

from the parish register, a certificate of her character signed by the curate, an attestation of her neighbours, setting forth that she had, for the space of three years, lived with an old man who was intolerably peevish, and that she had not during all that time given her aunt the least occasion of complaint; and, lastly, the goodness of her constitution was certified after consultation, by four eminent physicians. Before the lady's departure the London agent sent several letters of advice by other ships to his friend, whereby he informed him that per such a ship he consigned to him a young woman of such an age, character, constitution, &c.—in a word, such a one as he desired to marry.

The letters of advice, the balls, and the lady, came safe to the port, and our American, who happened to be one of the foremost on the pier at the lady's landing, was charmed to see a handsome person, who, having heard him called by his name, said to him—

"Sir, I have a bill of exchange upon you, and as you know that it is not usual for people to carry a great deal of money about them in such a long voyage as I have now made, I beg you will be pleased to pay it."

She then gave him his correspondent's letter, on the back of which was written, "The bearer of this is the spouse you ordered me to send you."

"Ha, madame!" said the West Indian, "I never yet suffered my bills to be protested, and I swear this shall not be the first. I shall reckon myself to be the most fortunate of all men if you will allow me to discharge it."

"Yes, sir," replied she, "and the more willingly since I am apprized of your character. We had several persons of reputation on board who knew you very well, and who, during my passage, answered all the questions I asked relating to you in so satisfactory a manner, that they raised in me a sincere esteem for you." The first interview was, in a few days afterwards, followed by the nuptials, which were very magnificent. The new married couple were contented with their union made by a "Bill of Exchange," and it was the most fortunate one that had happened in that island for many years.

Gleanings from late Papers.

IS RUSSIA TO BE TRUSTED?

What is the actual relationship at present existing between Russia and the Western Powers? Nominally it is one of peace. After a two years' conflict with the sword, there has succeeded a cessation of arms on both sides, and certain terms have been agreed on, upon the due observance of which the future amity of the late belligerents is to depend. How moderate those terms were, as imposed by the victorious defenders of Liberty and Right upon the vanquished violator of the laws of nations and the integrity of independent kingdoms, every one who turns to the temperate articles of the treaty of the 30th of March, must at once acknowledge. At that time, when Sebastopol was reduced to ruins—when Bala Clava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, Kertch, Yenikale, and Kiburn were occupied by the Allied forces—when the safety of Olessa was not worth an hour's purchase—when Nicolaieff and Kherson were trembling for their existence—when the Russian Euxine fleet had ceased to exist, and when her exhausted Crimean army was but scantily and feebly recruited by raw levies of undisciplined men—at that time it would have been easy for England and France to have imposed upon their defeated antagonist almost any terms that they might choose to dictate. They might have stripped him of all his later southern conquests, and have excluded him for ever from the waters of the Black Sea. But England and France, whether wisely or not, resolved to play a more generous part, and consenting to treat for a cessation of hostilities at the moment when they had the unquestionable power of extending their victories upon every accessible point of the enemy's territory, they finally admitted him to the peace he sought upon terms of the easiest and most honourable character. What return does the Czar make for the forbearance thus generously exhibited towards him? Little more than four months have elapsed since the treaty of peace was signed, and within that period every soldier of the allied armies has been withdrawn from the Russian territory—every ship of the allied navies has quitted the waters of the Black Sea—the representatives of the Courts of England and France have hurried into the heart of the Muscovite Dominions to honour by their presence the approaching coronation of the new Czar—the merchants of the West have hastened to renew their commercial relations with St. Petersburg and Odessa—every indication, in fact, has been exhibited by the allied nations of a determination to carry out the terms of the treaty in the fullest and fairest spirit, and by the exchange of courtly civilities, and the renewal of commercial intercourse, to wipe away all unpleasant remembrance of the late struggle and the disasters which arose from it.

What, on the other hand, is the conduct of Russia? Upon the strength of the information which has recently reached us we do not hesitate to declare that Russia, so far from honestly complying with the moderate conditions imposed upon her by the allies, has openly and deliberately violated them in the letter as well as in the spirit. The second article of the treaty of the 30th of March stipulates that "the town and citadel of Kars, as well as the other parts of the Ottoman territory of which the Russian troops are in possession," be restored to the Sultan. The Russian troops have not yet evacuated Kars, and they are proceeding, it is said, with the demolition of that "citadel" which was to have been delivered up intact. This, it will be seen, is a direct violation of the very letter of the treaty, and such a violation as it is utterly impossible for the Russian Government, by any artful misrepresentation of facts or ingenious gloss of words, to justify or defend. Again, it was stipulated in the treaty that the fortresses of Ismail and Rani, situated in that part of the Bessarabian territory which Russia had agreed to surrender, should be delivered up in the state and condition, in which they were at the time that the treaty was signed. Those fortresses, however, have been completely demolished by the Russians, and have come into the hands of Turkey in the shape only of a mass of ruins. Here, again, is another flagrant breach of the terms of the treaty.

One of the principal objects of the treaty of Paris was to throw Russia back from the encroachments she had made on the left bank of the Danube, and to deprive her of all future control over the mouths of that important river; and one of the means by which that object was sought to be obtained was by stipulating that the two strongly fortified places—Ismail and Rani—should be delivered over to Turkey, in whose keeping they would present a powerful bar to any subsequent attempt on the part of the Czar to recover the territory on the bank of the Danube which he had agreed to surrender. This object of the Allies—an object to which they attached the highest importance—has been completely frustrated by that scandalous act of bad faith which has laid Ismail and Rani in ruins, and left the left bank of the Danube open to any assault that may be directed upon it from the northern districts of Bessarabia, which still remain in the possession of Russia.

Nor has the audacity of Russia and her open defiance of the faith of treaties ended even here. Resolved by fair means or by foul to retain that control, which the allies says she shall not have, over the mouths of the Danube, she has had the hardihood to make a descent upon the Island of Serpents, and to insist upon keeping it as a portion of territory not expressly named in the treaty, as coming within the scope of the territory she agreed to surrender.

Under these circumstances, our readers will rejoice, in common with ourselves, to learn that the English Govern-

ment has resolved to act with firmness and determination. The re-entrance of the British fleet into the Black Sea, with orders to remain there until Kars shall have been given up, and the Island of Serpents evacuated, will speedily convince the Czar that England is in no mood to be trifled with; and we shall consequently soon hear that the Russian forces have withdrawn from each of those places. But is this the way in which the terms of the treaty are to be complied with? Is this the sort of return which Russia is to make for the leniency with which she has been treated by the powers who had her at their feet, and who might have exacted from her any terms they pleased, however harsh or humiliating? With such examples before our eyes of the infamous bad faith with which Russia is capable of acting, even before the ink with which she signs her engagements is dry, it may very reasonably be doubted whether the Western Powers did not commit a great, perhaps an unpardonable error, when they allowed themselves to rely for a single moment upon her honour. Of all the European powers, Russia is peculiarly distinguished for her complete disregard of the honourable bond commonly supposed to be included in the idea of a treaty. Such an engagement she has never hesitated to repudiate when she conceived her interest might be furthered by doing so. Therefore, when the Western Powers had her in their grip, so to speak, as they had at the commencement of this year, this peculiarity in the Russian policy should have been ever present to the minds of their negotiators; and instead of reinstating Russia in those places from which she had been driven by the allied armies, it would have been better that they should have been retained and garrisoned by a Turkish or allied force, in order to prevent the Czar from endeavouring, by open or covert means, to re-acquire the very rights and advantages which he had covenanted to surrender.

It is, however, too late now to lament the deficient stringency of the conditions on which the Czar was admitted to the peace for which he was a suitor. All that we have to do is to see that their lenient conditions are strictly fulfilled; and if the Czar has not the grace or the honesty to act up to the spirit of his engagements of his own free accord, to take care that he shall be compelled to do so by such a prompt demonstration of British power as Admiral Houston Stewart is at this moment making on the coasts of the Black Sea.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH HEROES OF THE CRIMEA.—The privilege of pronouncing a formal eulogy upon the services of one of the Irish regiments engaged in the recent war has devolved upon the Earl of Carlisle. His Excellency is to be present in the name of the Queen, a stand of colours to the 18th (Royal Irish), in lieu of those honourably ragged banners which they carried into Sebastopol on the 18th of June last year. The old colours of the regiment are to be deposited with solemn triumph in St. Patrick's Cathedral, as worthy trophies for the example of succeeding generations of Irishmen. The whole ceremony it is said, will be conducted on a scale of splendour which cannot fail to gratify the national vanity, at present unnecessarily irritated by well-meant but injudicious reflections upon the honours paid by the people of England to their national corps. The reception given by the citizens of Sheffield to the Royal Irish Dragon Guards does not look as if John Bull meant to monopolize in his own person the whole glory of the war in the East.

TRANQUILITY OF IRELAND.—The extraordinary absence of crime in Ireland for some months past, as most satisfactorily proved by the light calendars of the summer assizes, should be a subject of congratulation to the British nation. Life and property are deemed secure—Kibbionism appears dormant, and the labouring classes are profitably employed.

SCOTLAND.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON IN SKYE.—A correspondent in Skye informs us of a singular phenomenon which took place on the farm of Monkstead, in the parish of Kilmuir, Skye, on the night of Wednesday last. No one, so far as we can learn, was a witness of the scene, but in the morning a rent was discovered to have been made in the earth about 400 yards long by about 100 broad. This strange circumstance is attributed to the effects either of an earthquake or of lightning.

A FRUITFUL STOCK.—There is at present living in Warroch-street, Anderson, an aged man, named John Rae, a private watchman, who has been the father of the rather extraordinary number of thirty children. He is sixty-eight years of age, was twice married, had by the first wife twenty-eight children; and by the second and last two. He is now seventeen years a widower, and not altogether positive that he will not marry again. His children were all born singly, or one at a birth, excepting the last two by the first wife, who were twins. So thickly did the family blessings shower down upon him, that in his first wife's family children were on several occasions born before the previous ones were weaned. His numerous family has now dwindled down to the ordinary number of nine, all of whom are able to do for themselves. He does not remember how many boys and girls there were, some of them having died when only a few months old. He is a native of Kirkeudbright, but has been a resident in Glasgow for the last thirty years.

FRANCE.

MARSHAL PELLISSIER SENT FOR BY THE EMPEROR.

A notice has been issued by the Mayor, at Marseilles, announcing that Marshal Pellissier, full of gratitude for the reception given him by the chief town of the Bouches-du-Rhône, would willingly have passed another day there, but that a telegraphic despatch from the Emperor ordered him to proceed immediately to Pombieres.

MARSHAL PELLISSIER AT MARSEILLES.

On Sunday evening the grand banquet took place. The tables for the soldiers and sailors were laid out along the Allee de Meihan and des Capucines. At the entrance of the allees were erected Venetian masts ornamented with banners and garlands. At the foot of each of these masts were placed, by way of pediment, mortars, balls and shells, which had been taken from the Russians. At the extremity of the allees, in front of the fountain, was erected an immense tent richly decorated, and under which was laid the table of honour. He walked along the ranks, having on his right the bishop, and on his left the mayor of Marseilles, and followed by a numerous cortege, composed of the municipal authorities and the civil and military functionaries. After the several set toasts had been disposed of, the Marshal rose and said:—"Gentlemen,—I did expect that somebody would have proposed a toast to our brave allies; but nothing to that effect having been offered, I must say that we have acted like egotists. Your silence compels me to recall to your recollection the firmness and the valour of the British army, which showed us how to conquer or to die, the constant spirit of concord and confraternity of which it gave us so many proofs, as well as the eagerness with which the Sardinian army, but recently created, joined our ranks, and the noble courage with which it fought. I am confident, gentlemen, that these observations will find an echo in your hearts, and I consequently propose to you 'the health of the gracious Queen of Great Britain,' and another toast, 'the King of Sardinia.'"

SARDINIA.

PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT—PRESENT OF A HUNDRED PIECES OF CANNON TO THE KING.

A patriotic movement has just taken place in Piedmont which is worthy of attention. After the close of the parliamentary session the Government, by extraordinary decree, took credit for a sum of one million francs to be applied to the fortifications of Alessandria. Recourse to this step was justified by the necessity of meeting Austrian encroachments in violation of the treaty of Vienna, and a bill of indemnity will be moved for next session. Public opinion has, however, anticipated the approbation of Parliament in a manner as spirited as it is practical. Subscriptions have been set on foot for purchasing 100 pieces of cannon, which will be presented by the nation to the Sovereign, with the request that they may be mounted on the fortress of Alessandria. When

Sovereign and ministers, and Parliament and people are thus identified, the liberties of Piedmont have nothing to dread from the hostility of the enemies, and they are powerful, while the lukewarmness of professed friends, no less powerful, is counterbalanced by such unity of sentiment and resolution: Piedmont promises to become the saviour of Italy.

WEST INDIES.—The *Merlin* arrived at Halifax on the 20th, brings Bermuda dates to the 13th. Yellow fever raged at Cuba, Jamaica, and had appeared at Bermuda. Cholera had broken out at St. Thomas. The Legislature of Bermuda was, on the 7th inst, prorogued by His Excellency, Mr. Freeman Murray, in an extraordinary manner. His Excellency prorogued the Houses by simply posting up a proclamation in one of the principal streets. This step seems to have been taken upon his own personal responsibility. The cause of this proceeding is said to be dissatisfaction of the Executive with the decision of the Assembly upon a contested seat. To prevent a successful petitioning candidate from taking his seat, as he would have done, on the 8th, the House was prorogued on the 7th.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—New Orleans, Aug. 16.—

The British schooner *Manchester*, from Belize, Honduras, ashore at South Point, reports there was a large fire at Belize, four days before she sailed from there, and that the loss was estimated at half a million of dollars.

A STEAMER ON FIRE AT SEA.—The Norwegian Bark *Bertha*, Captain Erkert, arrived at Quebec on the 18th instant, from Sutherland. Captain E. reports that on the 18th of July, about midnight, and when in lat. 46, lon. 40, he saw a large black steamer on fire. A ship was going from her, which he supposed had taken off the crew, as he bore down upon the burning vessel and hailed, but received no answer. He thinks the steamer was built of iron, as the inside was burning furiously, and the outside appeared entire. She was a side-wheel steamer.

Commander Crofton, of H. M. S. *Basilisk*, 6, steam-sloop, now on a cruise to the eastward with the flag-ship, has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

THE RAILWAY WORKS.—The *Westmorland Times* says that over four hundred men are now at work on the line between Shediac and Moncton.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., SEPTEMBER 8, 1856.

LAND JOBBING.

NOTWITHSTANDING our long practice in exposing the intrigues of the Obstructive faction, there is one now in motion more disreputable, perhaps, than any that has yet come to our knowledge. It is this: the Legislature of this Island, under the auspices of those who have laboured long, steadily and consistently for the people's advantage, passed the Land Purchase Bill with the desire of converting discontented leaseholders into happy and satisfied freeholders; and this Bill, while under the consideration of the two Houses of Legislature, received almost unanimous support. This support was given because, forsooth, no one at that time dared to oppose a measure so obviously calculated to set at rest jarring interests, and to place persons whose occupation in many instances was but precarious, in freehold possession of the lands on which they lived, and give them, on easy terms, a title in fee simple. No movement could be more liberal. Indeed, such was its nature, that no one dared openly to oppose it. Notwithstanding this, however, there was a fixed determination on the part of some of the opponents of the Government to throw every imaginable difficulty in the course of its execution. The effete escheat humbug was resuscitated, not that any of those who united to re-animate it, had the slightest shadow of a thought—however passing and ephemeral—that it could be obtained; but it was to be agitated to prevent, if possible, the tenantry on the Worrell Estate from availing themselves of the humane intentions of the Legislature in passing the Land Purchase Bill. It is, indeed, true that this attempt pretty generally failed, and had no effect except on the most ignorant and most depraved. Few, however, remain who are not sufficiently alive to their own interests to spurn the counsels of their deluders.

But there are other attempts to render the humanity of the Legislature of no effect, which, though they will have no general success, are yet sufficiently in progress to exhibit the cloven foot of selfishness, cruelty and despotism in unmistakable nakedness.

Fearing that their occupation may fail, the work has commenced among the Agents of certain Proprietary Estates of buying up the interests of their Principals, in order that they may enjoy, *pro tempore*, from those estates profits which were never transmitted to their employers, and bide their time until they can realize, piece by piece, an enormous advance on their outlay, by selling to the occupants at a price three times as large as that at which the same property could be purchased from the Government.

It is represented to the proprietors that their lands, under the very Government which has prevented escheat, are worthless, as being a prey to tyrannical legislation; and indeed the amount of rent, in a majority of cases, remitted to absentee proprietors, is so small as would seem to corroborate this representation. This is the stratagem resorted to by many of the Agents with the view of making themselves suddenly rich. The political and economical arguments so pertinaciously urged—(neither the one nor the other capable of the least demonstration)—are believed by the easy-going and credulous absentees, and in steps Mr. Agent to clutch in his harpy grasp his principal's property. And should this not be altogether and universally the case—for we trust there may be a small remnant of honesty amongst the class to which we refer)—land speculators, versed in all the mysteries of the Agent's craft, will enter eagerly into the scheme, buy, give security on the property, and, by hook or by crook, become dominant in the land, at the expense of the tenantry.

We warn the tenantry that they never were in greater peril from iniquitous jobbers and deluded proprietors; and yet, amidst all this, which is so patent to the meanest capacity, between escheators, interested agents, some of whom have seats in the Legislature, and designing politicians and land jobbers—there are drivelling fools enough to be found who deny their support to a liberal Government, without perceiving that they are thereby contributing to their own destruction.

We understand that there is an offer on the part of Lord Selkirk to sell his estates in this Island to the Government. It remains to be seen whether this offer will be defeated. We are aware that his Lordship was petitioned by a large number of his tenantry to take this step; and surely humanity will dictate to his Lordship, as well as his duty to his country,

that to sell to the Government on the same terms as to any other party, will do him no injury, but contribute largely to the welfare of those dependent on him, and at the same time tranquilize—as every good subject should wish to do—the minds, to use his own national expression, of "the lieges;" and were we in the position of those who can do it, we should infinitely delight—in addition to the two sources of satisfaction—to contribute to the overthrow of the attempt, some in operation, some in embryo, to make a profit of the existing state of affairs, at the expense of an industrious tenantry, struggling against the difficulties and vicissitudes incident to their situation.

THE RECORDER.

Stiff in opinion, always in the wrong,
Was everything by starts, and nothing long.—*Darby.*
The whole debate in memory I retain,
When Thyriss argued warmly, but in vain.—*Percy.*

We promised, a short time since, that we would readily give publicity to any and every well authenticated instance of benefit to the City resulting from the labours of our zealous and indefatigable Recorder; and we have no doubt that as soon as he sees this paper—we have the gratification of saying that that distinguished functionary shows his good taste by being one of our most constant readers—he will readily acknowledge that we have not forgotten our promise. The evidence of the great man's worthiness is no mere idle, gossiping and indefinite statement, but the deliberate judgment of gentlemen who conferred upon his Honor the office he so advantageously fills, and who, by sitting frequently in solemn conclave with him, listening to the sublime bursts of his oratory, and beholding the brilliant emanations of his genius, are best qualified to give a true and particular account of the eminent services he renders to the City. It appears then, that on Monday night the City Fathers had a big talk over an account which the Gas Company sought to recover from the Corporation for certain injuries alleged to have been done to the pipes of the former in streets where the latter had been making some most essential improvements. The fact is, in making excavations the Corporation put the Company's pipes out, and the latter were determined that the former should be reminded of it in the most effective manner, so that they might put that in their pipe and smoke it. The aldermanic indignation boiled up to fever heat at the presumption of the Company, who, though they had a monopoly for making gas of one description, were reminded that others in the community could produce gas of a different quality, though not the kind generally in use. His Honor the Recorder appeared to labour under the impression that the deprecations committed on the pipes would have a tendency to place the City in darkness, and his Honor, conscious of his being the only luminary that could throw a flood of light upon the subject, entered into an ingenious, subtle, learned and eloquent dissertation on the liability of the Corporation towards the Company. Although it may be painful to record the fact, a sense of justice impels us to narrate the truth, and to state that the Recorder's oratorical exhibition was received with inexpressible and unbounded disgust by his auditors. Indeed his Honor was placed in a somewhat awkward position. He is Recorder to the City, in virtue of which office (not for the services rendered) he receives £75 per annum; but then his tenure of office is a very unsatisfactory one—he is at the mercy of the Common Council, who may send him to Coventry when they please, and from all the accounts that reach us, there does not appear to be a very great extent of love lost between the Civic Board and its legal adviser. On the other hand, this eminent and impartial functionary is standing Solicitor to the Gas Company—his salary, we understand, is about £25 per annum; but then this stipend has a more certain tenure, or rather gives promise of a far longer duration than the other; while it must be remembered that his paymasters are men who are fashioned—politically speaking—after his own heart. When these facts are considered, no surprise can be felt at his being a zealous defender of the Gas Company's interests. He was not exactly like the ass between the two bundles of hay, for he seemed to know precisely well on which side the best clover and timothy were to be found; but if any of his friends wish to assert his claim to the assinine quality in the matter under consideration, we shall be polite enough to withdraw from the controversy.

We now beg to direct the attention of our readers to the observations made by the members of the Common Council, on the interesting occasion referred to, as we find them reported in the *Advertiser* of Thursday—the report being unquestioned, we have no doubt of its essential correctness. Mr. Councillor Rigg is there reported to have said that "he had certain definite ideas of his own as to the merits of the demand before the board," but since his Honor the Recorder had given his lucid explanations on the subject, "the thing" had become "wrapped in obscurity." Mr. Rigg, being a novice, was evidently not aware, as we recently showed by an extract from the records of the Fudge Family, that one of the most remarkable traits in the character of the distinguished member of the Island Branch who assists in the deliberations of the Civic Board, is his

"glorious lawyer-like delight
In puzzling all that's clear and bright."

But Mr. Councillor Barnard painted his Honor in glowing colours, when he represented him as "a perverse man," who gave his opinion "in opposition to what appeared just and reasonable;" while Mr. Councillor Davies capped the climax, by stating that he could have no "respect for the advice of a gentleman who had so often given deliberate statements on important questions referred to him, which were at variance with the laws, and opposed to the dictates of common sense." The only member of the Council who manifested any sympathy for the Recorder was Mr. Stewart, and he vindicated his claim to the possession of common sense by emphatically declaring his dissent from the legal gentleman's opinion, and merely deprecated the severity of the remarks which had been made by other Councillors on the subject of the Recorder's conduct. In fact, the Council unanimously agreed to differ from the opinions of the legal Solon—(not Solan for that, in Scotland, is the name of a species of goose, and the owl is the bird of wisdom). The most amusing part of the affair was the display made of his ability and readiness to sustain a multitude of characters in the same play. He argued the case for the Gas Company as their counsel, then presto! as Recorder he urged the right of the City against his first clients, and wound up by assuming the judicial functions, and giving judgment against the supposed defendant. Shakespeare tells us that