

took place after the lecture, several questions in connection with the learned gentleman's subject were proposed to him, which he satisfactorily answered—proving to a demonstration that he was thoroughly conversant with his subject.

The next lecture was announced for Thursday evening, by Mr. A. Begley, on "St. Patrick and Ireland."

THE GOOSE AND GOAT-LED POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

About the year 1100 of the Christian era, when the Crusades were first projected, a fanatical mob set out for the Holy Land under the guidance of a goose and a goat. This savage horde were subject to no military discipline, and they committed fearful ravages in the countries which they traversed. At length the inhabitants of Hungary and Bulgaria took up arms against the intruders, and sacrificed them to their just revenge.

In days distempered much as now, By moon-struck fanatics and fools, When serf-born men were taught to bow To Evil its submissive tools:

A goat salacious, and a goose, As much a goose as goose could be, Led forth a band of zealot loaves To plunder, fire and butchery.

But spirits free and bold, at length For vengeance dire drew forth the sword, And stretch'd beneath their victor strength, In slaughter'd heaps, the robber horde.

The story seems a legend, wild As any found in nursery rhymes; But yet 'tis true; and now, beguiled, Ev'n in these free enlighten'd times—

Men in our midst are madly found, Led by a SATYR and a GOOSE, By solemn league and covenant bound, To give us back POWER'S FOUL ABUSE!

But let them plot: what'er, so led, Their fortunes may attain, Shall only be as sun-light shed To make their villainy more plain.

The might of fearless men and true Indignantly shall cast them down; Their doom be that to traitors due, And vilest men their cause disown!

Their Goosie thenceforth derided still, By truant boys be pluck'd and torn; Their SATYR and his bootless skill, The object of the lowest's scorn!

But, free their god-like course to run, Our PATRIOTS true their hearts shall raise; Their will—the PEOPLE'S will—be done, And fearless TRUTH proclaim their praise!

March 12, 1859. TYRO.

THE BANTAM COCKEREL LIKENED TO A GOOSE.

On hearing that a certain Tory Leader had been betrayed into a very amusing burst of passion at his having been compared to a Bantam Cockerel in a certain newspaper article, having reference to the most ridiculous and ludicrous exhibition which, on the occasion of "The Dissolution of the House," he made of himself by perching upon the top of his senatorial desk, waving his arms at the risk of their dislocation, and straining his voice to its positive cracking, in manifestation of the utter abhorrence in which he and his party hold His Excellency the Governor, the Government and all Constitutional control, when opposed to their selfish and factious designs.

"'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange" that there should be in vainest man who worships ought like self, Such hatred 'gainst his prototypes, that he Should still decline to range on the same shelf With his own class; and, though "of earth earthy," Seek to assert himself with classic delf!

'Tis thus this Tory Leader scolds the little, Though, as man, the Bantam to a very little; Of th' inward and the outward both, we speak; But yet some greater bird might type his mind Though little; a bird, to which, should he seek In Roman page historic, he will find (Since Hist'ry now he studies by the week) Great honor once for cackling was assign'd: A bird now much in season and in use, A great—to drop perquisites—great gabbling goose! But such a goose, the Capitol to save, In vain would swim upon Tiberian wave!

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

The English Mail arrived here on Saturday evening last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 26th ult. The annexed extracts from our latest files contain the principal news.

The state of affairs on the continent has given serious disquiet to the monetary and commercial world. Transactions have consequently been limited as much as possible, pending a solution of the unsatisfactory state of European politics.

On the 26th ult. the Atlantic Telegraphic Company, held in London on the 23d inst., the Right Hon. J. Wortley, the chairman, stated that within the last hour he had received intelligence of the success of the negotiations with the government, and that a guarantee of 8 per cent. on £600,000 for 25 years, will be given. The guarantee will not be unconditional, as from the numerous applications the government had decided on giving none of that character. The precise stipulations have not been definitely fixed. The cable remains in the same state as at last meeting, the directors having no funds for lifting and repairing it. A new act will be obtained, in order to raise the necessary capital.

The Globe states that a baronetcy is about to be conferred on Mr. Cunard, the great shipowner, and that Mr. Charles Nicholson, of Australia, is to receive similar honour.

Amongst the many rumours abroad is one that Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer is to succeed Sir Edmund Head as Governor-General of Canada.

Lord Lyons sailed from Plymouth on the 22d Feb., in the screw frigate Curacoa, for New York.

The "Great Ship Company" held their first meeting on the 25th. No decision was adopted as to the line the ship will be placed on.

Mr. Gladstone has left the Ionian Islands, and is now on his way to England.

A return has just been laid before the Parliament of the British shipping employed in the trade of the United Kingdom for the years 1854 to 1858. There is nothing in this return which can induce any one to take a desponding view of the position of the British shipping. On the contrary, every branch of shipping shows an improvement, and in steam shipping, which is the most important of all, the improvement between the years 1854 and 1858 is something remarkable.

The North German Lloyd Company have entered into a contract with the United States Government to convey mails between Europe and America.

It is said that continued quarrels occur between the Austrian, Moldenese, and Piedmontese sentinels stationed along the frontiers.

The Post Office Regulation, requiring the pre-payment of all inland letters, is to be rescinded.

The Burgaluis, with Prince Alfred, arrived at Alexandria on the 12th inst. One of the finest of the Palaces was prepared for his reception.

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that the excess of national income over expenditure in the nine months ending Dec. 31, 1858, was above £1,800,000.

A dreadful steamboat explosion occurred at Cardiff, on the 22d ult. The steam tug Black Eagle had just arrived at the dock, on her first voyage, hundreds were present to witness her arrival; the steamer was blowing off steam at a high pressure; in order to hear the captain's instructions, the man at the engine placing his hand on the safety valve to keep it down. The steamer blew up immediately, killing six men and wounding several others.

JAPAN.—A British Consul General, Vice Consul and Staff, are to be established at Jeddo, with Vice Consuls at three other ports, and also assistants and interpreters.

PEACE OR WAR.

A letter from Paris states that war is so far resolved on by the French Government that the corps which are to commence the campaign have already been designed, and orders have been given to the Minister of War to frame a plan of operations. It is strongly contemplated to attack the Austrians simultaneously in front, flank and rear, the Piedmontese, supported by a large French army, forming the main division, while another will march northward from the Papal States, and a third will seize on Trieste or Venice.

A sinister impression has been caused by a letter from Paris in the Independence Belge, which states that orders to prepare for a campaign in Italy were given out immediately after the return of the Emperor from Campiagne.

Another letter says:—"The Minister of the Interior has addressed another circular to the Prefects of Departments, to be communicated, if necessary, to the Mayors of Communes as well as the Councils-General. It is said to express the confident hope that if, notwithstanding the Emperor's desire to maintain peace, he should be forced to make war, he may count on the patriotism and devotedness of the French people."

Among other warlike preparations, we learn that eleven gunboats of the newly invented armament are building at Ciotat, near Marseilles. They are steamers, flat and of small size, carrying one gun each on a swivel; and both gunners and gun are protected by an iron shed so fashioned that the enemy's balls will glide off on either side without doing harm. More-over these boats are made to be taken to pieces and carried overland if necessary, and put together in an incredibly short space of time. The plan was furnished by a well-known naval architect at Bordeaux. They are said to be intended for Senegal, but would, no doubt, be equally serviceable elsewhere.

The new system of artillery which has been under examination for more than two years past is completed, and the last experiments have decided its adoption. The various calibres that before existed are, according to this plan, reduced to two—12 pounders or siege-guns, and 4 pounders field-guns. The pieces are rifled; the projectiles are hollow and produce a double effect—that of solid shot and of shell. Their form is conical, and leaden allettes give to the ball a precision never obtained before. In order to give an idea of the terrible effects of these new pieces, it suffices to say that a 12-pounder (new model) will with one half the number of shots of the old pieces of 24 produce the same effect; and the new pattern 12-pounder produces 70 metres the same result as the old 24 at 35, and requires not more than one-sixth of the charge. The projectiles penetrate into a block of stone of the hardest cement to an extent of 80 centimetres; and an enormous breach is made by the explosion. The advantages of the 4-pounder are still more remarkable. It requires but 500 grammes of powder to throw a ball to the distance of one kilometrical league. The precision is such that at the distance of 3,100 metres it strikes a single man on horseback, and at that distance would destroy a body of cavalry or infantry. All the pieces constructed on the new system are loaded at the muzzle, the loading at the breach being given up, as many experiments have shown it to be inconvenient, and even dangerous, so much so as to counter-balance the advantages. Scientific men affirm that these improvements have raised the art of destruction by artillery to all but perfection.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION IN OUDE.—ESCAPE OF NENA SAHIB AND THE BEGUM INTO NEPAL.—TANTIA TOPEE DEFEATED AGAIN.—CASUALTIES AMONG THE ENGLISH OFFICERS.

The following despatch has been received at the Foreign-Office from Acting Consul-General Green:—"The steamer Northern, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the 8th inst. Bombay dates, Jan. 25.

The rebellion in Oude is entirely suppressed. The Begum and some followers have gone by night marches into Nepal, partly foreign [forcing?] her way, partly bribing; and the sepoys of her party said to be plundering the Nepal villages.

Brigadier Showers, with a column from Agra, came up with the rebels under Tantia Topee, at Boshah, on the 16th of January, having marched 94 miles in three days. They defeated and dispersed them, killing about 300. Three Chiefs fell on the field, and one, an elephant, was overtaken and killed by Lieut. Hadfield, of the Agra Police Cavalry.

On the same day, a body of rebels crossed the River Sarlah into Rohilcund, but were driven back.

The following is the latest intelligence from Allahabad:—"JANUARY 18, 7.23 P.M.—The Commissioner of Rohilcund reports that the rebels, who numbered from 20,000 to 30,000, were defeated with slaughter, and driven across the Sarlah, their guns taken, and Nurput Sing of Roosa and Bence Sing killed.

There has been a disturbance in the Nizam's territory, and parties of marauders, composed of Rohilla Arabs and Deccanese, are doing much mischief [on?] the borders of Berar.

The Durat Commission, while at Risseed, on the 15th of January, was attacked. Brigadier Hill Howard came to his assistance. Some fighting ensued, and in pursuit of the enemy several casualties occurred among our officers.

[INDIA OFFICE DESPATCH.]

Oude.—Tranquillity continues to prevail in Oude. Those of the rebels who have not come in under the amnesty have either dispersed and gone to their homes, or have fled into the Terai. One body of them under Bala Sam is reported to have entered the Nepal forests. It is known that the Nawab of Furruckabad had surrendered himself.

CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA.—Colonel Benson marched 140 miles in five days, attacked Tantia Topee's force, and defeated it with much slaughter, taking six elephants. Tantia was also attacked and defeated by the force under Colonel Somerset at Chuppra, and again at Burrod, in the Kohat territory. Later intelligence showed that the rebels were moving in the direction of Tonk and Sewpore, and Brigadier Showers, with a column from Agra, after marching 94 miles in three days, came up with them at Dewshah, on the 16th instant, defeated and dispersed them, killing about 300. The rebel leaders are said to have been Tantia, the Rao, and Peroze Shah.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—It has been reported that the rebel Rooka Gobind and his brother were both killed in the action on the 29th of December, near Kurwee. On the 5th of January Brigadier Carpenter came upon a large body of fugitives, and completely routed them. Captain Osborne Pole, agent at Rewah, has been slightly wounded in a skirmish with a body of rebels, whom he defeated. The Commissioner of Rohilcund reports, on the 16th of January, that the rebels had crossed the Sardah River from the Oude Terai into Rohilcund, but had been driven off. No intelligence of any importance from other quarters.

NIZAM'S TERRITORY.—Colonel Hill's force had a severe action with the Rohillas and Arabs on the 15th inst. at Chicoumba, 30 miles north-west of Hingolee. The British loss was Captain MacKinnon killed, and three other officers wounded. Sir H. Rose is at Jaulnah. The Bombay Presidency is quiet, with the exception of slight disturbances among the Bheels on the northern border of Guzerat.

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.—The close of military operations in Oude, and the complete reduction of that Province, have justified the predictions of those who declared that before the end of January, 1859, the rebellion would be subdued. From the borders of Nepal to the Ganges, from the frontiers of Rohilcund to the desert plains of Eastern Bengal, not an enemy to our rule remains in arms. The chiefs and their followers are broken and dispirited fugitives in the jungles of Nepal; 500 forts have been razed to the ground in Oude, and the strongholds from which all powerful chiefs coerced their peasants, or pounced upon neighbors weaker than themselves, are laid low.

In considering the state of Oude it must not be forgotten, however, that Nena Sahib, with the Begum and Banio

Madho, are still at large. So long as they remain free the embers of insurrection are still alive; but at present these chiefs are powerless, wandering with some thousands of followers in the jungles.

Two thousand men who surrendered at Baraitch are marching to Lucknow under the escort of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment.

A desperate fight had taken place at the river Raptee, between the 7th Hussars, with Major Horne at their head, and a body of Sepoys. The insurgents took to the water, and the Hussars charged furiously after them, dying the stream with their blood. The conflict was hand to hand in the water, and in their despair some of the Sepoys clasped the bodies of our men, determined to make them share the death which they knew to be in store for themselves. Major Horne and two privates, who perished on this occasion, were afterwards found firmly clasping the stiffened bodies of their dusky opponents.

The Sepoys under Nurput Singh being defeated with great slaughter, and the rebel chief himself was killed. Tantia Topee has had some more miraculous escapes from being captured by our troops.

The rebels have been routed at Pamvarree. Mann Singh, of Powrie, has surrendered.

The reduction of Oude, so happily effected, sets free a number of regiments. The Madras force will return to its home through Central Asia; and several European regiments will also leave their present positions. The 80th is already in part at Cawnpore, and the whole regiment will soon be concentrated there. Eight regiments will be sent home; four, the military train, the 10th, 82d, 64th and 78th, are already officially under orders for Europe. The 8th regiment were also ordered home.

As a symptom of the end of the Sepoy rebellion, it is stated that berths on board the homeward Indian mail packets for several weeks to come are all taken.

THE PEACE OR WAR QUESTION.

The Independence Belge thus sums up the rumors of the day:—"A reunion of the Conference of Paris ought to take place shortly, for the purpose of examining the modifications introduced into the regulations of the Danubian traffic, even if it were not necessary for the solution of the difficulties that have arisen in consequence of the election of Couza for both Moldavia and Wallachia. Those who hope for peace look with much pleasure upon this necessity, thinking that it will be impossible for the plenipotentiaries to meet without occupying themselves with the questions in which Europe is at present so deeply interested. The precedents established by the Congress of Paris doubtless give ground for this opinion, but there is a reason to believe that in spite of these precedents, against which, by the way, she has acted on other occasions as well, Austria will formally oppose the idea of the Conference entering even indirectly into the discussion of those questions which would in reality be the principal motive for reuniting it. Again, is it absolutely certain that if the Italian question were brought before a conference to-day, the discussion would necessarily lead to a pacific solution of the difficulty? We think the reverse might be feared. In the present position of affairs, and when the differences in the sentiments of those Powers that would be directly engaged in the discussion are so great, the most likely result of a debate would be to widen the breach, instead of tending to a settlement. It is said that the French Government are preparing a memorandum, in which its grievances against Austria will be distinctly set out, and the conclusions drawn from them very concise. It will dwell upon the dangers of the present situation, and while laying great stress upon the declaration in the Emperor's recent speech, that France wishes for peace, will frankly admit that she does not fear war. In the meantime military preparations are going on, and the War Department is necessarily occupied, with collecting stores in the south. It is asserted that General McMahon has received orders to have a second division in readiness to follow that of Gen. Renault, which has been recalled to France, and to be prepared for embarkation at a moment's notice. The Gazette de Cologne makes an announcement that Count Buol has declared that Austria is ready, at the request of France, to withdraw from the Legations all her troops which exceed the number fixed by treaty for the garrisons. Tranquillizing assurances had been transmitted from Berlin to Austria, referring to the events that might compromise the common interests of Germany. Similar assurances have been given by the other German States, and the presence of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg in Vienna is not the result of chance. The Gazette de St. Petersburg says that the statements made with regard to the military movements of Russia are purely fictitious.

THE MAGNITUDE OF ENTERPRISE.

It is marvellous to look around one in these progressive days, and mark the individual as well as the collective advance in all things appertaining to improvement and emulative ascendancy. The conqueror was wont of old to mete out glory in accordance with the extent of his victories, but now that extension of territory by the sword has given place to the overwhelming influence of advancement in science, we naturally ask what are the great features of magnitude of enterprise?

It is one thing to discover, and another and far more difficult undertaking to make that discovery known throughout a hemisphere, or even a continent; but THOMAS HOLLOWAY has done more, having not only erected a "Beacon of Health," but brought it within the gaze of nearly all the human race. "Health for all" is his watchword, and by the discovery and dissemination of his PILLS and OINTMENT, he has brought that boon within the reach of all.

But the point we want to note more especially at the present time, is the magnitude of his undertaking, evinced by the fact of his having heralded so widely and universally his twin remedies, and in the short space of twenty-five years actually placed them within the reach of nearly all the human family; no sooner were they first promulgated than they radiated simultaneously to all climes and countries communicated with through our own vast commercial channels. In the jungles of India, in the wide grazing plains of Australia, and to the backwoods of British North America they found their way, sped by the agency of sympathetic impulse!

HOLLOWAY recognized no obstacle, and therefore vanquished all that attempted to impede his onward way; having overcome prejudice and jealousy, a universal "free trade" was tacitly granted to his specifics, when other commodities of home consumption were strangers to a foreign market; our cousins north of the American frontier more especially adopted the PILLS and OINTMENT, and welcomed them as the all appropriate medicinals of the settler, and they are now (we learn) the accepted protection against, and preventive from, all the internal and external diseases peculiar to them.

Nor does this man of giant intellect leave this organization to work itself, but like the great centre of a system, makes his periodical visits to each and every point: vivifying and urging onward his all important mission, through the varied channels of communication, to every corner of the earth's broad surface.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are unable to give insertion to several communications received during the past week, owing partly to the want of space in our columns, and partly to our own unavoidable absence from Town, which has prevented our giving due attention to these matters.

Not too Late.

THE Subscriber has on hand, received via Georgetown, an additional quantity of that very economical PARAFFINE OIL. Price per gallon, 7s. 6d. Also—a small assortment of LAMPS. ROBERT A. STRONG. Feb. 14, 1859. [Fr. & Mon. In.]

MAILS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, will, during the present winter, or until further notice, be made up and forwarded, via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at half-past 9 o'clock. And Mails for Newfoundland and the United Kingdom will be made up at the same hours on

Friday, 7th January, Tuesday, 18th do. Friday, 21st do. Tuesday, 1st February, Friday, 4th do. Tuesday, 15th do. Friday, 18th do. Tuesday, 1st March, Friday, 4th do. Tuesday, 15th do. Friday, 18th do. Tuesday, 29th do. Friday, 1st April, Tuesday, 12th do. Friday, 15th do. Letters to be registered, and newspapers to be forwarded, must be posted half an hour before the time specified. BENJ. DAVIES, Postmaster General. General Post Office, January 4, 1859.

To be sold by Public Auction,

IN the Market Square, Charlottetown, on the day of the opening of the Legislative Session, at 12 o'clock, at noon, The Entire Horse VULCAN, formerly owned by Mr. J. W. Cairns, of the Globe Hotel, Charlottetown, but now the property of Mr. W. Bell, of Casumpee. This Horse has been very successful in taking prizes at the Royal Agricultural Society shows, as also have many of his Stock. He is now eight years old, of superior action and symmetry, and has proved himself a sure foal-getter for five years, his progeny being second to none as travellers and draught horses. He may be seen at the Globe Hotel, any time after the 19th of March next. Terms will be made known at Sale. WILLIAM BELL. Charlottetown, Feb. 28, 1859. 1st 1m

CHEBUCTO WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber has, in connection with his business in Halifax, opened a WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY, Head of Queen's Wharf, and next door to J. & T. MORRIS. Advances made on consignments. Produce, Fish, &c., forwarded. Insurance effected, &c.

Just received per "Ocean Bride,"

100 barrels extra-Southern FLOUR, 100 do Canada do 50 do fresh-ground CORNMEAL, 50 boxes RAISINS, 20 do Pipes, 10 chests TEA, 250 gallons BRANDY, 10 boxes Havana Cigars, Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO, Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR, Puncheons MOLASSES, Tierces Treacle, 10 pieces SATINETTE (consignment), Patent and common Windlass Gear, 50 barrels prime Labrador HERRINGS, 6 do Pilot BREAD. For sale cheap by P. W. HYNDMAN. Charlottetown, Nov. 22, 1858.

For the benefit of all concerned

THE Subscriber, intending to close his present business, hereby requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate settlement of their Accounts. All Accounts not settled by the first of March will be placed in the hands of a Attorney without distinction. As the subscriber does not intend to remain within the limits, all persons having any claims against him had better look out. FOR SALE, A quantity of Saddle and Harness Mounting, Whips, &c. Also—Pasture Lot 262, within the Royalty, about two miles from Town, on the North River Road, with a new Barn thereon, 35 x 25. Also, part of Lot 281, fronting the above, and running down to the Creek, where may be obtained any quantity of Sawwood, &c. for Manure. JOHN STUMBLES. Charlottetown, January 17, 1859. 1st 6r

CITY TANNERY.

WEST END OF GRAFTON STREET. FOR SALE at the above Establishment—100 Sides NEAT LEATHER, 200 Calf SKINS, 200 Sides City, and Country Slaughtered Sole LEATHER. 200 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole LEATHER, to be ready New Year's. N. B. CASH paid for GREEN HIDES. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a quantity of HEMLOCK BARK, for which Cash will be paid on delivery at the above Establishment. Charlottetown, Dec. 13, 1858. Mon & Pro

CITY GROCERY.

NORTH SIDE OF QUEEN-SQUARE. Fall, 1858. JUST RECEIVED per "VICTORIA" from HALIFAX, and for sale by the subscriber:— Hhds Sugar Tea in variety Blacking Puns b't Molasses Superior Coffee Tobacco Jamaica Rum Biscuit in variety Cigars strong Spirits Annapolis Cheese Digby Herrings Hhds Holland Gin Raisins Rice best Cognac Brandy Currants Crushed Sugar Scotch Whiskey Dye-stuffs Sweet Oil P.E.I. Malt do Prunes Pale Seal Oil Common Whiskey Earthen Jars Salad Oil Symond's best Port Pickles Spices Wine Sauces Soap Sherry Wine Table Salt Candles Madeira do Nuts Washing Powders Champagne Nuts Shelled Almonds Baking do Edinburgh Ale Confectionary Patent Medicines Pale Ale Burning Fluid London Porter Brushes And a great variety of other small and useful articles too numerous to mention. Cash paid for good clean Timothy Seed. HUGH FRASER. November 29, 1858. 1y

NEW STORE!

British Warehouse Queen's Square. THE subscriber, having re-commenced business in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. JARDINE McLEAN, takes the earliest opportunity to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received per ship Isabel, from Liverpool, his FALL SUPPLY of

BRITISH DRY GOODS,

suited to the season. —ALSO— 72 Chests TEA, 60 Half chests do., 100 Boxes SOAP, 10 Bags RICE, Porto Rico and Crushed SUGAR, Currants, Raisins, Pickles, And superior Salad Oil, which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash. WILLIAM BROWN. Charlottetown, October 21, 1858.