little more propriety, be reproached as a plagiary than the architect can be censured as a mean copier of Angelo or Wren, because he digs his marble from the same quarry, squares his stone by the same art, and unites them in columns of the same order."

Now, all this only proves that writers may have similar thoughts, and employ similar ideas, without being liable to be charged with plagiarism from each other. In the essay from which I have cited, Johnson admits that nothing degrades an author more than to be proved guilty of plagiarism. What would be thought of the architect who, instead of digging his marble from the quarry would take a cornice from the building of another to adorn the columns of his own? He would be a thief certainly, and the writer who takes the labors of another and appropriates them as his own, without acknowledgment, is as equally chargeable with guilt. The definitions which the lexicographers give of the word *plagiarism—the act of purloining the writings or published works of another*, and *plagiarist—a thief in literature*, surely shew that those best qualified to judge consider plagiarism a mean dishonorable act. Besides the injustice, the plagiarist is guilty of falsehood, and of being an impostor, inasmuch as he takes credit for learning and ability to which he had no claims. Hence, when once the plagiarist is detected and convicted, he is sufficiently punished, as he is then subjected to the scorn and contempt of those who formerly praised and admired him.

I may now turn to the case of the Hon. W. H. Pope. This gentleman, during the past two years, has written several letters upon polemical subjects. Those whose prejudices led them to endorse his views regarded him as their best man, and most successful champion, whilst many bitterly opposed to him gave him credit for, at least, being an erudite scholar. His admirers have been heard often to exclaim that the professed theologians were as but children compared with his vast learning and matured intellect. It was said that he was deeply read in the works of the early Christian Fathers, the original editions of whose writings in Greek and Latin were paraded on the shelves of his library. In a pamphlet before me entitled "Romish Intolerance," containing some of his letters, he, with the air of being thoroughly conversant with the Christian Fathers, asserts, "I might quote from each of the Fathers I have named" (St. Chrysostom. St. Jerome, and St. Augustine) "passages equally as strong as those from Jerome, condemnatory of pagan erudition." Yet, the very passage which he does quote as from St. Jerome, be copied from a work by the Abbe Gaume entitled "Paganism in Education." In fact, throughout his first letter in the pamphlet referred to, he pilfers from the Abbe Gaume in the most shameless manner. With the aid of your parallel columns I will adduce the proof of the charge made against Mr Pope, and leave the public to decide whether or not he is a mere impostor and plagiarist.

| *From Paganism in Education by the Abbe Gaume, page 69.* | *From Hon. W. H. Pope's letter to Rev. Angus McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, page 4.* |
|---|---|
| "Writing to Pope Damascus,....he (St. Jerome) cited the text of St. Paul, '*Dwell not in the Temple of idols.*' to which he added, do you not hear the great St. Paul, who says in other words, 'Do not read the pagan philosophers, or the orators, or the poets; do not repose in the study of their works.' Let us not be too confident that we shall not believe the things we read. It is a crime to drink at the same time of the Chalice of Jesus Christ and that of the demons. In other words, Paganism and Christianity are incompatible; the *one* is sensual, the *other* spiritual; the *one* practices all that the other condemns; there can be nothing in common between Jesus Christ and Belial." (1) De legendis Gentilium Libris tom. I p. 245. (2) Epist ad Damas, De duobus Filiis. | "Direct the students in the divinity class to the writings of St. Jerome, and there they will find that great father of the Church thus expressing himself: "Dwell not in the temple of idols.' Do you not hear the great St. Paul, who says in other words: 'Do not read either the pagan philosophers, or the orators, or the poets; do not repose in the study of their works.' Let us not be too confident that we shall not believe the things we read. It is a crime to drink at the same time of the chalice of Jesus Christ and that of the demons. In other words, paganism and Christianity are incompatible; the one is sensual, the other spiritual; the one preaches what the other condemns. There can be nothing in common between Jesus Christ and Belial." |

Mr. Pope next quotes the account which St. Jerome gives of a vision which he had concerning his pagan studies, but which is too lengthy to place side by side with the literally same account to be found in the book of the Abbe Gaume, page 70, from which Mr. Pope has evidently copied. The following short extract will further prove that his acquaintance with the writings of the Christian Fathers has been made through the work of the author above named, and which he never acknowledges:—

| *From the Abbe Gaume's Paganism in Education, page 28.* | *From Hon. W. H. Pope's Letter, page 4.* |
|---|---|
| "What can there be in common, writes St. Jerome, between light and darkness! between Jesus Christ and Belial! What connection between David and Horace? Paul and Cicero? Is it not a scandal for your brother to see you in the temple of idols!" ..(3) Epist. ad Damas. | "What connection can there be between David and Horace? Paul and Cicero? Is it not a scandal for your brother to see you in the temple of idols?" |

The next instance is more discreditable than the above, as in them he adopts the Abbe Gaume's translations, without giving him credit for them; but in the following Mr. Pope purloins the original account which Abbe Gaume gives of the writings of Vida. You cannot observe the manner in which Mr. Pope plagiarises from the Abbe Gaume, without having feelings of contempt for a man who sets up as a public writer, and who has to eke out his paragraphs by taking a sentence from one page, then turning over to another, then omitting several lines, and next taking a sentence from another page:

| *From Abbe Gaume's Paganism in Education, pages 98, 100, 102, 103:* | *From W. H. Pope's Letter on Romish Intolerance, page 6 and 7:* |
|---|---|
| "Vida, a learned and irreproachable bishop, (page 98), speaks of God the Father in all the names given to Jupiter: he is the god of mortals, the powerful master of the tempest, of thunder and rain, the monarch of Olympus: *Superum sator, superum pater nimbipotens, altisonans, imbripotens, regnator Olympi.* Our Lord is constantly spoken of as a hero: the hero reproaches Peter with wishing to prevent him from dying,—*increpuit dictis quem talibus heros* (p. 100). Faith teaches us that God confided the Blessed Virgin to the care of St. Joseph, in giving her to him for wife. Vida tells us it is the will of the immortals;—*Ei olim alma Parens fuerat superum concredita Jussis.* The Blessed Virgin is called a nymph, ..the most beautiful of nymphs: *nympharum pulcherrima* (p. 102). Again, it is the cup of Bacchus they present to our Lord on the cross: *Corrupti pocula Bacchi inficiunt felle.* The unleavened bread, the bread of the Eucharist, is called Ceres without mixture—*Sinceram Cererem*" (p. 103.) | "VIDA, who is usually represented as a learned and irreproachable Bishop....speaks of God the Father in all the names given to Jupiter—*superum sator, superum pater nimbipotens, imbripotens, ...regnator Olympi.* Our Lord is constantly spoken of as a hero,—the hero reproaches Peter with wishing to prevent him dying—*increpuit dictus quem talibus heros.* Faith teaches us that God confided the Blessed Virgin to the care of St. Joseph in giving her to him for wife. Vida tells us it is the will of the immortals—*Ei olim, alma Parens fuerat superum Jussis.* The Blessed Virgin is called the most beautiful of nymphs—*nympharum pulcherrima.* The cup presented to Jesus on the cross is the cup of Bacchus:—*Corrupti pocula Bacchi inficiunt felle.* The bread of the Eucharist is called 'sinceram Cererem.'" |

The above parallel passages palpably prove Mr. Pope guilty of being a plagiarist, that is, in the words of the dictionaries, a literary thief.

So this genius, who was taken for a literary lion, proves to be only like the animal in the fable, which roared around in the lion's skin. But, besides being a plagiarist, he has been guilty of misrepresenting the meaning of authors from whom he cites, by giving the text without the context; and further, he has, in the most shameless and flagrant manner, interpolated words and passages not to be found in the writer from whom he quotes. If it be necessary, these charges can be fully shewn in another communication. As the public is *now* in a proper temper to weigh the evidence of truth and reason, is it not fair to assume that Mr. Pope has been as guilty, whenever it suited his purpose, in all his writings of the practices above referred to, as he has been in the letter in which he has been proved guilty of plagiarism? Therefore, whatever the incorrigibly ignorant and prejudiced may think, no scholar, or person of intelligence, can in the future regard the writing of Mr. W. H. Pope with any feelings but those of scorn and contempt. The reader need not be told that in this Colony, with its three hundred common scholars, intolerance and "all uncharitableness" have steadily stalked on their high horse over the length and breadth of P. E. Island. The spirit of intolerance has been so long amongst us, that it has almost withered the green herbage of public virtue, and has tainted every stream of social life. Mr. Pope has certainly been the high priest who has invoked this direful spirit more than any other. Therefore, with this parrott-gun spiked, the *Monitor* out of repairs, and the defeat from the recent broadside from Downing Street, that quintessence of intolerance, Orangeism, ought now to be "so low that none should stoop to do it reverence."

I remain in the hope of not being silent as long as since I last had the honor of addressing you.

Yours truly,
CONSERVATIVE.

Oct. 23d, 1863.

[AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.]

GLEN OWLET, Oct. 26, 1863.

DEAR SIR;

Wasever the like heard or seen or imagined! I am actually *speechless with indignation*!! I am amazed and confounded!!! To think that the righteous and gifted Governor of this Island, and his God-fearing advisers should be publicly grossly insulted and spat upon by the Duke of Newcastle, is enough to make one's hair stand on end. To see a member of such pious, talented, disinterested, and distinguished statesmen, set down in a grave state paper as a parcel of fire-brands, a pack of unprincipled political gamblers, is enough to make one weep. If such strong language is issued publicly and to their faces, in what terms must they be characterised privately and behind their backs? If such a cutting contemptuous rebuke is given in a document intended to be read by all men, what must the reprimand be which is intended only for the eye of his Excellency? He, worthy man, is really to be pitied. After all the trouble he has been at to establish Orangeism in this country, after showering honors upon Orangemen and giving them every countenance and encouragement, what must his feelings be to find that his services are not only not appreciated by his masters at home, but that he is stigmatized as a disturber of the public peace, and consequently an enemy to the common weal. And those pure, self-sacrificing, devout, zealous gentlemen, the members of the Government, how can the Duke of Newcastle expect the people to show them the respect due to men of their high attainments in religion and state craft, when he himself sets the example of abusing them. How ungratefully is that eminent man, the Hon. W. H. Pope, treated by the Protestant minister of a Protestant nation. The unheard of efforts and the stupendous sacrifices that he has made in the cause of Protestantism, are recompensed not with richly deserved honors and hardly earned rewards, but with contempt and insult, with contumely and scorn. Such treatment is enough to banish patriotism from the land and religion from the heart. The Duke, without doubt, knows the part he has played here during the late struggle and before it. Holding such opinions, and entertaining such feelings as we know the Duke to hold and entertain, how must he regard that patriotic man when he appears before him as delegate for the tenantry? How will Mr. Pope feel when standing before a man, and that man his superior in rank, in office, and in ability, who esteems him as a mischievous reptile that the well being of any community in which he may happen to exist, requires to be crushed, or caged, or trodden to death. I know that he is a strong minded man, and that he can bear himself in situations where other men would be covered with confusion and completely abashed, with wonderful ease and composure, but in that situation he will require all the heroism of a martyr, and all the magnanimity of a saint. But woe to the cause that depends upon such an advocate before such a judge. The situation of his coadjutor, Mr. Palmer, is not a much pleasanter one. We all know that he has all along been but half-hearted in the cause. He never liked us, but he did not dare oppose us. We forced him to help us against his better judgment. I know that in his heart he considers the rebuke given by the Duke a deserved one. He feels that he is guilty of doing for a mercenary motive what we have done through zeal for the cause of religion, and hatred of the Popish superstition. In the eyes of the Duke, his offence is without the least palliation. I fear very much that the antecedents of both our delegates are such as to create the strongest prejudices in the minds of the authorities against them. But I pity worst of all those Reverend gentlemen who have exerted themselves in the good cause. They of course had no end, no view but the good of the country and the welfare of Protestantism. Fame was to them vanity, wordly honour a snare, and the hope of gain too base and grovelling a motive to influence minds of so elevated, so spiritual a cast and so humble a frame. They, indeed, have been horribly maligned and woefully misunderstood. To impute to such peace-loving and discerning men as the Rev. George Sutherland and the Rev. David Fitzgerald, the design of embittering religious and political differences, and acting in a manner detrimental to the best interests of this or any other Colony, is throwing undeserved reproach upon men of the most undoubted genius, of the purest and most enlightened philantrophy, and of the most profound and penetrating judgment. To say that such men are intolerable bigots, unscrupulous agitators, social firebrands, purblind politicians, unreasoning zealots, is plainly the most flagrant libel, and the man who makes such statements, whether the Editor of a Snatcher newspaper or Minister of State, should be prosecuted in the courts of law, and visited with the just vengeance of every Orange Lodge in the United Kingdom. And has not the Duke of Newcastle asserted this much of them in his first Despatch? Has he not said that the Orange Institution is "one of a class of institutions which all experience has shown to be calculated, (if not actually intended) to embitter political and religious differences, and which must be detrimental to the best interests of any colony in which they exist?" Now, who but an unscrupulous agitator and a social fire-brand, would go coolly to work to embitter political and religious differences? Who but a purblind politician and an unreasoning zealot would act in a manner detrimental to the best interests of the colony? If the Duke of Newcastle is right, every one of those epithets is applicable to the Reverend gentlemen who have been mainly instrumental in putting our Protestant Government officials on their seats, and who have been the principal founders of the Orange Institution in this country. Those who are so foolish as to consider the Duke of Newcastle a better authority than the Rev. gentlemen I have named, will be sure to fasten on them the reproach which he (the Duke) attaches to every encourager of Orange Institutions Not only will they have to bear their share of the odium, but a large portion of it will fall upon us, who owe our importance and standing in the country to our influence as Orangemen. I certainly would not have been elevated to the magistracy were it not that my influence among my countrymen is almost boundless, and that when I talk Gaelic to them I can make them believe any thing I choose to tell them. Now, every scrub in the country will throw the Duke's Despatch at my head, and the gloss won't be off of my new title before it will be a reproach to me. But I tell you what we must do, *we must send home a delegation*: First—let the next mail carry home a copy of the Pastoral letter and a copy of Fitzgerald's letters to the people of Prince Edward Island, for the Duke's special perusal. Let them go strongly recommended by his Excellency. There is no doubt but that those brilliant, profound, and convincing works, will create a revolution in the mind of his Grace. Let a special meeting of the supporters of the Government be called forthwith. There will be little trouble in getting them to appoint the Revds. Sutherland and Fitzgerald as parts of a delegation. Then with another person, a layman of influence, whose talents are of the highest order, whose attainments in literature command respect with the most intellectual and fastidious circles, and whose eloquence combines the fire of Fox with the clearness and profundity of Pitt, there is but one such man in the country, and it will not do for *me* to say who he is, who will form a delegation worthy of the country that sent them, and the cause with whose advocacy they were entrusted. Prepared as the Duke's mind would be by the perusal of the works I have mentioned, he will not, however, resist the flood of argument, the tide of eloquence, and the fascination of manner that will be brought to bear upon him. In spite of his Romish tendencies and his Popish proclivities he may yield to the charm of eloquence and the power of argument. Let no consideration of expense deter you from making the necessary arrangements We are strong enough to carry every thing before us, and though people grumble at being taxed to defray the usual expenses of Government, we will so manage it that they will pay cheerfully any sum that may be necessary to make the voyage to England comfortable to the Delegation.

Yours, in haste,
SAPPY STUCK UP McNOODLE.

To the Hon. Yellow Skin McQuack.

## LATER FROM ENGLAND!

### ARRIVAL OF THE "HIBERNIA."

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 20, 1863.

Steamship "Hibernia" from Galway, 13th, arrived at 7 p. m., on Tuesday, 20th. The "Heela" arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 12th.

The statement that the British Government had seized the Rams in the Mersey is confirmed.

The *Daily News* believes every English gentleman whose reason has not been blinded by prejudice and passion will congratulate himself upon the step taken by the Government in seizing the Rams.

The *Morning Herald* considers the act as signifying that Russell has succumbed to the pressure put upon him by the Federal Government.

Two war vessels in the Mersey had been on the alert to prevent any attempted departure of the Rams.

The character of the speeches at the New York banquet to the officers of the Russian fleet invoked considerable comment in England

The *Times* say that the Russian squadron of the eastern ocean should winter in American ports to escape the ice of the Baltic, and be so much nearer its cruising ground in the spring, is a very natural circumstance, but to build on it such direful consequences to all the world that is not American is absurd. It is an absurdity too wild even for stump orators. It will be observed that Russian and American Admirals who are real officers and sailors do not echo the blood-thirsty trash which is ascribed to a person named Wallbridge, a varnishing *Director* of a humble Company in London.

The *Times'* city article insinuated that Wallbridge got up in England, in 1860, a California Gold Mining Company in a questionable if not dishonorable manner.

Lord Lyndhurst died on the morning of the 12th.

Queen Victoria and the Princess Louise of Hesse and Helena were turned out of a carriage near Balmoral, but sustained only slight bruises. The carriage was thrown on its side owing to the coachman mistaking the road.

The King of the Belgians will pay a lengthened visit to Victoria during the winter.

Official investigation into the loss of the steamer Norwegian resulted in the suspension of the Captain's certificate for twelve months, on the ground of want of caution.

POLISH QUESTION.—Paris correspondent of the *Times* believes it is true that Prince Czartorisky has demanded of French and English governments the recognition of the Poles as belligerents, and that France will not at present accede to request. Reply of England unknown.

Affairs in Poland unchanged. Tranquility reported restored in nearly every part of the Province of Lithuania, Podalia and Ukraine.

FRANCE.—Senate and Corps Legislatif meet on 5th Nov. Paris Telegram says of Forey's return to France, it will not be followed by any reduction in the French army in Mexico.

MEXICAN QUESTION.—It is stated that Napoleon addressed an autograph letter to Archduke Maximillian; fully approved his reply to Mexican Deputation, also stated his reply is regarded in Austria as an acceptance, and measures being taken accordingly. Archduke will set out for Mexico in February or March next.

## WAR NEWS.

The Washington *Star* gives the annexed account of the late movement:

"The enemy made a feint of moving up the valley on the southern bank of the Robertson river, and our cavalry under Buford crossed at Germania ford and took possession of the earthworks abandoned by them. When our force was all across, the enemy came against Buford in great force, drove him across the river without time to destroy the crossing, and pursued him to Rapahannock station.

"Kilpatrick, with a force of cavalry and artillery, which has made a reconnoissance near Madison Court House, was cut off yesterday afternoon on the road to Culpepper by a portion of Ewell's corpse which were formed across the only road by which he could retreat in twelve ranks, with two regiments on each flank. Kilpatrick, was compelled to charge directly into the *cul de sac* there made by the enemy's formation. He led the charge in person, telling his men they must do or die.

"The cavalry cut their way through under a concentrated fire such as has hardly been experienced by our troops during the war, and probably his rear, with his artillery, retired through Culpepper. Kilpatrick's loss in killed and wounded is 150.

"General Mead is said to have displayed good generlship in bringing his army back to the line of the Rappahannock. When the enemy made his *feint of moving up the valley*, Mead also made a feint of following him in force to attack him in the rear, massing his troops at Racoon Ford for that purpose."

A married woman named Clayton has been passed to her home in Minnesota, having enlisted two years since in the Minnesota regiment with her husband, and been considered a good soldier for a year before she was found out. At the battle of Stone River her husband was killed five paces in front of her, and she herself was wounded in a desperate bayonet charge immediately afterwards. Another female, twelve years old, who had enlisted from Bucks county, Pa., and served two years as a drummer, and was present at five battles, has also been detected, and will be sent home. She is now ill of typhoid fever in the Pennsylvania hospital, Philadelphia.

HORRIBLE BARBARITIES OF NEGRO SOLDIERS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Confederate troops are still actively engaged in burning cotton to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. The portions of the State of Mississippi, which are within reach of the Federal troops "seem to be given up to the utmost atrocities which utter savages, drunk with licence, can conceive." The *Mississippian* gives the following details of fearful outrages committed at Deer Creek in that State:—

"On the night of the 24th of August, Thomas H. Hill, a planter of Washington county, and a Mr. Sims, of Issaquena county, were arrested at the plantation of Thos. Dick Hill, by about twenty armed negroes wearing the Federal uniform. They were finally tied and dragged a distance of several miles to the plantation of Charles J. Fore, who was also seized and all marched to a cane brake a mile distant where they were ordered to be shot. While preparations were being made to execute this fiendish order, a desperate effort was made by all to make their escape. In the attempt Mr. Sims was killed, Mr. Fore mortally wounded or supposed to be so, while Mr. Hill made good his escape, by great daring and coolness. The negroes then proceeded to the plantation of Jos. Clark, where he was murdered in the presence of his family, and where his wife received several wounds. They next proceeded to the plantation of George Hunt, and here murdered Mr. Johnson in the presence of his wife and six children, who stood with eyes filled with tears, pleading in angel tones that the husband and father be spared, but the demons, disregarding their supplications, shot them dead. They attempted to murder several other planters, who made their escape by flight. Finding themselves partly foiled in their mission of murder, the negroes left, declaring that they would soon return again and murder every white man, woman and child on the Creek. The residences of the murdered men were plundered—everything carried away, and their stock drove off. The perpetrators of this crime said they crossed the river at Snyder's Bluff, belonging to company F., 3rd Mississippi regiment, and in murdering the whites were only carrying out an order from General Grant."

# The Examiner.

Charlottetown, November 2nd, 1863.

## LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE R. M. Steamer *Canada* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning last from Liverpool. Latest dates are to the 18th ult. The Mail for this Island reached here on Friday morning. A considerable part of the news, thus furnished, as will be seen by reference to our columns, was anticipated by the arrival of the *Hibernia* at New York. Amongst the English news, the most noteworthy items are, the shocks of Earthquakes which have been experienced in England—and the death of Lord Lyndhurst, the most accomplished orator, statesman and lawyer that appeared on the stage of English politics during the present century. The foreign news indicates trouble and commotion in Europe at a date not far distant. But we regret we have not space, at present, to offer comments on any feature of the news.

### BRITISH NEWS.

The ceremony of inaugurating the memorial to his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort took place on the 13th, at Aberdeen, in the presence of her Majesty and various other members of the royal family. The occasion excited great interest, being the first time her Majesty has appeared in public since her widowhood.

On Saturday, the 10th addresses of congratulation were presented to the King of the Greeks by his subjects residing in London, Liverpool and Manchester. The Philhellenic Committee (an association which comprises many eminent members of both Houses of Parliament) also presented an address to his Majesty, stating that they hailed his accession to the throne as an event full of hope and sympathy for a country which has long and justly commanded the admiration of every lover of liberty. The King, in reply, said that he was much pleased with the address, and that he would perform the duties of his high office to the best of his ability. The King left London, and arrived in Paris on the following Wednesday.

Parliament has been further prorogued to December 1st.

The actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ended 30th day of June, 1863, amounted to the sum of £1,157,263 13s. 8d. Of this surplus £295,446 8s. 4d. has been applied to the reduction of the National Debt.

Emigration from Ireland to the United States is still very extensive, though a slight abatement has recently been perceived. The alleged causes of this exodus are political discontent, uncertainty of a return for labour, and low wages; the inducements to emigrate are cheap land and high remuneration in North America.

The present owners of the Great Eastern have resolved to give her another trial, and a fairer one than she has hitherto been allowed. The ship is to be placed "on the longest voyage where there can be the least competition and the highest receipts." The Liverpool and Melbourne trade will probably be selected.

The Conservatives have won another seat, Mr. John Peel having been elected on Monday for Tamworth. The Hon. Mr. Cowper, the Liberal candidate, was defeated by a large majority. The House of Commons is so evenly balanced that the Government can ill afford to lose a single supporter. A general election next Spring is by many persons considered probable; a few more Liberal defeats will make it certain.

It now appears that England has nothing to fear from the iron-clad squadron of France, which recently sailed from Cherbourg with a view to test the sea-going qualities of the ships. They have experienced some very rough weather, and it has been ascertained that, however useful they may prove as "a home squadron," they are utterly unfit for service in a heavy sea. Even in a fresh breeze the vessels are reported as rolling most terrifically, so that the sailors could not keep their feet, and it was found impossible to open the port-holes for action. The commission of inquiry have come to an unfavorable conclusion respecting them, but before publishing their final report another trial is to be granted the vessels in the Bay of Biscay.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in England. Charles Dickens describes the sensation. It seemed, he says, as if some huge monster had slept under his bed, and was then trying to rise and shake himself. Another says that the motion increased for about two seconds, then came the crash, which lasted one or two seconds, and then it declined for some seconds; it was like thunder, but deeper and more grand and terrible.

The distress in the manufacturing districts is still diminishing. In those districts over a million pounds has been applied for, under a late Act of Parliament, to be expended on public works on which the operatives will be employed.

The shipping returns for the year show that of the vessels trading to ports in the United Kingdom during the year, 1827 were wrecked, and the deep swallowed 690. Over 285 thousand vessels cleared and entered altogether. Many of those vessels are very old. Over 70 are more than 50 years old, and 25 are over sixty years, and one old tub is a hundred years old.

The immense emigration from Ireland again attracts notice. During the seven months ending with July, 80,506 emigrants left Ireland—the greater part for the United States. This was an increase of nearly 35,000 over the emigration of the corresponding period of the previous year. The quantity of land in cultivation is nearly 93,000 acres less than in the previous year, and even the number of cattle is smaller. In every point of view the country is declining. The crops are comparatively good this year, but this will serve but little to arrest the progress of the ruin which is the work of government and legislation, essentially so bad that no patch work reform can, in any important degree, modify its malignant influence.

### FOREIGN.

The Emperor of the French is looking very unwell, and appears to suffer from the anxiety occasioned by the present European complications and the equally perplexing affairs of Mexico. The *Frankfort Journal*, in a communication from Brussels, states that the Emperor Napoleon was one day last week attacked so severely with renal colic that he lay for the space of a whole hour in a state of perfect insensibility. The terror of the Empress and the whole Court was indescribable, as the most serious apprehensions possessed the minds of all.

The Emperor of the French since his return to Paris has appeared much in public—as some persons insinuate, to ascertain from personal observation the state of public feeling with respect to him. The *vivas* which have greeted him on every occasion show that, whatever may be the feeling of the people with respect to the French treatment of the Polish question, they have lost none of their loyalty. A better index to the state of public feeling in the country will, however, be given upon the assembling of the Corps Legislatif, when the great question of war or peace will be discussed and determined.

Whilst the Emperor of the French maintains his well known reservedness, it is difficult to discover what are his intentions with regard to the great questions now agitating the whole of Europe. If he be not determined to go to war, he is at least practically illustrating the sentiment that the best preventive of war is to be prepared for war. Orders have been issued to the Imperial manufactories at Vincennes to set all hands to work in the preparation of 500,000 projectiles, and one of the Government contractors is to supply some hundred of thousand of shakos for the use of the army. These movements have again strengthened the public belief in impending hostilities, and have created an impression that at the opening of the legislative Session by the Emperor in person, on the 5th of November, his Imperial Majesty will give some defined expression of the policy he intends to pursue.

The *France* states that the Russian Admiralty are at present building 100 gunboats plated with iron on a new model. They are not to draw more than four feet six inches of water, and may consequently serve in shallow places. Such boats are regarded by the Russian Admirals as very useful for the defence of Cronstadt, the works of which are surrounded by groups of rocks which render the approach very difficult for ships drawing much water. The Government expects that these gunboats may be launched before the Baltic is frozen; and as the arsenal at Cronstadt is occupied with other works, orders have been sent to a private establishment in Prussia for 200 guns capable of throwing shot of 100 pounds weight to arm the boats.

By many persons it is thought that the Emperor of the French is inclined to recognise the Poles as belligerents, and not a few think such a course would be the signal of an open rupture between France and Russia, and that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg would be justified in regarding it as a declaration of war.

It cannot be disguised that the war spirit is again predominant in France. Notwithstanding the *surveillance* to which the press is subjected, declamatory and warlike articles continue to be published in some of the Paris Journals, which cannot fail to exert a powerful influence upon the public mind and fan the already excited feelings of the public into an intenser flame. The intentions of the French Government, however, are said to be unaltered. To counteract the war tendency, M. Emile de Girardin has commenced a campaign of peace, and has quoted a speech made by the Emperor Napoleon III. to the French Chambers on the 20th July, 1859, as a justification for bringing the war to a close. The reiteration of such sentiments is contended for as necessary to reassure the public mind and dispel the illusions which prevail with reference to the Polish question.

The returns from Poland contain the same sickening details of barbarity which have characterized them for months, the Russians appearing more determined than ever to exterminate every person from the soil having the slightest sympathy with the insurrection.

The news of a general rising in Georgia, Daghestan, and Circassia, against the Russian authorities has been confirmed. In this, it appears, they have been assisted by the disembarkation of a large amount of military stores sent out from England on board the Chesapeake, a Tyne steamer. The Russian envoy at Constantinople has protested against the transfer of munitions of war from an English to a Circassian vessel.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that the Archduke Maximilian's ambiguous speech was meant as an acceptance of the Mexican throne, and that the Emperor of the French was so delighted with it that he immediately sent an autograph letter "expressing his satisfaction in eugolistic terms." The editor of this paper, who accompanied the Mexican deputation to Trieste, has published further details of their interview with their future Emperor, in which he says "that in order to rightly understand the meaning of the Archduke's reply to the deputation it is necessary to know that it was previously approved of both by the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French." He does not, however, explain the condition demanded by the Arch-duke, viz, the indispensable guarantees which shall protect the Mexican empire from the dangers which would menace its integrity and its independence.

### THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The *Breslauer Zeitung* of Thursday announces that an Imperial decree has detached the Government of Augustow and the district of Lomzo from the Kingdom of Poland, and has declared them henceforth incorporated provinces of the Russian Empire. An aide-de-camp of General Mouravieff has already arrived in Suwalki, to assume the office [illegible]. It [illegible] that the Russian government is firmly [illegible] to incorporate Poland completely, should the Powers declare its rights to the possession of that country, as recognized by the treaty of Vienna, no longer to exist. Should Austria participate in the declaration, it is said Russia will immediately declare war against that Power. The warlike party indeed gains ground daily.

### MELANCHOLY STATE OF WARSAW.

Accounts of the aspect of Warsaw are in the highest degree melancholy. It is described as a terror-stricken city, whose inhabitants scarcely dare move out of their houses, and who live in continual apprehension lest some rash individual act should involve hundreds in ruin. Of a night none go abroad who can help it; those whom one meets by day (the women all clad in deepest mourning) bear upon their countenances the impression of some great calamity, past or imminent. The system of wholesale punishment for the offences of individuals is carried out with barbarous and indiscriminating rigour. Of this, the affair at the Hotel de l'Europe is an example. A person of mysterious and suspicious character, said to have acted as spy both for Poles and Russians, was lodging there. An assassin made his way into the hotel and stabbed him. They struggled out together upon the stairs; the murderer disengaged himself from the grasp of his victim, sprang through a glass door, cutting himself severely in the act, and made his escape. He was tracked for some distance by the blood drops that fell from him, but finally escaped.

We would not extenuate the assassinations that have been committed by Polish agents, and which have exasperated the Russian officials and troops, but even those unjustifiable crimes cannot excuse the barbarities committed by the latter. One might expect to find the Russian officers seeking to temper the excitement and violence of their men; but according to most trustworthy accounts (not from Polish sources), they have in various instances rather set a bad example. There has been a vast deal of rapine; from the Zamoyski Palace alone 46 cases of jewellery disappeared; and although there are strong suspicions as to persons who took them, it, of course, would be useless, and probably dangerous, to attempt proof. Human life has come to be as lightly regarded as ever it was in Spanish civil wars, or in South American revolutionary conflicts. Mean suspicion, without trial or proof, suffices for summary capital punishment.

### NEW ZEALAND.

#### WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF THE NATIVES.

The accounts from this colony are of a very warlike character. The natives are assembling in large force, and the European residents in those districts where hostilities prevail are leaving their property for the safety of their lives. General Cameron is boldly pushing his troops forward, and several skirmishes have taken place, but with no definite result. The scene of action now extends to within 30 miles of Auckland, where the utmost alarm prevails. It is estimated that the natives can bring 7,000 fighting men into the field. It is said to be the intention of the British Government to raise levies in the Australian colonies to the number of 5000, and considerably to augment the English army. The atrocities committed by the natives are said to equal anything which occurred during the Indian mutiny.

As a sign of the times, it is worth mention that the *Auckland Weekly News* has suspended publication, the greater part of the working staff being engaged on military duty.

## THE "LOYAL" ORANGEMEN.

WE take the following paragraph from the *Monitor* of Thursday last:—

"The *Examiner* and *Vindicator*—as was to be expected—are exceedingly jubilant over the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch, consigning the Orange Incorporation Bill to "the tomb of all the Capulets." Well, let them chuckle to their hearts' content; but we will tell them what we firmly believe will be one of the results of that extraordinary Despatch, viz: that *three*, if not *four*, Lodges will immediately spring into being where but *one* previously existed. Orange Lodges, be it remembered,—George Coles' famous Proclamation to the contrary notwithstanding—are perfectly *legal* institutions, and Orangemen *now* know this, and will act accordingly."

This was conceived in the true spirit of Orangeism. The "loyal" men are determined to show *their spite and contempt* for the Colonial Minister, and through him for Her Majesty the Queen, by making their institution, "which is calculated, if not actually intended, to embitter religious and political differences," more formidable than ever, and therefore more injurious to the community. But this is the way that Orangemen always show their loyalty; whenever the Crown or a royal personage rebukes them, they show their good taste, good sense, good manners, and gushing loyalty by making the silliest vaunts and threats, and practising any blackguardism that may serve to give expression to their feelings. This is the way they acted in Canada under the eye of the Prince of Wales. They swore they would make His Royal Highness ride under their banners in spite of himself; and they chased him from one town to another for the purpose of carrying out this threat. The Queen has declared through her Minister that Orange institutions are baneful in their operation, and must be discountenanced. The "Loyal" Orangemen reply—"We don't care a snap for the Queen or her Minister; but we shall spread the institutions wider than ever, just because we are told not to do it." This is certainly an admirable way in which to practice and inculcate loyalty!

The *Monitor* and its friends seem to have made a wonderful discovery, and are mighty exultant thereat. They "*now* know," they say, "that Orange Lodges are perfectly legal institutions." From what circumstance they have acquired this character we are *not informed*. *Can it be the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle?* If so, we think it is one of the last documents *they* should look to for comfort and consolation of any kind. We always laboured under the impression that to make a thing legal was to have it duly recognised on the Statute book. Orangeism has, it is true, found a place upon our statute book, but the pages devoted to it are no better than blank leaves now. We might say that Ribbon Societies would be *legal*, if they were to spring up to-morrow,—any secret societies, no matter how injurious to the welfare of the community, would be entitled to the same designation of legality which the Orangemen now claim for their Lodges; but on what foundation would it rest? Ay, there's the rub. D'Arcy's shaving and exchange shop was "a perfectly *legal* institution," so far as mere tolerance, for a brief period, in the community, would give it that title; but it is to be hoped that, acting in the spirit of Orangeism, we shall not find three or four D'Arcies where there was only one. The Broker's shop was shut, after a great deal of mischief was done, through the enormous vices of the presiding genius. We are more fortunate with regard to Orangeism. Their shop is shut by the good bold hand of the Duke of Newcastle before much evil has been inflicted on the community. It is true, indeed, that the presiding genius of Orangeism belonging to this Island, but now on his travels, tried his hand, with brilliant success, at the same style of art practised by D'Arcy; but the former was considerate enough to confine his great operations to one victim, while the latter extended them to many.

There are some few Orangemen, we understand, who will be quite delighted at the disallowance of their Incorporation Bill. These are the fortunate fellows who were permitted to *borrow* large sums of money from some of the Lodges on their mere personal security. Without the Incorporation Bill the Lodges cannot sue, any more than be sued; and it is not probable that, with the bright example of their chief before them, the borrowers will be in a very great hurry to refund; unless this allusion should shame them into speedy liquidation, in which case we hope all honest Orangemen will be grateful to us.

## THE DELEGATION.

THREE English Mails have arrived here since it was known that the Delegates were in England, and we have positive assurance, in the following extract from the London *Times* of the 15th October, that they had at least one interview with the Colonial Minister:—

"The Hon. Edward Palmer, Attorney-General, and the Hon. William H. Pope, Colonial Secretary of Prince Edward Island, N. A., had an interview on Monday with the Duke of Newcastle at the Colonial Office, Downing Street, on the subject of the land tenures of that colony."

And yet, strange to say, the papers in the service and pay of the Government contain not one line on the subject! We may be told it would be premature to make any disclosures respecting the result of the Delegation until the Delegates shall have returned, and given in a report to their constituents. But we know what value is to be put upon this plea for merciful silence and forbearance. If the Delegates had effected any object at all, that was likely to be serviceable in gulling the tenantry, certain we are that the fact would be announced with great parade in the Government papers, just as they proclaimed the setting out of the Delegates, and described the fool's errand on which they had proceeded.

We learn from the *London Illustrated News* of the 17th ult., that the Duke of Newcastle had turned his back on Downing Street, and, of course, upon the Delegates, for a sojourn at his "country seat, Clumber Park, Notts," and we understand that the Delegates are expected home by the next Mail; so that there is not the least likelihood of their having any more palaver with the Colonial Minister. When they left here, we are told, they assured their dupes—the members of the House of Assembly who support the Government—that the whole business of the Delegation could be easily settled in a fortnight, and to the complete satisfaction of the tenantry! We almost pity the fools, if there were any stupid enough to believe this nonsense; but we shall nevertheless laugh at them, in a little while, when they become convinced of their amazing credulity. The Delegation scheme was one of the most transparent political "sells" ever practised in the Colony—but all circumstances go to show that it will turn out to be the most signal failure. D'Arcy was an admirable schemer, and he pocketed good substantial capital by the business. Our political schemers think themselves, no doubt, much cleverer men than the absconding Broker; but there is no doubt that when the balance sheet of the Conservative Party shall be made up, the political capital derived from the Delegation will be returned "*nil*." It is a rather singular coincidence that the three schemers should be all on their travels at the same time.

LORD RUSSELL'S SPEECH AT BLAIRGOWRIE.—This speech of the noble Foreign Minister has excited great attention on both sides of the Atlantic. Warm enthusiasts for the Federal Government praise it immensely, while Southern sympathisers regard it with much disgust. We see nothing very remarkable in it beyond an enunciation of the policy of the British Government regarding intervention in the American war; but on that point we were long since assured that it was the determination of Her Majesty's Government to preserve the strictest neutrality. We copy from a Colonial contemporary (the *Freeman*), the following remarks touching the effect produced by the speech of the noble Earl in Great Britain:—

"Lord John Russell's Blairgowrie speech does not give unmingled satisfaction in England. The friends of the Confederacy—and they are many—are displeased with what he said of the determination to stop the steam rams. They say that such neutrality is one-sided, and that while he talked of not "yielding a jot of British law or British right in consequence of the menaces of any foreign power," he was in fact giving evidence that he had yielded to the menaces of the American Minister, to which the recent reverses of the Confederates had given additional force. It is scarcely probable that in the present temper of the country the Government will venture to ask for any special law to enable them to stop more effectually the building of ships for the Confederates. Lord Palmerston has too lively a recollection of what befell when he introduced his bill for more effectually preventing attempts on the life of Louis Napoleon. Lord Russell's views on questions of home politics were also displeasing to a large number of people. He was once called "Finality John," because he declared that the Reform Bill should be regarded as a final measure, and all agitation for a further extension of political rights to the people should be discontinued. He retains those views still, and in this speech gave such expression to them as grievously offended all who are dissatisfied with the constitution of what is called the House of Commons, and with the present mode of electing its members. It is said that they despair of any change for the better, yet they resent the enunciation of such doctrines by one who pretends to be a Liberal, and the member for Deal, who is a Lord of the Admiralty or of the Treasury, has been put forward by the Ministers to explain away this part of the speech, so damaging to the Government, and to assure the rank and file of Liberalism that there really is some differences between Earl Derby and Lord Palmerston, a Whig. The *Tory* organ complains bitterly that a Whig Duke has served notices to quit on all his tenants who at a late election dared to vote for a Tory candidate. The Whig papers retort that Earl Powis dealt in the same manner with such of his tenants as dared to vote for a Liberal at another recent election. Wilmer & Smith's Times states honestly that there is no freedom of election in the rural districts, as the landowners on both sides invariably coerce their tenantry. The members for such districts are merely the nominees of the more powerful landowners."

HALLOWEEN.—We were reminded of the return of this joyous festival, on Saturday night, by a more than usual outbreak of ruffianism on the part of some miscreants, who took a fancy to the carrying away and smashing of door-steps, door bells, knockers, fences, and other property upon which, in the stillness of the night, and in the absence of the Police, the cowardly rascals could lay their diabolical hands. Such was the state of things at the eastern end of the town,—we suspect matters were worse to the westward, and that all the Police must have been employed there; at all events, the complaint is general amongst those who suffered from the depredations, that the Police did not appear in the eastern part of the City to protect property as they should. It is very lamentable that we should have in the community any individuals, whether young or old, who should be so base as to commit such outrages as those mentioned, under the strange delusion that they are merely playing practical jokes; and it is not creditable to the authorities that strenuous efforts are not made to detect and punish them severely.

JOBBING ON THE ROADS.—We have received a communication from a correspondent at Lot 59, informing us that a Road Commissioner in that vicinity recently let a job of work on the roads to a particular friend of his, without giving sufficient notice for public competition, and under circumstances which led to the conviction that there was a collusion between the giver and the taker of the job, with a view to the pecuniary advantage of the former. The job was given—not properly sold—for £5—it was done in little better than a day by five men, who idled away a considerable portion of their time while about it; and our correspondent assures us that the work could be well and profitably done for twenty-five shillings. But the Commissioner—generous man!—thought the labourer was worthy of greater hire, and added, after the work was done, another pound to the five. We forbear, until we shall make further enquiries, either giving publicity to the letter, or even stating the circumstances more in detail than we do in this brief notice.

"EASY LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY."—This work, which emanates from the extensive Publishing House of Mr. John Lovell, Montreal, has been noticed some time since in our columns. We see no reason to alter the very favourable opinion we then formed and expressed of it. Indeed, the more we look at it the more we admire it for the extent and the general accuracy of the information it contains. It is certainly a work from which old as well as young may easily acquire a knowledge of one of the most pleasing branches of study on which the mind can be employed. It is illustrated by Maps and other interesting engravings, which cannot fail to be of great service in elucidating the text. The general Agent for Lovell's Publishing House, Mr. T. W. McGrath, is now in Charlottetown, and we trust he will carry away with him numerous orders for the Geography.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Knickerbocker's" communication respecting some disputes about the Volunteer Force at Dundas, Lot 56, is declined.

☞ We are glad to welcome to our columns again our old contributor, "Conservative," whose communication, in another part of our paper, will, no doubt, be read with interest. It is rather a grave thing, though, to bring and prove a charge of literary larceny against Mr. Secretary Pope. If he never takes anything unfairly but the product of other people's brains, we shall cheerfully give him absolution for all the political sins of which he stands unshrived.

Last week we briefly stated that his Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, and the Right Revd. Dr. Sweeny, Bishop of St. John, were expected in Chatham. They arrived in the afternoon of Saturday last, and during their brief sojourn remaining as the guests with the Right. Revd. Dr. Rogers, Bishop of Chatham. During their stay they visited the schools in connection with their Church, and paid some friendly visits to persons with whom they were acquainted. A large body of their Clergy had assembled to meet them on their arrival. We understand that on Sunday, at 11 o'clock, the Bishop of St. John officiated pontifically, after which his Grace the Archbishop delivered a most eloquent discourse.

On Tuesday afternoon the Bishop of Chatham invited a number of gentlemen from different parts of the river to meet his respected guests and partake of a luncheon. They spent a few hours together in a very social, agreeable manner. A number of loyal, patriotic, and personal toasts, were drank, and several speeches delivered.

On the following morning His Grace the Archbishop, and the Bishop of St. John, took their departure by the Southern route, and were accompanied by their worthy host, as far as Father Pelletier's residence, at Kouchibouguac.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

It appears from the report of the directors of the *Great Eastern*, that during the months of May, June, July last, when the vessel traded regularly between Liverpool and New York, she earned £37,000, and carried in June upwards of 1000, and in July upwards of 1100 passengers; but these voyages, with such apparently handsome results, have entailed a loss upon the company of £20,000. But misfortunes seldom, it is said come singly, and while the directors and shareholders are puzzling their brains how to set her afloat again with any chance of success, the vessel has been actually seized under an admiralty warrant, for running down a vessel off the Irish coast. There is it seems, an immediate necessity for £30,000, and we hear a first mortgage of £35,000 being incorporated in a loan of £100,000, and of a second mortgage of £6000, and finally comes this last mentioned claim for the disaster to the Jane on the last voyage. Hitherto, the shareholders in this great undertaking have been hoping against hope, and have found the means to make the Great Eastern a paying speculation; but all resources appear now to have been anticipated, and she will ultimately, in all probability, fall into the hands of the Government.

SHIPBUILDING AT THE NORTHERN PORTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1863.—The Miramichi *Gleaner* says that by the end of the season there will have been more than the average amount of shipping produced in the ports on the North Shore. It says:—

"At Bathurst, Messrs Ferguson, Rankin & Co. have launched the Barque Punjaub, of 504 tons; Messrs. G. & A. Smith, the Barque Feronia, of 328 tons; and Mr. John O'Brien, two Barques, one named the Nyanza, of 417 tons, and the other the Credenda, of 243 tons At Miramichi, Beaubair's Island, Mr. Harley has built the Vicksburg, 1011 tons, and the Brigantine Rio Grand, of 286 tons; Mr. Mitchell, at Newcastle, has launched the Barque Danish Princess, of 364 tons, and the Ship Jeddo, of 1059 tons, and has another nearly ready to be launched of the same size as the Danish Princess. Messrs. Harding have built and sent to market from Newcastle the Barque Beatrice, of 623 tons, and are at present engaged on another vessel to be launched this season, which will measure a little below 600 tons Mr. John Haws, at Rose Bank, has launched the Sea King, of 1071 tons, and the Brig Antelope, of 208 tons, and launched last week a Barque of 328 tons. At Douglastown, Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin & Co. have launched the Barque Icon, of 340 tons, and are engaged on a vessel of 250 tons, which will be launched late this Fall. Mr. Muirhead, at Chatham, has built the Steam Tug Alexandra, for use at Pictou, of 136 tons. the May Queen, of 350 tons, and the Coriolanus, of 1244 tons Mr. Jacob Gough has launched the Mistress of the Seas, of 1240 tons, and is finishing a vessel of about 350 tons, which will be launched late this fall, of the same model as the Royal Bride, but built by him last year. At Kouchibouguac, Mr. Caie has launched the Danish Beauty, of 395 tons. At Richibucto Mr. DesBrisay has launched the Lucy DesBrisay, of 1099 tons, and is building one of 450 tons, to be sent to market this season. Messrs. Jardine have launched the Arzilla, of 1095 tons, and are building one of about 700 tons, which will be also sent to sea this year. At Weldford, which is about 15 miles up the Richibucto River, Mr. Robert Brown has built the Barque Alicia, of 611 tons. At Shippegan, Messrs. Fruing & Co. will launch a vessel for their own use of 165 tons. These together made a total of 28 vessels, and as nearly as can be ascertained about 16,080 tons Register. The Chief Controller's Return for 1862 shows that the total for that year was 25 vessels, measuring 8,785 tons.

The operations for the ensuing year are in some instances commenced, but it is premature yet to speak of them generally; it is well understood, however, that the total tonnage expected to be produced will be as much and somewhat more than that sent to market this year.

Cars now run from San Francisco to within 17 miles of San Jose, over the Western Pacific Railroad. Twenty-five miles will be in order for passenger cars in a month. The remainder of the road to San Jose will be completed by January.

Gen. Rosecrans writes to the Government that the rebel conscripts are running into his lines by hundreds, and desire to join his army. He says in his letter that Tennessee is now more loyal than his own State of Ohio.