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. 1 CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1866. 1 NO. 13.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE!

1865. FALL & WINTER. 1866.

WILLIAM FULL

HAS RECEIVED, by various arrivals, his FALL SUPPLY of British and Foreign

MERCHANDIZE,

which is now offered to the Public, **Wholesale and Retail,** *At the Lowest Prices for Cash.*

The Stock is well selected, and includes the usual variety of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

IN

DRESS GOODS,
COBURGS,
MERINOS,
WINCIES,
ALPACAS,
MANTLES,
MANTLE CLOTHS,
WHITNEYS,
BEAVERS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING of all descriptions

Cotton Goods,

IS

GREY COTTON,
White Do
Striped Do
SCARLET FLANNEL
White Do
Fancy Do
Ladies' Hats & Bonnets,
Feathers, Flowers,
Gloves, Ribbons,
SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
&c. &c. &c.

ALSO.

Prime CONGO TEA, Muscovado SUGAR and MOLASSES, Raisins, Currants, Soap, Leather, &c &c.

At Thomas's Old Stand, *(GREAT GEORGE STREET.)*

WILLIAM FULL.

Nov. 13, 1865.

1500 Cords Hemlock Bark WANTED AT THE CITY TANNERY.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the subscriber, until the 17th day of MARCH next, from persons wishing to contract for any portion of the above complement of BARK

No Tender will be received for a less quantity than Thirty Cords, and, in all cases, good security will be required for the fulfilment of the contract

W. B. DAWSON.

Ch'town, Jan. 1, 1866. 2m

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

IF YOU WANT GOOD STOVES and STOVES WARRANTED to give satisfaction, please call at DODD'S BRICK STORE, as we are now selling cheaper than ever, and purchase from DODD & ROGERS.

Dec. 25, 1865. rw isl 6w

YARMOUTH IMPROVED STOVES.

THE subscriber has this week received from the Factory, a full and complete cargo of those celebrated

Cook, Box and Franklin STOVES,

Ex Schooner "Blue Wave." Those STOVES cannot be beat for

Durability, Neatness and Economy,

and are the only Stoves imported here that give general satisfaction, and are now offered for sale **Low for Cash, Merchantable Produce, or Twelve months' credit on approved Notes.**

☞ A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

R. J. CLARKE,

Oct. 16, 1865. *Orwell Cheap Store.*

TOBACCO!

35 BOXES Cavendish TOBACCO.

WILLIAM DODD,

Dec. 18, 1865. Queen Square

CITY TANNERY.

PRIME SOLE LEATHER.

2,500 SIDES PRIME SOLE LEATHER FOR SALE at the above Establishment. Also, Neats Leather, Harness Leather, Calfskins, — enough to supply the wants of customers.

W. B. DAWSON.

January 1, 1866. 3m

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES PEAKE, Esquire, deceased, by Note of Hand, Book Account, Rent or Arrears of Rent, or other Contract Debts, are requested to discharge the same before the FIRST DAY of JULY next, as all amounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in the hands of the Solicitors to the Estate for immediate recovery.

D. HODGSON,
JAMES PEAKE,
Trustees & Exrs. of the late James Peake.

Charlottetown, Jan 8, 1866 2m

NOTICE.

MISS FANNY PURDY, late of St. John, New Brunswick, begs respectfully to inform the Ladies of Charlottetown that she will be prepared to receive orders for all kinds of MILLINERY of the latest style, including BONNETS, HATS, EVENING HEAD DRESSES, &c., &c., &c., on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14th. Show Room (till the Spring) up stairs at the residence of MRS. WENTWORTH STEVENSON, Water street. Ladies' own materials made up at short notice. Miss PURDY has also for sale a few Fancy Articles, suitable for Christmas presents, Bazaars, &c. &c.

Dec 11, 1865.

MUSICAL.

MRS. WENTWORTH STEVENSON having returned to Charlottetown, will be prepared to resume her lessons after Christmas. Terms as before. [Dec. 11, '65.

Underwriters' Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT, at Prince Edward Island, for the *New York Board of Underwriters, Columbian Insurance Company of New York, and Boston Board of Underwriters,* will be glad to receive early notice of losses which may occur, and to render such assistance to vessels in distress as may be in his power to afford. Masters or Owners of such vessels or their cargoes are recommended to report as soon as practicable.

J. S. CARVELL.

Ch'town, Oct. 30, 1865. tf

Judson's Pills!

Valuable & Desirable Building LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Two Pleasantly situated WATER LOTS in Georgetown, with Water Privilege to the channel, adjoining the Common at the eastern part of the Town. Also, several BUILDING LOTS in different parts of Charlottetown. Terms liberal.

GEORGE COLES.

Charlottetown, 6th March, 1865.

RENFREW HOUSE,

Great George Street.

DELANY & BYRNE

HAVE RECEIVED, per UNDINE, from LIVERPOOL, URANIA from LONDON, and other arrivals, their

Fall & Winter Stock OF

GENERAL MERCHANDIZE,

comprising the usual variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware,
Groceries,
Ladies' Furs,
Skeleton Skirts,

Men's and Boys' Fur and Cloth CAPS,
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
Ladies' and Gents' Felt OVER BOOTS,
Canadian MOCCASINS, and
Seal SNOW BOOTS, &c. &c.

Which they offer at the lowest remunerative prices

FOR CASH.

Charlottetown, Nov. 20, 1865.

Now Landing,

EX Schr. *Vincent,* from QUEBEC—
425 Bbls. No. 1 spf. CANADA FLOUR, (choice brands)
25 Bbls CORNMEAL,
22 Chests TEA,
42 Bbls PORTER,
13 Qr. Casks Upper Canada (Toddy) Whiskey,
15 Cases Champagne,
40 Cases Brandy,
25 Boxes Quebec Soap,
1 Case Cigars, (5 millo), very choice.

In Store,

200 Bbls. Am. FLOUR,
100 do Cornmeal,
150 Sides Sole Leather,
10 Boxes Tobacco, (Washington) 10's,
700 Bags Liverpool Salt,
20 Bbls. Coal Tar,
10 do Pitch.

Spirits.

4 Hhds. Hennessy's Dark Brandy,
4 do Do Pale Do
9 Qr Casks Do (Pale and dark)
9 Hhds "DeKuyper" Gin,
15 Pun. Strong Spirits—RUM,
1 pun. Bourbon Whiskey (Kentucky.)

ALSO,

150 Qtls. Codfish.

To arrive at Georgetown, from Boston—
429 Bbls. Extra State and Sup. FLOUR.

For sale by

J. ROBERTS ECKART,

Peake's Brick Buildings, Water Street

Charlottetown, Dec 18, 1865 { isl rw sjl (other adv out)

SHEEPSKIN COATS.

RECEIVED on Consignment—
1 Bale Sheepskin OVERCOATS.
Just the thing for the season.

Dec. 4, 1865. J. S. CARVELL.

APPLES! APPLES!

TO ARRIVE, ex Schr. *Spray,* from HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—
50 Bbls. RUSSET APPLES.
For sale low from the Wharf, by

Dec. 4, 1865. J. S. CARVELL.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

TO ARRIVE ex Schr. *Lola Montez,* from BOSTON—
20 Boxes TOBACCO.

Dec. 4, 1865. J. S. CARVELL.

WOODEN WARE!

JUST RECEIVED, on Consignment—
20 Doz. BUCKETS,
10 Nests TUBS,
10 Boxes CLOTHES PINS,
10 Doz. WASH BOARDS,
Provincial Manufacture.
For sale low, by

Dec. 4, 1865. J. S. CARVELL.

KEROSENE OIL!

TO ARRIVE—
100 Casks KEROSENE OIL.
For sale by

Dec. 4, 1865. J. S. CARVELL.

SUGAR! SUGAR!

HOURLY EXPECTED—
20 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.
For sale low, to arrive.

J. S. CARVELL.

December 4, 1865.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

DAILY expected to arrive per Steamer *Commerce,* and Schooners *Arctic, Ocean Belle,* and *Lola Montez*—
1890 Barrels FLOUR,
In Store—650 do DO
For sale by

Dec. 4, 1865. J. S. CARVELL.

RAISINS! FIGS!

TO ARRIVE, ex Schr. *Brave,* from HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—
50 Boxes RAISINS,
50 half boxes Do
25 Drums Smyrna FIGS,
50 small boxes Do Do
For sale by

Dec. 4, 1865. J. S. CARVELL.

FALL STOCK.

THE Subscriber HAS RECEIVED, per UNDINE and L. C. OWEN, as

Part of his Fall Stock:

22½ Tons IRON,
2¼ Tons SPRING STEEL,
10 Cwt. Sleigh Shoeing STEEL,
7 do Blister Do
3 do Cast Do
164 do NAILS and SPIKES,
130 Kegs PAINTS,
350 Gallons PAINT OIL,
114 Boxes GLASS,
2 Crates COAL SCUTTLES, and
24 Casks and Cases

General Hardware Goods.

☞ The remainder of FALL STOCK to arrive per 'Urania' and 'David Cannon.'

W. E. DAWSON.

October 30, 1865.

Turkey Figs, &c.

TURKEY FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
ZANTE CURRANTS,
JORDON ALMONDS,
FILBERTS,
WALNUTS,
GROUND SPICES,
ESSENCES,
GELATINE,
BAKING POWDER,
PICKLES and SAUCES,
For Sale by

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 18, 1865.

"The Nurse and Spy."

COPIES of the above work, elegantly bound, with illustrations, have just been received by the Authoress, MISS S. E. E. EDMONDS, who is at present making a temporary stay in Prince Edward Island, and they will be delivered to subscribers and purchasers by her Agent with as little delay as possible.

Summerside, Nov. 22, 1865. 3m pd

POETRY.

A LITTLE TORMENT.

Emma sits working, underneath the roses
That cluster round our favourite little nook;
She only glances up when she supposes
I'm all engrossed in what is in my book.

Not for a moment would my lady own
Her thoughts are wandering off in my direction;
So when I'm looking up, she's looking down,
And fancies she has quite escaped detection.

For did she not, herself, this morning say
(Ah! darling, and how many times before)
That we would part, that I should go away,
She would not be my Emma any more!

I watch the colour deepening on her face,
Her lip will tremble, tho' she tries to smile;
And from those little signs I think I trace
She's not so very careless all the while.

I shut my eyes, pretend to be asleep,
And lean my head against the trellis'd door;
But when again I venture on a peep,
I find my little torment's there no more.

And suddenly I feel that both my eyes
Are covered, from behind, by two small hands;
And then, in spite of struggles and of cries,
She's captured, and is punish'd where she stands.

Well, we are friends again; but still I know,
In spite of all this penitence and sorrow,
From what has happen'd often long ago,
Emma will do the same again to-morrow.

THE WHISTLER.

"You have heard," said a youth to his sweetheart who stood
While he sat on a corn sheaf, at daylight's decline,—
"You have heard of the Danish boy's whistle of wood;
I wish that the Danish boy's whistle were mine!"

"And what would you do with it? Tell me," she said,
While an arch smile played over her beautiful face,—
"I would blow it," he answered, "and then my fair maid
Would fly to my side, and would there take her place."

"Is that all you wish for? Why that may be yours
Without any magic," the fair maiden cried;
"A favor so slight, one's good nature secures!"
And she playfully seated herself by his side.

"I would blow it again," said the youth; "and the charm
Would work so that not even sweet modesty's check
Would be able to keep from my neck your white arm!"
She smiled, and she laid her white arm 'round his neck.

"Yet once more I would blow, and the music divine
Would bring me the third time an exquisite bliss,—
You would lay your fair cheek to this brown one of mine,
And your lips, stealing past it, would give me a kiss."

The maiden laughed out in her innocent glee,—
"What a fool of yourself with the whistle you'd make!
For only consider how silly 'twould be
To sit there and whistle for what you might take."

MISCELLANEOUS.

POWER OF MEMORY IN THE BLIND.—If the blind boy cannot write poetry, he can learn it by heart; for his memory, when cultivated, is peculiarly retentive, and in all books on blindness is spoken of as possessing far more than ordinary power. "The memory of the blind," says Guillie, "is prodigious; and he rightly traces much of its power to the habit of preciseness and order which many attain when roused to the work of education. He gives us, indeed, no instances of famous memories from the annals of blind men, but rambles off to talk of Seneca, who says—of himself—that he could repeat two thousand detached words in the same order that they held when read over to him; and of a Corsican, who could master even three thousand words, Greek, Latin, or Barbarian, sense or nonsense, and repeat them either backwards or forwards after once hearing them read—for which we have the authority of Muretus. But, whether these be Munchausenic feats, and whether the Japanese savages at Yeddo have, according to Father Charlevoix, their public records committed to memory by chosen blind men, or not, there is no doubt that their peculiar isolation gives both strength, readiness, and accuracy to their powers. Gossipping old Bishop Burnet tells of his meeting at Schaffhausen with a Miss Walker, who had mastered five languages and knew all the Psalms and New Testament by heart; and there is no doubt that the case is a genuine one, for a large number of the pupils in St. George's-fields, during their six years' stay, manage to learn the Psalter, and there is at this time among them a young man who can repeat not only the whole of the hundred and fifty psalms, and a large number of metrical psalms and hymns, as well as a considerable amount of modern poetry, including Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," but, incredible as it may seem—the whole of Milton's "Paradise Lost," with marginal notes and a biography! Few blind persons, and still fewer with sight, could accomplish so herculean a task as this *Quarterly Review.*

THE MAMMOTH CAVE.—Col. Cregan, to whose family this great natural curiosity belongs, was a resident of Louisville, Ky. We have heard that he went to Europe some 30 years ago, and found himself frequently questioned as to the wonders of the Mammoth Cave—a place he had never visited, and of which he had heard but little of at home, though living within ninety miles of it. He went there on his return, and the idea struck him to purchase it and make it a family inheritance. In 15 minutes' bargaining he bought it for $10,000, and shortly after he was offered $100,000 for his purchase. In his will he tied it up in such a way that it must remain in his family for two generations; thus appending its celebrity to his name. There are 1,900 acres in the estate, though the cave probably runs under the property of a great number of other land owners. For fear of those who might dig down and establish an entrance to the cave on their own properey (a man's farm extending up to the zenith and down to the nadir), great vigilance is exercised to prevent such subterranean surveys and measurements as would enable one to sink a shaft with any certainty. The cave extends ten to twelve miles in several directions, and it has been conjectured that "there is probably many a backwoodsman sitting in his hut within ten miles of the cave, quite unconscious that the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Europe and America are walking without leave under his potatoes and corn."

A WEALTHY CHURCH.—The Church in Mexico consists of one Archbishop, eight Bishops, and about 10,000 inferior clergy of all orders. It is the richest church established in the world. Its landed property, mortgages and rents are estimated to be worth about $150,000,000, to say nothing of the untold millions invested in cathedrals and church edifices, which are all of the most solid and costly construction, and are said to be as valuable now as the day they were built. With their gold and silver vessels, candlesticks, and other ornaments, these buildings (of which there are 108 in the city of Mexico alone) are estimated at $150,000,000. Their landed property is continually increasing in value, in the same measure that the silver mines are becoming more productive. The revenues of the clergy are still very large, though not so enormous as they were when Mexico was a Spanish colony. At that time the annual income of the Archbishop was $130,000, and that of the eight Bishops united $400,900. The Archbishop is the financial as well as the ecclesiastical head of the church, and subordinate to him there is a single person in each diocese, by whom this vast property is controlled.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—When will the Provincial governments and parliaments adopt the sensible system now in operation in Great Britain and the United States? It seems, from the following statement of a New York contemporary, the *World,* that our neighbors have been before us in securing its benefits:—"It may not be generally known that any one can send to the Public Printer at Washington and order a set of documents, and pay for them a moderate price, depending on the cost. Heretofore the public have been dependent on members of Congress for documents, and it has been a great source of annoyance to members as well as to those who wished to procure them. For this important change we understand we are indebted to the exertions of Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, Chairman of the printing committee in the United States Senate. The new system is not perfect but it is a great improvement on the old practice. A bookseller may now order sets of the military and naval documents, and keep them for sale. English parliamentary documents have been sold to the public at cost."

PRINTING WITHOUT INK.—A gentleman, a large capitalist and one of the most successful inventors of the day, has succeeded in chemically treating the pulp, during the process of manufacturing paper, in such a manner that when the paper is pressed upon the uninked types, the chemical particles are crushed, and a perfect black impression is the result. The advantage sought to be obtained is the discarding of ink on the rollers; and by revolutionizing printing machinery, and printing from a continuous roll of paper, it is calculated the time occupied in impressing large quantities of paper will be nominal in comparison to the requirements of the present day. Cleanliness in the printing office would thus become proverbial, and time now wasted in making and distributing the roller obviated. We have been assisting this gentleman in some parts of his experiment, and further information is withheld at his own request, until letters patent shall be obtained.—*London Typographical Society.*

A GEORGIA PREACHER.—A writer in the New Orleans *Picayune* writes as follows of a preacher he saw in Upper Georgia: After throwing his eyes around the house in a threatening manner, with "Oh, you miserable sinners," expressed in every lineament of his round face, he went on in a serious voice: "My brethren in order to check all idle curiosity, I will state that my name is Elijah Browser, from Jessymine, Kintuck, (sniffle), and I'm free to confess, without fear of successful contradiction, and I'm here to-day to say, and it will at once occur to every intelligent and reflecting mind, when I make bold to tell you that I have been preachin' now purty nigh gwine on three years, and on an average of five hundred sermons a year; that I have preached to the sojers, to the injuns, to the orfins, (sniffle), to the niggers, and to the wood-choppers of Spaldin county; but never, no, never, (blubber), has I seed in all that time so ill-mannered, so sinful and depraved, and devil-hugging a congregation as this one settin before me to-day; and I want to tell the young men and women a settin back there agin the melojun, that come here a courtin and a flirtin, and a passin' of notes round the melojun, and a laffin and a giglin, and a flying in the face of Providence, that the laws of the Stats throws around me certain protection, and I'm going to have it. And what's more, if things aint stopped, I'm going (for I've got their names) to call out their names from the pulpit next Sunday, and present 'em to the grand jury, moreover."

A WONDERFUL CLIMATE.—A gentleman was strolling along the quays at Liverpool, where he met a tall, gaunt figure, a "digger" from California, and got into conversation with him. "Healthy climate, I suppose?" "Healthy, it ain't anything else. Why, stranger, there you can chose any climate you like, hot or cold, and that without travelling more than fifteen minutes Just think o' that the next cold morning when you get out of bed. There's a mountain there with a valley on each side of it, the one hot and the other cold. Well, get on the top of the mountain, with a double barrelled gun, and you can, without moving, kill either summer or winter game, just as you will!" "What, have you ever tried it?" "Tried it often, and should have done pretty well, but for one thing, I wanted a dog that would stand both climates. The last dog that I had froze off his tail while pintin' on the summer side. He didn't get entirely out of the winter side, you see—trew as you live."

SAUSAGES.—A correspondent of the *Home Journal,* who has been "out of town," thus discourses about sausages:—

The sausages must be well cooked; if they incline to be a little crispy, reminding one just a trifle of the cracklings of roasted pig, it is not amiss. You should be catious, though, as to where you obtain your sausages; if you have ever so slight an acquaintance with the woman who makes them, it is well, provided you have confidence in her. Confidence in your sausage-maker is an excellent thing. One of the best ways for possessing this confidence is to have your sausages prepared in your own house, with materials furnished by yourself. Pork, two-thirds lean and one-third fat, chopped finely, is, of course, the foundation of all sausages; but a boiled beef's tongue and heart may, with good result, be added. Salt, pepper, summer savory and sage, should be the chief seasonings—though curry and spices may be effectively joined thereto. The mixing of these various ingredients—so that no one savour predominates—should be as carefully wrought as in making a salad. It is not every one who can properly accomplish this, any more than can every one create a salad. It requires judgment in preparing the combinations, and skill in putting them together. Then it should be made into small cakes, and fried slowly and kindly in its own fat.

We learn from the *Church Witness* that the Rev. Mr. Swabey has been the recipient of a purse containing $220 from the congregation of the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, whose assistant he has been for the last seven years. Mr. Swabey now assumes the Rectory of St. Jude's, Carleton.—*St. Croix Courier.*

The private fortune left by King Leopold is estimated at £3,200,000 sterling.

FENIAN PRIVATEERS.—We have seen a private letter from California which mentions that two smart iron-clad screw vessels are about to be launched from the ship-building yard of an Irish settler in San Francisco Bay. It is generally believed in San Francisco that these vessels are intended for privateering purposes by the California Fenian Circles. The brotherhood, it seems, is very powerful in this district of the Pacific coast, so much so that they have always sent the largest contributions of any received at the head office in New York.—*Cork Herald.*

MILITARY RISING IN SPAIN.—Letters received from Madrid to the 3rd inst. state that military risings (pronunciamentos) had taken place in several provincial towns, and that the troops were confined to their barrocks in Madrid. Two incomplete regiments of cavalry, stationed at Aranguez and Ocana, have revolted. Three of the superior and the majority of the officers took no part in the movement. Immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence of the movement in Madrid, General Zavala, Minister of Marine, set out with a strong column in pursuit of the insurgents, who are reported to be instigated by General Prim. They are retreating hastily, in order, it is supposed, to gain the mountains of Cauenca. It is semi-officially announced that the movement has no importance, and finds no sympathy or support among the people. Madrid and the provinces are perfectly tranquil.

A rather curious method of disposing of prisoners of war comes from Brazil. Those captured from the Paraguayans by the Imperial troops and their allies are not simply put in a place of security until the conclusion of the war, but are forced into the ranks of the army of their captors, and compelled to fight against their own countrymen. Without inquiring how far such troops are likely to be of service, the *Debats* asks whether such a plan is not more worthy of Red Indians than of a nation professing to call itself civilized. The New York *Times* is less indignant, and refers to the case of its own country, which took into its service many of the "rebels" captured in war. The Federal Government was, however, wiser than the Brazilian, and only employed recruits of this description in its operations against the Indians.

ENGINE LET LOOSE—A FRIGHTFUL SCENE.—On Tuesday, persons along Front street, in Columbia, Pa., were astonished to see one of the large first class locomotives of the Pennsylvania railroad puffing along through the town at the rate of fifty miles an hour, with no one upon it. It appears that the engine was at the round house in charge of persons whose duty it is to coal, clean and get them ready for service. One of the employees got upon the engine, in the absence of the "hostler" or engineer, in order to move it back, so that he could coal her more easily. Pulling out the trottle valve at full length, the engine became unmanageable, and he, frightened, jumped off, and the switch being adjusted for the locomotive of the morning train to pass out, away went the engine into town at full speed, through the tunnel around the curves and up the river at a fearful rate, till just above Chicques bridge where she came in collision with the passenger train, which had just left Marrietta, making a complete wreck of both engines and seriously damaging the cars.

The New York papers give the following account of the loss of Capt. Campbell of the steamship Britannia:—

The steamship Britannia, which arrived Tuesday night, sailed from Glasgow, Dec 13, with 20 cabin and 212 steerage passengers, and had throughout the passage very heavy westerly gales. On the 22nd, while hove to under close reefed main and mizzen topsails, during a terrific gale, with immense sea, shipped large quantities of water, stove two boats and lost two others, had wheel-house stove in and received other slight damages. At eleven o'clock at night, during the height of the gale—the ship laboring heavily, the barometer marking 28, 20 and large quantities of water on deck—the captain, John Campbell, was seen to pass aft, towards the wheel, and was not seen afterwards. It is believed that he was washed from the deck overboard. He was about 28 years of age, and belonged to Roseneath, Scotland.

Lord Palmerston's effects were to be sold by auction on the 9th of January, at Cambridge House. The dining-room suite, which is of carved Spanish mahogany, consists of a noble pedestal side-board, massive telescope dining-tables, &c. The morning-room suite is in white and gold, covered in crimson figured silk, with mahogany book-cases and chairs. In the breakfast-room there is a splendidly executed and very massive bronze pedestal hot-air stove by Vulliamy, made expressly for the late Duke of Cambridge. In the ball-room there are three very beautiful cut-glass chandeliers, (one for sixty lights, and two for thirty-five lights each.) Beside these there is an immense number of interesting objects in Sienna marble, mahoganies of different kinds, maple, &c.

When the Empress Eugene returned to St. Cloud, from her visit to the cholera hospitals, her ladies-in-waiting came to her and said, "Your Majesty has wronged us. You went off on a service of danger and would not let us attend you, or even let us know that your Majesty was going. We hope that your Majesty considers us worth something better than attending balls and ceremonies. If we participate in your pleasures we wish also to share your dangers." To this her Majesty made the following imperial reply:—"My dear ladies, it was my duty as Empress to run whatever risk there might be; but it was also my duty not to place you, mothers of families, and having other ties, in peril."

A NICE CHARACTER FOR THE SAINTS.—An American correspondent says it is undeniable that the leaders of the polygamists are among the greatest villains that ever escaped the scaffold; that there is no more atrocious wretch among them all than Brigham Young; that leading Mormons have furnished arms and ammunition to the Arrapahoes and Comanches, and stimulated these bloodthirsty savages to the murder of unoffending emigrants; that Mormons themselves, disguised in the costume of the tribe, have associated in plundering and murdering expeditions with one or the other of these bands; that the Mormon community is simply (as a whole) a congregation of thieves, lechers, and harlots, whose orgies would put to the blush the riots of licentiousness attendant upon the fetish worship of a native African tribe; that assassination, as a means of removing personal or political enemies, prevails in Venetian perfection; that "the Gentile's" life depends only upon such protection as the Federal soldiery can give it; and finally, that the authority of the Government is ignored, the laws of the United States persistently violated, and its military power openly defied.

It appears from a report presented to the Norwegian Storthing, that 100,000 children are educated in the district schools of that country, at an annual cost of £80,000.

Gen. Grant's last present is a library of selected books, valued at $5,000, which he received on New Year's day from fifty Boston gentlemen.

WHERE THEY LAID HIM.—The London *Times* says:—"Where Lord Palmerston lies the ground is thickly sown with illustrious dead. On his left are Lord Chatham and the two great rivals—Pitt and Fox; at his feet, Canning, the leader by whom he abode so faithfully, and his son, the Viceroy of India, whom he supported through good and evil report with zeal, firm and loyal. Nearer the door lies Grattan; and again, on the other side, Wilberforce, and a name as detested as his own by the enemies of England, Castlereagh. Over his head towers the monument of Lord Chatham, where, as Lord McAaulay says, 'with eagle eye and outstretched arms, the Great Commoner seems to bid England be of cheer and hurl defiance at her foes;' and on the other side the statue of Canning seems almost to turn towards the new comer as if to bid him welcome. Nearer still is the monument of Lord Mansfield, the great Judge, but equally great as the 'silver-tongued orator of the House of Commons;' and hard by, though his ashes do not rest here, the statue of Sir Robrt Peel commemorates a career not so lengthened, but hardly less successful or less distinguished by public service. Lord Palmerston's grave lies immediately at the foot of the ambitious trophy which has been raised to three of Lord Rodney's naval officers, and in opening it, it is said that the workmen struck on the virgin earth, and brought up a light sand, which must have formed the soil on which the Abbey is built."

REPUDIATING THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—Governor Anderson, of Ohio, in his message to the Legislature of that State, argues at some length against the Monroe doctrine and interference in Mexican affairs. Mexico has never been and never can be a republic, unless her people will so far accommodate us as to be born over again, and of entirely different parentage. She, with her sister republics of South America, have been from the beginning uninterruptedly in a state of the most violent, bloody, incendiary anarchy. She has continually injured all nations with which she has held communication, has ruthlessly ruined and oppressed her own people, and brought disgrace alike upon the sacred name of republican liberty and of human nature. The Governor is opposed to going to war with France or to menace or bully her on behalf of Mexico.

A serious riot occurred in Charleston. During the progress of a negro ball on the premises of Mrs. Wilkes, at the corner of Meeting street and Smith's Lane, a party of the Thirty-third U. S coloured troops endeavoured to obtain admission without the payment of the entrance fee, and were refused by the negroes having charge of the arrangements for the occasion. They retired, but returned in a short while armed with revolvers, and again sought admission, but with the same result, and a general riot commenced. The revolvers were brought into use, and two or three shots were fired, one of which, from a pistol in the hands of private Prince Boyd, of Company D, Thirty-third Regiment, took effect upon one of the colored citizens, Charles Washington, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested by some members of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, U. S colored troops, after a chase up the lane and King street, the hue and cry of which threw the whole neighborhood into consternation, and resulted in the calling out of the military, who soon restored quiet and dispersed the crowd.

THE TIMBER AND LUMBER TRADE OF CANADA.—Some idea of the value of Canadian forests may be had from the fact that the exports from Canada of timber and lumber direct to Great Britain, from January to September of this year, amount to twelve millions of dollars. Sweden and Norway are the most formidable rivals to the Province in this respect. The only material difference is, that they prepare the greater part of their timber before shipping, while Canada ships about equal quantities of rough and prepared timber, and even in the prepared article she exceeds them in supplying England.—*London Canadian News.*

A MAGNANIMOUS DANE.—During the wars raged from 1652 to 1669, between Frederick III., of Denmark, and Charles Gustavus of Sweden, after a battle in which the victory remained with the Danes, a burgher of Flensborg was about to refresh himself ere retiring to have his wounds dressed, with a draught of beer from a wooden bottle, when an imploring cry from a wounded Swede lying on the field, made him turn, and with the very words of Sidney, "Thy need is greater than mine," he knelt down by the fallen enemy to pour the liquor in his mouth. His requital was a pistol shot in the shoulder from the treacherous Swede. "Rascal,' he cried "I would have befriended you, and you would murder me in return! Now I will punish you. I would have given you the whole bottle; but now you shall have only half." And drinking off only half himself, he gave the rest to the Swede. The king hearing the story, sent for the burgher, and asked him how he came to spare the life of such a rascal. "Sire," said the honest burgher, "I could never kill a wounded enemy." "Thou meritest to be made a noble," said the king, and created him one immediately, giving him as armorial bearings, a wooden bottle pierced with an arrow; The family only lately became extinct in the person of an old maiden lady.

A SCENE IN A WASHINGTON COURT.—American exchange furnishes the following:—

There appears to have been a remarkable scene in the Circuit Court at Washington on Thursday last. The Judge interrupted a Mr. Bradley, while he was addressing the jury on behalf of his client, and said he would not permit him to state what was not true. Mr. Bradley replied—"If you mean to say that I have stated what I know to be untrue, you are a liar and a scoundrel." The judge ordered the Marshal to take Mr. Bradley into custody, and he was removed from the room. A few minutes afterwards the judge passed the room where the excitable lawyer was in waiting—"Are you looking for me? Do you intend to send me to jail?" said Bradley. The judge said he had no such intention. Bradley then expressed his readiness to thrash the judge. "You thrash me!" replied the dignified individual, "git out." Mr. Bradley will be remembered as the person who defended the young woman Harris for the murder of her lover, and indulged in amative manifestations with her in open Court, upon her being acquitted.

A YANKEE NOTION.—The Whipple File Company at Ballardvale, (Andover) has a capital of half a million dollars, employs 350 men, and made files in 1864, valued at $350,000. The value of the stock was only $75,000 or one quarter of the value of the manufactures. This was the first factory in the world where files were made by machinery, and has been one of the most successful. Its stock has at times risen to 500 per cent. They manufacture their own steel, which employs a capital of $200,000 more, employs 150 hands, and in 1864 manufactured from material worth $21,518, steel valued at $87,600. It will be seen, therefore, that from the rough they first made the value in steel four-fold; and then from steel made files that are four times as valuable. Employing 460 males, it is the chief source of prosperity to the very pretty village where it is located.

EDITING EDITORS.—The Naples editors are so awfully full of honour that they have been quarrelling and running one another through three times a week. So, by the way of self-preservation, they have instituted a "Jury of Honour," and journalistic squabbles are now adjusted before this tribunal. If one "We" have intimated our belief that our contemporary is an idiot and a traitor, and the other "We" rejoined that our assailant is an ass and a scoundrel, the Jury of Honour balances the epithets and decides that neither "We" has a right to call out his antagonist. The American press have gone a straighter way to work, and everybody calls everybody everything, and nobody fights, because everybody knows that it is all true.

Mexican despatches at New York, Jan. 19, report the arrival of the new French Admiral to consult with Marshal Bazaine, on the relations between the United States, France, and the Mexican Empire. Rumor has it that the Admiral is to be followed immediately by a large fleet of naval vessels, but at the same time, while some say these vessels are to be used in a manner hostile to the United States Government, other say they will prove only transports to convey the French troops from Mexico to other parts of this continent.

AMERICAN GENERALS.—One of the prominent Generals of the Federal army in the late war is now in charge of a machine for patent pumping; another is building a railway through the oil country. One of the first soldiers of the Army of the Potomac is in the pistol business; another keeps a retail grocery store; while one of Sherman's most trusted lieutenants is a claim-agent. One Major-General prints a weekly journal in Baltimore. Some of our officers have drifted into Congress, and some of them will drift out, presently.

The Secretary of the Ohio Agricultural Society, who has been travelling in Germany, speaking of the country near Dresden, says, every foot of land not in the forest is cultivated. There are no fences; the field is ploughed up to the roadside, and fruits and flowers are grown by every roadside that I travelled; no one disturbs them. The cattle, sheep and swine are kept in stables, or if taken out, under the charge of a shepherd or herdman. Here and there, dotted over the landscape, we saw sheep in pasture, but have seen no cattle or swine "running about loose." The *genus* "loafer" is unknown there.

A statement contained in the last Nova Scotia *Royal Gazette,* shows that the revenue collected at the port of Halifax alone, for the year 1865, amounts to $889,473 01, being an increase of $58,517 44 over the receipts of 1864.

A SWINBURNIAN PARODY.—Certain stanzas in Swinburne's "Atlanta in Calydon" have been widely quoted. They begin thus:—

"Between the sunset and the sea
My love laid hands and lips on me;
Of sweet came sour, of day came night,
Of long desire came brief delight.
Ah, love, and what thing came of thee,
Between the sea-downs and the sea!"

A writer in the London *Orchestra* thinks that this poem is "euphonious bosh," and writes the following as quite as rhythmical and much more sensible:

"Between the tea-bell and the tea
My brand was drawn and passed to me;
Of soup came fish, of fish came meats,
Of roasted joints came puffy sweets,
Ah, nuts, and what thing came of ye,
Between the tea-cups and the tea?

"Between the tea-tray and the tea
Hock grew to gripes, gripes grew to me;
Wine turned to drunk and drunk to tears,
And general joy to maunlin fears;
Drunk tears, drunk winks, there seemed to be
Between the tea-pot and the tea.

"Between the tedium and the tea
Jones liquored up an hour with me;
Then all among the crockery-wares
His feet rolled down the kitchen stairs;
I saw 'em go; I saw a flea
Between the tea cakes and the tea."

LUXURIANT AND SILKY HAIR.—MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, act upon the hair as does the dew upon the flowers. They are easily applied; they dispose the hair to remain in any desired position; by their use the hair becomes soft and silky. Persons using these preparations will preserve their hair through life. Every Druggist sells them.—W. R. Watson Esq, is the Agent for P. E. Island.

JERUSHA JANE—A POEM IN UNDRESS.—It is many years since I fell in love with Jane Jerusha Skeggs, the handsomest country girl by far that ever went on legs. By my meadow creek, and wood, and dell, so often did we walk; and the moonlight smiled on her melting lips, and the night wind learned our talk. Jerusha Jane was all to me, for my heart was young and true, and loved with a double and twisted love, and a love that was honest, too. I roamed all over the neighbours' farms, and I robbed the wildwood bowers, and tore my trowsers and scratched my hands in search for the choicest flowers. In my boyish love, I brought all these to my Jerusha Jane; but I wouldn't be so foolish now, if I were a boy again. A city chap that came along, all dressed up in fine clothes, with a shiny hat and a shiny vest, and a mustache under his nose. He talked to her of singing schools, (for her father owned a farm,) and she left me, the country love, and took the new chap's arm. But all that night I never slept, nor could I eat next day, for I loved that girl with a fervent love that nought could drive away. I strove to win her back to me, but it was all in vain; the city chap, with the hairy lip, married Jerusha Jane. And my poor heart was sick and sore, until the thought struck me, that just as good fish still remained as ever were caught in the sea. So I went to the Methodist church one night, and saw a dark brown curl, peeping from under a gipsy hat, and I married that very girl. And many years have passed and gone, and I think my loss my gain; and often bless that hairy chap that stole Jerusha Jane.

A CANDID LOVER.—A young man in Aroostook county, Maine, advertising for a wife, speaks of himself as follows: "I am eighteen years old, have a good set of teeth, and believe in Andy Johnson, the star-spangled banner, and the Fourth of July. I have taken up a State lot, cleared up eighteen acres last year, and seeded ten of it down. My buckwheat looks first-rate, and the oats and potatoes are bully. I have got nine sheep, a two year old bull, and two heifers, besides a house and barn. I want to get married. I want to buy bread and butter, hoopskirts and waterfalls for some person of the female persuasion during life. That's what's the matter with me. But I don't know how to do it."

THE MOTHER'S TREASURE.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest and health to the child.

An old lady, of considerable property, has just died, near Sheffield, England, who never washed her face till the dirt peeled off in flakes—who never allowed her rooms to be swept or cleaned for seventeen years—whose sole attendant was an idiot lad, and whose principal food was putrid meat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech.

Why are we justified in believing that the pilgrims to Mecca undertake the journey with mercenary motives? Because they go for the sake of the profit—Prophet.

The pitcher goes often to the well, but the latter has never been known to return the call.

When the cat's away, the cook finds it difficult to explain how the cold meat goes.