

and the Basque Provinces. Already have captures and the usual sanguinary executions taken place on both sides. In the mean time, the people of Madrid amuse themselves in affixing pasquinades at the palace gates, one of which, in ridicule of the Queen of Spain's frivolous occupations, has been rendered in the following doggrel:—

"The King's in the Pardo, the Queen's a dancing,
Whilst our Montemolin is advancing."

Senor Olozaga has been suddenly recalled to Madrid, whilst on a journey to London, in order to compose the existing differences, but it is difficult to predict what will be the termination of these fatal dissensions.

SHAKSPEARE'S BIRTH-PLACE.—We are gratified to announce that Prince Albert has contributed the sum of £250, the Queen Dowager has also added £100, and the Corporation of Stratford another £100, towards purchasing the birth-place of the Bard of Avon.

Mr. Sheil has been re-elected for Dungarvan, but we deeply regret to state that Mr. Wyse has lost his election at Waterford.

A correspondent of the agricultural Gazette says, that common road dust, sprinkled over the turnip plant, is a sure preventive of the fly in turnips.

Jenny Lind has been invited to stay at the Palace of the Bishop of Norwich during the approaching concerts, to be given on the 20th and 22nd of September.

At the Bristol election, the first vote was a plumper for Berkeley, by Arthur Palmer, Esq., a veteran reformer, 93 years of age, who, in 1774, acted poll-clerk for the celebrated Edmund Burke.

At a recent meeting in Cork Father Mathew declared that 'no one single individual teetotaler had become a victim to either famine or pestilence.' A text that requires no sermon.

DEATH OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE OF BRAZIL.—The news of the demise of the heir apparent to the throne of Brazil, Don Alfonso, only son of Don Pedro II., has just reached England.

PROGRESS OF FREE-TRADE.—A royal decree has been published at Madrid, suppressing all inland custom-houses after the 1st of October next, from which date the traffic in all kinds of merchandise will be free in the interior of the kingdom.

The King of Bavaria has strictly forbidden all purchases of standing corn.

Captain Maclean, who married the accomplished poetess, Miss Landon, died in May last, at Cape Coast, Africa.

Several successful experiments have been recently made in France on the etherization of bees, so as to be able to take their honey while they are in a state of inaction, without the necessity of destroying their lives.

The *Constitutionnel* states, that two small Moorish corvettes are at present cruising along the coast of the Atlantic. They were armed at Tetuan, and are commanded by Madder-Ali, a celebrated pirate, who has been for some time in the service of the Emperor of Morocco. The appearance of those vessels has produced a certain sensation, as it is long since the Moorish navy has given any signs of life.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome of the 28th ult. mention that the Austrian Cabinet had addressed a note to the Pontifical Government, in which it declared that, in the event of any disturbances in the dominions of the church remaining unexpressed, or crimes being unpunished, Austria would consider the Pope incapable of maintaining order in his states, and feel it her duty to interfere. General Redetsky, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in Lombardy, had been empowered to act according to circumstances. It was reported that Cardinal Ferretti had, in consequence of that notification, ordered the Swiss regiments, and all the troops disposable, to march towards the northern frontier.

The *Corrier Livornese* of the 30th ult. announces that the Pope had summoned Cardinal Lambruschini to Rome. The protest of the new Secretary of State against the occupation of Ferrara by the Austrians had been read in presence of the members of the *corps diplomatique* with the exception of the Ministers of Austria and Naples, who had received no invitation. One of the persons present having observed that the document was not written in a diplomatic style, Cardinal Ferretti replied that it was in his style. The protest, however, was generally approved. The Neapolitan Government had remonstrated against the expulsion of M. Grasseini, who asked to be tried.

DREADFUL MURDER IN LOBOROUGH.—One of the most fearful murders ever perpetrated in any country has taken place in this vicinity. A man and his wife, young emigrants, were brought into town from Loborough on Thursday night, in custody, for having murdered their own children, a boy of four and a girl of two years of age. The real facts of the case we do not know correctly; but it would appear that these children prevented their parents from obtaining work as readily as could be wished, so they determined to get rid of them. The boy was found in the woods, covered with stones, and the girl was left wholly exposed in another place, and found in a dying state. The cruel parents were arrested going up to town to make confession of their crime, having repented, as they said. We give

but a lame account of the sad affair, because we cannot believe that parents are extant who could murder their children so wantonly. When the woman was committed she was so ill that the Sheriff sent her to the hospital under the charge of a constable.—*Canada Paper.*

THE EXAMINER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1847.

STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., vs. JAMES CONOLLY.

Stephen Wright, Esq., present High Sheriff of Prince County, caused to be inserted in the *Islander* of the 3d Sept., an Affidavit, in which an effort is made to disprove the testimony of James Conolly, published some time since in the "Examiner," from which it appeared that Mr. Pope induced Conolly to sign the Petition for the removal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, intimating that by so doing, he (Conolly) would be sending his "compliments to the Queen." Now, Mr. Wright's affidavit does not disprove Mr. Conolly's statement,—for the former swears to the same fact which the latter did, viz: that Mr. Pope did use the phrase imputed to him, thereby creating doubt and misconception in the mind of Conolly. In fact, the second affidavit materially strengthens the first.

It does more than this: It establishes two very important points. The first—that the High Sheriff of Prince County is one of the red-hot political officials engaged in running a *muck* against the Lieutenant Governor, and in sanctioning a fabrication of malicious falsehoods—thereby striving to unsettle the Government they are sworn faithfully to serve and to defend.

The second point of importance established by the affidavit in question is—that the Commissioner's Court at Bedeque is used as an arena for party and factious purposes. Wright states that he had a conversation with Conolly about the Petition, "in front of the office used as the Court Room of the Commissioners of Small Debts at Bedeque, where the Petition then was." Now, will not every just and sensible man ask, what right had the Petition to be there? Were the Commissioners Courts established with a view to serve the designs of a party, or the interests of the community at large? Can any man hesitate to say, that great mischief and injustice must inevitably result from making these Courts subservient to political designs and contentions. Suppose a person of a somewhat stubborn disposition was called into the Court Room by Mr. Pope, and asked to sign the Petition, and he refused to do so, knowing the Document to be grossly false and uncalled-for; and that, on the day following, he would be concerned in a suit to be tried by that court, would he not have good reason to apprehend that he would be unfairly dealt with by the Political Justices? Yes—he might as well hope to gather Strawberries in November as to hope that such a man as Mr. Pope would lay aside his political prejudices even on the judgment seat. Had we a suit in such a Court, to be tried under such circumstances, and howsoever just, we would know right well what judgment to expect before judgment would be pronounced. (It must be remembered that these remarks are not directed against Mr. Pope exclusively. They, of course, refer to the whole three Commissioners—Joseph Pope, Esq., one of the Delegates—Stephen Wright, Esq., the High Sheriff—and John Clarke, Esq.,—a gentleman appointed at the nomination of Mr. Pope, and who canvassed, as he was in duty bound, for signatures to the Petition.) The system of making any Court of Justice an arena for party politics, must be any where injurious, even under the best and most impartial Justices, because it is greatly calculated to weaken public confidence, and offers to interested parties too great a temptation to do wrong.

The *Islander* makes a high-flying flourish about the respectability of Mr. Sheriff Wright, from which we are led to infer, that, on the ground of respectability alone, the great Sheriff's deposition ought to be regarded as a *clincher* to the affidavit of the humble James Conolly. There is, to be sure, considerable difference in the relative positions of the parties;—but Stephen Wright was, perhaps, at one time no greater man than James Conolly. He has had "greatness thrust upon him"—some lucky turn of the wheel of fortune may do the same for Conolly. Give Conolly all the money that Wright has re-

ceived from his official employments—give him permission to enter every circle in society honored by the presence of Stephen Wright, Esquire—dress him out in the broadcloth of the latter gentleman, and tell him to write "Esquire" at the end of his name; and one will not be a whit greater, or more respectable, in the eyes of the word, than the other. His oath will be as good any day—his word will pass current as readily as Mr. Wright's. Conolly's blood runs as pure in his veins as does that of Mr. Wright—and his heart, we would hope, throbs to emotions as honorable, manly, and virtuous, as ever wakened pulsations in the breast of a "respectable" Sheriff. If it be true that

"Honour and fame from no condition rise,"

and that respectability and "honour" ought to be the reward of all who "act" their "part" truly and faithfully on the stage of life,—it must be confessed that James Conolly is not one iota inferior to Stephen Wright.

Conolly, we will be bound to say, never stooped to the meanness that has been laid to the charge of a certain High Sheriff that we wot of. He did not cause the names of parties to be put to the petition without their consent. He did not put the name of a Mr. Morris—a resident of New Brunswick—to that Petition—assigning as a reason for so doing, that the said Mr. Morris was, and is, a creditor to a small extent of certain parties in this Island—amongst the rest, a certain High Sheriff,—and was therefore fully qualified to assist in removing the Governor, and, at the same time stating, that several individuals from the neighbouring Provinces, had likewise signed it. Did Stephen Wright, Esquire ever give such an instance of political sagacity, modesty, and propriety? If he did not, his denial would, of course, be very edifying. If he did, we can see no reason why the example thus set should not be followed up in Halifax, where many gentlemen may be found equally well qualified to send their compliments to the Queen, and to ask Her Majestiy to remove Sir Henry.

LITTLE MOTIVES OF LITTLE MINDS.

That certain large fry well known to the public have reasonable cause—(we mean reasonable as respects themselves and the unreasonable monopoly which they have so long exclusively enjoyed, of place, profit, authority and interest)—to view Mr. Coles as their determined foe, we cannot but admit. Habit and long use have really made these people consider it a kind of sacrilege to wish a participation in power or pelf with them, or any enquiry into the means by which these have been appropriated or maintained; consequently they must look upon Mr. Coles as a most sacrilegious, indeed unnatural, intruder. What! the Governor appoint to the Council a man such as that! "It shall not be!" But there is a smaller fry—the spawn of the others—whose bitter enmity to this appointment cannot be so readily accounted for, for if Mr. Coles is a man whose position is such that the big wigs of the Council think his presence an intrusion, so would their presence be likewise thought an intrusion; and yet is human nature, when it once submits to degradation, so vile, that the liberty and essence of the British Constitution, which lays open place and appointment to them as well as to him, are overlooked: such is the envy and low and contemptible malice by which they are actuated. If he is a tradesman, so are they—so was Sir Robert Peel's father. But we would ask which of these men has stood up and manfully advocated just principles in the House of Assembly—which of them has even ever been a Representative of the People, or ever will be? and yet they have the impudence, every one of them, to think himself a better qualified man than Mr. Coles. Is Mr. Coles's origin not aristocratic enough? Look round the Council and discover how many of those who sit in it can boast of a different origin; they will be found to be few. But it might well have been thought that a clique—for so it is—of the tradesmen of Charlottetown would think it but right and proper, and exceedingly encouraging, that one of their body should be an Executive Councillor. No such thing: they would sooner see Old Nick elevated than one of themselves, unless they had the nomination; and we believe that the parties to whom we allude are ignorant enough to think that the nomination or veto upon all appointments ought, at all events, to rest with them. It is well, however, that this extremely foolish and conceited notion is confined to a few, and not to the whole class of our tradesmen.