The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."---Euripides.

VOL. XVI. } CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1866. { NO. 17

REGULAR LINE OF

PACKETS

From Liverpool & Glasgow.

THE subscribers would inform the public that the following Vessels will be on the berth for CHARLOTTETOWN, at LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, to sail on or about the 5th of APRIL:

From Liverpool:

The CLIPPER SHIP *L. C. OWEN*, 500 tons register, A 1, at Lloyd's, coppered and copper-fastened, ROBERT FRASER, Commander.

From Glasgow:

The CLIPPER BARQUE *EMPRESS*, 400 tons register, 3 & 3 thirds 11 Veritas. A 1 at Lloyds, JOHN GILLIS, Commander.

Both of these Vessels have first-class accommodations for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool to Messrs. WILLIAM STEWART & Co., 1 & 2 Trafford Chambers, South John Street; in Glasgow to JAMES KELSO, Jr., Esq., Union Street, or in Charlottetown to the owners.

L. C. OWEN,
WILLIAM WELSH.

January 8, 1866. 2mos

The London Trader.

BARQUE *LOTUS*, A 1 at Lloyd's, Coppered, 280 tons register, will sail from LONDON for this PORT, on or about the FIRST day of APRIL next.

For Freight or Passage apply in London to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS; at Charlottetown, to the undersigned.

DANIEL DAVIES.

Ch'town, Jan. 29, 1866. 5ins

Liverpool Traders.

THE well-known Clipper Barques "UNDINE" and "PRIORESS" will be on the berth for CHARLOTTETOWN and SUMMERSIDE direct, and will sail from LIVERPOOL about the 1st DAY of APRIL next.

The *Undine* for CHARLOTTETOWN.

The *Prioress* for SUMMERSIDE.

Both vessels have first-class accommodations for Passengers.

For Freight or passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. JOSEPH POPE & Co., Trafford Chambers —here to

JAMES C. POPE.

Charlottetown, 15th Jan., 1866. 2m

Tea! Tea!

JUST RECEIVED, ex *URANIA*, from LONDON—

147 Chests } Very Superior
20 Half Chests } CONGO TEA.

Also, by *Ariadne*, from Leith,

57 Cases Glenury WHISKEY,
30 do GINGERETTE,
300 GRAIN SACKS.

☞ All at the lowest prices.

WILLIAM DODD,

Nov. 6, 1865. isl *Queen Square.*

FRESH FRUIT FOR CHRISTMAS TIMES!

THE subscribers have just received, and offer for sale, low:—

52 boxes choice RAISINS.
40 quarter boxes Do.
3 bbls. CURRANTS,
25 drums fresh FIGS,
FILBERTS, &c. &c.

HUDSON & WRIGHT.

Kent Street, Dec 18, 1865.

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

OCTOBER, 1865.

THE Committee have recently had under their consideration the Standing of Spruce in the Table A attached to the Rules, and have determined to allow the use of this material in Ships of the 5 years' grade for all parts, except Stem, Sternpost, Transoms, Knight-heads, Hawse-timbers, Aprons and Deadwood.

GEORGE B. SEYFANG,
RICHARD SLOGGET, Secretary.
Surveyor, Prince Edward Island.

Best Island Tobacco!!

THE subscribers, in returning thanks to their friends and customers for the patronage extended to them since their commencement in business, would intimate that they have

GREATLY REDUCED
The Price of their Tobacco,
which is pronounced by judges to be the
Best Manufactured on the Island.

Samples can be had by calling at their Store in Queen street, next door to the Bank of P. E Island.

LOWDEN & RICHARDSON.

Charlottetown, April 3, 1865. isl tf

J. S. CARVELL,
AUCTIONEER,
Commission Merchant,
AND
General Agent,
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

12th June, 1865. isl pro tf

F. P. NORTON,
Commission Merchant,
AND
Auctioneer.
GEORGETOWN - - - P. E. ISLAND.

October 24, 1864. 1y

DR. C. L. STRICKLAND,
Surgeon Dentist,
Great George Street,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

April 17, 1865.—1y

ROBERT L WEATHERBE,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office over Merchants' Exchange,
156 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

Sept 11, 1865. 6m

THOMAS KELLY,
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE—Queen Street, (over Welsh & Owen's.)
RESIDENCE—North American Hotel.
Charlottetown, - - - - P. E. I.

November 6, 1865.—6ms.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

AUCTION ROOM—That well-known Business Stand, Welsh's Corner, Queen Street. Consignments respectfully solicited.

OFFICE—Reading Room Building.
Charlottetown, - - - - - - - P. E. Island.

February 5, 1866.

WILLIAM JAKEMAN,
Blacksmith & Farrier,
Old Stand, near Temperance Hall,

HAS REMOVED his business to the City, and can be consulted at all hours.
SHOEING on the most improved principle.

☞ All kinds of Agricultural Implements prepared at the shortest notice.

WANTED, a person who has had some experience in Horse Shoeing. Highest wages will be given.

Charlottetown, August 7, 1865.

POETRY.

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

The snow! the snow! the beautiful snow!
How fast the flakes fall!—swiftly they go
Over the mountain, down through the vale,
Driven about by the sportive gale.

The flakes! the flakes! the soft little flakes!
How many tumbles and turns and shakes
They get from the breeze that whistles by,
Ere they settle down in peace to lie!

The drops! the drops! the crystalized drops,
Sifting down through the old maple tops,
Stopping awhile, then softly they fall,
Making their bed by the garden wall.

The fog! the fog! the slow-rising fog,
That cometh from lake, and marsh, and bog!
How many think, when they see it go,
That it may come back in beautiful snow?

How many think, when they see it rise
From the river's bosom to the fleecy skies,
Forming a halo around the sun,
That its mission there will soon be done?

And then will the sky be clouded o'er,
While that which was but the mist before
Returns, transformed by a heavenly birth,
In beautiful snow to deck the earth.

The snow! the snow!—thank God for the snow!
A robe of white to the fields below,
A shield from frost to the grassy plain,
A blessing to earth, a blessing to man.

—*Beadle's Monthly.*

KITTY NEIL.

BY DENNIS FLORENCE M'CARTHY.

Ah, sweet Kitty Neil! rise up from your wheel;
Your neat little foot will be tired from spinning;
Come, trip down with me to the sycamore tree—
Half the parish is there, and the dance is beginning.

The sun is gone down, but the full harvest moon
Shines sweetly and cool on the dew-whitened alley;
While all the air rings with the soft, loving things
Each little bird sings in the green shaded valley.

With a blush and a smile Kitty rose, the while
Her eye in the glass, as she bound her hair, glancing;
'Tis hard to refuse when a young lover sues,
So she couldn't but choose to—go off to the dancing.

And now on the green the glad group are seen,
Each gay-hearted lad with the lass of his choosing;
And Pat, without fail, leads out sweet Kitty Neil—
Somehow, when he asked, she ne'er thought of refusing.

Now Felix Magee puts his pipes to his knee,
And with flourish so free, sets each couple in motion,
With a cheer and a bound, the lads patter the ground—
The maids move round just like swans on the ocean.

Cheeks bright as the rose—feet light as the doe's—
Now coyly retiring, now boldly advancing;
Search the world all round, from the sky to the ground—
No such sight can be found as an Irish lass dancing!

Sweet Kate, who could view your eyes of deep blue,
Beaming humidly through their dark lashes so mildly,
Your fair turned arm, heaving breast, rounded form—
Nor feel his heart warm, and his pulses throb wildly!

Poor Pat feels his heart, as he gazes, depart,
Subdued by the smart of such painful yet sweet love;
The sight leaves his eyes as he cries, with a sigh,
"Dance light, for my heart it lies under your feet, love!"

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE LONDON *ECONOMIST* ON RECIPROCITY.

In a recent number of the London *Economist* the following remarks appear in a leading article:—

"The Washington politicians seem to have expected that, under the alarm of losing the Treaty, Canada would consent to adopt as high a tariff as the States. They are entirely and almost ridiculously mistaken. In real truth, the abrogation of the Treaty by the sole action of the States confers a great advantage on Canada. If, under present circumstances, the Treaty was worth anything to either side, it was worth far more to the community on the south than to that on the north of the British frontier. A river, lake, and land line of a thousand miles is obviously indefensible against smuggling. High import and excise duties in Maine and Michigan, and low import and excise duties in Canada and New Brunswick mean, of course, that some very large proportion of the dutiable articles in the States will be imported into or produced in Canada and smuggled southward. The harbors of Quebec and Montreal will be filled with tea, sugar, spices, silks, and luxuries for Boston, Chicago and Cincinnati; and the Canadian traders will grow rich, and the Canadian revenue will prosper prodigiously out of the war taxation of their neighbors. Extra custom-houses are silly. They only add to the expense of the Government, and render the smugglers more ingenious.

"Now, if Canada of its own motion had stepped forward to annul the treaty, the selfish motive would have been so plain as to justify forcible remonstrance on the part of the States. The Americans would have said, and with great reason, 'We excuse you, our nearest and weakest neighbour, of taking the advantage of the protection of Great Britain to inflict upon us great wrong. A civil war has compelled us to tax our people heavily, and you immediately place yourselves in the position of growing rich out of our misfortunes. We will not endure it.' The insane folly of the Morrill faction has saved Canada from this difficulty. Like the besotted carpenter on the sign-board in Hogarth's picture, they have deliberately sawn in two the only prop which sustained them.

"The policy of Canada, with its hands now set completely free by the course of policy pursued at Washington, is abundantly plain. Import and excise duties should be cut down in all possible directions, and the deficiency made up by a house duty and by a scheme of stamp and license duties. Further, the confederation with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia should be urged forward, so that the whole of British North America may practically adopt the same tariff and the same principles of fiscal policy. With confederation would be secured the Intercolonial Railway from Halifax to Quebec—that is to say, Canada would obtain in Halifax a port of the first class on the Atlantic, open all the year to vessels of the largest size.

"The refusal of the States to renew the Reciprocity Treaty is one of the greatest chances ever presented to the people of our North American dependencies, and, if they fail to take advantage of this choice opportunity in a shrewd and sagacious spirit, they will do far more to alleviate the good will and respect of this country than all the efforts of all the preachers of the doctrine of colonial abandonment."

DISCOVERY OF FERTILE LANDS AND A CIVILIZED PEOPLE IN THE ARABIAN DESERT.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

A young officer in the British army, a first-class prise man, fresh from one of the English universities, where he was equally distinguished for success in athletic exercise and in college studies, has plunged right into the heart of Arabia, and fished out a new country with a population of near a million and a quarter of inhabitants—1,219,020, as he reckons. That is to say, he has proved that a region twelve hundred miles long and eight hundred miles broad, which all the world had for ages agreed to consider a hopeless, sandy desert, inhabited by wandering Bedouins, contains an inside country as large almost as France, inhabited by a settled population of one of the finest races of men to be met with. The Bedouins he looks upon with contempt, as thievish, cowardly, and uncivilized, and by no means representing the true and pure Arab race, or else they have greatly degenerated and picked up some low habits in their wanderings. Certain it is, that Mahomedanism has not lost all that sort of power with which it once inspired the people who held it in Arabia, as well as elsewhere, and these more settled races in the fertile lands of the interior seem never to have been altogether reached and subdued, either by Christianity or Mahomedanism; so that many of them still continue to worship the sun, as did their ancestors, probably from long before the time of Abraham.

Two things have contributed greatly to isolate them from the rest of the world—they have not a single river that runs anywhere to the sea; their streams all sink into the sand. Hence, navigation, that great source not only of wealth, but of intercourse, has been cut from between them and the outside world. In the next place, they are surrounded, absolutely, and on every side, by a sandy desert of the most formidable character. Nejed Kessem and Djebel Shomer form one of the most fertile. They are elevated plateaus. The climate is cool and invigorating. The streams enable them to irrigate the fields. But above the fertile cultivated regions rise up precipitous chalk cliffs, five or six hundred feet, and then come table lands, covered with grass, where multitudes of the very finest horses are raised. Then other rocks of limestone, and then other table lands, and so again, until, at last, granite ridges crop through. The higher you go the less fertile the land and the less water, especially in autumn. In fact, Mr. Palgrave admires the settled population very much more highly than the Bedouin, in every respect. His horses are as much superior to all other Arabian horses as they are to the common herd. Upon the canal, the Bedouin's servant, he looks with about as much contempt as upon the Bedouin himself. He is stupid revengeful, incapable of being attached by kindness, and useful only because he possesses so little knowledge.

DANGER OF NEGLECTING COLDS.

(From the New York Lancet.)

Colds are generally considered but simple things, and, as a natural consequence, are too much neglected. How often do you hear the remark: "Oh! it is only a cold." True, only a cold, but what is being done for it? Frequently nothing. Many a long and dangerous, and sometimes fatal fit of illness might be prevented by paying that proper attention to a cold which it so seriously demands. Most of the causes of consumption come from cold being in the first instance neglected. To many other diseases does it also give rise. In a climate like this, where we have sometimes two and three changes in a day, it is impossible to avoid taking cold, unless due precaution be observed. Persons should clothe themselves as much as possible in keeping with the temperature of the atmosphere.

With the thermometer above zero, clothing should not be as warm as at or below zero, as by so doing the pores are opened to an undue extent, sometimes profuse prespiration induced. Drafts in every way, whether in or out of doors, ought to be avoided. Too much importance cannot be given to this, but yet we see it daily neglected. How often do we see persons in this city, on one of the blackest days, stopping to talk at the corner of the street in a drift of wind. This, too, is generally the case after walking fast and becoming heated. How is it possible, under such circumstances, to avoid taking cold? And yet persons will so innocently tell you, "I don't know how I could have taken cold; I have not exposed myself in any way."

As important, also, is the mode of life indoors, for on this much depends. Ladies are very apt to dress for going out, and then sit in a warm room for half an hour, perhaps more, if something delays them, by which prespiration is produced, and in that state, from the warm house into the cold air they go. It must be remembered that to the corresponding temperature of the atmosphere do the pores close and open; a uniform temperature should be observed, as by so doing the circulation is regularly maintained. Any one leaving an atmosphere of eighty degrees, and going to one of sixty degrees, experiences a great change, and if they wish to avoid cold should be clad in such a manner as to make up for the proportionate difference in the temperature. For this reason great uniformity in the temperature of the house should be observed. Change the atmosphere in the house frequently by admitting as often as possible, during the day, fresh air.

Every house should be thoroughly ventilated the first thing every morning, so as to allow the atmosphere of the previous night to escape. This can be done by first airing one part and then another. By doing this a house also can be the more easily warmed. When there are many persons collected in a room, care should be observed to keep a few inches of the window open from the top, every one avoiding sitting close to or under it, as, after a time, when there are many collected together the atmosphere of the room becomes impregnated with their exhalations, and the air is thus rendered impure. By perfect ventilation there is a uniform amount of oxygen, which is the vital part of the atmosphere, and which is necessary to our very existence, maintained. Who has not noticed the disagreeable feeling produced on going from the fresh air into a room with many persons, in which the ventilation is imperfect?

At night, also, fresh air should be admitted into the room, for it is, if anything, more necessary that there should be a plentiful supply of oxygen. We have often been asked the ridiculous question, if enough air did not come in through the key-hole. Certainly not. That is not fresh air. Make it a rule always to sleep with a part of your window open from the top, avoiding the blowing on you. Fresh air never hurts anyone, for by it we live. It is the want of it that injures. Persons seem to forget that they spend one-third of their lives in their bed-rooms. We frequently see a man building a house bestowing all the attention on the plan of the parlors, while the bed-rooms are, to a great extent, and in some instances entirely neglected. It had better be *vice versa*.

Another thing to which we wish to draw attention, is that of neglecting to change shoes and stockings after being out on a damp or rainy day. Though they may neither appear nor feel damp, yet they should be changed, care being observed to keep the feet always warm. As long as one is walking the circulation is kept up, no matter how wet the feet may be, but the instant you remain quiet it is checked, unless the stockings and shoes be changed. Holding the feet but a few minutes by a fire or over a register, is not sufficient, as you only by that dry the external part of the shoe or boot. If the feet are cold they should be rubbed thoroughly with a rough towel until warmth has been restored, when they might be, if desired, held for a short time before the fire. Jumping out of bed and walking about on the carpet, as is too often done, should be avoided. A pair of slippers can be so placed by the bed at night when retiring, as to be accessible on rising.

FALLACIES REFUTED.

Hall's Journal of Health refutes several notions that have been entailed on us from our hardy grand-fathers. For example "that warm air must be impure, and that, consequently, it is hurtful to sleep in a comparatively warm room." A warm room is as easily ventilated as a cold one. The warm air of a close vehicle is less injurious, be it ever so foul from crowding, than to ride and sit still and feel uncomfortably cold for an hour. The worst that can happen from a crowded conveyance is a fainting spell; while, from sitting even less than an hour in a still, cold atmosphere, has induced attacks of pneumonia, that is, inflammation of the lungs, which so often proved fatal in three or four days. It is always positively injurious to sleep in a close room where water freezes, because such a degree of cold causes the negatively poisonous carbonic acid gas of a sleeping-room to settle near the floor, where it is breathed and re-breathed by the sleeper, and is capable of producing typhoid fever in a few hours. Hence, there is no advantage and always danger, especially to weakly persons, in an atmosphere colder than the freezing point That it is necessary to the proper and efficient ventilation of a room, even in warm weather, that a window or door should be left open; this is always hazardous to the sick or convalescent. Quite as safe a plan of ventilation, and as efficient, is to keep a lamp or small fire burning in the fire-place. This creates a draft, and carries bad air and gasses up the chimney. That out-door exercise before breakfest is healthful. It is never so. And from the very nature of things, is hurtful, especially to persons of poor health; although the very vigorous may practice it with impunity. In the winter the body is easily chilled through and through, unless the stomach has been well fortified with a good warm breakfast; and in warm weather, miasmatic and malarious gasses and emanations speedily act upon the empty and weak stomach in a way to vitilate the circulation and induce fever and ague, diarrhœa and dysentery; entire families, who have arranged to eat breakfast before leaving the house and to take supper before sundown, have had a complete exemption from fever and ague, while the whole community around them was suffering from it, from having neglected these precautions. That whatever lessens cough is "good" for it, and, if persevered in, will cure it. On the contrary all coughs are soonest cured by promoting and increasing them, because nature endeavors by the cough to help to bring up the phlegm and yellow matter which is in the lungs, as the lungs cannot heal while this matter is there. As it cannot be got rid of without coughing, the more coughing there is the sooner got rid of—the sooner are the lungs cleared out for the fuller and freer reception of pure air, which is its natural food. The only remedies which can do any good in coughs are such as loosen the phlegm, and thus less cough is required to bring it up. These remedies are warmth, out-door exercise, and anything which slightly nauscates.

The following extract gives a startling picture of the state of affairs in some of the West India Islands, caused by the ravages of the cholera. The intelligence is pregnant with warning to us to set our houses in order:—

"We are in receipt of advices from Nassau to the 7th Jan., from which it will be seen that the cholera is making terrible ravages in some of the West India Islands. The disease prevailed in its most violent form at Gaudaloupe, and had also made its appearance at Barbadoes. In consequence of the epidemic, the Legislature had re-assembled, and the authorities had taken counsel to adopt measures to meet the emergency. A law was promptly adopted for enforcing quarantine and placing funds at the command of the Executive. Later advices from Pointe-a-Pitre state that the population of that place had been reduced nearly one-half. People were flying in all directions to escape the plague, which was spreading rapidly to all the districts."

The St. Croix *Courier* understands that the first cargo of rails has been shipped from England for the St. Stephen Branch Railroad. The work on the line is progressing favorably, a large crew of men are still employed, sleepers are being delivered at different points along the line, the bridge superstructures over the principal streams are all contracted for, to be completed by the 1st of May, all the heaviest cuttings will be done by the 1st of April, and the construction of the cars have been commenced in the car shop at St. Croix.

Sir Charles Eastlake's remains rest in the English graveyard at Florence, near those of Elizabeth Browning and Mrs. Trollope. The group of mourners who stood around the grave at his burial numbered some of the highest names in English and American art.

Professor Masson, in a recent lecture at Edinburgh, on Milton, said the poet had carefully studied the Scriptures and early British history to discover what subject afforded the greatest capabilities for a poem, and had selected a hundred subjects from which to choose before finally deciding upon the theme of Paradise Lost. One of these was the history of Macbeth.

The *Times* mentions a curious romance of Colney Hatch Asylum:—"Some years ago there were in Colney Hatch a young man and a young woman, who made each other's acquaintance at one of the monthly balls given for the amusement of the inmates. Mad though they were, they carried on an innocent courtship, and, despite the vigilance of the officials, managed a written correspondence. Both recovered, and after their discharge, having renewed their courtship, married happily. So far as is known at the asylum, neither has had a relapse of insanity."

"Tell me, angelic host, ye messengers of love, shall swindled printers here below have no redress above?" The shining band replied, "to us is knowledge given; delinquents on the printer's books can never enter heaven!"

UNITED STATES.

MORMONISM.

UTAH ABOMINATIONS—HOW THEY MARRY—FROM A SWINDLED "SAINT."

[From the Salt Lake Union Vidette, Dec. 12.]

The following is a portion of a letter written by an immigrant convert to polygamy, who was formerly a respectable working man in the employ of Lawrence & Co., wine merchants, of Hertford, England. After a few years' slavery in Utah, he worked his way to Sacramento, California, where he wrote this letter to a Hertford paper, hoping it would be the means of preventing others in that country from being deluded by the misrepresentations of Mormon proselytes, the pollutions of whose system he became disgusted with, and thus describes:—

"In my last letter to mother, I promised to send you a little of my experience while I was at Salt Lake, which I was afraid to do while living there, as my life would be in danger by so doing. But as I am now in a free country, I can flutter my wings, and can send to my friends the truth of things as they exist there, without being afraid.

"In previous letters I have been very silent on the polygamy question. I think a little news of that kind will be interesting to you and a few of your friends. In the first place, old men of seventy marry girls at fourteen years of age, and in some instances they give the parents of the child a cow or an old gun, or some other trifling thing. In the next place, a man will marry a girl, and that girl's brother will marry her husband's daughter; and very frequently a man marries two or three sisters; but the worst of all, many go so far as to marry a woman and her daughter, or daughters, as the case may be. Again, the missionaries from there to the old countries urge the emigration, especially that of the females, and many women, when they had not sufficient means to emigrate with their family, emigrated with their daughters, and left the husband and the rest of the family to follow them next year, or as soon as they can procure the means. In many instances, when the man gets there, he finds out that his wife is married to another man, and should he be more fortunate with his wife, he has to keep one eye open all the time, or he will lose her, especially if she has the appearance of being a smart woman; for I can assure you there are a set of old men, with one leg in the grave and the other out, crawling around after women; and if they should see one they think they would like, they tell the poor woman that her husband can't save her, and persuade her to get a man higher in the priesthood than her husband, and those old cripples often succeed in getting her away, and the poor man can't help himself. It is the order of kingdom of their God.

"I have told you that they marry. I will tell you how some of them live. I will speak of those in the neighbourhood where I lived. Three of my nearest neighbours were polygamists—one old man who had no children; he lived pretty fair with his women. The other two lived like devils; they used to fight and call each other filthy names. If the man has means enough, he gets a house for each of his women; if not, they all live together. One young woman that we were acquainted with, went and listened one night at the window of the other wife of her husband, and heard something she did not like. She up with her fist and broke almost every pane of glass in the frame, and, for the panes she broke, her wages were several of her teeth knocked out. Oh, Zion, when I think of thee! A sister of one of the apostles has no less than four husbands, and all living. Women there, if they don't like their husbands, go to Brother Brigham, and he gives them a bill of divorce for which he charges $10, which her late husband has to pay, and calls that his pocket money.

"Mr. W., I can assure you that there is not that happy smile there upon a woman's countenance which characterizes an English women. Many of them, as soon as they get there, begin to peep through the wool that has been drawn over their eyes, probably for years, and some of them come out and say Mormonism in Utah and Mormonism in England have no comparison. I found it so long before I got to Salt Lake—but I would like to have found it out before I left home. At any rate I am quite satisfied now, and have come to this conclusion, that if God owns that people the devil owns the best."

EXTRAORDINARY INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES.

The Southern troubles are not healed yet. The Southern people are leaving the country by hundreds. At length, General Sheridan, commanding in one of the southern departments, has issued an order prohibiting further emigration from New Orleans to Mexico or South America. The Montgomery (Alabama) *Mail* thinks that, "if the object of this military order is to prevent our people, who are casting longing eyes toward the beautiful valleys of Mexico, from leaving a land whose peace is rent by violent factions, and threatened with a conflict of races, we have only to say that it would be an oppression such as the world never saw before. The writ of *ne exeat regno* has never been exercised by a civilized nation except in war. It was a powerful lever for tyranny in barbarous ages, but has become obsolete in the law of modern nations. Does the United States intend to restore it?"

After showing that the defeated Poles and Frenchmen and Italians may seek new homes in foreign climes, but that the "men who desire to leave the South are bound in by a wall of bayonets and by the sea, and the last hope of erecting the *lares* and *penates* in a foreign land is dispelled," the *Mail* utters the following appeal:

"Will not President Johnson let us go, if we desire to do so? We will borrow no ear-rings and jewellery, like the children of Israel, and will not even ask for a return of our own. We have laboured faithfully for a Government which remembers not George Washington—and have been taxed sorely. Will the President not let us go out of the land of iniquity and the house of bondage? Our fields are desolated! Our cattle and stock are being killed up by a murrain of negroes and soldiers! The lice have covered the land! Our first born lies dead in every house! May we not go out? We will leave behind us our jewellery, our maid-servants and man-servants, our oxen and our asses, and all that we have, provided we can have the benefit of that cloud by day and that pillar of fire by night, to separate hope for the future from the memoirs of the past!"

FENIANISM.

The Boston *Traveller*, a very fierce anglophobist, is getting tired of the farce of Fenianism, and intolerent of its risks. It says:—

"With England we have an adjourned dispute about damages done to our commerce, but that need not lead to war. Yet it is possible that between England and this country very grave difficulties may soon arise. They may proceed from action of the Fenians. How strong the Fenians are we have no means of knowing, with anything like precision; but it is not difficult to see that they possess considerable power, and that it is in their power to embroil us in a quarrel with England. Without taking literally all they say as their purpose, it is comprehensible that they may so act as gravely to compromise us. They talk loudly of their intention to attack British America, and also of their intention to assail British commerce. These things they cannot do without operating on and from our territory. It is possible that they may fit out a Privateer—pirate would be a better name, observing that the Fenians are not a nation, in any respect—in one of the ports of some other country, though we do not believe they will attempt anything of the kind; but to attack British America, they must make use of some part of the territory of the United States. General Sweeny talks of finding a base of operations against British America somewhere out of the United States. As the General is no fool, we must suppose he thinks Americans are fools when he talks such nonsense. British America must be assailed, if assailed by the Fenians, from our territory. It may never be invaded, but if invaded, the invaders must march from land over which our power extends, and the strict neutrality of which we are bound by numerous considerations stricly to maintain. * * * * The Fenians wish to assail the British Empire. Very well. Let them assail it if they can; but they should be prevented from operating on our territory. We have nothing to do with their quarrel with England, and we cannot afford to have war with that country because she was as unjust to Irishmen as we were to negroes. Yet it is possible that Fenian action might involve us in war with England. The English are a great people. They are a proud and sensitive race, and were they to see our territory made the base of operations against Canada, it is far from improbable that they might so act as to make war unavoidable. War is almost invariably the result of feeling, not reason. Wars would be rare were reason allowed her legitimate influence when troubles arise. Would any American stop to count the cost or consider the consequences of war, were his country to be invaded from Canada? Certainly not. And if he would not, why should we suppose Englishmen less sensitive on the point of honor than Americans? Intense patriotism is as much an English characteristic as it is an American characteristic; and we may easily understand how England would act in the event of a Fenian invasion of Canada, by making the case our own, and supposing that British America swarmed with secession exiles, who would organize for the purpose of attacking us, and carry their purpose into effect. We, therefore, should insist upon obedience to our laws from the Fenians. So long as they confine themselves to words, and to the holding of caucuses and conventions, it would be unwise to trouble them; but were they to get up their camps, their proceedings would be serious, and would demand, and should receive, our serious attention."

SWEENY TO THE RESCUE.

They had a peculiarly rollicking Fenian meeting in Troy on Thursday night last, the large Concert Hall being jammed beyond all precedent. The crowd was boisterously in favor of O'Mahoney, and for a time it seemed likely that the meeting would break up in a regular Donnybrook row. The chairman saved the row by introducing Sweeny, and "the empty sleeve of the one-armed hero" had the effect of for the time quelling the riot. Sweeny made a speech, and in the course of it, after pointing out the hopelessness of attempting the invasion of Ireland as a first step, thus expressed his views:—"He believed that with a united effort they could take Canada in six months. Then that recognition would follow, and they would have points from which to issue letters of marque and reprisal, destroy British commerce, and send substantial aid to their brethren across the water. He did not care for the possession of Canada except as a base of supplies. Let but an united movement of this kind be made, and he believed that before the May sun should gild the hill tops of Ireland, they could strike England a blow that would make her tremble from one extremity to the other, or else Irishmen were not what the world gave them credit for. If they did this instead of quarrelling among themselves, even if they failed they would fall with dignity, and their example would encourage others to strike a blow."

THE CONSPIRATORS ARMING.

That both of the Fenian factions in the States are accumulating war material, no longer admits of a doubt. In New York City, on Wednesday of last week, the movements of a teamster, whose truck was "loaded with six large dry goods cases, the contents of which were evidently heavy," attracted the attention of the Police, Failing to give a satisfactory account of his load, the driver was taken to the Police Station, where, after considerable equivocation, he stated that the boxes on the truck *contained military equipments and ammunition, belonging to the Fenian army;* and that he was conveying them down town to their destination, agreeably to orders. The *Times'* report goes on to say that he was detained at the station-house until 9 o'clock, when he was sent to Police Headquarters to be examined by Superintendant Kennedy, and was sent by him before Justice Shandley, of the Essex Market Police Court. On reaching the Court an investigation was made into the circumstances of the case, during which the following note, which had been received by Capt. Davis, of the Tenth Precinct, from Col. John O'Mahoney, of the Fenian organization, was exhibited to the Justice:

NEW YORK, E. 17TH-STREET, Feb. 7th, 1866.

The goods found with Mr. D. O'Sullivan are mine. He is responsible for their safe delivery.

JOHN O'MAHONEY.

The authorities, of course, immediately set the prisoner at liberty, and he departed with his property, doubtless impressed with the idea that John O'Mahoney possessed not a little influence with the officials.

Colonel Roberts, the leader of the other wing of the Fenians, has been very bold in his public utterances. For instance, in his Newark speech he had no hesitation it stating that his party intended to invade the British Provinces. He said:—"There was a time when men could have gone to *Ireland*, but that time has passed. It had been allowed to pass by unimproved during the imbecility of men high in power in America. * * * Now, as things are, I am for action, and in favor of having something done. If Canada be the only route, *then go by Canada!!*"—We further quote from Roberts' speech, especially as the organs of the Government of this Province have thought proper to exclude such informatien from their readers. He urges the extermination of the Saxon:

"*If we can get a foothold on which to raise the Irish flag, we shall be recognized.* Let us repeat what is already history; let us show that Irishmen can fight. A government once established, it will have the sympathies of every Irishman. Irishmen in every quarter of the land, seeing that we are working instead of talking, *the cause will go triumphantly forward until there will not be a single Saxon cut throat left.*—Now what is the best route? Let that be decided on; then in two months we shall get a foothold of our own, the Irish flag will be raised, and Ireland, free Ireland! will be recognized among the nations of the earth. (cheers). Then having secured so much, we will have more. *Letters of marque will be issued and reprisals will be made.* We will hold men of theirs, and this will give us great advantage. When they undertake their old plan of hanging, we will be even with them on that score. For every man they hang of ours, we will suspend in a row five of theirs. When they imprison our men, we will imprison theirs. Irishmen shall no longer pine away in English dungeons without retaliation. If we do not all these as opportunity shall offer, from time to time, in the course of active movements, we shall be disgraced.

But, said Col. Roberts, we come not for cheers, though we are pleased with them; we come for the sinews of war. *General Sweeny has made contracts for materiels of war, and we want the means of filling those contracts* Our motto is, "Muskets, and prisoners to show for them in ninety days." We don't want palaces, but bullets and shelter tents. Money can now be used to a great advantage. *Forty thousand shelter tents and thirty thousand knapsacks, with as many rifles*, are things we want, and a few thousand dollars will buy these now."

General Sweeny, the Secretary of War, was equally outspoken at this meeting. We are told that "his plan," as stated by himself, "*was to make a warlike demonstration on Ireland by way of Canada*, and he declared his willingness to submit that plan to any six general officers of the American Army."

Such is the Fenian programme, as put forth by themselves. Both parties are collecting arms, and money to purchase arms, and the most passionate appeals are made to the masses to assist in furnishing the necessary equipments for an invasion of the Canadas. And, all the while, the American Government looks on complacently!

A New York despatch of a late date says:—"It is reported that several pieces of heavy cannon have recently been purchased in this city for the Fenian Secretary of War, Gen. Sweeny. A large Fenian meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. Speeches were made by Spencer, Killian, and others." It seems to be pretty clear that these Fenians are bent upon mischief, and a series of raids on the frontiers of Canada and New Brunswick may at any time be expected. Of course the United States Government will be held accountable for these belligerent proceedings, should such unhappily take place. The ties of trade between England and America would seem at present to be in a fair way of being sundered. A hostile tariff on the part of the latter is certainly not calculated to promote peace and concord between these two great commercial nations. It was currently reported at the time when the Queen's proclamation, which recognized the Southern States as belligerents, reached Washington, Mr. Seward remarked that he knew how to fix England! May not a partial non-intercourse policy on the part of the Washington authorities, and the threatened invasion of Canada by the Fenian brotherhood, form part of Mr. Seward's plan of fixing England?

TREASURE DISCOVERED—A CURIOUS STORY.

A correspondent of the Waynesburg (Pa.) *Republican*, who gives the following account of a strange discovery made near Waynesburg a short time since, vouches for its truth:

"Some time since, as Surveyor J. L. McConnell was passing down Smith Creek, about one mile from town, his attention was arrested by some characters on a stone by the roadside. Upon a close examination he found that the inscription on the stone was as follows: 'Due east, 246.' Studying a while over the matter, he came to the conclusion that due east a certain distance to be represented by the figures 2 4 6, there was something curious. So fixing his compass on the spot, he measured the exact distance of 2 rods, 4 feet, 6 inches. Striking his compass staff in the ground he ascertained that underneath was a metallic substance of some kind. Removing the earth for a few feet around, what was his surprise at finding an iron box—and what was more surprising, he found on opening it that it was filled with silver coin of all denominations, from a five cent piece to one dollar.

Proceeding back to the stone which had first attracted his attention, and on turning it over, he found inscribed on the other side as follows: "Due west, 2, 4, 6." Supposing something equally curious at a distance represented by the figures 2, 4, 6, in a due west direction, he proceeded to measure the distance two rods, four feet and six inches due west. Upon sinking the compass staff at that point he ascertained that underneath was some metallic substance. Removing some earth from about the spot, imagine his surprise at finding an iron box exactly like the other, upon opening which he found to contain gold coin of all denominations, from a dollar to an eagle. Hastily selecting some specimens of the contents of both boxes, he filled the excavations and returned to town. Specimens of the contents of both boxes, can now be seen by any one doubting the truthfulness of his discovery, by calling on Mr. R. W. Downey, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, in whose possession the specimens were placed for exhibition to the public."

BURNING OF THE STEAMER ASBER AYRES.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 15th contains a detailed account of the burning of the steamer *Asber Ayres*, on the 9th inst., while proceeding down the Altamaha river, from Hawkinsville to Savannah, with a cargo of 1,020 bales of cotton. The account says:—The most strenuous exertions were made by the captain and crew, who behaved manfully, to subdue the savage flames, which, as they gained headway, roared fearfully around the doomed vessel, compelling all on board to jump into the river and face the perils of the water or suffer the more horrible fate that awaited them. As soon as it was discovered that there were no hopes of saving the steamer, the passengers busied themselves in throwing overboard bales of cotton, and then jumping into the river after them. In this way a great many lives were saved that would otherwise have been lost. As may well be imagined, the scene that took place as the flames leaped from every part of the vessel, as if madly seeking the destruction of all on board, beggars description. Mothers, frantic with despair, sought some avenue of escape for their terrified children; devoted husbands, blanched with fear, struggled to protect their horror-stricken wives, who saw in their fright nothing but death surrounding them. In a short time the panic became general, and the scene was heart-rending in the extreme. At the point where the steamer took fire the river is very wide, and is surrounded on both sides by swampy lands, rendering it exceedingly dangerous and difficult to land. So rapid was the progress of the flames that not one of the sixty passengers succeeded in saving any of their personal effects, all deeming themselves fortunate in escaping with their lives. It is stated that the only boat on board was seized by the crew, who made good their escape, and that while the fire was in progress the wretches took advantage of the general din and tumult to break open and rifle the trunks of the passengers, in many instances securing thousands of dollars from carpet-bags and valises, which were abandoned by their owners, temporarily, while seeking an opportunity to escape the flames.—The most terrible incident connected with this fearful disaster is the loss of life attending it.—Ten or twelve persons perished, two coloured men, deck hands, being burnt to death, while eight or ten others are supposed to have been drowned while attempting to swim ashore.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN FLORIDA.—A horrible affair occurred at Monticello, Flo., on the 9th of January. It appears that a young lady, who had been gradually exhibiting signs of insanity, retired to her room about ten o'clock. Shortly after, as a member of the family was passing the door of her room, she was heard praying fervently. The odor of burning rags was also noticed, and, the door being opened, the young woman was found sitting in the centre of a feather bed enveloped in flames, while, with clasped hands, she was praying fervently, and exclaiming, "Oh! ain't this glorious! Ain't i a martyr!" The fire was promptly extinguished, when it was found the poor lady must have been burning for some time; for, from her waist down, every vestige of clothing was destroyed, notwithstanding she was dressed in heavy woolen fabrics, and had on a broad-cloth cloak. The character of clothing she wore was all that protected the upper portion of her body. The flesh on the lower portion of her body and limbs was actually baked brown, and notwithstanding she did not appear to suffer pain. From the circumstances, it would appear that she set fire to her clothing and then got into bed.