Secular Department.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail which arrived at Halifax per R. M. S. *Europa* late on Friday the 2d instant, reached here on Sunday last, having been brought over from Pictou in a Schooner. Liverpool dates are to the 20th ult. We glean the following from Willmer and Smith's *European Times* :—

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr Hill, the excellent Recorder of Birmingham, has been delivering a lecture in the form of an address to the Grand Jury of that town, on the merits of reformatories for juvenile delinquents, and on the best mode of training the poorer members of the rising generation. The statistical results of juvenile crime, according to the showing of Mr Hill, prove that the exertions which have been made in this field of labor have amply justified, indeed, have exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine.

Sir John Bowring, at Exeter, has been delivering some excellent remarks on the importance of the Ballot,—a subject which has not received latterly that importance to which it is entitled. We are glad to find a man of Sir John Bowring's mark and attainments declaring the imperative necessity of secret voting in all political affairs. He stated on the occasion in question that "secret suffrage was the machinery by which society provided that honest votes should be deposited, and it was nothing beyond that."

As the Rifle Corps movement has now absorbed the greater portion of the youth of the higher and middle classes in England, it must either stop at its present point of efficiency or absorb the working classes, if it is to be extended further with any prospect of success. A meeting has been held in London for the purpose of effecting the last-named object. As an inducement for the working classes to join the existing volunteers, it is proposed to select a cheap and serviceable uniform for the working men, and afford them the means of paying for it by small weekly instalments. This bait will, it is more than probable, succeed, for it will enable the artisan class to clothe themselves in uniform at a cheaper rate than they can purchase their ordinary habiliaments, and the class distinctions to which the movement has given rise will, under the new arrangement, gradually disappear.

The subject of iron-cased ships of war continues to be keenly discussed in the metropolitan journals. In a leading morning paper, of Thursday, appears a letter written by Mr Scott Russell, the builder of the Great Eastern. This letter is chiefly valuable as embodying Mr Russell's opinion respecting the new French iron war steamer the Gloire, respecting which so much has been spoken and written recently. He declares that the plates of this vessel are penetrable, "but penetrable under rare and exceptionable circumstances, so as to be practically shot-proof, and in all cases perfectly shell-proof, which, after all, is the most important point." He describes the framework thus:—"We have been told that the Gloire is steel-plated. She is not. Her plating, like that used in this country, is merely hammered iron 4½ inches thick. The plates are of similar dimensions to those of the Trusty, and, like those of the Trusty, have been penetrated by steel bolts." The Gloire was built under the direction of M. Dupues de Lome, after a most exact calculation, according to Mr Russell, of the effect of such plates both upon the weight and speed of the vessel. "She is perfectly fit," Mr Russell adds, "to carry a broad-side of guns of as heavy a calibre as any that can be carried and worked in our own wooden ships; and she is driven at as high a speed as any vessel of similar dimensions in our own service." The result of this discussion on the respective merits of iron as against wooden vessels of war appears to be in favor of the former, and, being so, the Admiralty will be compelled to adopt the new principle; so that all the enormous expence to which the country has gone in recent years to secure an efficient naval fleet will have to be incurred over again, unless we can come to some understanding with France which will supersede the necessity. This rivalry between the two countries is most disastrous to both, and we can see no end to its continuance so long as the alarmists influence the public mind by idle fears as they have recently done. England can bear the expence as well, perhaps better, than France; but we have no guarantee that when the new iron-plated ships have superseded the old wooden ones, that some other invention may not supersede them in their turn, and thus keep up the pressure of ruinous expense. In former days our "wooden walls" were the boast of Englishmen. This glory has now departed, and a new nomenclature must take its place We live in very eventful, and what is worse—very expensive times.

With regard to the state of the navy, Sir Charles Napier's opinion is at all times entitled to attention. At the inauguration dinner of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the other day, he declared that the navy at the present moment is in a highly efficient state as regards the shipping and the material of war; but he wants something more—a maritime corps, available, at any moment similar to that of the volunteers on land. All the arrangements hitherto made by the admiralty, with respect to the pay and pensions offered to sailors, are, he contends, failures, and something more is requisite before sailors can be had in requisite numbers for an emergency. On this head Sir Charles Napier's views are not shared by others nearly as well qualified to form a sound judgment, but it is something to learn from him that the navy is in the sound and excellent condition which he describes. Unfortunately, however, when things have been brought to this gratifying pass, we are assured in other quarters that, unless we reverse the system which practical sailors declares to be almost perfect—unless we discard our wooden ships of war and substitute for them vessels of iron, we shall be an age behind our neighbors, and, in the event of a conflict, our existing structures will be neither safe nor efficient. On this point Sir Charles Napier did not touch. The question, perhaps, belongs rather to the region of science than seamanship; but it is certainly unfortunate that a department of the Government, which costs the country millions of money, should be praised by the old Admiral for its completeness at the very moment we are told by others that "wooden walls," for offensive and defensive purposes, are only so much waste lumber.

The Queen has returned to England, and with her Lord John Russell, who has resumed his duties once more at the Foreign office. That there is something serious in the wind may be inferred from Lord Palmerston calling his Cabinet together, to consider, no doubt, the present state of Europe, and to deliberate on a course of action for the future. The official *Gazette* of Prussia is delighted at the conferences which have recently taken place on the Rhine between the Prussian and the English statesmen. It declares, for instance, that the cordial relations between Prussia and England "have become more deeply rooted, and have acquired increased firmness and extension by the conference at Coblentz, and by the ready exchange of views which took place there." A morning journal, commenting on this adhesion, draws attention to the recent affair at Bonn, to which we have more than once referred, and to the conduct which this country experienced at the hands of Prussia during the Crimean war. No one is disposed to undervalue the good will of Prussia to this country, but before people place unqualified reliance on it, they would be glad to see a little more liberality infused into the councils of that country, and a little less sympathy for the despotic governments of Austria and Russia.

FRANCE.

All the bishops in France are addressing pastorals to their clergy, using very strong language, and ordering masses for those who have fallen in defence of the Holy Father. The Bishop of Rochelle has gone to visit the Pope.

The correspondent of the *Herald* adds that the second division of the army of Lyons has received orders to start for Rome, and that 10 infantry regiments have been warned to prepare for immediate departure.

The Times Paris correspondent states that it is seriously believed M. Sacconi, the Papal Nuncio to the Tuilleries, has seen the last of the Imperial Court as a representative of the Holy Father. His Holiness will soon be relieved from the trouble and expence of having representatives at any court.

Snow fell heavily two days ago at Stedenne, and the neighboring mountains of Cheboell are all covered. Snow has also fallen in several other parts of France, and in other districts much injury has been done by heavy rain.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The Man of Destiny is again giving uneasiness to Europe, and the uneasiness is founded on the deep and unfathomable mystery in which all his actions are enshrouded. His policy in Italy is a puzzle. To concentrate an army of 50,000 men in what remains of the Pope's territory, which is stated to be the French Emperor's intention,—to put the garrison of Lyons on a complete war footing,—to make Goyon commander-in-chief of the French battalions in the Italian Peninsula; these are movements which foreshadow ulterior designs, and give rise to surmises of which nobody can see the end. It is clear that Austria has taken alarm, and we learn that rumours were rife in the French capital, in the middle of the week, that the troops of Francis Joseph had crossed the Po, 40,000 strong, at Porto Forte, below Mantua, and another rumour represents them as having crossed the Mincio. These statements may be premature, but they testify to the uneasiness which prevails, and to the belief that another struggle is imminent which may involve the leading Powers of Europe. "Austria," says a letter from Paris, "has good reason to know that the Governments bent on exterminating her have prepared, and probably brought to maturity, their plans for an insurrectionary movement in her provinces; and at Vienna it is doubtless known where large quantities of arms and stores are deposited, ready to be drawn forth at the first signal." If this statement can be relied on,—and the compact between France and Piedmont is sufficiently mysterious to make it plausible,—Austria now finds herself in the same unhappy position as when she left the plains of Lombardy in the spring of last year to make a dash on Turin, before French assistance was at hand. In the event of Austria taking the initiative, as she did before, it is clear that she reckons on extraneous aid, and the forthcoming meeting at Warsaw indicate that the German Powers, great and small, will be found combined with Russia in resisting what they regard as French aggression.

That France, judging from the past, will incur the expense and hazard of uniting Italy under Victor Emmanuel without a material consideration is out of the question, and people ask themselves what the consideration is to be. The Island of Sardinia seems to be generally regarded as the equivalent which France has asked, and which Victor Emmanuel has consented to pay.

The events which are occurring in Italy absorb the almost exclusive attention of the political world, and cannot fail to have an important bearing on the future progress of Europe Ever since the termination of the great struggle which ended in the discomfiture of Napoleon the First, Italy, like its own volcanoes, has been in an almost constant state of disruption. Twice the explosion has been terrific, to say nothing of minor rumblings, which showed that all the elements of devastation were in active operation, ready to break out any moment into a terrific avalanche, and bury law and order under its ruins. It has been the plague spot of Continental Europe during the last forty years. That a land so fair, a people so excitable, a state of society so fragile, should have held together for the greater part of half a century may be mainly traced to the preponderance during that long period of Austrian rule in the Peninsula. That rule, which rested on the strong arm, was shivered by the squadrons of Napoleon the Third, and Austria may be said to have collapsed under the blow. With the defeat of the great aggressor, all the minor representatives of its tyranny disappeared or are disappearing, and the little Kingdom of Sardinia,—small as a State, but great and strong in the strength of its representative institutions, succeeded to the legacy which a long succession of bad governments had unwillingly bequeathed to it, and a United Italy, with twenty-two millions of human beings, speaking the same language, inspired by the same traditions, and moved by a common patriotism, is now in a fair way of raising before our eyes, like a beacon, to warn rulers that despotism is the most unbearable yoke to which man can be subjected, and that thrones which rest upon the fears and not the affections of people crumble away in the hour of conflict like a rope of sand. If such a lesson does not bring instruction and wisdom to the arbitrary Powers of Europe, their case is hopeless—their fatuity deplorable.

Victor Emmanuel has issued an address to the Southern Italians of a most spirit-stirring character. This potentate, a member of the oldest royal house in Europe, distinctly recognises in this document the principle that the will of a people is superior to all dynastic considerations. When a monarch in the full tide of his new prosperity, puts forth such language, the days, it is clear, of the "divine right to govern wrong" are rapidly drawing to a close.

The proceedings in the Parliament of Piedmont, before the vote for the annexation of Southern Italy was taken, strongly remind the reader of the bold and outspoken language which, on great occasions, is held in the British House of Commons. Every party in the little kingdom had an orator to represent his or their views, and the discussion of the point at issue was not the less interesting because it was criticised, sifted, and looked at from every imaginable point of view. Liberty to think and speak,—liberty, above all, to publish thoughts, even when distasteful to a Government,—is the best security for practical freedom, and, if we measure the spirit of Victor Emmanuel's proclamation by the debates in the Sardinian Chambers on this occasion, we find them thoroughly in harmony. The contrast between the condition of things which has long existed in Northern Italy with the system which is now passing away in its Central and Southern portions, is strongly reflected in the document to which the King has given the sanction of his name, and favours the remark of a London morning contemporary of Tuesday that "Fortune favors the bold."

RUSSIA AND THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* contains news and rumours of the most serious character. Russia has recalled her ambassador from Turin, and the Sardinian ambassador at St Petersburgh has received his passports. It is reported that Austria has come to an understanding with Russia on Italian affairs. With Russian aid Austria can throw the whole weight of her forces on Italy. Austria has already concentrated a large force, which occupies a threatening position. The Piedmontese are in consequence collecting large bodies of troops close to the Mincio Several divisions about to start for Naples have been countermanded, and ordered to proceed to the Lombardian frontier.

CHINA.

The war in China has commenced, for the last mail has brought us the particulars of the landing of the Allied troops at Pehtang, not far from the mouth of the Peiho river, and the landing is described in graphic communications—from the spot. The accounts terminate at an interesting point, like the first act of a serious drama. Taku forts, the first of a series, it is believed, which guards the banks of the Peiho up to Pekin, were about to be attacked in the rear, and the object of landing at a wretched, dreary place, like Pehtang, in the midst of slush and water, through which European soldiers had to wade up to their middle, was to afford facilities for this work. To induce the enemy to show himself, a reconnaissance was pushed forward, which brought the allies within three-quarters of a mile of a Tartar camp, from which the enemy fired some gingells and matchlocks and showed a front of 5000 cavalry. The officers at the head of the expedition had some intention of storming the camp, and sent to the English and French Generals for instructions, but the latter thought the movement premature, as all the arrangements for such an effort were not then complete. We shall know the result by the next mail, but it was ascertained that the Tartar soldiers thus suddenly encountered were a much more warlike race than the Chinese troops hitherto encountered by our soldiers in the south of the Empire. To provide for the allied forces the town of Pehtang was seized, and the inhabitants, amounting to 30,000 were turned out of their houses, and driven into the surrounding districts. This occasioned great and overwhelming distress among the natives, and many, under the influence of fear, committed suicide. The coolies attached to the army appear to have plundered the dwellings of the Chinese, and behaved with great barbarity towards them. Many of the coolies were caught in the act, and severely punished. It is more than hinted that a considerable section of the French force joined in the work of pillage and brutality. Sir Hope Grant, the English commander, had issued such strict injunctions against these outrages that our troops were deterred from following so vicious an example. It is, of course, impossible to speculate with certainty on the issue of the war, but many people at home are disposed to regard it as the beginning of the end—the dismemberment, in fact, of the Chinese empire.—Under the most favorable circumstances, such a force in the very heart of China Proper would go far to imperil the throne of the brother of the sun and moon, but the Tartar sovereign seems to be unable to hold his own against the rebel force that is now sweeping over his empire, and already holds in subjection several of the principal cities.

British and For. American News.

United States.

EXCITEMENT IN THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The New York papers of Saturday contain under the "monetary" head, notice of excitement and fluctuations which have pervaded the stock market of that city during the week just closed. On Friday, forty thousand railroad shares changed hands, and about $100,000 Stocks, at about 2 per cent, decline all around, although the decline in some stocks is greater.

No expectation appears to be entertained at present for an immediate rally, and the entire stock exchanges are represented as being convinced that still lower prices must rule.

Have you the Dyspepsia? the Asthma? the Liver Complaint, or General Debility? does your food distress you? do you suffer from nervous irritation or *ennui*? Take the *Gaggenstod Bitters*, which cures all these.

Canada.

GOLD IN CANADA.—Whether it would be advantageous to the Province or otherwise, if a discovery of profitable gold mines should be found—may be matter of dispute. We are told the Geologic formations are not such as to permit the existence of deposits in such quantities as would remunerate the miner. So were we told respecting copper. It was first of all found that copper had no existence in the region of the Townships; then, when small bits were picked up, Science modified its views, and confidently told us it might possibly be had in "pockets," or in quarries. They are digging out copper by the ton at Acton.

What if gold should also be found in similarly capacious "pockets"—even at the risk of putting the Geologic nose out of joint? We cannot as yet decide, but inhabitants from the auriferous district of Lower Canada have recently sold large quantities to a jeweller in this city—not in parcels of dust, but in good solid nuggets some of the value of $50 and upwards—slightly intermixed with quartz but of wonderful purity as a whole. The real point of this gold discovery may not be traced for some time yet, as it is the interest of the fortunate owners of the secret to keep it concealed as long as possible. But that a limited number of unskilled miners of the ordinary class of inhabitants are in possession of a productive Canadian gold property, we have not even a shadow of doubt. The gold is here in tangible shape. Of this fact there can be no doubt, nor of the fact that it was purchased in its rough shape from plain backwoodsmen. The only doubt that the rigid scientific man could possibly throw over the matter would be by drawing the inference that the men had found the gold in some other place than Canada; had possibly bought it from some Californian or Australian miners, and brought it to Quebec to deceive the public, and in order to inflict irreparable injury on the cause of science. Such inferences as these might possibly be drawn; but we think they would most propably be drawn only by those who have published theories to maintain. However, it is well that there should be the most complete sifting of the evidence before the public mind is unduly excited. It will be possible, we believe before many days are over to throw more light on the subject.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle. Oct.* 26th.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1860.

Land Commission.

[Continued from our fourth page.]

Com. HOWE.—Assume one million of acres to be purchased at $1 per acre, you see it would amount to £250,000 Halifax currency; but I do not say that a good financier could not compass that sum.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—Are you not aware, Mr Perry, that if the Government purchased the land at 2s an acre, the people would have to pay something more to the Government for it than they would did they themselves purchase it from the landlords at that rate?

Mr PERRY—I am not aware of that.

Com. RITCHIE.—Suppose the proprietors were paid in fixed instalments, how would that answer?

Mr P.—They would be at liberty to sell all the wilderness land to one person, and that individual might become a new proprietor. If it fell into the hands of the Government, I presume it would only sell in small quantities.

Mr EPHRAIM REID was then introduced to the Court by Hon. Col. Gray for the purpose of giving comparative information respecting this Colony, and the neighboring Provinces.

Mr REID.—I shall endeavour to direct your Honors' attention to such subjects as you wish to be enlightened upon. I have had opportunities of seeing the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as well as this Island. I lived in New Brunswick 32 years, and was brought up to farming till I was 21 years of age After this I travelled with surveyors through much of the forest of New Brunswick for some years. We travelled from the head of Restigouche across to the waters of the St. John, so you may judge that I am well acquainted with the appearance of the country. I came to this Island 20 years ago. For about 15 years I have carried on manufactures, in tanning, carrying, harness making, and boot and shoe making. In this latter branch I have sent out work to the distance of 50 miles in every direction. I have also turned my attention to farming Having extended my business so far, in collecting my payments, I have been brought into contact with a great number of people, with whom I have become personally acquainted From the manner of conducting the investigation it appears that one special inquiry is concerning the feelings of the people with respect to the rent-paying system I would also state, besides knowing the country so well, I have publicly lectured on the political affairs of this Island in different parts of the Colony In this way, the minds of the people who have not access to papers have been drawn out. During my lecturing career I have frequently battled with the land question. Another object in my lecturing was to enlighten the people upon what constituted a liberal or free government, for the way our Government was constructed at that time, appeared to me, in its working to do more harm than the proprietors themselves. My arguments against the Land Purchase Bill were, that the Government was mortgaging the revenue of the Colony to buy up those lands, and that the people would be liable for the results. Thus I discovered that it would be a great injury to this country.

Com. HOWE—Was not an effect of your lecturing to induce the Government to purchase another estate?

Mr REID—No: I showed them what the working of the estates would cost, that the interest of the money, calculating compound interest would place the Government in an inextricable difficulty. I illustrated thus: Take 100 acres at £15. For this a man pays a tax of 9s 2d; now by calculating that interest on his money besides the tax, when he balances his account at the end of 32 years, he finds the land has cost him £200. Now supposing 150,000 acres to lie vacant for a length of time, on the purchase money of this we would have to pay interest, at the same time losing our land tax. If the freeholder was to be taxed to pay the interest of money raised by a loan to purchase the land from the proprietors, we see what the result would be.

Com. HOWE—You would be opposed to any large purchase on the part of the Government, even if they obtained a loan and could purchase the lands at a low rate?

Mr R.—Yes I would.

Com. GRAY—If you could get £100,000 at 3 per cent, and invest that sum in lands, do you think the speculations would be injurious?

Mr R—That would depend upon the price. But I am opposed to the Government purchasing a large quantity. I believe there will be no difficulty with a man who is a real proprietor; you will have heard about the quit rents, both parties are in arrears of rent; still it will be here the real difficulty will occur,—a price may be set upon settled lands, say from 4s to 6s for the fee simple, but the question arises, what will become of the bad lands? It will be easy to take care of the gold, but what will become of the quarts? Now I think it would be better for all concerned, that after the price has been set upon leased lands, on certain conditions, that the secondary or wilderness lands, be sold at public auction at certain special times in the year, and that no more than 300 acres be allowed to one individual and that an actual settler.

Com. HOWE—Would you sell these in one day?

Mr R.—No, I would sell them as the people wanted them. I would offer them too through the other provinces and elsewhere. This would induce emigrants to come from the old country.

Com. GRAY—You made a sensible remark that it was easy to take care of the gold, but what would be done with the quarts? Now you recommend that quartz or uncultivated land be sold at auction, but how are you first going to get hold of them? We must either take them from the proprietors, or give the tenants themselves a right to purchase them from the landlords

Mr REID—I would suggest that the present agents acting for the proprietors offer their lands for sale, and see what they would bring, say within 12 months.

Com. HOWE—Supposing the proprietors would not do that? [No answer.]

Com. GRAY—You have a hard nut to crack, Mr Reid.

Mr R—If they would not do so—I would place them in the hands of the Government.

Com. GRAY—Then you would make the Government pay for the agency of their estates, and what would it receive in return? You would take the lands out of the proprietors' hands and make the Government manage them for them; but would that not lead to the difficulties you mentioned?

Mr R—Here is Mr Stewart, for example, with 80,000 acres, who has a family, is well known, and has managed his estate with much advantage to himself; but who has, notwithstanding, acted upon the dog-in-the-manger policy in reference to his lands. I would let the Government take the land out of the proprietors' hands, and manage them at a low rate.

Com. HOWE—If the proprietor with all his income cannot keep above want, much less make money, I wish to know how the Government is going to take the land out of his hands, to work it for him, and not be a loser? You are opposed to the Government purchasing the land, now who is to get it? [No Answer]

Com. GRAY—A man cannot get a crop unless he lay out money to buy seed, and would not a man lay out some money to become settled in life?

Mr REID—Proprietors have asked 7 times as much for lands as they are worth.

Com. GRAY—Supposing that a sum is fixed now, according to your principle the land must lie in the proprietors, hands until it is sold by them. It is clear the Government must purchase these lands out and out, or the tenants must buy them themselves.

Com. HOWE—Assume the price of lands to be fixed, and the proprietors compelled to sell, what should the tenants pay?

Mr R.—Taking the lands upon a whole, they are not equal to those in New Brunswick.

Com. RITCHIE—What is the difference in the expense of clearing land in this Island and in New Brunswick? Can lands be cleared as cheaply in New Brunswick as here?

Mr. R.—Timber lands, are I think, about as easily cleared in the one province as in the other, with this exception, there is a larger growth in New Brunswick.

Com. RITCHIE—What is the cost of clearing land here?

Mr R—I think £4 an acre would be an average for the whole Island.

Com. GRAY—I have paid £10 an acre for clearing my land. What should each tenant pay for the fee simple of his land?

Mr. REID—About 5s an acre. For my own part I have never purchased wilderness land, for it is like self-righteousness, the more of it a man has, the worse off he is.

Com. HOWE—If a person can get a freehold for less than he pays for a leasehold, why do men take leaseholds?

Mr R.—Sometimes persons do not like to remove far from their friends besides we cannot account for the tastes and idiosyncrasies of all men.

Com. GRAY—How much land do you own?

Mr R.—100 acres.

Com GRAY—What would you take for?

Mr R—£10,0000.

Coun. PALMER—£10 an acre.

Coun. HENSLEY—I suppose the proprietors did not make it worth that much, Mr Reid.

Mr R.—No: the value is owing to the improvements and to the situation. I pay £18 of rent also.

Mr DeBlois—Cunard has farms as valuable as Mr Reid's.

Com. HOWE—Suppose both in the market, freehold and leasehold, what would be the difference in the value?

Mr R—Business men, I suppose, would consider the difference to be the sum which the rent represents.

The delegation from Princetown, and Lot 18 was then introduced to the Court by Coun. Hensley. The members of this delegation were Mr John Ramsay, Mr G. Dempsey and, Mr.— One evil complained of by this deputation was that several individuals assuming to be proprietors, claimed rent. It was stated that a man in the district had leased land from a proprietor in Charlottetown, and paid rent to him. Afterwards another man came along and threatened to serve an execution upon him, if he would not attorn to him. He carried his threat into execution, by coming in the spring, and seizing his horses which were yoked in the yard. The tenant took out a replevy, and in the mean time saw the man to whom he first paid rent, who informed him that he would defend him, and pay his expenses at Court. The tenant attended Court at St. Eleanor's for three or four days, and after all, the case was never called. It was further stated that unless there was a line of demarcation marked between honest and dishonest proprietors that the agitation which now exists among the people would never cease.

Com. HOWE—What you relate sometimes occurs in Nova Scotia, viz. two persons claiming the same property.

Another grievance was, the tenants do not possess their complement of land. Some farms lack 3, others 4 acres; one wanted 8, and another was 10 acres short. This, however, did not come within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners. Another thing complained of was the influence exerted by proprietors at elections. Liberty of conscience in that respect was in some cases denied the tenants. An instance was mentioned of a man who proposed a candidate on the day of nomination; before the election came off, however, he received a letter from a gentleman in Charlottetown, and the consequence was that he voted directly against the man whom he had proposed. Matthews was the name of the voter, and Mr Morris was the landlord. It was stated that another man was ejected for voting in favor of Messrs Muirhead and Lord.

Coun. HENSLEY here proposed a few questions to Mr John McLean of Lot 9, of which no notes were taken by the Reporter, owing to the darkness in the Court House.

The Court adjourned at 7 o'clock, to open at Charlottetown on the following Monday.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr. Editor;

We, the delegation for Lot 26, wish as a favor that you will insert the following statements, made by us before the Hon. Land Commission at St. Eleanor's.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES R. WATT,
MALCOLM M'FARLANE.

In looking over the published Report of the statements made by the delegations for Prince County, we perceive an error in reference to Lot 26,—only one half of the Lot is mentioned.

Mr M'Farlane who was more particularly the delegate for the Southern moiety of the Lot, is made to appear as in conjunction with Mr Watt for the Northern moiety—this only being mentioned particularly in the said Report.

The delegation stated that in the year 1784, the Lot was granted to John Stewart, of Hampstead, Middlesex, England, and Peter Gordon, of Saint Vincent, in the West Indies; and was subsequently divided by the Governor and Council of this Island, who awarded to the said John Stewart the southern moiety of the Lot. This John Stewart appointed the late John Stewart, of Mount Stewart, Prince Edward Island his agent, in April, 1793, who was at that time in England; and on his returning to the Island received from the said John Stewart, a Power of Attorney to lease the said land. This agent granted three leases in the name of John Stewart, of Hampstead, Middlesex, in the year 1801; and in 1802. Henry Stewart, nephew of the former John Stewart, became possessor of the said half Lot, by being Heir-at-law. This Henry Stewart then re-appointed the said Captain John Stewart, of Mount Stewart, his agent, by power of attorney, to act for him as he had acted for his uncle, John Stewart. The said Henry Stewart was the last recorded possessor of the land. Nothing appears to have been done with this southern half of the Lot until 1838, when the said agent, Captain John Stewart, began to deed the land in his own name; and in the year 1853, the said Captain John Stewart willed to Mary Rain all his land in Lot 26, with description, limit or boundary. On this account the tenants on this half of the Lot are of the opinion that the present Claimant has no power to give a bona *fide* title or deed, should they wish to purchase their farms. They therefore pray that the said land be ceded to the local Government.

Public Meetings on the Land Question.

MEETING ON LOT 22.

At a public meeting of the Tenantry on Lot 22, held on the first day of November inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration a certain circular from Mr DeBlois, demanding one year's rent, and threatening legal proceedings for the arrears due, it was unanimously resolved:—

Whereas, written notice has been served on the Tenantry of this Township by G. W. DeBlois, Esq., agent for the Proprietor, demanding one year's rent, and threatening to take legal proceedings for the recovery of all arrears of rent due, if not paid, and also stating that the said G. W. DeBlois has "the concurrence of the Royal Commissioner's in such a course:"

And Whereas, the Right Hon. Lawrence Sullivan, the Proprietor of this Township, is one of the parties who signed the document, binding themselves to abide by the decision of the Royal Commissioners, whose award is not yet given—

And Whereas, the Tenantry on this Township are willing to submit to and comply with the conditions of the aforesaid Commissioner's award, when given, to the utmost of their ability—

Therefore Resolved, as the opinion of the meeting, that the Proprietor of this Township has no right to demand rent of the tenants until the Commissioners make their award, and the disputes on other matters pending in their Court be finally settled.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the foregoing resolution, it is the opinion of this meeting, that for sake of peace, and of cultivating friendly relations with their Landlord, the tenantry would have endeavoured to have paid something if they had been civilly asked to do so; but they utterly repudiate and denounce the threatening language used to intimidate them into the doing of that which, under existing circumstances, they do not consider themselves to be either legally or morally bound to perform.

After the transaction of some further business, it was unanimously resolved that three cheers be given for the Royal Commission for its patient investigation of the claims of the tenantry, also for the Hon. Col. Gray, who introduced the resolutions into the House of Assembly for the appointment of the Commissioners; also for the Hon. G. Coles, who so nobly pled the cause of the tenantry before the Commission; and also for the Hon. E. Whelan, who so ably supports their cause in the *Examiner*.

DUNCAN ROSS, Chairman.

MEETING AT NEW LONDON.

At a public meeting of the Tenantry on Lots 20 and 21, the following resolution was unanimously adopted—

Whereas, We, the tenantry of New London and vicinity, having met at Graham's Cross, to take into consideration the urgent demand made upon us, in a circular issued by Mr DeBlois, Agent for Sir Samuel Cunard, the said Circular stating that unless one year's rent be paid at his office, in Charlottetown, previous to the tenth of November next, legal proceedings will be immediately taken to enforce it, with all other arrears, therefore, knowing that Sir Samuel Cunard has consented to have the Land Question settled by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and also that we are bound by our representative to comply with the decision of that Hon. Court, and likewise knowing that the Commissioners are now taking the Land Question into consideration, in all its bearings, and in possession of unlimited power to enquire into all the grievances of which the tenantry complain, and give a decision according to their own judgment, we believe that, the threatening demand made by Mr DeBlois in the Circulars are too "hastily and harshly" made—that both parties ought to leave matters as they are, until the decision of the Commissioners is known—

Resolved, That it is the intention of the Tenantry at this meeting to pay no rent until the decision of the Royal Commission is fully known, and then, as far as lies in our power to comply with their decision.

The above resolution was carried without a dissenting voice.

JOHN MORRIS, Chairman.

Graham's Cross, Oct 30, 1860.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Steamship *Persia* from Liverpool, 27th, and Queenstown, 29th ult., was intercepted off Cape Race, at nine o'clock, on Saturday evening last.

The position of the hostile forces remained unchanged. The voting on the Annexation Question was almost unanimous.

The British Legion had a smart encounter with the Royalists at Capua, but triumphed. Loss—six killed and thirty wounded. Spain has withdrawn her Ambassador from Turin.

The text of the Russian note to Sardinia—protesting against her cause, and ordering her legation to withdraw,—is published. It is very strong in tone.

The English Admiral had gone to Gaeta for the purpose of protecting the flight of the King.

Napoleon had held a Military Council relative to the formation of a new plan of an Army Reserve. All the Marshals attended.

The Emperor of Austria was to have a solemn reception at Vienna on the 20th. An order had been issued to prepare for the coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary next spring.

Warlike preparations were increasing on the Mincio.

IMMIGRANTS.—Early in the week the Princess Royal brought on a number of families of Acadian French, from P. E. Island, *en route* to the Metapedia, where the Canadian Government have laid out rather a large tract of country. They are to be followed in the spring by a number of other families. They left here in the Arabian.—*Miramichi paper, Nov.* 3.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The Election for the honorable position of President of the United States which took place on Tuesday the 6th inst., has resulted in the complete success of the Republican party. Two telegraph messages received by gentlemen here have kindly been placed at our disposal, from which we learn that Abram Lincoln is elected President by the votes of all the free states. The Slaveholding states appear to have been divided between Breckenridge and Bell.—*Eastern Chronicle*

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bridegroom, on Tuesday, the 30th October, by James M'Donald, Esq., J.P., JOSEPH M'VEAN, Esq., Postmaster, Bothwell, East Point, to Miss REBECCA, second daughter of Deacon John Stewart, of West River.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev Thomas Duncan, Mr NELSON CANTELO, of Belfast, to Miss CATHARINE M'KINNON, of Point Prim

At Shushan Manse, Washington County, New York, on the 11th ult., by the Rev Hugh Brown, brother-in-law of the bride, Mr WILLIAM SLOANE, of Salem, Mass., to Miss JERSAMINE, youngest daughter of John Walker, Esq., Richmond Hill, New Annan, P. E. Island.

On Saturday, the 3d instant, by the Rev D. Fitz Gerald, Mr GEORGE PLAYER, of Cardigan, to Miss MARGARET PLAYER, of the same place.

On Friday, the 9th instant, by the same, Mr JOHN BURGOINE, of Lot 22, to Miss LOUISA GOUDREY, of Charlottetown.

DIED,

At Argyle Shore, on the 1st inst., of consumption, which he bore with fortitude and resignation to the Divine will, JOHN STEWART, aged 20 years, in the full assurance of a blessed and a glorious immortality. The deceased was most deservedly beloved by all who knew him

At Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 24th ult., LAURA FRANCES, aged 2 years; and on Wednesday last, the 7th inst, GEORGE WILLIAM, aged 9 years,—daughter and son of Mr John Gillan.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

INWARDS.

Nov. 1—Schr. Mary Louisa, Rogers, Halifax, ballast

2d—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou Phoca, Cody, Labrador, fish. Ensign, Hubbard, Miramichi, boards. La Rooks, Davison, Labrador, herrings. Brigt. Margaret, Cassidy, St. John's, N.F, bal.

3d—Emma, Sprague, Halifax, goods. Magnet, Fisher, St. John's, N F., herrings. Flirt, M'Donald, Port Hood, N. S., mackerel.

5th—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Wilmot Jane, Williams, Ship Harbor, N. S., herrings. Saladin, Smith Boston, bal. Patience, Strecher, Halifax, goods Pallas, Reynolds, Pictou, coal. Maria Louisa, Bourgeous, Pictou, fish. Lady Dundas, Sencabaugh, Boston, goods. Bonafide, Kenny, Barrington, N. S., goods. Brigt. Northern Light, Esdale, Carbonear, N.F., bal. J.M.C.M., Kenny, Richibucto, bal Lady Havelock, Keay, Little River, N. S., bal. Jasper, Cox, St. John's, N.F, herrings. Sarah Jane, Hingley, River John, N. S., boards.

6th—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou J.W.F., Griffin, Halifax, herrings. Bloomer, Cousins, Canso, bal. Northern Light, Delong, Little River, N.S., do. Sea Breeze, Belle, Richibucto, lumber. Native Lass, Gerrior, Halifax, bal.

7th—Bee, Ogden, Bay Verte, lumber.

8th—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac Spray, Vigneau, Labrador, fish.

OUTWARDS

Nov. 1—Schr. Jane, Prenais, Liverpool, G.B., produce.

2d—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Brigt James Henry, M'Mahon, Boston, produce. Copy, Campbell, Miramichi, do. Conservative, M'Fadyen, Halifax, do. Brigt. J W, Westaway, Liverpool, G.B., oats.

3d—Ship Isabel, M'Donald, do., timber and deal. Shannon, King, Halifax, produce. Brigt. Bell, Clutha, St. John's, N.F., do. Brig Prince of Wales, Egan, do., do. Louis Ferrier, Pollard, Sydney, bal.

5th—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Providence, Boothoag, Halifax, produce. Mary Jane, Forest, do., do. Brigt Trial, Forrestall, Boston, 11,000 bushels oats and 1000 do. barley. Phoca, Cody, Miramichi, fish. Mariner, Best, St John, N.B., produce. Elizabeth, Scott, Pictou, bal.

6th—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Speedy, Le Blanc, Halifax, produce. Visit, Falt, Boston, do. Helena, Roberts, New York, 2500 bushels oats, &c.

7th—Bee, Ogden, Bay Verte, bal. Amelia, Lucas, Halifax, produce. Sea breeze, Bell, Bay Verte, bal. Ensign, M'Donald, Miramichi, fish. Glory, Hearn, Shediac, oats.

8th—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac.

Memoranda.

CHATHAM, October 29.—Arrived—Schr. Leander, 30th—Margaret. Cleared, 26th—Foam. 29th—Responsible. 30th—Rapid. 31st—Jane.

BRISTOL, Oct. 16.—Arrived—Isabella, Harris, from Port Hill.

The *Gazette*, Campbell, Master, arrived here last evening from Liverpool, with goods for W. W. Lord & Co., and others.