

a respectable trade by which, without half the wear of body and mind in keeping up appearance, they might earn a decent livelihood.—*New York Paper.*

**EXTENT OF OREGON TERRITORY.**—It appears, by official documents, that on the east it skirts 800 miles along the Rocky Mountains; on the south 300 miles along the Snowy Mountains; on the west 700 miles along the Pacific Ocean; on the north, 250 miles along the North American possessions of Russia and England. This area, or immense valley, contains 350,000 square miles, capable, undoubtedly, of forming Seven States as large as New York or forty States of the dimensions of Massachusetts.

**PUNISHMENT ENOUGH.**—A man who was on the point of marriage obtained from his confessor his certificate of confession. Having read it, he observed that the priest had omitted the usual penance. "Did you not tell me," said the priest, "that you were going to be married?"

### From Papers by the last English Mail.

#### IRELAND.

The only article of news from Ireland, distinctive from the tidings of late weeks—the regular accounts of destitution and famine—relates to the trial of Mr. Duffy. It has seemed good to Mr. Justice Perrin to forbid the publication of the proceedings pending the trial. When Mitchel was tried there was in some classes fiery excitement. Journalists and orators seemed to vie one with another who could best fling more fuel to the flame. The hubbub was at its height, and yet Mitchel's trial was reported day by day, and Young Ireland would not adventure anything more than a risk of hoarseness, from excessive oratory, for convicted and transported John Mitchel. The trials of O'Brien, the hero of the sword, and the others, were fully reported. No riot, no disturbance, not a bit of sticking-plaster wanted in consequence. Why this exception, then, in Mr. Duffy's case? Besides, what is the prohibition worth? No more than would be an order to close the front door to keep people out of a house and leave a dozen side doors open. The London daily papers report the trial; so do many Irish papers out of the jurisdiction of the Dublin Court. The prohibition, therefore, is idle, impotent—nay, it is worse. When judges mix themselves up with apprehended consequences it looks personal; they seem to make themselves parties to the matter; it has, too, the appearance of spleen—of pettishness. We agree with our Irish brethren, that this restriction is a gratuitous insult to the press and people of the sister kingdom.

**MISERY.**—We are utterly unable to group within the compass of an editorial notice, the multitude of facts, from original sources, by which the rapidity of ruin, the extent of desolation, and the spread of misery and death could be properly, and continue to be, illustrated. If the variety of ruin, the breadth of desolation, and the depth was placed in the aggregate before the public view, then, and then only, could an adequate conception be formed of the true and terrible condition of this oppressed, afflicted, and misgoverned island. Our correspondent finds in a hut not fit for swine six of our fellow-creatures struggling to live on tainted horse-flesh,—conquering their natural disgust, and forced to subsist upon the carrion. Another, a clergyman, tells us that in mountainous parts of Clonlea—to which our Board of Guardians have not yet extended, the mortality is treble what it was the year before last, and quadruple that of last year. And this though in that parish the landlords are not exterminators.—*Limerick Examiner.*

**THE LORDS OF THE SOIL.**—In Ireland we are told that landlords cannot secure their rents, and properties formerly returning an income of £11,000 a year, it is said, have become a dead loss. Grand jurors are auctioned for their debts of paltry hundreds, and former drivers of the fashionable four-in-hand defy all temptations to air and exercise on six days out of seven. The luxury of evictions even, has been withdrawn; and it now requires as much tact and dexterity to keep a tenant in occupancy as it formerly required to get him out of it. Such are the registered grievances of that class, for whom alone it heretofore appeared that Providence had created the Irish soil.—*Dublin World.*

**STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—A storm on Friday night did much damage in many parts of Scotland. At Glasgow it blew a gale, which continued for several hours, causing considerable devastation of houses and other property. The parapet wall of the bridge which crosses the Glasgow Harbour and General Terminus Railway, on the Paisley road, near the city, was blown over upon the road, by which two men were killed, and another was severely injured. The wall itself is only some three or four feet high; but on it was raised a fence of iron plates to screen the engines from horses passing along the bridge to prevent their shying. This presented a large surface to the wind, which blew down the railway line, and caused the whole to tumble with a crash, burying under it three young men who happened to be passing at the time. Planks were procured, and employed as levers to raise the mass, on accomplishing which, two of the men were discovered

to be dead, and the third was conveyed to the infirmary. A great many of the street lamps were broked by the wind and the falling fragments coming upon them; and the streets were strewn with broken chimney cans, the led's of the lamps, and even large iron smoke-jacks, rolling about in all directions. In several streets, especially in the outskirts of the city, wooden and brick partitions were thrown down, and watchmen had to be placed at the respective places to keep passengers from falling over the rubbish. Many persons were hurt by falling bricks, &c.

At Edinburgh the force of the wind dislodged many chimney-pots and slates in various parts of the town, which fell on the streets, to the imminent danger of the passengers. Upon the line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway a large portion of the poles and wires of the Electric Telegraph Company were blown down at the viaduct over the Almond, which occasioned the interruption of the communication by telegraph to Glasgow.

At Aberdeen the hurricane was particularly violent, and loss of life and considerable damage to property have been the result. At the New Gas Works, shortly after ten, the roof of the retort-house, which was constructed with an iron frame, and covered slates, was suddenly jerked up at the south side, fell with a crash, and was smashed into fragments. There were eight men in the retort-house at the time, all stokers, engaged in charging the furnaces. One of the roof beams and a quantity of the roofing fell upon an old man named G. Murray, and killed him on the spot. Another, C. Clark, had his leg broken; and a third, A. Low, had his arm dislocated and his head cut. The other five escaped uninjured, as part of the broken roof remained leaning against the south wall, near to which the five were standing. In less than 15 minutes Clark and Low, and the dead body of Murray, were extricated from the ruins. This was a work of extreme difficulty, as the wreck of the roof continued to be driven about by the wind with great violence. A large quantity of strong new paling, lately erected at the Chemistry Works, Links, was torn down, and carried a distance of 20 or 30 yards into a field, by the wind.—A carrier's shop in Loch-street, belonging to Mr. John Watt, leather-merchant and carrier, was blown down.—An enclosure in West North-street, for building purposes, was blown to pieces.

**FURTHER PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.**—Tuesday being the day to which Parliament stood prorogued, the Lords Commissioners (the Lord Chancellors, Lords Langdale and Campbell) met shortly after two, for the purpose of further proroguing Parliament until the 1st February next, then to meet for the despatch of business. Only one member of the House of Commons was present, the Hon. Mr. Campbell.

"It is the intention of Lord John Russell," says the *Bucks Advertiser*, or whoever else may occupy his position as chief minister, to open the next session by demanding more fire arms and more soldiers. Ten thousand additional men will be asked for, at the least."

**LONG CREDIT.**—Some time since a person at Chelmsford, more ingenious than scrupulous, paid a tradesman for some goods by a bill at two months; but on presenting it at the expiration of that period, the owner found it was payable two months after death instead of after date.—*Trade Protection Circular.*

#### ROME.

Rumors of all sorts are floating. It is said the Pope won't return, save on condition of disbanding the National Guard, dissolving the Chambers, suppressing the newspapers, and heaven knows what else. These reports I look on as originating with the ultra-Republicans, and meant to widen the breach between the Crown and the Parliament. Meantime I learn, from a member of the diplomatic body at Gaetta, one who wishes to restore harmony between Pope and people that the atmosphere of that place is altogether *reactionnaire*, and that the Pontiff hears nothing round him but projects of a compulsory and retrograde character; that no really intelligent or patriotic adviser is within his circle; and that the worst consequences are likely to result from his being at the mercy of folks interested in embroiling Italy still further. Count de Spaur has revealed himself in his real capacity as ambassador of Radetski and Austria (not of Bavaria); and Harcourt is playing a game of his own quite at variance with the peace and welfare of the Romans. Martinez della Rosa is a well-known intriguer; and Antonelli, who has the ear of the Pope, is one of the worst school of the late Pope Gregory. God help the Pontiff in such hands! The greatest efforts are being made by the diplomacy of England and Naples, to persuade the sovereign to revisit his own possessions, no matter on what frontier, provided he act on Roman ground and for Roman objects. Every hour spent in the Neapolitan territory is damaging his cause with his subjects more and more.—*Daily News.*

#### THE RAIL ROAD.

Since our last remarks on this subject, we have learned that an important Despatch has been received from the Colonial Office, which places the project in a decidedly better position than we had reason to expect. The Despatch in question will, we suppose, be laid before the Legislature immediately, and receive that at-

tention and support which its importance would warrant. As far as we can learn, not having had access to the document in question, the purport is this, that the Legislature of Nova Scotia is to give a guarantee for the payment of £20,000 per annum, which at 4 per cent. would represent £500,000 sterling; New Brunswick £40,000, to represent £1,000,000 sterling; Canada £60,000, or £1,500,000: the British Government to raise £3,000,000, or pay the interest on that sum, if required. The Provinces are then to issue £2,000,000 of Paper Money, for this object, and to assign to the Company or Managing Men of it. Two Millions of acres of Wild Land, which is calculated to be worth that money as a guarantee for the issue of this Paper.

## AGRICULTURE.

### PUBLIC MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Pursuant to public notice a Meeting was held at the Town Hall on Thursday last, to make arrangements for forming a new Agricultural Society. The meeting was numerous and respectfully attended. The High Sheriff having announced the business, and declared the meeting open—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was called to the Chair. The following resolutions were then passed—which were introduced by the respective movers and seconders in appropriate and interesting speeches.

Moved by the Hon. Charles Hensley, seconded by Mr. George Beer, sen.—

1. *Resolved*, That an Agricultural Society, upon an extensive and comprehensive scale, is necessary for the development of the Agricultural resources of the Island; that the objects proposed to be promoted are the improvement of the Agricultural population in practical and scientific farming—the procuring of information by the collection of new and important facts, having a particular reference to the capabilities of the soil, and the peculiarities of the climate of the Island—the general management and storing of Agricultural Produce—the improvement of the implements of husbandry—the introduction of productive and healthy Seed of all kinds—the preparation, management and application of manures—the feeding of Stock, and the importation of improved Cattle of all kinds—the management of Grass Lands and of the Dairy—the formation of a Library, and the distribution and sale of cheap tracts and works upon Husbandry.

Moved by the Hon. T. H. Haviland, seconded by E. C. Haythorne, Esq.—

2. *Resolved*, That in order to the efficient working of such Society, it is necessary it should be incorporated by Act of the General Assembly, and endowed with the necessary power to make bye-laws, &c. That it should be conducted by a Committee consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents, seven Governors and seven Members. The President, Vice Presidents and Governors to be chosen from the Subscribers of not less than One Pound; and the Members from the Subscribers of not less than Five Shillings. The above Officers to be elected at the Annual general Meeting in Charlottetown. The President shall not be eligible for re-election for three years. One Vice-President, three Governors and three Members of Committee shall retire annually by rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election.

Moved by Captain Cumberland, seconded by Mr. George Beer, junr.

3. *Resolved*, That the offices of Secretary and Treasurer shall be filled by one person—to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council—who shall keep all the Accounts of the Society, attend all and General Committee meetings, record all the business transacted by the Society; and shall prepare a full statement of the accounts, which accounts, together with proceedings, shall be laid before the Executive in the same manner as other public accounts, and be subjected to the like audit.

Moved by John Lawson, Esquire, seconded by Jeremiah Simpson, Esquire—

4. *Resolved*, that the Society being organized, shall proceed to establish Branch Societies, each to be conducted by a committee, consisting of a President, Vice President, and Five Subscribers; that each annual subscriber of not less than One Pound shall be eligible to be elected President or Vice President of such Branch Society, and each subscriber of not less than Five Shillings shall be eligible to be elected on the Committee of such Branch Society. The Secretary and Treasurer of each Branch Society shall be appointed by the Lieut. Governor in Council, in like manner with the Secretary and Treasurer of the Central Society; each Branch Society shall have the management of its own affairs, but shall render account to the Central Society, at stated periods, or whenever required so to do.

Moved by the Hon. J. M. Holl, seconded by C. Birch Bagster, Esq.—

5. *Resolved*, That for the maintenance of an intimate and easy communication between the Central and Branch Societies, each Branch shall be entitled to appoint one of its subscribers to act as a member of the Central Committee, in addition to those elected by the Central Society; and the Central Committee shall have power to appoint Visitors, to visit the Branches, inspect their accounts, ascertain their wants, report generally