The Prince left Chicago for the Prairies, and, it is said, will visit Cincinnati.

The following is a fair specimen of the treatment the Prince receives from some of the American papers:—

THE PRINCE'S LAST DAY IN CANADA.

HAMILTON, C. W., Sept. 20

"At the ball last evening the Prince of Wales danced his last dance in Canada; and the whole affair reminded me strongly of his first ball at Newfoundland. The hall was just about as well decorated, the dancing was as poor, and the fidility was as great in one as the other.

"Never has the Prince seemed more manly or in better spirits. He talked away, not only to his partner, but to all in the set. He whispered soft nothings to the ladies as he passed them in the dance; directed the awkward how to go right, and shook his fingers at those who missed the figures. He also promenaded about the room, took his lady into supper, and, in short, was the life of the party.

"Following his example, the Duke of Newcastle and the suite deserted their dais and walked about chatting and gossiping. Every one seemed in the best of humour, and in spite of the bad dancing, bad music, and bad supper, the ball was unequalled in its enjoyment, except by that of Newfoundland.

"The American press has done much to make the Prince a man for society, and it will be noticeable how, as he neared America, little aristocratic formalities were given up, and democratic politeness instituted, until last night the Prince acted like a thorough democrat, or like some of his ancestors at a ball at Bath, when fun took the place of formality.

"In showing which of these formalities were distasteful to the people, the press has been useful, and the reporters intend sending their protege, as they begin to consider him, to New York the very nicest of agreeable young men.

"During the evening both the Prince and the Duke of Newcastle inquired for a pretty American lady, Miss B., of Natchez, whom they met at Niagara Falls, and with whom the Prince wished to dance."

British, Foreign and Colonial News Items.

IRELAND IN 1860.

The Assizes, now nearly over throughout Ireland, are remarkable for the very considerable diminution of crime. In the county of Antrim, one of the largest in Ireland, there were only three custody cases. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said —"That presents the whole of the custody cases in a county such as this, so large in geographical extent, and presenting a population second only to the county of Cork, including also as it does within it the great borough of Belfast. Among those cases there is not one which would require from me any special observation; they are of the ordinary character." The learned judge very properly called attention to the Party Processions Act, and urged the Grand Jury to unite vigorously with the authorities in putting down these processions—provocative as they nearly always are of party riots. But the exceptional nature of these crimes—arising from old party feuds not yet quite dead—is shown very clearly by the state of the calendar laid before the Court. The other counties of Ireland where Assizes have been already held show gratifying results similar in kind. In Armagh, disgraced the other day by the Lurgan riots, the calendar—not including, of course, these very recent offences—was so light as to simply give the judge the pleasant task of congratulating the Grand Jury. In Monaghan, another northern country, Judge Ball had to announce to the Grand Jury that "there were but two prisoners, and those for petty larcenies." At the Roscommon Assizes there were only seven for trial, and the heaviest of these was a case of manslaughter, arising out of a drunken fray; the whole of the cases were disposed of in half a day. In Clare Judge Hayes announced only four prisoners for trial, and only one serious case among them. In Meath the Lord Chief Justice said, "The calender is perfectly free from agrarian crime." In Limerick Baron Fitzgerald, addressing the Grand Jury, said, "It is very gratifying to find that in such an extensive county there are only seven cases for trial, and only one of magnitude." At the city of Limerick Assizes there was no criminal business, and Judge Hayes received a present of "white gloves" from the High Sheriff. At Wexford Mr. Justice O'Brien had a light task; he had only "a few words" to address to the Grand Jury, and though the two only cases were technically manslaughter, one was in fact more like a police case of furious driving. Mr. Justice Keogh told the King's County Grand Jury that "no crime had been committed since the last Assizes," and there were but four bills sent up, old cases remaining over. In Westmeath the same Judge again congratulated a Grand Jury, and declared that "there never was so little agrarian outrage in the county." In the extensive county of Down Judge Ball found that "substantially the cases on the calender were reduced to three." In Wicklow the Lord Chief Baron said, "the calender is very light, and there are only two cases, neither will take much time." In Leitrim Mr. Serjeant Howley told the Grand Jury, "that there were only two cases, the most important of which was a charge of maliciously killing a goat;" and the learned serjeant added, "I am bound to congratulate you on the very peaceful state of your county, which is a credit to you, gentlemen." We might add to these extracts, but we have given enough. This *toujours perdric* of congratulations may tire our readers, but it "points the moral" that the great body of the Irish people is engaged in peaceful industry, and that the noisy rascals who break one another's heads in the north, or emigrate from the south to do the same thing in Rome, are but the accidental offscourings and outcasts who arise in all communities.—*London Globe.*

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE LIBERAL PARTY—The meeting at Lord Palmerston's official residence, on the 6th, was, according to the *Globe*, attended by over 170 of the usual supporters of the Government. Lord Palmerston pointed out how unfortunate it would be if, at the present moment, a political dislocation were allowed to interfere with the Government in carrying out the national measures and the foreign policy which had earned such general approval from all parts in the country. The allusions made by Lord Palmerston to the course adopted by the Government upon these subjects were received with universal cheering. Lord Fermoy reproached the Government with want of sincerity upon the subject of Parliamentary Reform, but he was very effectually answered by Mr. Clay, who said it was quite clear that there was more political earnestness respecting Reform shown by the Government than by the great body of their supporters. The general tone of the meeting (says the *Globe*) must have been highly satisfactory to the Government as it was creditable to the great body of their supporters who attended.

THE LADY ELGIN DISASTER.—The scene was most painful and heart-rending throughout the day. Numbers were there who had lost more than one dear and near relative. One father had lost three children; another his only son; a young man his wife and child; wives their husbands, mothers their children, brothers their brothers and sisters, and tearfully, in silent anguish, or more demonstrative, the stricken throng watched and waited and hung about the area and doorways, waiting to receive their dead, if such mitigation of their terrible grief might be accorded them.

The whole beach from Winetka to Hyde Park, a distance of twenty miles, was yesterday carefully examined and searched for bodies or waifs of property and baggage. The next day or two will give more numerous results as regards the remains of unfortunate victims. Yesterday the late gale had completely subsided, and the surface of the lake was smooth and scarcely ruffled during the day, the bright water dimpling with smiles, responsive to light breezes, and seemingly as unconscious of violence as if it did not hid beneath its treacherous surface itwhin view of where we then stood, over two hundred bodies of fresh victims to its wrath.

The quest for bodies and baggage washed ashore will be maintained for some time most vigilantly. As to the latter, it is a disgrace to our common humanity that the harpies in shape of men are so numerous, and have so lately given such repulsive tokens of the same.

As before stated, among the baggage recovered at Evanston, one of the trunks of Col. Lumsden's party had been found and carried off by some men living in the vicinity. Justice Hunstoon, of Evanston, hearing of it, immediately proceeded to recover it, but the men would not give it up, they having been told by some Milwaukie men that Mr. Hunstoon had no authority to take possession, and had it not been for the timely assistance of Lyman Mower, of this city, it is doubtful if the contents of the trunk would ever have been recovered. The trunk contained clothing and some valuable jewelry, as follows: Five bracelets, one gold locket, with two miniatures; two hair bracelets, gold trimmed; one gold cross, pearl set; one set diamond ear drops; one set cornelian ear-drops; one hair cross, gold trimmed; one gold stud, engraved Blanche on back; three pieces broken jewelry; three gold brooches, one diamond pin; a three cent piece and a German coin. Yesterday three other arrests were made, and more of the same lot of valuable jewelry recovered. In this city two men were arrested last evening by Captain Bradley's force for like robbery of the dead.—*Chicago Tribune, Sept.* 12.

SUNDAY A DAY OF BATTLES.—The great battle of Barnet was fought on Easter Sunday, April 14th, 1471. The battle of Val, or Laffield, near Meastricht, was fought on Sunday, the 2nd of July, 1747. The Peninsular War is fruitful in Sunday fighting. The second battle in Portugal, that in Vimiars, was fought on Sunday, 21st August 1813. The Battle of Fuenter d'Onor was gained on Sunday, the 5th May. 1811 On Sunday evening, 18th of January, 1812 Wellington issued the brief but determined order that "Badajos Rodrigo must be carried by assault this evening at seven o'clock." The battle of Orthes was fought on Sunday, the 27th of February, 1814, and that of Toulouse—the last general action of the Peninsular War—occurred on Easter Sunday, the 10th of April following. The battle of Waterloo was also decided on Sunday, the 18th of June, 1815 The second Burmese war afforded two examples: Easter Sunday, the 11th of April, 1852, the attack on the lines of defence at Rangoon, and the attack and capture of Peru, on Sunday, the 21st of November, 1852. The victory of Inkerman was achieved on Sunday, the 5th of November, 1854 And, to crown the whole, it was on Sunday, the 10th of May, 1857, that the terrible Indian mutiny broke out at Meerut.

MILITARY EXECUTION IN FRANCE.—Merlingue, the grenadier of the Guards, who in June last, shot a serjeant of his company, who had inflicted a slight punishment upon him, was executed at Vincennes at 6 o'clock on the 2nd. Immediately before the execution the firing party of 12 men were addressed by an adjutant, who, in pursuance of orders from the general commanding the brigade, exhorted them as well in the performance of a military duty as from motives of humanity to fire straight. They obeyed the injunction so well that not a single ball missed its mark. Two struck the criminal in the head and ten in the breast, and he rolled over quite dead, without a struggle. He said he had committed a heinous crime and was ready to die for it, and he hoped God would pardon him. He took off his coat himself, and marched without assistance to the spot indicated. He was told that, according to the regulations, his eyes would be bandaged, unless he expressly requested to have that ceremony dispensed with. It is to be presumed that he did avail himself of the option, as a handkerchief was tied round his head at the last moment.

There is something eminently tragic in the lives of almost all the Princes and Princesses of the great Muscovite kingdom. Some die by the dagger, some by poison; some are dropping off suddenly in a mysterious manner, and others are ailing for years under the influence of a malady of which nobody knows the cause, and for which no physician can give advice. There has scarcely been one Sovereign of Russia whose death appeared quite natural. Even the predecessor of the present Czar died with a mysterious suddenness, although he was one of the strongest and healthiest men in Europe, and hardened like a mountaineer, simple and frugal in his habits, and accustomed to fatigue, the extremes of heat and cold. Ever since his death his widow has been suffering likewise, in a manner as yet unexplained. All the mineral springs of the continent have been appealed to in vain for a cure: in vain, too, the genial climate of Naples, Rome and Nice has been tried. Hopeless and helpless the Czarina now returns to the cold grandeur of the north—returns to die.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.—*A Child Suspended Fifty Feet in the Air.*—The guests at the Lafayette Hotel, says the New Orleans Commercial of the 11th inst., were yesterday, while at dinner, thrown into a paroxysm of excitement by one of those thrilling incidents which attest how intense and profound are the sympathies of the human heart. A woman, a stranger, appeared at the door of the dining-saloon, and uttered a scream of terror. What she said was inaudible, but her actions indicated that something dreadful was occurring. There was a simultaneous rush for the door, and out upon the banquette, when, horror of horrors! a little girl about five years old, the daughter of one of the lady guests at the hotel, was seen suspended by her dress from the hook of a window-blind in the third story, some forty feet above the banquette. Every heart ceased for the instant apparently to beat. It was a moment of thrilling of terrible interest; but it was but for an instant. A friendly hand from within grasped her convulsively, and—little Dora was safe!

As the words "she's safe, she's safe," rang through the hall, the mother, who had not yet reached the door, and did not know what the matter was, but who nevertheless had a presentiment that her child was in danger, swooned and fell upon the floor. The little girl had been at play in the room and swung out upon the blind. The instant she was suspended at the dizzy height over the banquette, her little hands lost their power, and had her dress not caught upon the hook or catch of the blind, she must have fallen to the ground and been dashed to pieces. Captain Kirk, one of the guests at the hotel, was ascending the stairs at the time, and hearing the alarm and comprehending what was the matter, rushed into the room and rescued the little creature as before described. The whole incident took place and was over in less time than it takes us to write three lines. It was truly a wonderful escape from instant death.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY.—A case of murder still more unnatural than that of Chancellor has just occurred at Dudley, South Staffordshire. An idiot boy, eleven years old, has been for three years subjected to a process of starvation by his father and mother. When he got out he devoured any garbage he met like a famished wild beast. During the absence of his parents a kind neighbouring woman used to lift him out through the window and feed him, for which she was furiously scolded. They were in the habit of having the child tied by the leg to a staple in the wall by a piece of strong rope. He moaned heavily one night. "Get up, he is ill," said the mother. "Lie still," replied the father, "let him die." He did die—that is, what remained of him. Though 11 years of age, his apparent weight was not more than 20lb. There was no flesh whatever upon his bones, and the knees and elbows protruded through the skin. The stomach was quite empty.

LOVE, MURDER, AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young shepherd, of Chamarandes (Haute-Marne), some time ago fell in love with a young woman, daughter of a wealthy farmer of that village, and proposed marriage to her, but was refused. Having repeated his application several times, but without success, he at length left the place, and nothing more was thought of him. A few days ago he called at her father's house, and addressing the girl, who was alone with a young man, her cousin, requested to speak with her apart. The cousin retired, but a few minutes after, hearing the report of a pistol, he hurried back, and found to his horror the girl lying dead on the floor, the man having shot her through the head. The murderer then attempted to kill himself by discharging a pistol at his own head, but the ball only grazed off a portion of the scalp. He then swallowed a quantity of ether, but it produced no effect; and next he threw himself into the river, with the intention of committing suicide, but he returned to land. He was shortly after arrested and lodged in prison.

When it was known that recruiting for the Irish Brigade had begun in Ireland, the Government took every means in their power to prevent it. They published handbills all over the country, stating what the law was, and warning all concerned not to violate it, and the papers stated that spies would be employed so that no one who engaged in recruiting could hope to evade the law. The consequence was that the recruiting was necessarily conducted in such a way as to render a proper selection of recruits impossible. But a Captain Styles comes openly to England on a mission from Garibaldi, and holds public meetings called by advertisements in the papers, solicits subscriptions, calls on the people to volunteer on the filibustering expedition against countries with which England pretends to be at peace, and announces that he has already enrolled five hundred volunteers. The story of five hundred is of course mere bait to catch gudgeons, but there is no doubt that he got some. Yet when the Ministry are questioned about it, and Palmerston sneers at the idea of being able to prevent the enlistment or purchase of arms or any of the operations of the sympathisers, he pretends too to be entirely ignorant of their proceedings, although amongst the names in the published lists of subscribers to the fund figure those of lady Palmerston and Mrs. Gladstone,

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.—Mr. Lewis, in his recent "Studies in Animal Life," quotes the following simple but curious experiments, which, perhaps, some of our young readers will like to try:—

If a wafer be laid on a surface of polished metal, which is then breathed upon, and if, when the moisture of the breath has evaporated, the wafer shall be *shaken off*, we shall find that the whole polished surface is now as it was before, although our sense can detect no difference; for if we breathe again, upon it the surface will be moist everywhere except on the spot previously sheltered by the wafer, which will now appear as a spectral image on the surface. Again and again we breathe, but still the spectral wafer reappears. This experiment succeeds after a lapse of many months if the metal be carefully put aside, where its surface cannot be disturbed.

If a sheet of paper on which a key has been laid be exposed for some minutes to the sunshine, and then instantaneously viewed in the dark, the key being removed, a fading spectre of the key will be visible. Let this paper be put aside for many months where nothing can disturb it, and then in darkness be laid on a plate of hot metal, and the spectre of the key will again appear. In the case of bodies more highly phosphorescent than paper, the spectres of many different objects which may have laid on in succession will, on warming, emerge in their proper order.

LAND COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

MONDAY, 10th September, 1860.

(Continued from our last.)

Conditions of Grants—Quit Rents.

Mr. Deblois questioned by Mr. Thompson.

Mr. DEBLOIS had seen one or two of the original grants. The rest, he supposed, were similar to them. To the question, Do you suppose Sir Samuel Cunard complied with the conditions of these grants? Mr. Deblois replied, He did not receive his rights from the original grantees. Mr. Thomson. He took their rights, however, subject to the burthens attached to them? Mr Deblois. I have remitted no money to the Home Government for quit rents. I think Mr Cunard never paid any quit rents, because he was never asked for any. Quest. Well then, it comes to this; Mr. Cunard is in a position to take £2000 annually from this Colony, and not pay one shilling? Ans. He pays 10 per cent on the money which goes out of this Island to him. Q. Then you are not at all astonished at Mr. Cunard's taking and holding these grants which involved arrearages of rents due the Crown, and his allowing these arrearages to remain unpaid? A. Not in the least. Q You think, then, that these gentlemen under solemn covenant to fulfil these conditions, can come here with a good face and say, We owe nothing? A. It has not been legally proved that they do owe any quit rents. Q. That is another thing altogether; a fact may have an existence, and one may not be in a position to prove its existence; but is it not a fact that large arrearages of quit rents are due from the proprietors? A. I believe not. Q. Why? A Because they have been given up by the British Government. Q. Unconditionally? A. I am not aware that they should pay anything on account of quit rents. Q Do you mean to say that the arrears were given up? A. Yes. Q. What is your evidence that they were given up? A. I know it from a common sense view of the matter. Q. Do you seriously hold it as your opinion that the British Government remitted all arrears of quit rents due by the proprietors, without any consideration? A. As far as my knowledge goes, I believe they did. Q. As an honest man, do you not think a large amount of arrears of quit rents is due to the British Government? A. I do not think there is any due. Q. Then as an act of grace, they were given up by the Crown; and, if so, are you prepared, on behalf of the landlord, to say you will, as another act of grace, give up all arrears of rent due by the tenants? A. You well remember that I act as agent only Q I assume you are the proprietor; then, I ask you, if, considering this great act of grace extended to you by the Crown, should you not find it in your heart to extend a similar one to your tenants? Did it ever strike you that the tenants are inferior in intelligence to the proprietors? A. A great many of them are intelligent men. Q. I believe they are in many cases equal to the proprietors—many of them are educated gentlemen; but, taking them as a class, it must be admitted that they have had fewer educational advantages than the proprietors; and that, therefore, the proprietors, in general, are more intelligent than the tenantry. Taking this for granted, and admitting also that the example of proprietors must have some weight with those who are beneath them, as respects education and position, I will ask you, if proprietors, with their superior intelligence, set the example of repudiating arrears of rent due from them to the Crown, may not tenants do the same with respect to the arrears of rent due from them to proprietors? No answer.

HON. COM. GRAY said, he had two or three legal questions to submit to the gentlemen of the Bar, concerning which he and his brother Commissioners wished to have their opinions at the close of the case; not, however, to the end that they might be bound by the mere law as it might solve or determine these questions; for they would, as regarded their own decision, in conformity with the nature of the power with which they were invested, regardless of mere law, endeavor to decide all questions coming within the scope of their Commission on principles of equity. The opinions of the lawyers, on the points which they were required to argue, might, however, have a bearing upon the settlement of the questions generally. The questions submitted by His Excellency to the Council are as follow:—

1st. Whether special conditions of settlement in grants not complied with, after the lapse of 60 years, can be considered as abandoned. Or would ejectment in information for intrusion be sustained 60 years after condition broken?

2d. Whether there are any circumstances in the case of the grants of Prince Edward Island which would take them out of such general rule?

3rd. If so, Briefly state such facts, and the particular grants to which they would be applicable.

4th. Where rent is reserved in a grant or deed payable annually, does not the statute of the limitations apply, to bar recovery twenty years after each time of payment?

5th. If any such rule exists, are Quit Rents reserved in grants from the Crown any exception to such rule?

6th. Has the term "respectively" in the Despatches, any and what effect?

7th. Assuming the statute of limitations to be running as against the Quit Rent, is there anything in the Land Assessment Act which would prevent its running as against the Quit Rents becoming due during the twenty years preceding the first passing of that Act—and could such arrears be now recovered in a Court of Law?

8th. Explain legal position of Fishery Reserves.

The Court was then adjourned, to meet at St. Eleanor's on Wednesday morning, 12th instant, at 10 o'clock.

GEORGETOWN, Wednesday, 19th Sept., 1860.

Delegation from Lot 47.—Messrs. Alexander Scott, John Stewart and James Robertson. Delegation from Lot 46,—Messrs. John Stewart and James Robertson.

Mr. Scott examined.

Lives on Lot 47. Has no lease, but an agreement. Has no copy of it. Mr. R Bruce Stewart holds it. Took the agreement for his farm, 80 acres, 16 years ago; and agreed to pay an annual rent of £5 British sterling. Was on the farm when he took it. His father had settled on it 32 years before. His father had been dead 5 years before he took the agreement. Was born in this Island. The farm was wilderness land when his father settled on it. About 40 acres of the farm are now clear; and there are a dwelling house and barns upon it. In answer to the question, How he came to take the agreement. The Agent threatened to eject him if he did not; and not having a shilling to give to a lawyer to plead for him, he was obliged to submit. His arrears of rent are about £20. Was charged one years' rent, as arrears, before he took the agreement. His annual rent is £5 sterling with 1-9th added to make currency. Of late years, he has built a carding mill. He knows the nature of land. The soil of the lot is upon the whole pretty fair. There are about £2000 arrears of rent due by about 20 people on the Lot. Of his own knowledge 20 persons together owe £1000 on the part of the Lot on which he lives. Calculates the arrears due under leases. Others had signed agreements many years before he did. His father would not attorn. The arrears spoken of by him are under existing agreements and leases. The people would make an effort to buy of their farms were offered to them at a reasonable rate. They would sell every thing they possessed, stock and all, to become freeholders. To the question, If a man were entirely dependent upon his farm, could he support himself and family, and pay a rent of 1s. per annum per acre? Not at all; he could not pay the rent and support himself and family without outside assistance. The people on that Lot had scarcely any facilities for the sale of produce when they had any to sell. Sometimes they cannot ship at all. Have not access to the sea, except by a creek or lake, obstructed by a sand bar. To get their produce on board a vessel cost them about 2d. a bushel. The marshes are of no value now, although they were valuable formerly. Could not say whether he had ever asked Mr. Stewart for a copy of his agreement or not. Could not say that Mr. Stewart was harsh. They did their best; and he had no reason to complain of them. No improvements had been made upon the Lot at Mr. Stewart's expense. He had promised to farm 1000 acres of the land himself; to take his rents in produce, and to build a granary for its reception; and he had also promised to build them a Chapel; but he had not done any of these things. What was intended for a glebe is now rented. They settled with Mr. Stewart once a year; sometimes twice. They just pay what they can, and take receipts; they have no other settlements. Mr. Stewart does not now take acknowledgments of their arrears from them; nor require them to sign the books.

Examined by Charles Palmer, Esquire.

Mr Stewart receives rents for about 2000 acres; but claims more; he claims a good part of the Lot. He was to build a granary and a Chapel, and to give land for a school-house. He was to farm 1000 acres of the Lot himself, and to take rents in labour from the tenants. In answer to the question, Was that the condition of your agreement? No; that agreement was not made with me; but it was made with others before I took my agreement. They had been thus under an absentee claimant or proprietor for 20 or 30 years; and they did not believe he had a legal title to the property.

HON. COMMISSIONER HOWE.—That was a grievance, and a great one.

Examination continued by Mr. Palmer.

Ques. Is it true that Mr. Stewart finds it difficult to get a process served in your Lot. Ans. Not in our settlement. Q. Do you know nothing about a horse's tail being cut off, or of a man being stabbed when attempting to serve a process? A. Had heard of something being done to the Sheriff's horse, and of a man's being stabbed when attempting to serve a process. It was on the North River, and the people were not tenants. Q. Was there any rescue? A. The man got clear in some way. The sheriff could have taken him if he had wished to take him. The sheriff of his own accord let the man go. Q. Is it easy for the sheriff to take a man on that Lot? A. Some have been taken; but others have not.

Messrs. John Stewart and James Robertson, Delegates from Lot 46.

Mr. Robertson examined by Hon. Mr Hensley.

A few had settled upon the lot before him. He was among the first. He came in the year 1817. He is under agreement. Has no copy of it. He asked for it after he had signed it; but he could not get it. Mr. David Stewart would not give it to him; told him he was going to Town, and would give it to him afterwards in Town. When he took his agreement it was with the understanding that the proprietor's son was to farm 1000 acres of the Lot himself, and to take the rent in road-making and in clearing on the 1000 acres. He signed the agreement on these express conditions. Mr. Stewart also promised to build a granary, a chapel, and a school-house; but he did none of these things. His son was to live on the 1000 acres. Mr. David Stewart gave a written agreement for 40 acres of land for a school; but his son took it back. The agreement was given to Mr. Kennedy. These were the promises made to the parties to whom agreements were offered. They were in all 17; but only 3 took agreements. The schoolmaster gave up the 10 acres which were to have been for the school, to the blacksmith; and Mr. Stewart got the land back from the blacksmith. The person who took the agreements would not have signed them, had they not been induced to do so by the promises made to them. They expected that the advantages to be derived from the promises when fulfilled would enable them to pay their rents.

Mr. John Stewart examined.

To the question—What induced you to come out to this Island? Did you understand who owned the land? Had you not reason to believe that it belonged to somebody? Mr. John Stewart answered, We came from a rent-paying country, and we expected to find this also a rent-paying country. Ques. Had you at first known what you now know of the country, would you have signed an agreement to pay rent. Ans. I cannot say whether I would, or would not; but the promises made to us were the inducement which caused us to take the agreements. Not a copper has been laid out by the proprietor or claimant, Mr. Stewart, for the purpose of making any improvements upon the Lot. The sheriff had taken men out of their settlement; and, on one occasion a man whom he came to arrest, promised that if he would leave him at the time, he would of himself go to jail and he did so. Mr. Thomson asked the witness whether he thought it was a greater crime to shave a horse's tail, or to violate promises made to induce individuals to enter into agreements, into which they would not otherwise enter; but the witness made no reply.

Examination of Mr. John Stewart continued.

Holds a 100 acres at a rent of 1s. per acre, per annum. Is in arrears between £25 and £30. Has tried hard to pay it. Has not been able to pay rent and live. They have no roads fit for travelling on. Have no direct access to the sea. Sand banks and barrens for half-a mile. Mr. Thompson. Suppose your arrears were swept away, what would you be willing to pay for your farm, with ten years to pay it in? £30 would be quite enough for it, with time to pay it by easy instalments. That would be over 5s. an acre. Mr. Stewart had not been harsh. All the improvements on his land had been made by the labor of himself and his father. It ought, to him, to be valued as wilderness land; and would be clear enough at 2s. 6d. an acre.

Examined by Charles Palmer, Esquire.

Quest. Are you not aware that people on your Lot will not pay their just debts? that, in fact, they will not pay anything; that they boast they go about and will not be taken? Are there not some persons of apparent respectability upon it, who boast that they will not be taken. Ans. I can't say. I do not know that that is the case.

Deputation from Western part of Lot 46.—Messrs. Edward Campbell, Neil McPhee and Charles McEachern. Captain Byrne and Sir Samuel Cunard are the claimants of this part of the Lot.

Mr. McNeill examined by Hon. Mr Hensley.

Has no lease. He paid no rent. Have paid by book. Was distrained upon for £27. All was called rent. He was served with a writ. The sheriff came and seized his property, and he submitted. Has paid no rent since.

HON. COMMISSIONER HOWE.—Are sheriffs sent out to distrain without legal proceeding having first been taken? Suppose I am a proprietor, or assume myself to be so, can I distrain without the authority or sanction of legal proceedings previously had to enable me to do so?

HON. MR. HENSLEY.—To distrain upon an individual who had not by some act of his own acknowledged the title of the proprietor or claimant, would be an illegal proceeding.

HON. COMMISSIONER HOWE.—Can I distrain without having previously obtained a decision of a Court of Law in my favor, as proprietor?

HON. MR. HENSLEY.—No, not legally.

HON. COMMISSIONER GRAY.—But it can be done, although illegal, if the tenant be ignorant of what should constitute its legality?

HON. COMMISSIONER HOWE.—If this be the case, the power is an engine of terror.

MR. C. PALMER.—Merchants and others, as well as proprietors, do the same.

HON. COMMISSIONER RITCHIE.—The person who does so, then, does it at his peril?

MR. C. PALMER.—Yes, certainly.

Examination continued by Hon. Mr. Hensley.

Went upon the land 5 years before he was distrained upon. The land was in its wilderness state. Got leave from Mr. Gourlay to go upon it. Paid 40s. for a lease, but did not get it. The conditions, I understood, were 3 years free, 3 years at 6d. per acre per annum, and 3 years at 9d. Never got the lease, but paid 40s. for it. Asked for it at different times, but could not get it unless I paid £30. I could not pay the money demanded, and, therefore, I did not get the lease. Told Mr. Deblois I could not pay.

HON. COMMISSIONER RITCHIE.—From this man's own statement it does not appear that the proprietor was wrong.

HON. COMMISSIONER HOWE.—I cannot understand how, so near Charlottetown, such proceedings, if they are illegal, can take place.

HON. MR. HENSLEY.—The individual in this case is ignorant of the legal nature of the proceedings taken against him. It was not by distraint, but by writ of *Fieri Facias*, an action for debt.

Mr. Edward Campbell examined by Hon. Mr Hensley.

Has no lease. Was writted. Refused to pay. Was sued; and not being able to defend the action, went and settled it. Made no acknowledgment before hand. Never asked what rent I was charged; but I suppose it to be £2 16s. a year. Agreed to take the land. Did not ask what was to be the length of my term. Know nothing about what was to be the length of the term, or what were to be the conditions.

MR. DEBLOIS.—I brought an action of debt against him in the Supreme Court. Mr. Haviland was my attorney. Campbell came in and attorned. We was willing to take a lease; but could not pay for it; and, therefore he did not get it.

Edward Campbell further questioned by Hon. Mr. Hensley, as to the value of the land where he was settled.

It is far back, and there are no marshes. The people were poor and pennyless when they settled upon it. Two and sixpence an acre would be quite plenty for it. Could not pay a rent of 1s. per acre per annum, and make a living at the same time. When he went upon the land he was a boy of about 16 years of age, and had to support his mother and the children younger than himself. Went upon the land in the month of April, when the snow was five feet deep upon it. Shovelled away the snow, and put up a hut to shelter the family. Had no where else to go. He had to support his mother and sisters. Could manage if he had anything a-head; but having gone into the green woods without any capital, he could not get on; one year overtook another, and he could not get out of his difficulties.

Charles McEachern examined.

I pay rent. My brother has a lease, and I join with him. The lease is a long lease of 100 acres, at 1s. per acre, per annum. The arrears due on it are £30. The people are desirous to purchase their farms; and, provided the title of the claimant were good, and their farms were to be offered to them on reasonable terms, they would make almost any sacrifice that would enable them to become freeholders. Know 4 of Mr. Deblois's tenants each of whom owes £20 arrears. Our nearest market is Souris, 12 miles distant; and one can scarcely travel the road with a horse. The price we get there for our oats is 1s. 3d. a bushel. They who are in arrears are not able to pay—far from it. When distrains are made, the property seized is generally sacrificed. I live on the north side. We have no market; and no fishing worth naming. The tenants are not able to pay either their rents or their arrears. Some are £25 in arrear. One bad crop, one bad season, throws all behind. No convenience for shipping, no harbour.

Questioned by Mr. Thomson as to the value of the land.

The people would be willing to pay 5s. an acre, with time to pay it, and remission of all arrears. Knows the value of land; has been working upon it all his life; and thinks 5s. an acre would be a fair price.

Questioned concerning the Fishery Reserves by Hon. Com. Gray.

Thinks it would be best to give the occupants the 500 feet, either to carry on the fishing themselves, or to let it to others for fishing purposes.

Paying rent for a greater quantity of land than the farm actually contains.

Charles McEachern stated that his brother, with whom he farms in partnership, holds a lease for 100 acres, 10 chains front, and running back the distance of 100 chains; but that, although they are compelled to pay for 100 acres, the quantity held by them is 28 acres short of 100 acres. When his brother refused to pay for the deficiency, Mr. Forgan, the Agent, sent out the Sheriff to distrain. He (Charles McEachern) went to Town to Mr Forgan, to remonstrate against the proceeding, and to try to get it withdrawn; but, he being young, Mr. Forgan only laughed at him.

HON. COMMISSIONER GRAY.—Does the lease say 1s. per acre? Ans. I can't say; but they make us pay for 100 acres at 1s. per annum per acre. I went to consult Mr. Binns about it; but we were obliged to back out and submit.

HON COMMISSIONER GRAY.—It is greatly to the credit of the people of this Island that they obey the laws: and it is for their legislators to remedy any defect in the laws which gives opportunities for the making of unjust exactions. If a man does not hold a 100 acres, he should not pay for 100 acres. If, instead of holding 100 acres, he holds less by 28 acres, he should not be compelled to pay for more than 72 acres, although he may hold a lease for 100 acres. The 28s per annum, paid, for a number of years, for what he had not held, would amount to a sum which would enable him to buy the fee-simple of the farm.

To be continued.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—In the *Islander* of the 14th instant, I observe a communication over the signature of "Tyro," in which an attempt is made to shew that my charges against the Collector at Summerside, in the *Examiner* of a recent date, are all false; but if I had nothing else to prove the truth of my assertions, the fact of Mr. Charles Green being himself afraid to deny them, is quite enough to prove the contrary. It is well known that the Collector is unable to produce a dozen words of common sense; hence the cause of his employing a scribbling pedagogue to write in his defence. If the charges made against him by me are false, why did he not come out as a man who feels himself injured should do, and sign his name to such a disgraceful communication if he was unable to write himself?

"Tyro" commences by abusing the composition of my letter, stating that it is not written in accordance with the rules of English grammar; but I would advise him first to correct his own errors, and then it will be quite time enough for him to point out mine. Let him just read the three first sentences of his own beautiful production, and I imagine he will forever after be ashamed to accuse any one of writing ungrammatically; but admitting that there is not a grammatical sentence in my whole letter, still it does not in the least interfere with the truth therein contained; and I would tell him that such abuse is but a very poor way to refute a charge. Any worthless fellow may easily call a man a fool, a knave, or an ignoramus; but no man of principle would stoop so low. I would tell him that abuse is no argument; it is but the weapon of the vulgar. It can emanate only from base minds.

I suppose "Tyro" imagines that his scurilous letter has completely shut me up, and proved my assertions to be a fabrication—but he has proved the Collector to be a gentleman of the first water, that he is the most respectable man in the neighborhood in which he lives, and that he is a most efficient officer; but will "Tyro" condescend to answer me a few questions,—and they are but a few of what I might ask, if space were permitted?

Is "Tyro" aware that William Murray, of Bedeque, spent three days in looking for the Collector to get a small parcel of goods from the bonded warehouse, that was imported in the Steamer *Westmorland*? and is he aware that when Murray searched for him at the mill, he could not find him, but obtained a promise from his wife that he should be sent to the office when he came home? Will "Tyro" presume to say that he was attending to the duties of his office, when Captain Hurst, after going to the Custom House three times during office hours, had to go to the mill and even there could not find him; and losing a whole day at an expense of four or five pounds merely for the want of a clearance? And I wonder if "Tyro" knows where he got a clearance at last; and if he is such an efficient and faithful officer, how is it that so much of his business is done in a certain merchant's office, by that merchant's clerk? And, lastly, I would ask "Tyro" if he is aware of Mr. James L. Holman calling at the office about the hour of three o'clock, and the Collector refusing to do any business because the hour was up? Answer those questions, "Tyro," before you again take up your scribbling pen to fight the battles of another, without knowing a little more of his circumstances.

It is an indisputable fact that the collectorship was never bestowed on Mr Charles Green, on account of his efficiency, his claims to office, or his popularity. It was universally looked upon as a bad appointment; but he obtained the appointment through the unlush disposition of a member of the Government, who picked up his hat in the Council Chamber, saying, "Gen lemen, you can do as you please, whatever; I know what I will do, and Green can look out for himself;" and if Mr. Charles Green had been possessed of one spark of manly principle he would have spurned the offer of an office obtained by such means.

I am afraid, Mr. Editor, that I am trespassing too much on your valuable space; but in conclusion, I would advise "Tyro" not to attempt again to write on a subject of which he is totally ignorant, and I would also advise Mr. Charles Green never again to employ a man as a trumpeter in calling him a respectable man, a gentleman, a man possessing so much public confidence as a gallant, able and efficient officer, and other names to which he never had the least claim, and never until he lays aside some of his assumed airs, become a little more courteous, and be able to see himself as others see him.

Yours very truly,

OBSERVER.

Bedeque, Sept. 17th, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—A correspondent, under the cognomen of "Tyro," appeared in the *Islander* of the 14th inst., coming to the rescue of our unfortunate Collector of Excise, who received rather a *tarrier* attack from "Observer" in a late number of the *Examiner*.

I can assure you, Sir, the ex-Knight of the Birch will receive an advance of wages for correcting the next quarterly accounts of the Excise Office, and his fare paid both up and down to the city, in the bargain. The important communication to Mr. Green, that he maintains an "*elevated standing*," I trust will not give his nerves another shock, for the poor fellow cannot stand it. He now looks as badger'd as any unfortunate wight possibly can, when placed in a wrong position.

Nature, education and social habits designed the collector for other than a public sphere. I am far from wishing to malign my neighbours, but I cannot calmly allow a spurious epistle to be palmed upon the public.

"Tyro" asserts what he knows not to be true, in every paragraph in his letter. We all know at Summerside that he is not an inhabitant of Lot 17, for there is no an individual, that I am aware of, in Lot 17, that would have the audacity to say that the incumbent of the Excise attempts to be "courteous and obliging" in his office, even if he had the least idea of the courtesies of society, which unfortunately he does not possess.

But, sir, "Tyro" has given a piece of information quite new, that our collector, "by his civil, obliging and busin ss like deportment, excited praise from even his political opponents." If Mr. Editor, you were favored with a momentary glance at the Excise and Custom Books, the new hyroglyphics, daubs and scratches therein delineated, must demonstrate his unquestionable ability, as an accountant, which, by the way, "is *not at all necessary in that department.*"

When speaking of a man having political opponents, we are naturally led to believe that he is possessed of some political influence; but confident am I that Mr. Green never had a political opponent, as his position and ability both precluded him from participating in the political squabbles of the day, however insignificant some of them may have