

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—Having seen a No. of Hazard's Gazette, dated Oct. 21, I observed therein a letter signed by Patrick Kearney, formerly a Road Commissioner in this District, the letter being evidently concocted for him in town, as he is well known to be a very illiterate man. I can just gather from the letter that Kearney is exceedingly angry with the Hon. George Coles in particular, and with the Liberal Government in general, because they did not re-appoint him to the Commissionership of Roads. Mr. Higgins, it appears, who formerly held the office for the same District, was re-instated by the last Tory Government. Higgins has now become the subject of Kearney's praise, for what reason I cannot say, though the latter's hatred to the Government is all owing to his not getting the place held by the former. That Higgins, with all his faults and his Tory predilections, was a much more honest and efficient Commissioner than Kearney ever proved himself to be—is well known to every sensible man in this District: and I am confident that if the present Government had re-appointed Kearney, a petition—numerously signed—would have been sent in to get him removed. His conduct in office, formerly, was anything but fair and honest. He let jobs on the roads, not to promote the public interests, but to benefit a few of his immediate acquaintances, and himself especially. It was no matter to him whether the work was properly done, or never done, so long as he got the money appropriated, or got his dupes to give him labour on his farm, in consideration of his having given jobs on the roads. Strange stories are current as to the way in which he discharged the duties of his office. I have not time to relate them, but one case will suffice. He gave to a certain person in this District a certificate on the Road Correspondent for a sum of money, alleging in the certificate that it was in payment for work performed. Not a penny's worth of work was done for it, but the person drew the money, and handed it over to Mr. B., who quietly pocketed it for his own use. This is one of the reports, out of the many, in circulation, and I have no doubt it is correct. The farmers residing on Lots 33 and 34 are well pleased that Mr. B. was dismissed. Had he been re-instated, the Government would have severely and justly censured.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. A REFORMER.

Lot 34, November 1, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—In a late No. of Hazard's Gazette I noticed another letter signed "Patrick Kearney," wherein the writer displays great power of sophistry in his endeavor to prove that the letter, signed by respectable people in this locality, which appeared in your paper some time ago, had a great many spurious signatures to it, and the epithets he employed to designate them were "hiring," "hanger-on," "lick-spittle," &c.—in fact, everything but Gentlemen.

Now, as I am one of the signers of the letter in question, I know not but some of these epithets may be intended for myself; I shall, therefore, trouble you with a few remarks, by way of explanation to the affidavit I have sworn to before Mr. Treanman, which I beg you to insert in your paper.

Mr. B. imagines that those spurious signatures, or Coles, would give a great deal to have his name, but he is not easily silenced, for—forthwith he is, however, quite mistaken, for I dare say I could nearly silence him myself if I intended to do so; but for the present I shall only throw out a few hints to draw a little more venom out of him before his rage cools, and keep him chafing on the bridge until he falls in with an ally who will show him off to better advantage. He wants to make people believe that twenty-six signatures are all that can be got to support Coles, "and many of those spurious, too!" He displays his fallacy, when he tells us that the letter was signed by an apprentice, a joiner, a minor, and a man from Fort Augustus (four in all); but when I tell you that these four are only one, you will stare. But he is not alarmed. This man from Fort Augustus is the individual that is equal to four men! Lord! they must be wonderful men down there, when one of them makes four! They are superior to John Lee, the carpenter, who used to pass himself off for three men when he wanted admittance into a tavern at a late hour in the night, he would say, "Will you open the door for three John Lees, the carpenter, and me,—and that makes three," when there was in reality but poor John himself.

But Mr. B. excels in fallacy when he makes four out of Mr. Treanor, because he happened to come from Fort Augustus and was an apprentice to the joiner business some time ago, and because there was a mistake in spelling another man's name: "Wels" instead of "Welsh"—so that is the way he takes to prove the signatures to be spurious. This Fort Augustus man is neither an apprentice nor a minor, but a man that can handle sharp tools; the other resides in Little York,—and Mr. B. will find that they are not spurious, as he has endeavored to show, but real, genuine.

Sir, he talks about honesty, common sense, and truth, but do you think any one would believe him when he says that "26 bad votes is all that Coles could get on Lot 34"? No; not even the Tories, they have more good sense than that. He says that the letter was carried about the country in every direction, and lay in "Coles's" whistling shop," and that every one who signed got a treat. This is another lie, which every one that signed it knows. But let him talk, for his talk is like a race-horse—the less weight it carries the faster it runs.

Then, he ranks himself amongst others that were dismissed from office. "Honest servants without a fault," to be sure; but I am sorry to say he had too many faults, and "as the people are now getting their eyes opened," they can see them the easier. They are now aware that it is not the 110 his office brought him in he is forming about. No; it is the labour he obtained through the means of it, which enriched his farm, the loss of which makes him so noisy. Most of the people that signed the petition to get him the Commissionership would gladly have signed one for his dismissal, but fortunately the Tories saved them the trouble, and dismissed him, without a fault," as he says; but let him be easy, the faults will appear by and by in the shape of imprisoned men and disconsolate women, when their children cry for milk to drink. But, my dear sir, I shall not trouble you about these things now. I will send them in again; they will help for an answer to the letter that is to appear in Hazard's Gazette.

Yours, &c. JOHN GIRMLEY.

Lot 24, Oct. 29, 1855.

QUEEN'S COUNTY. Personally appeared before me, John Treanman, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Queen's County, John Girmley, Farmer, Tracodis Road, Lot 24, who maketh oath, as follows: That in the Spring of the year 1853, Patrick Kearney, being Commissioner of Roads for District No. 4, in Queen's County, called upon this deponent, and employed him to do a job of work on the public highway, namely, the repairing of a small bridge, for which the said Patrick Kearney offered to this deponent the sum of thirteen shillings. That this deponent, with the assistance of a boy with a horse and cart, completed the work in about half a day. That about a fortnight after the work was done, while this deponent was still unpaid, the said Patrick Kearney met this deponent, and told him that he (deponent) should give him, the said Patrick Kearney, three days work on his farm, in consideration of having obtained the job on the bridge. Deponent refused to give the three days work, whereupon Kearney said he "had better do so, for that he" Kearney, "would not pass this Deponent's job on the bridge unless he liked." And Deponent, rather than lose the amount of his contract, was compelled to give the three days work on Kearney's farm, as demanded by him.

JOHN GIRMLEY. Sworn before me, at Charlottetown, this 29th October, 1855. JOHN TREANMAN, J. P.

Original Poetry.

AN INDIAN SUMMER DAY.

The swelling flood pursues its silent way,  
Tinged by the morning sun's soft languid ray;  
Slow o'er its breast the stately vessels glide,  
Their drooping sails reflected in the tide.  
A roscate blush the spreading haze pervades;  
And jets of amber light the sylvan shades.  
The sapless leaves of faded green and gold  
Drop from the spreading branches, grey and old;  
The maple's scarlet livery blends with these,  
And silvery birches 'mid the dark fir trees;  
While swelling hills, red cliffs, and sheltered farms  
Lend to the varied landscape added charms.  
But ah! how fleeting is the scene I view;  
How like the sum of man's existence too,  
Soon will the dark and rolling clouds arise,  
And howling storms deform the sunny skies;  
The short-lived honors of these faded trees  
Must soon be scattered by the wintry breeze;  
The placid flood, by tempests wildly tost,  
Wail o'er its softer beauties, madd'nd and lost.  
'Tis thus with man! His glories pass away  
Like the short triumph of a summer's day;  
The autumn of his life, serene, yet brief,  
Recalls the image of the fading leaf;  
The wintry clouds involve him in the gloom  
That shrouds his entrance to the lonely tomb.  
Yet faith in Christ shall triumph o'er decay,  
And radiant hope point out a brighter day,  
When death's dread power by God o'erthrown,  
The sun of righteousness shall rise alone,  
And risen saints their joyful anthems sing  
Amid the sweetness of perpetual spring.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

L. C. J.

THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, NOVEMBER 12, 1855.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS.

We are again this week put in possession of highly important intelligence from the seat of war, by the arrival of the Royal Mail Steamer at Halifax, the Mail for this Island having arrived here on Friday. Success has again crowned the arms of the Allied armies both in Europe and Asia, with consequent humiliation and defeat to the enemy.

The most important part of the intelligence is that which relates to the great victory achieved by the Turks at Kars—the blockade of which place by the Russians has, for a considerable time, been going on. In this battle four thousand Russians were slain, and the enemy has been compelled to raise the siege and retreat. The bombardment and capture of Kinburn is also a very important event. The fortunes of the Czar are everywhere assuming the most disastrous turn. We give below full details of the news.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIES.

The news that has been received from the theatre of war, since our last publication, is of great and varied interest. We left the fleet at anchor before Odessa; but its presence there was not indicative of serious intentions against that city, but a mere feint, to cover other movements, which are represented as being more likely to accomplish the object of the Allies, which are not yet seen very clearly. It is certain, however, that the fleet which had been for some days menacing Odessa, sailed therefrom on the 15th Oct., and forthwith effected a descent at Kinburn, near the Salt Lakes. A number of troops were landed, and six steamers cannonaded the fortress. The fire was returned; and according to the Russian account, which is the only one that has yet arrived, one of our steamers was damaged. The next day the bombardment was renewed. It would seem to be the intention of the Allies, by this movement, to intercept the communications between the Crimea and the western provinces of Russia, and that Nicolai, which it was supposed they would attack immediately after the fall of Sebastopol, has received a respite. By cutting off all supplies and reinforcements from the Russian army, which still obstinately holds a position on the Crimea, after all hope of profiting thereby is gone, it will be compelled to surrender; and if this be the purpose of the Allies, we hope it will be carried out energetically and quickly. We must be content, however, to wait for further information before any judgment can be pronounced upon these movements.

The brilliant victory obtained by the Turks at Kars there is no doubt about. The Russians made a general attack upon the place, which had long been considered in a hopeless plight; but the resistance was magnificent; and after seven hours' furious fighting, the Russians, that had contemplated, and not without reason, an easy victory, were repulsed, and their retreat became a complete rout. According to a despatch that has been received, the battle was carried on with the greatest desperation on both sides—the Russians appearing determined to take the place, and the Turks manfully resolved to keep possession of it. At one time the Russians succeeded in taking two batteries; but before they had time to turn the guns round, or even to spike them, the Turks rushed upon them with such vigour as not only to regain possession of the batteries, but this movement, being effected suddenly, to decide the fortune of the day. Being repulsed with such fury, the Russians were quite taken by surprise, and fell back upon their comrades, who were thrown into confusion. The Turks then rushed out of the fortress, and massacred an enormous number of the enemy, before they had time to form their ranks and recover from their surprise. The despatch (which is from a Russian source) adds, that although a great number of the killed and wounded were carried off the field of battle during the action, more than 4,000 were left dead under the walls of the fortress. A couple of hundred Russians were made prisoners, and some pieces of ordnance fell into the hands of the Turks. In consequence of this disaster, adds the despatch, the Russians determined to raise this siege; and when the courier left, they were making preparations to carry this resolution into effect. The Turks, it is to be remarked, were commanded by General Williams, who has been to this fortress with Butler and Nasmyth were to Silistria. That our British soldiers are not deficient in any of the qualities requisite for upholding the character of their nation, we have here another gratifying indication; and while the patronage of the Horse Guards leads to such unsatisfactory results as have been observed in high command, we see unaided merit and gallantry accomplish great and glorious deeds. We have further gratifying proof in this success at Kars, that the Turks require but good statesmen and officers to maintain a position among the great Powers of Europe. The spirit of the Turkish army in the Crimea also excites the admiration of all who witness the extremities to which they have been reduced. The men have nothing to subsist on but biscuit and rice, which they boil in water without any fat; and yet their morale is excellent, and their ardour always the same. They suffer greatly from disease, particularly at Eupatoria. For want of means of transport, they cannot disembarrass themselves of their sick—and consequently contagious maladies, the scurvy particularly, decimate brave fellows who merit a better fate.

SURRENDER OF KINBURN, 1,500 PRISONERS TAKEN.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL LYONS.

Off the Mouth of the Dnieper, 17th Oct., 1855.

The three forts on the Kinburn Spit, mounting upwards of 70 guns, and garrisoned by 1,500 men, under General Kokonovitch, have this day capitulated to the Allied Forces. The day before yesterday a flotilla of gun-vessels forced the entrance into the Dnieper, and the Allied troops landed on the Spit to the southward of the forts; thus, by their simultaneous operation, the retreat of the garrison and the arrival of reinforcements were effectually cut off, so that the forts being bombarded to-day by the mortar-vessels, gun-vessels and French floating batteries, and being closely cannonaded by the steam line-of-battle ships and frigates (having only 20 feet of water under their keels), were soon obliged to surrender. The casualties in the fleets were very few, but the enemy had 45 killed and 180 wounded. A steam squadron, under the orders of Rear-Admirals Stewart and Pellion, lie at an anchor in the Dnieper, and command the entrance to Nicolai and Kherson. The forts are occupied by the Allied Troops. The prisoners will be sent to Constantinople immediately.

FRENCH OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Marshal Pelissier has forwarded to the Minister of War the following communication, dated Sebastopol, Oct. 21:—"I have just received from General Bazain his report of the capture of Kinburn. The Anglo-French division of the army has actively contributed to the success of the allied squadron. Having landed on the peninsula about 5 kilometres from the fortress, it took up its position, and on the night of the 16th opened the trenches at 800 metres from the works. When the fleet commenced its heavy fire on the 17th two companies of Chasseurs, under a cover of a distance of 400 metres from the batteries, were able to keep up a fusillade on the Russian artillerymen at their guns. The field artillery also played an effective part in the operation. We have taken 1,420 prisoners, including General Kokonovitch and 40 officers, with 174 pieces of cannon and a quantity of ammunition and stores. We are now in full occupation of an important position. Such are the results to the allies of this successful expedition. The Russians

have rendered this success complete by themselves blowing up the fortifications of Otschakoff on the 18th. I send you the standard, with the arms of Russia which floated over the walls of Kinburn."

DESCRIPTION OF KINBURN.

The waters of the Bug and the Dnieper debouch into the sea by a single branch. After forming a lake, where they blend, the two rivers flow together, between Otschakow on the north and Kinburn on the south, through a narrow channel of variable depth (15 feet the minimum), much nearer Kinburn than Otschakow. Otschakow, on the right shore, is built on the top of a cliff of middling height, advancing in an acute angle straight to the south, and throwing out a low flat on which rises a fort of Genoese origin, in a very dilapidated state. A battery of nine guns, of large calibre, recently erected on the cliff outside the channel, taking it in enfilade, but at a long range, completes the defence of this side, without presenting any serious obstacles. It is on the left shore, on the tongue of sand formed by the alluvial deposits of the two rivers, that the citadel of Kinburn is built, commanding the passage much nearer, as its guns act both outside and inside, constituting in a word the sole defence of the mouth of the Dnieper. The citadel of Kinburn is a hornwork of masonry, with earthen parapets, surrounded by a moat wherever it is not washed by the sea, containing barracks and other buildings, the roofs and chimneys of which are visible above the rampart. It is armed in all its faces, having one tier of guns covered and casemated, which tier is crowned by a battery of a barbette, the whole possibly presenting some sixty guns, half of which sweep the sea outside, from the south-east to the north-north-west. Kinburn has the war-flag always flying, the sign of armament, and contains a garrison of two thousand men, not including the military colonists settled outside, in a village regularly built, to the south, and within range of the fort guns. Two fresh batteries were lately erected to the north-west of the fortress.

LATER NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.

LANDING OF THIRTY THOUSAND MEN NEAR PEREKOP.

VIENNA, SUNDAY EVENING.—The Oesterreichische Correspondent asserts, on the authority of a telegraphic communication from Odessa of the 17th, that, at the time the allied fleets attacked Kinburn, 30,000 men were landed on the Peninsula of Tendra. Nothing certain was known of the destination of these troops. Tendra is a large spit of land a little west of Perekop.

OPENING OF THE BATTERIES AGAINST FORTS CATHERINE AND CONSTANTINE.

The advices brought by the Indus state, that the mortar batteries opened their fire on the 13th against Forts Catherine and Constantine. The belief gains ground at Sebastopol, that the Russians are preparing to evacuate the north side. The Allies are advancing from their positions in the Baidar valley and the heights, and the Russians are retreating. General d'Antemarre's division is firmly established on the heights of Belbek. General Faily's division and the English cavalry sent to Eupatoria have landed safely and joined General d'Allonville. Troops have been embarked for Trebizond from Constantinople.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

The latest intelligence from the Crimea is, that the Russians are certainly retreating, but it is not known whether they intend to make a stand at Bakhtchisarai or Simpheropol. They are throwing up works in the neighbourhood of Mackenzie's Farm, and there appears reason to believe that they will defend the line of the Belbek.

Another account says:—"Numerous Russian waggons appeared, at the latest date, to have begun the evacuation of the northern forts of Sebastopol. The Allies, on the other hand, continued the clearance of the city and the construction of new batteries."

A letter from the camp says:—"The French are still pushing on to the right, and have now reached the upper valley of the Belbek river. The Russians are retiring before them. From every side we hear that the enemy is falling back by detachments upon Perekop, and the gradually diminishing extent of the encampments, which can be observed over the Inkertmann heights, appears to give support to these assertions. There is no diminution of fire, however, from the forts and batteries on the north side of the roadstead; on the contrary, it has been kept up with much more activity during the last two or three days. It has been especially directed against the Malakhoff, and the part of Sebastopol held by the French on the west side of the south harbour. The English have not constructed any works to act against the north side; the battery commenced on the former site of Fort Paul, but afterwards abandoned, has not again been proceeded with. The French have nearly completed another large work near Fort Alexander, destined more particularly to act against Fort Constantine. It is too certain an armament of ten mortars."

REMOVED EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.

There is reason to believe that the Russian garrison of the north forts of Sebastopol is making arrangements to abandon them. What is more important, we understand that advices have just been received from Vienna and Berlin, which statement, at both those capitals, it was expected, and the expectation was derived from Russian sources, that the forces of the Czar were about to evacuate the whole of the Crimea. We look shortly for stirring news thence. The Russians will not be allowed to leave scathless, but the amount of damage we can do them must, of course, be decided by the fortune of war. Generals d'Allonville and Spencer have now a large army menacing the rear of the Russians; and the latest intelligence stated that more troops have gone to swell their numbers. Our positions at Kinburn and Otschakoff are very threatening; and, in short, the crisis is approaching which will determine not only whether the Russians can hold the Crimea, but whether they can save the armies which at present occupy it.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S GLOOMY REPRESENTATION TO THE EMPEROR.

It is reported at Berlin that Prince Gortschakoff has represented to the Emperor Alexander that there are great difficulties in his present position, and asking for instructions as to whether he shall risk a decisive battle or evacuate the Crimea. The emperor has thereupon sent Generals Benkenhoff and Hackelbourg to the Crimea to make a personal inspection, and upon their report future movements depend. Rumour adds that the Czar has sprained his foot in the most serious manner, and is obliged to keep to his room.

A DARING RUSSIAN ADVENTURE.

One night three boats, taking advantage of the darkness, quietly crossed from the north side, and, entering the Karabelnaia port, proceeded towards some of the sheds on the Dockyard quay. Having arrived at the stairs, some Russians landed, and, finding they were unobserved, removed a certain amount of stores, with which they got back safely to their own side of the roadstead. This feat might be accomplished with the greatest ease, unless the sentries were on the alert. The guard, which previous to this occurrence was a subaltern's, has been since increased to a captain's guard. Whether captains, such as are now not unfrequently met in some of the regiments, with little more than two years' service and experience, and mere striplings in years, are much more likely to take the necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of similar deeds on the part of so cunning an enemy as the one to whom we are opposed, is a matter for the consideration of military authorities.

GENERAL AND SIMULTANEOUS ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES.

WARSAW, Oct. 14.—Despatches from Prince Gortschakoff to Prince Paskiewitch confirm the news of a simultaneous organised concentric advance of the Allies from Eupatoria, Baidar, Kertch and Kinburn, with the intent of surrounding and cutting off the Russian forces.

RUMORS OF THE EMPEROR'S INSANITY.

According to letters from St. Petersburg the Emperor Alexander's mind is becoming affected. He has grown extremely religious since his troops have been everywhere beaten, and he prays the whole day, invoking Providence to accord to him a victory. It is likewise stated that his train includes more priests than generals.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA.

FOUR THOUSAND RUSSIANS KILLED.

We have received the following important intelligence from the Turkish Ambassador:—

"THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE TO THE TURKISH ENVOY AT LONDON.

"CONSTANTINOPLE, October 13.—An official report from the Commander-in-Chief at Kars communicates the following intelligence:—

"On the 29th of September the Russians had attacked Kars; the assault lasted eight hours, and during the conflict, which was fierce and obstinate, the enemy several times gained an entrance into some of the batteries with all their force, but were again driven back with considerable loss.

"After having made the greatest efforts, the Russians were compelled to yield before the courage of our brave troops, and to retire, completely routed. Besides the dead and wounded carried away during the action, they left, in and around the trenches of the fortress, 4,000 men killed, 100 prisoners, and 1 gun.

"Our loss is from 700 to 800 men, among whom we have to regret the death of several superior officers.

"The Russians are preparing to retreat, and abandon the siege."

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 13, 1855, 11.30 p.m.

A telegraphic despatch has been received at the Foreign Office from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, dated Therapia, October 12, stating that the Russians attacked Kars on the 29th September, and were repulsed after a conflict of 7 hours, with a loss of 2,500 killed, and twice that number wounded. "Loss of the Turks was about 700 killed and wounded."

RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE ATTACK.

BERLIN, Thursday, Oct. 18.—A despatch received from St. Petersburg states that, on the 29th of September, the Russian army attacked Kars. In consequence of several officers of high rank having been killed or wounded early in the action, the assault was unsuccessful. General Mouravieff adds that, notwithstanding their losses, the Russian troops captured fourteen Turkish flags, and that the blockade of Kars is re-established on the same footing as before the attack.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.

The sudden and premature death of Sir William Molesworth, at the comparatively early age of 45, has created a vacancy in one of the highest offices of the Government, and a blank amidst the ranks of the most enlightened statesmen of the day, which it will be difficult in one case, and perhaps impossible in the other, adequately to fill up. It is but a few months since we offered our congratulations to the country upon the appointment of this amiable and accomplished statesman to the Colonial Secretaryship of her Majesty's Government—an office which, from the previous bent of his public studies, he was pre-eminently qualified to fill with the highest advantage to the empire at large. When he took upon himself the duties and responsibilities of that high office, we spoke of him as being emphatically "the right man in the right place," and we sanguinely anticipated for him a long career of public usefulness. It has been otherwise ordained. The intellect, from whose growing maturity we reckoned upon so many benefits to the empire, has ripened not for us, but the tomb. He has been taken from us in the very noon of his life, and at the moment when he appeared to be best able to serve us. His sudden death will not fail to communicate a shock of deep and mournful regret to the whole nation.

Many tributes have already been paid to the memory of this distinguished man, but none more discriminating or more just than the following:—"Placed at a very early period of life in the possession of great wealth, it is to the honour of Sir William Molesworth that he devoted his time to severe study and abstruse thought. Nature had endowed him with a mind wanting in that flexibility and dexterity which constitute the Parliamentary gladiator, and possessing neither quickness of apprehension nor brilliancy of imagination, but remarkably clear, sound, logical, and comprehensive. No man was more luminous in arrangement, more clear and conclusive in argument; no man combined and tempered more happily abstract theory with practical good sense; no man looked less to the victory of the moment or more to the establishment of the truth and the progress of human enlightenment. The elaborate care with which he was known to prepare his speeches, and certain natural defects of manner and elocution, prevented his becoming a popular orator in the House of Commons; but the weapons that he wielded were weighty, and probably no one ever produced so much effect in so few speeches. The moral nature of the man was a fitting counterpart to the intellectual. Simple, sincere, and straight-forward, without fear and without compromise, no man's assertions carried more weight, no man received and deserved more entire credit for consistency of principle and singleness of purpose. It would be unjust to say that, thus cut off in the very noon of life, Sir William Molesworth has accomplished all that might have been expected from him; but his friends may console themselves by reflecting that, though many have done more for party, very few, if any, of our living statesmen have done as much for mankind. He found our colonial empire disorganized and distracted by the maladministration of the Colonial Office, wedded as it then was to a system of ignorant and impertinent interference. He first roused the attention of Parliament to the importance of our remote dependencies, and explained, with incomparable clearness and force, the principles of colonial self-government. With untiring diligence and great constructive power, he prepared draught constitutions and investigated the relations between the Imperial Government and its dependencies. Starting from a small minority, he brought the public and Parliament over to his side, till principles, once considered as paradoxes, came to be regarded as axioms. By such means he fairly won the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies, but he has not lived to enjoy the prize which he had grasped. Before we have had time to hear of the satisfaction with which his appointment is sure to be hailed by our remote dependencies, the sceptre has been snatched from his hand by death, and the post is again vacant. In the full vigour of life and intellect, in the possession of what must have been to him the highest and noblest prize of ambition, in the enjoyment of the confidence of his Sovereign and the esteem of his fellow-subjects, he has been taken away suddenly and prematurely, yet not so soon as to deprive his friends of the consolation of thinking that he has left behind him durable memorials which will link his name with the destinies of every British community planted on the face of the earth."

This is eloquent praise; but it is just, and will be re-echoed from every part of the empire.—News of the World.

DEATH OF MR. FREDERICK LUCAS, M.P.

Mr. F. Lucas, M.P. for the county of Meath, died on Tuesday at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ashby.