge of peace. He also makes many allusions to the Union of the German States. London journals comment favorably upon the note, regarding it as pacific in tone and tranquilizing in its tendency.

PARIS, Sep. 20.—As the day for the annual statement of the account of the credit Mobilier approaches, much disquietude is apparent in Bourse operations. The credit Mobilier exercises a powerful influence upon monetary affairs in France.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 20.—Every thing is quiet, the rioters appear to be satisfied with their success, and there have been no more disturbances. No traces of the rescued prisoners Kelley and Deasy have been discovered, and it is thought they have by this time succeeded in making their escape from the city.....The name of the policeman killed by the mob was Brett.....Arrests continue to be made of persons who took part in the riot. Among these already in custody are two men named William Allen and Michael Larkin, who appear to have been the ringleaders in the onslaught on the police.....They are charged with murdering policeman Brett, and will be examined as soon as the excitement has subsided.

LONDON, Sept. 20—Evening.—A despatch from Bradford reports that Kelley and Deasy were seen in that city this afternoon, but the police, though immediately on the alert, failed to arrest them and they have again disappeared.

FLORENCE, Sept. 22.—Gen. Garibaldi has issued a stirring address announcing that the time has now come to overthrow the tyranny of the Pope, and restore Rome to Italy, and give the eternal city its ancient supremacy, as the capital of the Italian nation. A proclamation has also been promulgated by King Victor Emanuel, warning all Italians against taking part in or aiding or abetting a revolutionary movement against Rome, which is denounced as a crime against the laws of Italy and of nations.....The proclamation concludes with a trust that the Government will not fail to visit with vigorous punishment all persons found engaged in illegal hostilities against the papal authority.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A despatch from Rome states that the Pope has publicly denounced the proposed sale of church lands in Italy, and declared the decree of the Italian Government to that effect to be null and void.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The regular session of the Parisian Anglican Synod commences this week at the Arch Episcopal Palace at Lambeth. It is understood that the reporters of the newspaper press will not be permitted to be present at the deliberations of the Synod.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 23.—Strong doubts are entertained here in official quarters of the success of the Danish Cabinet in its negotiations with Prussia for the retrocession of the Danish Province of Schleswig.

FROM CANADA.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—The official Gazette today contains an order proroguing the Parliament of the Dominion until the 2nd of November. The Parliament of the Province of Quebec is prorogued until the 4th of November.

FROM THE STATES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A special from the City of Mexico, September 7th, states that the remains of Maximilian had arrived there from Queretaro, and there was every probability that they would be delivered to Admiral Tegethoff.....Marquez was endeavoring to escape to the coast.....The Palace will be illuminated on the 16th, and the day generally celebrated.....\$2,500,000 are on the way to Vera Cruz.....All Convents are destined to public use. The Telegraph line between Jalapa and the principal Capitals will be opened in October.....The trains leave Vera Cruz daily for the interior.....Nothing of Santa Anna.....Juarez has issued a decree commuting confiscation by fines.....Gen. Diaz charges Mejia, the present Minister of War of Juarez, with selling 700 cargoes of Corn to the French during the war.

The Needle Gun without a doubt
Is thought by some the best thing out;
Not so with others, they declare
That Grace's Salve will well compare
With anything that yet was known
By humble cottager or king on throne.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK.—From no other cause than having worms in the stomach. Brown's "*Vermifuge Comfits*" will destroy worms without injury to the child. Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. [sep 30 2w]

TREASURER'S OFFICE, 12th September, 1867.—Mr. Donald Cameron, of Lot 20, New London, has been appointed Deputy Receiver of Land Assessment for Township Nos. 20 and 21, in the place of Mr. Wm. Johnston.

POETRY.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

MAXIMILIAN.

An evil destiny, unhappy Prince,
Seduced thee from afar,
From that abode of love, and tranquil rest,
Thine own grand Miramar.

Where through old classic groves bright warbling birds
Their tuneful notes prolong,
Till nightingales, at evening's close, commence
Their soft, delicious song.

Some sad presentiment of fearful ill,
That o'er the future hung,
Showed thee, their melancholy strains
Thy requiem had begun.

Why did ambition lure thee there, to rule
Men struggling to be free
From bigot sway, from stern despotic power,
And lawless tyranny.

The cause for which they bled was all their own,
Why didst thou interpose?
They ne'er had done thee injury or wrong,
Till thou hads't made them foes.

Why bring to such a troubled scene thy Queen?
(A sacrifice too dear.)
To throw a radiance o'er a land of blood—
To shine—and disappear.

When France withdrew her force, and hope had fled,
Why still prolong the strife?
Thy rule was spurned, thy followers slain,
And thousands sought thy life.

The neighboring "States" looked coldly on,
Nor would thy doom control.
No succours could thy gifted wife obtain,
Though labouring heart and soul.

Beneath the shock her reason reeled and fell,
Her last appeal was made;
Two noble scions of a line of kings
Thus cruelly betrayed.

Taken—and tried—condemned—led forth to die,
With spirit all unchanged,
He proudly faced the line of levelled guns
Against his body ranged.

The parting gift disposed—one lock of hair,
And then a tear he shed,
As, calling on his loved Carlotta's name,
The volley laid him dead.

O, Maximilian! high born, learned and good,
Thy wrongs shall be redrest;
And thou shalt pass thy night of peaceful sleep
Where foes no more molest.

L. C. J.

Charlottetown, 1867.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, September 30, 1867.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

WE beg to remind our Subscribers, particularly those in the interior, that although we feel disinclined at present to send an Agent for the collection of accounts due by them, still we must assure them that those accounts *shall be collected*. We now desire to give notice that all accounts remaining due for a period of more than two years, will, if not settled by the end of November ensuing, be then placed in the Small Debt Courts for collection, without discrimination. We have long since seen the folly of publishing a newspaper at great expense, and giving it to thankless people for nothing.

A COMPULSORY PURCHASE OF TOWNSHIP LANDS — WHO FIRST PROPOSED IT?

IN the *Examiner* of the 9th Sept., instant, we made some observations on the land tenures, which were naturally suggested by Miss Sullivan's praiseworthy efforts to discover, from personal observation, the actual condition of her tenantry. The *Islander* and *Patriot* pretended to be quite indignant at our remarks, especially that portion of them in which we expressed our opinion that proprietors should be compelled to sell their estates, so as to quiet all agitation on the Land Question, whenever the Government made them a reasonable offer, and had money at their disposal wherewith to back their offer. The following extract from the *Examiner* of the 9th, above referred to, contains everything that our contemporaries could possibly complain of:—

"But while proprietors are at liberty to nurse old prejudices—to think that *they* have, no matter what the community may suffer, the best right to do what they like with their own—and while they can command the protection of the Colonial Office in the nursery of their feudal notions, we must be prepared to see a discontented and impoverished tenantry on the Island. The proprietors who are opposed to the selling of their estates must surely see the folly of their position. Do they want to cultivate an annexation feeling? Do they want to see the Tenant League, or some other organization like it, confront them with gigantic strength, and defy all their efforts to collect rents? If they do, they are pursuing the course best calculated to effect either of these objects. The British Government have declared that they will no longer maintain a military establishment here, either as a police for the collection of their rents, or otherwise; *and no Government in this Colony, as now constituted, will ever be tolerated to maintain even as much as a Corporal's Guard to enforce proprietory claims.* If agrarian discontent ever again present a formidable front in this Colony, the proprietors will be alone responsible for it. The Government, however, in the meantime, and before serious discontent shall arise, must deal with this land tenure question with a firm hand. If proprietors will not sell upon reasonable terms, *they should be made to sell.* Let the Government only find the money for the purchase of the estates, and the Legislature will find a way of *managing* the proprietors."

The *Islander*, in an article of the 18th inst., gives the substance of the above extract, and then comments upon it as follows:—

"The inference to be drawn from these expressions of the Government organ is, that if the Proprietors do not agree to sell their lands, the Tenant League, or some similar organization, will assume gigantic strength and resist the payment of rent—that neither the British Government nor the Local Government will interfere to protect the Proprietors—and, as a matter of course, that the Proprietors will be unable to enforce payment of their rents. This state of things, however, is to be avoided by the enactment of a law to compel the Proprietors to sell their lands upon reasonable terms. "Let the Government only find the money for the purchase of the estates, and the Legislature will find a way of *managing* the Proprietors," are the words of Mr. Whelan."

The editor of the *Patriot* seemed to have been no less shocked at our out-spoken sentiments than our confrere of the *Islander*. In the *Patriot* of the 14th instant we find the following comments upon our editorial:—

"The *Examiner* of Monday last makes Miss Sullivan's visit to some of the fairer portions of her estates in this Island, the subject of one of the most injudicious articles on the Land Question that we have seen since the palmiest days of *Ross's Weekly*. Its tendency is to thwart rather than aid the Government in their efforts to abolish the leasehold tenures.

* * * * * *

"Mr. Whelan now tells the Tenantry of this Island that "if proprietors will not sell upon reasonable terms, *they should be made to sell.*" This is one of the very principles which Mr. Whelan so strongly denounced in the Tenant League association. If compulsion was unfair when advocated by the Tenantry, it is equally so though *legalized* by Act of Parliament."

Our contemporaries, have, evidently, forgotten the views advocated by them in former years, respecting a compulsory sale of proprietary estates. We shall endeavour to refresh their memory on this matter. In the *Islander* of the 11th December, 1863, we find an article from the pen of the then Colonial Secretary, and present editor of the *Islander*, which lays down the doctrine of a compulsory sale of proprietary estates in far stronger terms than we have used. Our article is the extreme of mildness compared to that in the *Islander*. Let it be remembered that in 1863, the Conservatives, with the *Islander* and *Patriot* as their organs, were clamorous for getting the royal sanction to the Land Commissioners' Report, which the Duke of Newcastle had set aside as impracticable. The Report and recommendations of the Commissioners were supposed to be popular—the two Branches of the Legislature had, in the Session of 1863, by large majorities, agreed to an address to the Crown, praying for the confirmation of the Report, and in the summer following two Delegates (Messrs. Palmer and Pope), were sent to England, without the authority of the Legislature, still to urge the adoption of the Commissioners' Report, or to get *something as good* in lieu of it. It was when the Delegates had returned from England that the *Islander* thus discoursed about a compulsory sale of lands:—

"Our great hope is, that the agitation will serve to open the eyes of the absentee proprietors to their own interest. The wilderness state of the greater part of their lands is as prejudical to themselves as it is injurious to the community, and they may eventually find, unless they take some pains to induce settlers to cultivate their forests, that at no very distant period the Legislature—whether of the Island or of the United Colonies—may insist upon taxing them, and to an extent that will COMPEL them either to part with, or settle them, either by means of tenantry or freeholders. We are the last to interfere with the known legal rights of individuals. We hold Escheat at this time, after so long an interval of quiet possession, to be not only ridiculous but impossible. The right to property is, however, merely conventional. *By the law of nature no man has a claim to more land than is necessary for his own subsistence;* and his right to hold more, and transmit it to his descendants, is derived from the law; and the same power—the will of the people—which conferred the right, may abridge, restrain, or abolish it. And that this has been done we have many modern instances. The emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies; the selling of the Irish encumbered estates; land taken for railroads, and other public purposes, against the will of the proprietors, are cases in point. If the Government of Great Britain could *compel* the West Indian planters to give up their slaves at a fixed price, there is no reason why it should not *COMPEL the Proprietors of Prince Edward Island to surrender their lands, on being paid a fair compensation*—not what they might consider such, but what disinterested, impartial people might, from reliable sources of information, determine to be, under the circumstances, their true value. And we cannot help thinking that this will be the end of the contention."

Now, if the foregoing extract does not breathe the very spirit of coercion, we do not know what can. It declares that the proprietors should *be compelled to sell their land*, as the West India planters were compelled to sell their slaves, not for what they (the proprietors) should consider a fair compensation, but at prices to be assessed by strangers to them. If the editor of the *Islander* had any recollection of the foregoing extract, we think he would not have found fault with our editorial of the 9th September.

But the Land Commissioners' Report—of which the editor of the *Islander* was such a devout admirer, and in order to get the royal confirmation of which he made an official journey to England—lays down the doctrine of coercion with regard to proprietary land sales, in more emphatic terms than even the *Islander* has done in the foregoing extract. The Commissioners express in the following extract the popular dislike to, and discontent with the leasehold tenure:—

"It is difficult for an European to understand why almost every man in America considers it a personal degradation to pay rent. In the British Islands leasehold tenure is the general rule, and freehold the exception. A wealthy man pays rent with no more sense of inferiority than he feels when he pays his taxes. A poor man lives and dies without any hope of owning land, often without any desire to become a freeholder. On this side of the Atlantic a very different sentiment grew out of the discovery and settlement of a boundless continent, where the best land could be seized upon, or bought for a trifle, in the early stages of colonization; and where even now, after two centuries of occupation, land is so easily obtained at prices so low that almost every industrious man may own a freehold; if he does not, in the agricultural districts, something discreditable to his character or his capacity is assumed; and even in the towns a man prefers to own the house he lives in, though the amount of interest he would pay upon a mortgage may be quite equal to his rent. So strong was this feeling all over the Continent, that even the French inhabitants of Lower Canada, to whom *lods et ventes* and seigniorial dues were no burdens, while old world impressions lasted, no sooner became surrounded by a British population, who were freeholders, than they could not endure what they felt to be a degradation, and the Legislature was compelled to step in and commute their tenures. The tenantry of Prince Edward Island share the common sentiment of the continent which surrounds them. The prejudice in favor of a freehold tenure, if it is one, is beyond the power of reason. The proprietors cannot change the sentiment, the local Government have no power to resist it; and the Imperial Government, having become weary of collecting rents and supporting evictions in Ireland, can hardly be expected to do for the landlords in Prince Edward Island what has ceased to be popular or practicable at home."

After glossing over the defects in the original grants, on account of the repeated acts of indulgence of the Crown in favour of the Proprietors, the Land Commissioners proceed to say:—

"Assuming, then, the sufficiency of the original grants, and the binding authority of the leases, the Commissioners are clearly of opinion that the leasehold tenure should be converted into freehold. It is equally the interest of the Imperial and Local Governments that this should be done, that agrarian questions may be swept from the field of controversy, that Her Majesty's Ministers may be no longer assailed by remonstrance and complaint, and that the public men in the Island may turn their attention to the development of its resources. It is equally the interest of the landlord and the tenant, because, as matters stand, the future of both is clouded, and incessant warfare involves a fearful waste of time. The question arises, therefore, upon what terms can a compromise, which is forced upon both, be arranged, should the Provincial Government, for want of the Imperial guarantee, not find itself in a position to purchase up the estates?

"It is assumed, at the outset, that the proprietors will be *willing to convert the tenures, and will be coerced by legislation, should fair terms be offered and they refuse to comply.*

"But they ought not to refuse."

Amongst the reasons offered by the Land Commissioners to shew why the proprietors ought not to refuse to sell, is the very cogent reason given below, which we have italicised as worthy of particular attention:—

"*Because if they reject a liberal compromise, they must hereafter collect their rents, not only with the public opinion of the Island, but of the Empire, against them, with no power to control the Local Government, and with but slender hopes of any arbitrary interference from home.*"

The Land Commissioners labour to enforce the principle of compulsion all through a large portion of their Report. They say:—

"Assuming, therefore, that a *compulsory* compromise is inevitable, the question arises, *upon what terms should the proprietors be compelled to sell*, and the tenants at liberty to purchase?"

Then follow some general remarks about the leasehold tenure, which the Commissioners declare should be abolished by compulsion. We again quote from the Commissioners' Report, as follows:—

"In the business of life, a speedy and final settlement, even it be not exactly what is wished for, is better than one that is protracted and uncertain. In the case of the tenants of Prince Edward Island, it is not more the price at which they may obtain their holdings, than it is the *compulsory power of purchase at some price*, that is wanted."

The italics in the above extract are used by the Commissioners themselves. Those distinguished gentlemen proceed to say:—

"*It being then admitted that* THERE SHALL BE A COMPULSORY POWER OF PURCHASE, at some price, that difficulties exist in the way of determining that price by a specific value, that it is desirable to avoid the delay and uncertainty of arbitration as much as possible, and that a general rate per acre, throughout the Island, would be unjust, some other mode must be adopted, a mode which, while it maintains the rights of property, and the validity of contracts as far as can be consistent with a *compulsory transfer*, will afford to the tenant an opportunity of redeeming his estate in a short period, and on reasonable terms."

It would not be difficult to find other passages in the Report having the same tendency, namely, that the Proprietors shall be compelled to sell their estates when public necessity demands their surrender. We advocated nothing more than this in the article which called forth the censure of the *Patriot* and *Islander*. Now, we all remember what a tremendous fuss was made by those journals—made by the whole Conservative party, in puffing up the Report as the most famous thing that was ever devised for settling the Land Question. It was issued with the concurrence of the leading proprietors, who were well represented in the Commissioners' Court by a Commissioner of their own, who signed the document on their behalf; and amongst the proprietors who thus assented was the late Right Hon. Laurence Sullivan—father of the lady who is now on a visit to her estates in this Island. The late Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Secretary, was lavish in his praise of the Report. In a despatch dated "Downing Street, 7th February, 1862," transmitting a copy of the Report, his Grace says:—

"I am desirous, at the same time, to express my appreciation of the painstaking, able and impartial Report which the Commissioners have furnished,—a Report which must derive additional weight from its unanimity, and which is the result of an investigation so complete, that it has exhausted the materials for inquiry into the facts of the case."

Not a word did the Duke say in condemnation of the doctrine of compulsion so solemnly, forcibly, and repeatedly propounded by the Commissioners; but, on the contrary, the Duke of Newcastle himself laid down the doctrine, that proprietary pretensions should be compelled to yield to public necessities. In a despatch dated "Downing Street, 2nd January, 1861," His Grace thus warns the proprietors of what they might expect by resisting the policy of the Government:—

"I trust you will impress upon the Commissioners (if requisite) the necessity of avoiding as far as possible any steps calculated to excite unseasonable expectations, or to stimulate agitation; on the other hand, while assuring the proprietors that the award of the Commissioners will not be enforced by Her Majesty's Government against any persons who have not, either personally or by their representatives, consented to refer their claims to arbitration, *I should wish you also to observe to them, that their refusal to concur frankly in a measure which was intended to compose existing differences, and which, so far as it has yet proceeded, has been assented to by a large portion of their body, may materially influence the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, if called upon hereafter to support them in any future disputes with their tenants.*"

This is easily translated into this plain declaration—that if the proprietors will not accept the terms proposed *for them*, and *not by them*, they must not expect that Her Majesty's troops shall be employed to assist them in conflicts with their tenantry. Now, we never wrote anything so strong as this. Our principle is, and has been, that it is folly to look for a loan of money, unless we have the chance of using it. The *Islander* advises the Government to put forth all their efforts to procure the \$800,000, which, it is thought, the Dominion Government will give us on our embracing Confederation; but what use is there in surrendering to some extent, our independence for this or any other sum of money, if we are not allowed to emancipate the tenantry? We only advocate our right to the exercise of that power which freed the slaves in the West Indian Colonies—which abolished the seigniorial tenures in Lower Canada—which enables a Corporation or a Government to cut up a man's domain, without his consent, for railway or canal purposes, as referred to in the extract from the *Islander* above given, and which is, in fact, engrafted on our own domestic statute, called the Land Compensation Act, which enables Commissioners to run a public highway through any man's property, giving him just such compensation for the land taken from him as they (the Commissioners) may think he is entitled to.

We are glad that Miss Sullivan has visited her estates—we have no doubt she has conferred substantial advantages on her tenantry, and she will return to her ancestral home with their blessings; but as this good lady's visit has been the cause of our writing so much, we must take the liberty to say, that there are a great many people in this country who are not believers in the doctrine, that extensive land owners have a perfect right "to do what they like with their own," when considerations of public policy are opposed to them; and we are one of the unbelievers.

A word or two to the *Patriot* and we have done. With a mixture of malice and stupidity quite characteristic of that journal, we are accused of advocating just such principles as regulated the conduct of the Tenant League, and animated the columns of *Ross's Weekly*. There is no truth in the accusation. The leading error committed by the League was in declaring, that they, having no corporate capacity, and no visible means at their disposal, should make the proprietors succumb to their terms, otherwise they would refuse the payment of rent, even to the extent of forcibly resisting the officers of the law who were sent to collect it. We combatted this dangerous doctrine as well as we could, as one that was calculated to bring trouble on the Leaguers themselves and peril to the peace of the community. We had much reviling for our reward—much slander in being denounced as the paid advocate of the proprietors. The editor of the *Patriot* saw the storm that was brewing, which culminated in bringing a detachment of troops here. He was silent as the grave nearly all the time, while we pursued the honest course of earnestly advocating the principles of justice, law and order, regardless of the personal sacrifices we incurred. And yet, forsooth, the pious Elder would fain revive reminiscences of the Tenant League whose principles he now professes to hold in abhorrence! We regret to have to say it, but we must declare, that there appears to be neither truth, nor consistency, nor manliness, in our contemporary, in his character as a public journalist.

THE LATE ELECTIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The returns for the City and County of Halifax show a large majority in favour of the anti Confederates. The City proper was true to its own interests, and fairly shewed where patriotism and intelligence without prejudice were to be found.

The vote for the City was as follows:—

For the House of Commons.

UNION.		ANTI.	
Shannon	1234	Jones	830
J. Tobin	1227	Power	819

For the Local Legislature.

Hill	1232	Northup	825
S. Tobin	1214	Cochran	823
McLeod	1211	Balcam	818

The other counties have returned the following gentlemen for the House of Commons, all of whom are Antis, except Hon. Dr. Tupper, who represents Cumberland:—

For Lunenburg, E. M. McDonald; Queen's, Dr. Forbes; Digby, A. W. Savary; Shelburne, Thomas Collin; Annapolis, W. H. Ray; King's, W. H. Chipman; Hants Joseph, Howe; Colchester, A. W. McLelan; Cumberland, Hon. Dr. Tupper; Pictou, J. W. Carmichael; Antigonsh, Hugh McDonald; Yarmouth, Thomas Killam; Guysboro, Stewart Campbell; Richmond, J. W. Croke; Victoria, Wm. Ross; Cape Breton, Jas. McKeagney; Inverness, Dr. Cameron.

The names of the Local members in the different counties in the Province, outside of Halifax, are as follows:—

Richmond, E. P. Flynn, Josiah Hooper; Antigonish, Daniel McDonald, Joseph McDonald; Pictou, R. S. Copeland, Martin I. Wilkins, Dr. Murray; Colchester, Robert Chambers, T. F. Morrison; Hants, Wm. Lawrence, Elkanah Young; King's, D. M. Dickie, Dr. Brown; Annapolis, D. C. Landers, J. C. Troop; Digby, Vail, Doucette; Yarmouth, W. H. Townsend, John R. Ryerson; Shelburne, Robert Robertson, Thos. Johnson; Lunenburg, M. D. DesBrisay, Jas. Eisenhaur; Queen's, Samuel Freeman, Henry W. Smith; Victoria, Ross, Kidston; Cumberland, Amos Purdy, H. G. Pineo, Jr. The latter is a Confederate, and the former an Anti. Inverness, Blanchard, Campbell. Mr. Blanchard's majority is about fifty. Guysboro, Marshall, Kirk.

THE RESULT IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The result of the elections has disappointed the best friends of the country. The true interests of the Province have been sacrificed to a spirit of diabolical vindictiveness and partizanship. But the band of conspirators who have thus done their best to blight the prospects of Nova Scotia, did not rely on party spirit or party cries alone, to accomplish their unholy purpose. The master mind who planned the conspiracy,—and of whom Mr. Howe and the members now elected to accomplish his deep laid plot are but the nominees and puppets—has been too long familiar with the workings of American politics to trust to any such feeble arguments to effect his object; the more substantial argument of American gold has been used with a lavish hand, and what the comparatively innocent means of false charges and groundless appeals to the passions of the people failed to accomplish, the more potential appeal to the avarice of a certain class of electors has succeeded in effecting. The most unblushing bribery has been resorted to, on a scale hitherto unheard of in Nova Scotia. Persons who had solemnly pledged themselves to vote for the Union candidates, but a few hours before the election, deliberately went to the polls and voted for the Annexationist faction. From every quarter the same lamentable story of the corruption of electors comes in, and thus we see the true secret of the sacrifice of the country. That a righteous retribution will come upon the wicked men who have thus deliberately sold their country for foreign gold, we no more doubt than we do the existence of a God of Justice; and until that time, not perhaps very distant, we are content to wait in assurance of its advent.

In order to show that we are making no groundless charges against the anti-Union faction, we ask our readers to peruse carefully the American papers which will be received by the next steamer from Boston, (and of which we will furnish extracts), and when they witness the joy expressed by the American press and the delight of the Fenians, on learning the success of what they one and all openly speak of as the Annexation party in this Province, we will ask no other evidence to convince them that the whole of the present Anti-Union election campaign in this country has been arranged in Washington and carried through by the aid of American gold.

Well indeed may these foreign sympathisers send the wicked faction who have done their bidding in Nova Scotia messages of congratulation on the result of the elections; one step in the progress of the Monroe doctrine and of the annexation of these colonies has been gained by the base treachery and unhallowed stratagems of the Anti-Union faction.—*Halifax British Colonist, Sept. 21.*

The Antigonish (N. S.) *Casket*, a paper warmly opposed to the Confederate Government, and to the plan of Confederation, makes the following sensible remarks on the recent elections in Nova Scotia, in its issue of the 19th inst.:—

"THE POLICY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

"The first general election for the Dominion parliament is now over in this Province, and with the exception of a remote constituency or two, in the entire confederacy. As we write we know not the result in Nova Scotia. But we know that the government of which Sir John Alexander McDonald is premier has been sustained by such large majorities in Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick that the result of the elections in Nova Scotia cannot materially alter its prospects, at least for the first session of parliament. Of 181 members over 100 are its avowed supporters in the neighboring provinces, and the vote of last Wednesday has certainly increased the number. The overwhelming majorities again by which these hundred and more representatives were, in many cases, returned cannot be but encouraging to the first Dominion Cabinet. Perhaps no administration was ever formed in America that could rely so confidently on the suffrages of the entire body of electors.

"We believe that very few of the Nova Scotian candidates made any profession at all as to whether they would, as a general policy, oppose or sustain Sir John's administration. In this, we believe, they are fortunate. Sir John has made no public manifestation of the course he intends to pursue in public matters. The sentiments of the electors in this Province were very effectually manifested so far as their opinion of Confederation went, but so far as we know, little or nothing was said or thought as to the policy in other matters to be pursued by their representatives in the Dominion parliament. In Canada, where Sir John is well known—where his supporters, Cartier, McGee, Sanfield McDonald, Langevin and others, have been long before the country—where his opponents were only leaders of such doubtful reputation as Brown or Dorion, it is not strange that the electors, judging from the past, should be willing to go to the polls without asking any definite platform from the cabinet for the future. They could judge from the past, and ask of their candidates whether they were government candidates or not. But here in Nova Scotia, where the names of many of our present rulers were first heard, in many instances, only two years ago, it was right and reasonable that our representatives should not pledge, nor be asked to pledge, themselves either to oppose or sustain these rulers. Our representatives then go to Ottawa free as the electors came to the polls. Confederate and anti-Confederate are equally unpledged as to the claims of Sir John on their adhesion. What policy ought they to pursue?

"We never believed in the exercise of a right to offer merely factious opposition to any administration, any more than we believed in offering unvarying and servile support. The office of a legislator demands the exercise of the widest independence. When he yields submissively to the beck of his leader, whether in opposition or in power, his usefulness is gone. He is a parliamentary mistake, and the sooner he is sent home, to attend to private concerns, the better for himself and for the country. Pledges of any kind, to support or oppose a cabinet, tend of their own nature to fetter the free action of a member. They bind, or seem to bind him, in honor, sometimes even against his better reason. Party spirit is a good thing in its way, but it has often been carried to unreasonable lengths. It is right to give support to a useful administration, but it is right to give it because it is useful, not because it is led by this or that man, not because it is called by this or that name. The policy then of Nova Scotians is to disregard the *personell* of the existing ministry, and to judge only its actions. It is easier far in a large legislature to be independent than in a small one. Much as we deprecate the servile support of "my government leader," still we do not deprecate it any more than servile opposition to the same individual. Both courses are equally blameable; both are equally unmanly.

"We believe, then, that in the circumstances, the best policy is to give a fair trial to Sir John and his colleagues. Nothing can be gained by premature opposition but useless defeat. When they fail in their duty, then will be time enough to call them to task. We are entering on a new political phase, and it would be worse than folly to provoke antagonism before we have suffered injury. Every prominent public man in Canada and New Brunswick, with one or two exceptions only, has determined to give Confederation his support. For anti Confederates in Nova Scotia to oppose their administrative policy in other matters, merely because they were Confederates, would, in our opinion, be the worst possible course; it would besides defeat itself, for, after all, it would only be displacing one body of Confederates to substitute therefor another. The Union we look upon as unrepealable. Therefore, we say, we must endeavor to make it work as well as possible; and certainly the best way to make it work well, is to hold ourselves independent of either Sir John or his antagonist, George Brown, or lastly of Joseph Howe, the only other oppositionist, whom natural abilities if well directed would fit for a leader."

YARMOUTH, N. B, Saturday eve.—After declaration proceedings, whilst firing a salute in honor of Anti victories, owing to the imperfect serving of gun, charge went off before the rammer was withdrawn, shockingly injuring two men. One had his left arm and the other the left arm partially blown off, rendering amputation of both necessary. One is Frank Killam, son of the member for Ottawa, married last week. The other, Manus Kane, a shoemaker, who has a family. The latter also lost the fingers on the other hand.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE Hon. A. R. Wetmore has been appointed Attorney General of the above named Province. The Hon. gentleman was, at one time, a great anti-Confederate, but has changed for reasons best known to himself, and is now a zealous advocate of the other side of the question. It is expected that he will be re-elected easily—perhaps without opposition.

THE LATE BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

ONE of our telegrams last week announced the sudden death of this distinguished diplomatist at Boston, in which city he had just arrived in order to procure medical advice to combat the malady, diptheria, to which he fell a sacrifice. All the American papers generally, of any respectability, speak in the highest terms of the late Sir Frederick Bruce. The body was embalmed in Boston, and arrangements for its disposal will be made as soon as directions can be obtained from England. The following biographical sketch of the life of the distinguished deceased will be read with interest:

"Sir Frederick Bruce was the younger brother of the late Lord Elgin and Kincardine. He was born in 1814; was educated at Christ's Church College, Oxford, where he received the degree of B. A. in 1834 and subsequently was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Educated for the diplomatic service, he began his career in Lord Ashburton's suite, when he came to Washington in 1842, on his special mission regarding the Northwestern boundary question. At this time Rufus Choate said of him that "he was the Corinthian part of the British Legation." He was Colonial Secretary at Hong Kong, China, for two years. For three or four years he was employed in the diplomatic service of his country, in South America and in Egypt—being successively Consul General in the Republic of Bolivia, and Charge d'Affaires to the same Republic and Uruguay, and in 1853, Consul General in Egypt. In 1855 he went with his brother, Lord Elgin, to China, and was in active service there for some years. After this he was sent as British Envoy to Japan, where he rendered very important service for his country. Soon after his return to England in 1865, he was appointed to succeed Lord Lyons, as British Minister at Washington. Sir Frederick was created K. C. B., civil division in 1862, and Grand Commander in 1864. Sir Frederick Bruce was presented to President Johnson immediately after the funeral of President Lincoln, and was the first foreign minister received by Mr. Johnson. He was known and respected in social life for many fine qualities of mind and character, his interest in art, and his courteous and liberal hospitality. One of the brothers of Sir Frederick Bruce was the late Earl of Elgin, who was formerly Governor-General of Canada, and died while Governor-General of India. Another brother was General Bruce, who was in this country a few years ago as Governor of the Prince of Wales.

THE Montreal *Gazette* of the 20th inst. has an able article on the result of the Nova Scotia elections, from which we take the concluding remarks as follows:—

"Whatever the result of yesterday's polling may be, the policy of the Confederacy will undergo no sensible change. That policy must be one of exact equity, between the four United Provinces. The anti Union returns will make not a hair's breadth of difference, with the grand council of our new nation. Nova Scotia must fare no worse than if she had returned Confederates and friends of the new order of things. The people of that Province who have been debauched by a long course of misrepresentation and false statements, can only be undeceived by observing the vast superiority of the national to the sectional sort of politics and politicians. Every victory that the statesmen of the Union gain over passion and prejudice at Ottawa will sink deep into the hearts of the constituencies in the basin of Minas, the Bras d'Or, and Northumberland strait; and the answer most effectual to the furious declamations of their hustings, will be the calm, high-toned, and truly patriot spirit which we have every reason to anticipate as characterizing the debates of the first Parliament of the New Dominion."

A telegram to the *Globe* from Quebec on Saturday contains the following:—

The *Mercury*, the Ministerial organ, this evening says:—It is expected that at the meeting of the Privy Council, which will be held at Ottawa on Tuesday, when Lord Monck and all the members will be in attendance, departmental arrangements of the Dominion will be completed, and the time fixed for convoking the Parliament of Canada. It is thought the session will commence on the 24th October, the anniversary of the first British Parliament, and that it will last about a month, when after organization, appointment of committees, and passage of supplies, adjournment will take place till after Christmas holidays.