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. XIV. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, July 18, 1864. **New Series.---No. 33.**

1864.

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVED AT THE *LONDON HOUSE.*

H. HASZARD

BEGS to announce the ARRIVAL of his SPRING and SUMMER STOCK of

BRITISH DRY GOODS,

Hardware, &c., &c.,

In all the varieties of the LATEST STYLES in fashion, and Material suitable for the season, having been carefully selected and purchased on favorable terms, will be sold

CHEAP FOR PROMPT PAYMENT.

Upper Queen Street,
Charlottetown, May 30, 1864.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Tailoring Establishment,

Queen Street, - - Char'town.

CHARLES BELL,

Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his numerous friends and customers in Town and Country that he has received, by late arrivals from Britain and the United States, an EXTENSIVE and WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at the shortest notice.

Cloths, Tweeds & Doeskins,

of every description.

VESTINGS, &c. &c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

of all kinds.

HATS and CAPS,

of every style and price.

Oiled Clothing, Waterproof Coats, Trunks, Valises & Umbrellas.

Red, White & Blue and Fancy FLANNELS,

Grey & Striped COTTONS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

and MILITARY GOODS, at

BELL'S CLOTHING STORE

Charlottetown, May 30, 1864. 6in

Life Assurance Company of **Glasgow.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

GOVERNOR:

The Right Honorable The Earl of Glasgow.

Subscribed Capital,	£600,000
Accumulated Funds,	480,000
Annual Revenue,	95,000
Subsisting Assurances,	2,500,000

HENRY DUNLOP, Esqr, Chairman.
W. F. BIRKMYRE, Esqr, Manager.

Distinctive Features in the Company's Business System—

Annual Division of Profits,

Policy-Holders Participate in Profits from First Year of Entry,

Bonus Assurance at the Smallest Outlay.

even Years' Half Credit Assurance

Exemptions—Foreign Travel and Foreign Residence.

Rates of Assurance, and all other information, may be learned from the Agent for this Island, at GEORGETOWN. WM. SANDERSON.

Georgetown, June 27, 1864. 1y

Singer's Sewing Machines.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

Singer's World Renowned

Sewing Machines.

The above Machine has obtained such a world wide reputation that further recommendation is quite unnecessary. Suffice it to say that they are the best Machines now in use for all purposes. No Dress-maker, Vest-maker, Boot maker or Shoemaker should be without one.

JOHN HIGGINS, Agent.

Great George Street, May 30, 1864.—3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the subscriber's WAREHOUSE, in CHARLOTTETOWN,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Salt
50 Sacks Butter Salt
20 Tons ½, ⅜ & ⅞ Iron
3 Tons Navy Oakum.

JAMES C. POPE.

June 13, 1864. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on LIBERAL TERMS—

200 sides SOLE LEATHER,
50 dozen BUCKETS,
30 do BROOMS,
10 chests TEA,
50 boxes P Y & COMMON SOAP,
50 do AXES,
5 do BROAD AXES,
10 setts Fairbank's Platform SCALES.

J. S. CARVELL.

June 13, 1864. tf

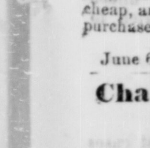
FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT in Hillsborough-street suitable for a tradesman or a man in business; the Lot is forty by seventy-six feet. Also, a House and Lot in Grattan Lane, of the same description as that in Hillsborough street. Both Houses and Lots will be sold cheap, and time given for a large proportion of the purchase money. Apply to

J. & T. MORRIS.

June 6, 1864.

Charlottetown and Souris PACKET.



THE well-known fast sailing schr. CHRISTIANA, Dominick Deagle Master, will run between Charlottetown and Souris this Summer, calling at intermediate Ports.

For Freight or Passage please apply to W. W. Lord & Co, Charlottetown; John McLean, Souris; Ronald Walker, Grand River; Thos. Cameron, Georgetown; D R Stewart, Murray Harbor; J C. McMillan, Wood Islands.

May 9, 1864. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will receive Tenders for the Erection and Finishing of a BARN, 24×28 feet, 14 feet post, on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Lowrey, situated about one mile, on the Saint Peter's road, from Mr. Wright's Bridge. The Contractors to find all materials. For further particulars, please apply at the office of W. W. Lord, who is acting Executor for the heirs of the late BENJAMIN COOMBS.

W. W. LORD.

4th July, 1864.

NOTICE!

THE Subscribers having this day agreed that the Partnership now existing between them shall be dissolved on the 20th SEPTEMBER next, beg to inform the public that their ENTIRE STOCK will be offered at REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH until the above date, after which the balance will be disposed of at Auction, of which due notice will be given. Immediate payment is requested of all debts now due. All accounts remaining unsettled after the 20th September, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

DELANY & WILSON.

Ch'town, June 20, 1864. all pa

SUMMER 1864!

Ex Theresa, Edwin & Lizzie, Prioress and Commodore, from England,

THE subscriber HAS RECEIVED his

SUMMER GOODS,

comprising a very general assortment in

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Teas,

and his usual Stock of GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, &c. &c. &c.

The STOCK having been SELECTED by a gentleman who has had over THIRTY YEARS' experience in the P. E. Island business, and purchased on the most favorable terms, he can recommend them to his friends and customers for quality and cheapness—

Embracing the latest styles in

Dress Goods, Mantles, Bonnets,

Hats, Ribbons, Plumes, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, Sun Shades, Hair Nets, &c. &c.

A large assortment of

Gents' and Boys' Made Clothing,

in COATS, VESTS, PANTS, SHIRTS, SHIRT COLLARS, &c. &c.

Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

in great variety.

HARDWARE:

Cut Nails, from 1 to 4½ in.; Spikes, Wrought Nails, Spades, Hoes, Shovels, Saws, Traces, Chain for Tethers, Whips, Cutlery of all kinds; the T. E. Charcoal Horse Nail, which every Blacksmith ought to have.

Paints, Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Putty, Sole Leather, Whiting, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

—CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

Eagleton's WATCH SPRING SKIRT HOOPS,

Hats, Cane and Cane Hoops.

Other AMERICAN GOODS daily expected by R. P. CHASE, from BOSTON.

PATRICK WALKER.

Walker's Corner,
June 6, 1864. Vin Pro 2m

Just Received,

EX Ships "EDWIN & LIZZIE," and "GAZELLE," *from* LIVERPOOL—

20 chests CONGO TEA,
2 casks Paucit's BRANDY, (vintage 1860.)
4 " Royal Glenury WHISKEY,
20 cases RASPBERRY BALM,
20 " GINGERETTE,
39 " Royal Glenury WHISKEY,
20 " BLENDED WHISKEY,
24 " Old JAMAICA RUM,
20 " Fine OLD TOM GIN,
25 " FINE OLD SHERRY,
10 " PALE BRANDY,
5 " CHAMPAGNE,
7 puns DEMERARA RUM,

All on consignment and will be sold at low prices.

WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square.

Charlottetown, May 23, 1864. isl 4in

CONFECTIONARY!

CONFECTIONARY!

Cake Ornaments, &c.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public that he is prepared to manufacture and sell *Confectionary for less money than they can* import it; also that he has on hand the largest assortment of English, Scotch and American CONFECTIONARY on the Island—this SPRING'S IMPORTATION:

—CONSISTING OF—

Fruit Drops,	All kinds of Lozenges,	Scollips and Hearts,
Fresh Pine Apple Drops,	Sugar Almonds,	Conversation Lozenges,
Strawberry Drops,	Cream Almonds,	Carraway Comfits,
Jurgonelle Pear Drops,	Burnt Almonds,	Imperial Drops,
Apricot Drops,	Brandy, Wine & Gin Drops,	Gum Drops, (assorted flavors,)
Cherry Drops,	Sugar Shells,	Cream Drops,
Raspberry Drops,	Mixed Confectionary,	Cinamon Strings,
Peach Drops,	Sugar Marbles,	Scotch Carraways,
Cream Candy,	French Cordial Beans,	Tablet Shapes,
Barley Sugar,	Cream Peach Slices,	Clear Toys,
Large and Small Fish,	Cocoanut Bar,	Kisses,
Pressed Drops Hearts & Stars,	Cocoanut Cakes,	Balls
Scissors,	Chocolate Faces,	Lumps & Sticks,
Dogs,	Marshmalon Drops,	Braided Candy,
Butterflies,	Pearled Sugar Plums,	Jenny Lind and Kossuth Candy,
Polka Drops,		Pep'rm't Drops.
Cordial Drops,		

and a large assortment of other kinds.

ALSO,

A great variety of CAKE ORNAMENTS, for Wedding Cakes, Bazaars, Tea Parties, etc., Figures, Flags, Centre Pieces, Roses, Strawberry Bunches, Leaves, Flower Pots, Hearts, Daisies, Gum Paste, Flowers, different kinds.

GROCERIES,

Sugar (White and Brown), Tea, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Starch, Saleratus, Corn, Starch, Currant, Wine, Soda and Butter Crackers, Currants, Raisins, Oranges, Licorice (best quality), Blacking, Walnuts, Castana Nuts and Barceloma Nuts, Citron, Lemon & Orange Peel, Mixed Spices, Jordon & Valencia Almonds, Figs, Spruce Chewing Gum, Gum Arabic, Buckets, Brooms, 100 Bbls. Superior FLOUR, 100 boxes Lozenges, 12 Bbls. fine Plaster Paris,

All of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALEX. McKENZIE,

June 13, 1864. isl rw 5in Water-street.

Cash Provision Store!

W. S SMITH,

Great George Street

FLOUR,
TEAS,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
and GENERAL GROCERIES.

N. B.—W. S. S. would call the attention of Retail Dealers to his Stock of Wines, Spirits, &c.

Ch'town, May 23, 1864. isl & rw tf

Useful for the People.

Flour, Boards & Shingles.

NOW SELLING at the "WOOL & FLOUR DEPOT," Head of Queen's Wharf, Main Street, Georgetown:—

500 bbls. New York and Canada FLOUR, (in different brands to suit purchasers.)
100,000 GOOD SHINGLES,
40,000 feet BOARDS, in Hemlock, Spruce and Pine.

ALSO,

A few first-rate MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES,—most approved kind.

F. P. NORTON.

May 30, 1864. tf

Cloth Factory!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs respectfully to inform the public that he will continue to manufacture CLOTH, &c., at his establishment in Tryon. Wool will be received in Charlottetown by H. J. Callbeck, Agent, or at the Mill.

☞ Cloth received for Dyeing and Dressing as heretofore.

CHARLES E. STANFIELD.

May 23, 1864. tf

FURNITURE!

JUST ARRIVED Schr. *Caledonia*, with a large assortment of GOODS, for

GEORGE DOUGLASS.

Charlottetown, May 23, 1864.

First Instalment of

SPRING GOODS!

Just arrived per Bark EDWIN & LIZZIE:

BONNETS,
HATS,
MANTLES,
HABERDASHERY,
&c. &c. &c.

WM. HEARD.

Queen Square House, May 23, 1864.

AMERICAN & CANADA

Flour, Rye & Cornmeal.

JUST RECEIVED at the SUBSCRIBER'S SALE ROOM and will be sold at lowest rates for cash or approved paper—

75 Bbls. "BUCKEYE" FLOUR (for Baker's use)
150 " EXTRA STATE do
100 " SUPERFINE do
50 " CANADA do
50 " RYE do
50 " CORNMEAL do (100 lbs each)

N. RANKIN, Queen Street.

May 16th, 1864. is

International Steamship Company.

Two Trips a Week.

THE Splendid sea-going STEAMERS "NEW ENGLAND," ENOS FIELD, Master, and "NEW BRUNSWICK," E. B. WINCHESTER, Master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf on MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 8 o'clock, until further notice.

FARES:

From St. John to Eastport,..........$1 50
" " Portland,..........4 00
" " Boston,..........5 00
By Steamer and Railway to Boston,..6 00

☞ All fares and freights payable in New Brunswick currency.

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

April 16, 1864. tf

Grain! Grain! Grain!

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at

Coles's Brewery and Distillery,

☞ Constantly on hand, at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1864.

GOLD! GOLD!

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his shop, Great George-street, a splendid lot of Gold Ear Rings, Broches, Links, Lockets, Pencils Finger Rings, Pins, Studs, Keys, Chains.

ALSO—Some nice Watches, consisting of—Horizontal, four holes jewelled, in silver

cases,..........	£3 10 0
Ladies size,....do....do....	3 10 0
In Hunting Cases..........	4 10 0
Levers, Thirteen Jewels,..........	6 0 0

A. PURCHASE, Watchmaker.

Ch. Town, Nov. 30, 1863. Snardon's Corner.

Rum! Rum!!

A FEW PUNCHEONS of superior old DEMERARA RUM for sale by

GEORGE COLES.

Also at his Brewery, Whiskey, Gin and Ale.

February 15, 1864.

Saladin Mare for Sale.

TO be sold at Private Sale, at a great bargain, a very fine SALADIN MARE. She is a fast trotter, easy and gentle in harness or saddle, and works well in the Cart or Plough. She has no fault or blemish, and will be sold at a low figure on credit, the owner having no use for her. Application to be made at the "Examiner Office."

May 23, 1864.

Pasture! Pasture!

VERY SUPERIOR PASTURE to be let, on the Mount Edward Road, about 2½ miles from Charlottetown; well watered, good shelter for warm weather, well secured by fencing, and CHEAPER than any other Pasture in the Royalty. Application to be made at the "Examiner Office."

Charlottetown, May 23, 1864.

Horse! Horse! Horse!

THE Subscriber has FOR SALE a THOROUGH BRED CART COLT, 3 years old, of the old Champion and Clydesdale breed, weighing 1500 lbs.,—16½ hands high. A better stock for the country cannot be imported.

☞ Terms liberal.

GEORGE COLES.

Ch'town, May 2, 1864.

Clann nan gaidheal, ri guailibh a cheile!

Caledonian Club, P. E. I.

THE CALEDONIAN CLUB, under the Chieftainship of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, will hold its first gathering in Charlottetown about the first week in September next. Prizes will be offered for competition in

Highland Pipe Music,
Dancing Gillie Callum, or Sword Dance,
Highland Fling, Reel Tulloch.

The best Gælic Poem not exceeding one hundred lines. Also, the ancient games of Scotland, viz:—

Throwing Hammers, 12 and 16 lbs.; and Stone, 22 lbs.
Tossing the Caber.
Running and High leap, Hurdle and Sack Races, &c., &c.

For which every son of the Heather is invited to compete under the regulations of the Club. Due notice will be given of the time, place and prizes.

N. McKELVIE, Sec'y.

June 13, 1864.

An enlarged and improved Edition of

A WORK ENTITLED

"Sar obair nam Bard Gaelach,"

—OR—

The Beauties of Gaelic Poetry,

—AND—

LIVES OF THE HIGHLAND BARDS;

—WITH—

Historical and Critical Notes,

—AND—

A Glossary of Provincial Words,

By Norman McDonald, Esquire.

A MR. CHISHOLM is now travelling in the Island soliciting subscriptions for the above work, which comprises, in English, Biographical sketches of thirty-five different poets,—and, in Gaelic, selections from the works of each author, with English translations of a few of the best lyrics; the whole interspersed with explanatory and critical notes in both languages, thus rendering the publication a work of surpassing interest to the lover of song and the admirer of true poetic genius, and indeed to every Highlander, or person of Highland descent, who, amid the degeneracy of our times, still retains some partiality for the land designated in song, "Tir nam beann, nan gleann, Sriam breacan."

The work consists of about 350 pages, printed on good paper, with small clean type and close matter, and is bound in different styles to suit fancy.

Orders for the above work will be received at the "Vindicator" Office. The price varies in accordance with the style of binding, from 9s. to 12s. 6d. and upwards, Halifax currency.

Ch'town, P. E Island, June 13, 1864.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to GEORGE McDONALD, Tailor, would oblige by settling as soon as possible.

Ch'town, June 27, 1864. tf

TO EXCURSIONISTS.

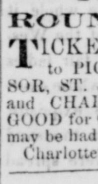
ROUND TRIP FOR $13.

TICKETS from CHARLOTTETOWN to PICTOU, TRURO, HALIFAX, WINDSOR, ST. JOHN, SHEDIAC, SUMMERSIDE, and CHARLOTTETOWN, *or vice versa*, and GOOD for ONE MONTH from date of purchase, may be had of J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, June 17, 1864. tf

TO BE LET,

With immediate Possession,



THE commodious and elegant DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES, on the north side of Rochfort Square, now in the occupation of Wm. A. Johnstone, Esq.

For particulars apply at the Bank of Prince Edward Island. [June 6, 1864.

KEROSENE! KEROSENE!

IN STOCK, and FOR SALE—

25 casks KEROSENE OIL.

June 13. tf J. S. CARVELL.

LITERATURE.

FOOTSTEPS ON THE STAIRS.

I miss them now—those little feet,
That used to come so oft;
The little voice that used to speak
So sweet, so silvery soft,
And now, when I am all alone,
Engrossed in daily cares,
I listen, but 'tis all in vain,
For the "footsteps on the stairs."

For when I read, or sing, or play,
Or join in pleasures sweet,
I seem to see her, glad and gay,
And miss those little feet,
Oh, it is hard to think she's gone,
With all her winning airs;
To think I never more shall hear
Her "footsteps on the stairs."

The golden curls still cluster round
That brow so white and clear;
And on her face, now pale and cold,
I've shed full many a tear.
The lids have drooped o'er the blue eyes,
Death's icy seal is theirs;
'Tis HE that has forever hushed
Those "footsteps on the stairs."

I know her feet are walking now
The shining streets of heaven;
I know that to that dear one's brow
A golden crown is given.
I'am thankful that she is at rest,
Safe from earth's siful snares,
Yet still I weep and pause to hear
The "footsteps on the stairs."

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

What might be done, if men were wise—
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,
Would they unite
In love and right,
And cease their scorn of one another?

Oppression's heart might be imbued
With purest drops of loving kindness,
And knowledge pour
From shore to shore
Light on the eyes of mental blindness.

All slavery, warfare, lies, and wrongs—
All vice and crime might die together;
And wine and corn
To each man born
Be free as warmth in summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sunk in sin and sorrow,
Might stand erect
In self-respect
And share the teeming world to-morrow.

What might be done! This might be done,
And more than this, my suffering brother—
More than the tongue
E'er said or sung,
If men were wise and loved each other.

A NIGHT ADVENTURE AT SEA.

A THRILLING STORY.

A short time since I happened to be in Valparaiso, where I made the acquaintance of an officer of the United States whaling-ship *Nantucket*, which had run in from her fishing grounds in the Pacific, to obtain a supply of water and fresh provisions; and one day, in talking over the events of the cruise, which had lasted two years, he narrated the following curious incident which had befallen them:

One morning at daybreak, when lying becalmed, they found themselves in the midst of a school of sperm whales, and all four of their boats were lowered and chase given. Two of them proved successful, and by the afternoon had returned to the ship, towing their captured prey; but the others were not so fortunate. Having by some blunder missed their first chance, it was not until after an arduous chase of many hours, that the leading boat at last succeeded in overtaking and making fast to the whale. A long and desperate struggle ensued, the second crew coming quickly to the assistance of the first; but line after line from both was expended by the animal, which proved to be of the largest size, and of immense strength and tenacity of life. It tried every means to escape; sometimes sounding, *i. e.* descending perpendicularly to a vast depth into the recesses of the ocean, until the enormous pressure of the superincumbent water was more than even its huge strength could bear, and it was forced to return to the surface, along which it would then rush with such velocity, dragging both boats after it, that the water, divided by the sharp bows, curled high in two solid walls on either hand. At length, however, its speed began to slacken, and the whalemen, anxious to secure their prize before the night set in, advanced to finish him, and four more lances were rapidly hurled into the body of the monster, which, apparently exhausted by its preceding efforts, lay passively on the water. No sooner, however, had the last steel penetrated, than, as if the stimulus had roused anew all its vital energies, it hurled itself half out of water, and, swinging its ponderous flukes high up in the air, struck two tremendous blows in quick succession, one of which fell upon the foremost boat, cutting it completely in two, and scattering its occupants (one of whom had his thigh broken) in all directions. After doing this mischief it again sounded; and hastily picking up their companions, and placing the wounded man in the bottom of the boat, the rest, undaunted, impatiently awaited the coming up of the animal to breathe. But they waited in vain; their prey had escaped them. In his last desperate effort to free himself he had, (so I was told, at last), dived so deeply, that, with his strength exhausted, he was unable to rise again, and dying below, sank still deeper. The disappointed whalers sat in silence watching their lines disappearing fathom after fathom, until the last yard was gone, when the tomahawk uplifted to strike, was compelled to let it fall and sever the rope, lest the weight of the descending body should drag the boats down with it into the abyss.

Wearied with their long day of fruitless toil, and depressed at their ill-fortune, the men prepared to return to their ship, which had long before sunk beneath the horizon; or, being calm, she could not make sail to follow them. After pulling for some hours, however, they felt a light breeze spring up, which they knew would bring her down; and, after a while, a rocket ascending showed her position; and this signal was repeated every half hour, until the vessel was within a few miles. They had been resting on their oars for some time, but had once more resumed them upon noticing that the breeze was dying away, and their ship likely to be again becalmed, when all at once a sound struck upon their ears, which made each man pause in astonishment. It was a groan, or rather a hoarse, heavy, smothered kind of a moan, which seemed to be borne to them from across the waters; but whether from near at hand, or far away, they could not tell.

The men stood up in their boat and listened. The night was cloudy and dark; but the line between sea and sky was sufficiently distinct to show to their practised vision the form of their own vessel, which was now only three miles away; but no sail was visible on that part of the horizon from whence the sounds appeared to come. Thinking it possible, however, that some shipwrecked boat's crew might be in their neighborhood, they joined together in a shout; but there was no response audible. All at once, however, some flashes of light gleamed across the distant darkness, and a bluish glare shone out for a minute or two, flickered, and disappeared. At the same moment, a distant piercing cry, followed by moanings similar to the first they had heard, rose on the night air. In all their experience, whether on sea or land, they had never heard sounds like them, and, amazed and with all the superstitious fears excited to which sailors are prone, the men in the boat whispered their conjectures to each other.

'There's nothing as I know of that swims the sea or flies in the air, could make those sounds,' said one. 'If there was any craft within miles, we could see her sails plain enough; we are too far out at sea for coasters carrying cattle. Besides, there's no such trade on this coast, and we are eight hundred miles from it.'

'If it's from a boat, what kind of a crew must she have? That's what I want to know,' said a second. 'I know what it is to be adrift and perishing. I was one time on a raft with twenty more, for two-and-thirty days, and a whole lot of 'em went mad and died raving, from drinking the salt water, and yelled and fought, and throttled each other till they were pitched overboard; but then these here sounds are not human like.'

'Couldn't be a whale, Bill, that made moanin' noise?' Asked another of the boatsteerers, who was a veteran salt, having followed his calling, as a sealer and whaler, in all parts of the world.

'Well, it might be—that noise might; though it twarn't exactly like it neither. I've heard 'em too often, not to know 'em. Sperm whales don't roar much; but right black, or green species, common all over the world, you can hear, at times, miles away. I remember once when I was in New Zealand—we was a Bay whaling near Hokianga—we killed a cow whale and her calf, and towed 'em into the bay. Well, the old bull, he came in from sea at night-fall, and kep' up such a moanin' and roarin' it was pitiful to hear him. He knowed his missus had gone in there, you see, and he was callin' on her to come out; and for nigh hand on to a week, every night, he'd tack about in the offing, until daylight, waitin' and callin' her. Twarn't till we stripped the blubber off her, and towed the carcass out to sea, that he gave in and left.'

For some time the men listened; but nothing further was seen or heard. They also rowed for some distance in the direction of the sounds, and again shouted, but got no reply; an hour afterwards they were picked up and taken on board. The captain, when he heard their story, swept the horizon with his night-glass; but detecting no sail, he concluded that the vessel from which the light had proceeded (if they really had seen it) had passed out of sight in the interval; and as for the sounds which had startled them, he made light of them.

'You heard a grampus grunting, or some seals snorting, or, maybe, penguins trumpeting,' he said. 'You were all knocked up and half asleep. Turn in, the whole lot of you, and take a snoose till daylight, for we must finish stripping and trying out this fish. A set of lubbers you were to lose that whole whale.'

The men did as they were ordered, but were perfectly convinced that the sounds they had heard were not caused by any such agencies as their commander had mentioned. The light, strange as it was, certainly, might have proceeded from a passing ship, although in that case, it was odd they could not see it. Each of the noises, separately, also might be accounted for, perhaps; but the whole occurring together, and proceeding from one quarter, was to them inexplicable.

They had been asleep some hours, and day was about to break. The breeze had slightly freshened; but the ship, after having picked up the boats, had been hove to, and consequently had remained nearly stationary during the night, the carcass of the whale having been placed alongside, secured by tackles, preparatory to stripping the blubber, or 'blanketpiece,' as it is technically called. Some of this had already been taken off, hoisted on deck, cut up, and placed in the huge coppers used in the sperm whale fishery for boiling (or 'trying out, as it is termed,') the oil, these coppers being embedded in brick-work, on the upper or open deck. The fires beneath them being laid ready for lighting, the mate was busy with his preparations when the captain, who had been in bed, turned out and came on deck.

'Do you know,' said he, 'that I really think that there was no mistake in what the hands said? There's something out of the way going on, or afloat near us. My cabin window was open—the head of my bunk lay close to it—and so I lay there, I heard something, I can't make out. Did you not hear anything?'

'No, we've been busy knocking about the decks. What was it like?'

'Well, at first it was like what the men said—deep groaning, moaning, and rumbling kind of noises, a good distance off apparently. Then I heard a scream; then some one laughing—a rum sort of a laugh too. I should have thought myself dreaming only for what the men had said.'

'How long since was this?' asked the mate.

'Within this last quarter of an hour. But is everything ready for trying out, Mr. Smart? And the captain examined the preparations made. 'Call the watch as soon as it is light enough, and set all hands to work. The coppers are charged so you may as well light the fires, and then pass the word along for silence fore and aft. I want to listen, and try and make out what those noises mean.'

He went and stood by the taffrail, while the men on deck, ceasing their work, went to the side or mounted the rigging.

For a short time they remained thus looking and listening, when the captain hearing again the deep moaning he had described, raised the speaking-trumpet he held and hailed. As the hoarse sound died away, a startling reply was given. A burst of strange, harsh laughter came ringing across the water, gradually changing into a wild cry, which rose upon the night air, sounding inexpressibly sad and mournful. At that moment, as the seamen, thrilled and awe-struck, listened, the fires which had been lit beneath the coppers, and which had been fed with pieces of refuse blubber, began to burn up brightly, the flames presently shooting up half way to the tops, and casting a broad red glare over the surrounding waters. And as if this flame had been a spell to conjure up the demons of the deep from the darkness beyond the verge of the circle of light, issued a succession of sounds of the most extraordinary character. Yells and howls, shrill screams and roars, now commingled, now separate, at times dying away, and again as the flames shot up fiercely, rising in hideous chorus, assailed the ears of the astonished whalers, while at intervals, mingled with the uproar, was what seemed to some on board to be the sound, indistinctly heard, of human voices. This continued until the vessel had passed on her way some distance, when the noises became more and more faint, and finally died away.

Before the fires had been lit the ship had been put before the wind, in order that the smoke and flame might pass forward and not endanger the rigging or incommode the men at their labor. Some of the latter, alarmed at the sounds, would willingly have had her continue her course and leave the vicinity; but the Yankee skipper was not superstitious; and, being determined to ascertain their cause, he ordered the fires to be put out, so that the vessel might sail against the wind, and returned. While the look-outs were trying to catch a sight of any vessel or other object in the neighborhood, the sounds again reached them, and stearing in their direction, the ship was hove to and a boat lowered; but the men hung back when the captain ordered a crew in, and wished to wait for daylight.

'Why, what are you afraid of, men? Do you think there are evil spirits cruising?

He paused in surprise, and all hands uttered a cry. A strange phenomenon was presented to their view; a pale-blue, phosphorescent light suddenly gleamed out of the darkness, and showed them a wreck dismasted and drifting. Through the open ports and breaches in the bulwarks broken by the waves, the unearthly looking radiance shone, glimmering and flickering on the stump of the mainmast, the only fragment of a spar left standing. Its bows were towards them, and from their own mastheads they could at times, when it pitched and rolled, see down on to its deck. Close to the after hatchway burned a tremulous flame, sometimes shooting up vividly, at others sinking until nearly extinguished, by the light of which all on deck was rendered visible. All hands looked eagerly for signs of a crew, but nothing in the shape of a *man was to be seen.* The deck was cleared, the long-boat and spars gone; there was nothing to conceal them from view, had any men been on board.

But although nothing in the guise of mortal man was visible, other objects presented themselves to the view of the awe-struck sailors. Gaunt and weird-looking shapes of hideous animals were plainly seen flitting restlessly to and fro in the ghastly light of that unnatural illumination, of a lonely wreck at sea.

'I can tell you, sir,' said my informant, at this point of his narrative, 'that I for one was scared, and no mistake about it. I was brought up in a part of New England where a belief in the supernatural prevails. I had heard that evil spirits appeared at times in the form of beasts, and haunted the place where they had, when on earth, committed their crimes; and we were off that coast where, for two hundred years, the desperadoes of every clime—pirates and buccaneers—had pursued, when in life, their horrid calling. As the blue light flickered, and the yells once more broke out, these tales of my early days might have made me fancy myself in the presence of some phantom ship with its ghastly crew.

'But daylight soon came, the blue light went out, and we then saw that the wreck was a real one, and that a boat was towing astern; and hailed, voices from the cabin aft replied, and we rowed round and saw a man with his head and shoulders projecting out of a window.

''I say, stranger!' he shouted, 'don't none of you offer to come on board. Some of the critters got loose last night and they're dangerous.' And dangerous enough they appeared to be, for at that moment came to the taffrail, and looked down on us, several hyenas, whose eyes, sparkling with famine, glared most ferociously; and no wonder; they had had no food for nearly week.

'The brig was, in fact, a complete menagerie, which a speculative American was taking to California, visiting all the South American ports on his way. He had been blown out to sea by a hurricane, which at last carried away his masts, and he had been drifting about ever since, till his beasts were nearly starved. He had a miserable crew, half of them being his showmen, he himself was his own captain, trusting to his mate to navigate for him. They had prepared the long-boat for leaving, should no vessel fall in with them; but had made repeated abortive efforts to rig jury-masts as well. In their last attempt the spar had fallen, and the head of it had smashed the cage containing the hyenas, and all hands had to make a speedy retreat till daylight should enable them to shoot them, or otherwise secure them.

'Our fire, by exciting the beasts, attracted their notice, and at first they thought it was a burning ship. The light seen by the boat early in the night was made by burning some spirits of wine out of the cabin window, and they now prepared to repeat the signal, hoping to attract our attention; but this time, instead of hanging it out of the cabin window, they managed to open the hatchway and push it out on the deck where the beasts were prowling about, restless with the hunger which tormented them.

'The crew stayed three days with us; we rigged them up jury-masts, and, what was of greater consequence, supplied the captain with plenty of beef from the whale for his animals, and this saved him from ruin; for the poor man had invested all he had in the managerie. We heard afterwards that he got safe to Callao, and I suppose is in California long before this.'

FRAGMENTS OF NOTES OF THE SESSION.

CONTEMPLATED UNION OF THE COLONIES.

Monday, 18th April, 1864.

(Continued from our last No.)

Hon. Mr. COLES said he had been listening to the arguments of the different speakers all the afternoon, expecting to hear something advanced in favour of our union with the sister Provinces, and the impression upon his mind, consequent upon all that he had heard upon the question, was that to authorize the appointment of Delegates would be a mere bogus affair, as it appeared that not more than one hon. member or two were at all in favor of the Union. The Hon. Colonial Secretary was the only one who had spoken decidedly in favor of it; although the hon. member for Charlottetown (Hon. Mr. Davies), who had declared that he had always been of opinion that benefits to this Colony would accrue from its Union with the sister Colonies, and that the Union is only a question of time, seemed to have gone a little further. It had been argued that we should send Delegates as a matter of courtesy; but the question was of too important a nature to be treated as one of mere form; and besides, for us to send Delegates would be an admission on our part of the correctness of the principle upon which the proposal for a Union was based. We are not prepared to give up our independence and our legislature: then why should we consent to entertain the proposal? The case is different as respects Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. They have made up their minds as to the desirability of a Union; and, having done so, they have very properly agreed to meet, by their respective Delegates, to arrange a plan for the effecting of the Union they desire. It has also been said that our appointing of Delegates will be a means whereby we shall obtain needful information upon the question. But what further information do we require concerning it beyond that which we already possess? Independently of a Union with the sister Provinces, we shall derive all the benefit from their railroads which, even under the conditions of a Union, they could afford us, and that, too, free from all taxation consequent upon their construction or maintenance. Our position, as we at present stand, is positively better than theirs. They are burthened with heavy public debts; but the amount of our public responsibilities is comparatively a trifle: and, all things considered, our progress has been greater and more remarkable than theirs. To aid and sustain them in their material progress, they have had their minerals and public lands; whilst we have had nothing but our industry, our agriculture and our fisheries; and these, under any circumstances, must be our chief, if not our sole dependence. We have already a direct trade in our produce with Great Britain; and the Yankees, having found out the benefits accruing to themselves from an intercourse with us, are become our regular customers. Notwithstanding the gloomy picture which the Hon. Colonial Secretary has drawn, both as respects our present and our future, warranted, as he maintains, by our isolated position, should we resolve to maintain it, there was every reason to believe that, even should our ship-building fail—the only branch of our productive industry, the loss of which was to be apprehended—our agriculture and our fisheries would still remain—the latter in itself an inexhaustible source of wealth — and rapidly becoming better known, as we were, the consequent growing demands upon our industry and resources could not fail to give a wholesome impetus to the one and a corresponding increase to the other. The idea that a Union would cause an influx of capital into the Island, was by no means a sound one, anymore than that it would free us from the religious animosities and jealousies by which we are now distracted. Political and party strifes would occur among us, Union or no Union. It was not on account of the sparseness of our population that they had sprung up and existed among us. They were not unknown to the Parliament of Great Britain any more than to the Legislature of the small Colony of Prince Edward. But in fact the disease here, so far at least as regarded what was called its *religious element*, was not indigenous to the Colony. It was *brought from the sister Colonies*; and if the proposed Union should take place, perhaps some of those who brought the poison might permanently return to the place from whence they came, and so free us altogether from their pestilent presence. Indeed, except in that way, it would be most difficult to say how the Union, if effected, could possibly allay the evil. If he (Hon. Mr. Coles) were to agree to a Union at all, it would be to a Federal Union; and, then, his chief reason for doing so would be the hope that such Union would completely free us from the restraints of Downing Street; and, by giving us a Royal Prince to rule over us, almost raise our Confederation to the dignity of an independent empire. The Hon. the Leader of the Government had said that should hostilities cease to be carried on by the Northern States of America against the seceding States of the South, the disengaged mercenary troops of the Federals might be let loose upon British North America, and had calculated that in such case, unless bound together for self-defence by a Union, we would fall an easy prey to their rapacity. He (Hon. Mr. Coles), however, entertained no fear that, even in the event of such an invasion of the British Provinces, we should be abandoned by Great Britain, or that she would fail effectually to protect us by the power of her navy. Hon. members, who were in favour of the proposition for sending Delegates, had said that the Delegates of the other Provinces that had already made up their minds to effect a Union if possible, would arrange the basis thereof; and that, as we were not yet prepared to accede to it, ours would merely have to listen to their arguments in favor of the project, to note their proceedings, and finally to report them to our own Government and Legislature; and that as they were not to be authorized or allowed to make any proposition, or in any way to assist in the making of preliminary arrangements for a Union, their presence at the meeting of the Delegates of the other Provinces could not bind us to any subsequent course of action, either for or against the proposition for a Union. Perhaps so: but still, from our sending Delegates, it might very fairly be inferred that we admitted the advisability of a Union. That our not sending Delegates might be accounted an insult, by the other Provinces, was a very improbable supposition. Our sending Delegates merely to listen, and prohibited from taking any part in the proceedings, would certainly, he thought, look much more like an insult. Had he been at the head of the Government, the question which he would have submitted to the Legislature would have been, "Shall we agree to a Union, or not?" and, had the question been decided in the affirmative, the appointment of Delegates would have followed as a matter of course; but had it been decided in the negative, there would then have been an end of the matter, and no question could, with any propriety, have afterwards arisen concerning the necessity for a Delegation. By sending Delegates, we might be thought