

You tell him that we have five colonies, with five different laws, with five different acts of custom houses, and five different currencies, he replies, "What is that to us? Call again next week." (Laughter.) And so he turns over and goes to sleep again; and it always will be the same. There must be a great event to awaken the government to do anything."

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., JANUARY 10, 1859.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

AFTER an unusual delay, owing, we believe, to the bad state of travelling, and very stormy weather, the English Mail arrived here only this morning, although it is more than a week since it reached Halifax. The news furnished was pretty much anticipated by the telegram which we published on Monday last, the 2nd inst. The Queen's Proclamation as Queen of India and Empress of Hindostan forms a prominent topic of discussion in English journals. The document is an interesting one, and we shall give it in our next. It appears to have created immense enthusiasm in India, and has gone far towards producing peace and extinguishing the last brands of rebellion by which that peninsula has been long fearfully convulsed.

Not much importance appears to be attached to the mad scheme of some Yankee filibusters in Ireland, who, as noticed in the telegram last week, had organized a secret society for seditious purposes, and were put in duress for their pains.

We give below such items of news as we can find space for at present.

REDUCTION IN THE BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.

On Thursday, the Bank of England Directors very unexpectedly reduced the rate of discount from 3 to 2 1/2 per cent. The rise in the exchange, the accumulation of gold, and the continued easiness and abundance of money, will fully account for the alteration. The authorities have chosen a favourable opportunity for this important change, and it will no doubt assist in stimulating the improvements of trade, which it is expected will make considerable progress during the new year.

DISTURBED STATE OF AUSTRIAN ITALY.

The news from Italy is of an alarming nature. The Turin journals speak of a struggle as a thing which cannot be long delayed. It is asserted that collisions between the people and the Austrian army have already taken place, although without any serious results. Brescia, Como, Pavia and Cremona, are described to be in a state of effervescence. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Austrian police, portraits of Victor Emmanuel are profusely distributed in Lombardy. Many arrests have been made in Milan and Pavia. In the latter town the garrison has been reinforced, domiciliary visits have been made and concealed arms have been discovered. A letter states that busy orders have been given for making new fortifications at Venice.

RUSSIAN REPORT OF A CIRCASSIAN DEFEAT.

According to news from the Caucasus, the Circassians have been defeated at Bagnado. During September and October, 4,600 Circassians, with the Naib Schago and his brothers, went over to the Russians.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE COMING REFORM BILL.

In the coming Session Lord John Russell is to make one more bid for power; and we have also the assurance of some of his most intimate friends, that the "bid" which he will make will be a most liberal one. He feels that if he loses the chance which the Derby Reform Bill will give him of a restoration to Downing-street, it is more than probable he will never have another. In accordance with this conviction, his Lordship has, we are assured, resolved on this—that however liberal may be Lord Derby's measure, he will go considerably beyond him. So be it—as in that way the people may hope to obtain a Reform Bill which will really meet the requirements of the case, and consequently be worthy of the country's acceptance.

CONTEMPLATED INVASION OF IRELAND BY YANKEE FILLIBUSTERS.

It is currently rumoured in Dublin that a special commission will be issued for the immediate trial of the persons arrested in the South and North on the charge of being members of an illegal society. If guilty, a turn at the treadmill might sufficiently cure them of their fillibustering propensities. The Belfast Mercury says it is a gross error to confound the organization of the Phoenix Club and its ramifications with the old Riband Society:—"There is little doubt that the new organization is entirely seditious, and made up out of the dregs of Young Irelandism. It is perfectly ridiculous to attach any importance to the secret and criminal association of such elements. To endeavor to magnify the incoherent schemes of a few madmen into a formidable conspiracy is a rank absurdity." Respecting the objects of this Phoenix Club, the Belfast paper gives the following information:—"The Club was preparing to receive with open arms the regiment of American militia which we lately heard so much about, as coming to Ireland to see once more their native land. This was the ostensible object for such an unprecedented visit from the American militia, but, coupling their avowed intention to come with the fact of an illegal society being established in Ireland to receive them, it is evident to us that they only wished to feel their way." Col. Ryan was to command them, and their stay in Ireland was to be something about six weeks. During that time they were to encamp (that was the military word employed) in the south and the north. Great things were, no doubt, expected from these Yankee invaders, who would have endeavored to spread as much disaffection and disloyalty as possible in the breasts of the ignorant people who would have flocked round them. In fact there cannot be a doubt of the object of their intended visit, and the result now proves it. The British Government has very properly put a stop to their coming, and since they have been stopped, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation against illegal societies, and the recent arrests of the members of the Phoenix Club have closely followed the proclamation.

The Cork Reporter says:—"A large detachment of the Stafford Militia, about 120 men, will proceed from Cork to occupy the temporary barrack recently hired at Bantry."

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Hong-Kong journals bring news from China to 28th Sept. The forces of the Chinese rebels are increasing. The town of Nanking is surrounded, and the Government of Peking threatened by the revolt. Seeing that its financial resources are much exhausted, Government becomes more conciliating towards foreigners. It is on this account, therefore, that Government has recalled the Governor of Canton, and has allowed importation of opium under certain regulations.

Advices from Manila of Oct. 22 assert that the Government of Cochín China has refused to negotiate.

Splendid fetes took place at Calcutta on the 9th of Nov. The East India Company's stock are rising, and trade is reviving, but communication with the interior of India is still difficult.

The Queen's proclamation has given general satisfaction throughout India. In Oude, the talookdars are rendering their submission, and surrendering their forts and arms.

Rajah Loll Madhoo Sing surrendered himself and his fortress of Amely, on the 10th Nov.

The fort of Simree, in Oude, was taken by Brigadier Eveleigh on the 9th, with the loss of only two Europeans killed and three or four wounded.

Tantia Topce is in the Satpooah hills, the outlets of which are closely guarded.

The following are official telegrams:—from Indore, Nov. 23:—"The Nawab of Barga has separated from the rebels, and is gone to General Mitchell's camp, en route to Indore. He states he comes under the Queen's proclamation."

From Samuntwarree, November 23:—"The remaining rebel leaders have given themselves up to the Government."

INDIA HOUSE TELEGRAM.

OUDE.—On the 26th of October, Beni Madhoo, with 20,000 men, made a determined attack on our force at Poorwa. The rebels were beaten off, and lost two guns. No casualty among the Europeans. On the 30th of October the rebels under Hehudee Hooseen were defeated near Safferdunge, losing five guns and one elephant. No loss on our side. On the 3d of Nov. Brigadier Wetherall took the fort of Rampore Kupia by assault, and found five guns in it. He lost thirty men. The loss of the rebels was severe. On the 9th Nov. Brigadier Eveleigh took the fort of Jamree. Two Europeans were killed. The fort of Amethee was surrendered by Coll Madhoo Singh on the 9th of Nov., and on the 11th of Nov. was occupied by our troops. Sixteen guns found; more believed to be in the fort.

CENTRAL INDIA.—On the 31st of October and the 1st of Nov., Tantia Topce and his followers, without guns, but with a number of elephants, crossed the Nerbudda, forty miles up stream from Heshungabad, and are believed to be making towards the Deccan. They were last heard of as crossing the Chundwara hills. They have plenty of money, but are short of ammunition. General Michel was at Heshungabad on the 7th, and Brigadier Parke expected there on the 8th. The resident at Hyderabad and the Commissioner of Nagpore were watching the rebels, and are prepared.

"De mortuis nihil nisi bonum."

Free translation: The saint is dead, will not a saint become him!

In the course of its philosophical cogitations on the past year, the *Islander* takes leave to congratulate the Colony on the announcement in the *Protector* that the publication of that journal is about to cease. Indeed, we believe our weekly visitant from the Hollies is already dead as Julius Cæsar, but to see the *Islander* stepping out of its way to notice and gloat over the collapse reminds us of the ass kicking at the dead lion. The *Protector* took the place of *Hazard's Gazette*; the latter was, in every respect, a political paper, as much in favour of the Tory party as the *Islander* has ever been, if not more so. The *Protector* was sent to the same class of subscribers, with the addition of those who profess to have weaned themselves from the affairs and vanities of this wicked world—who, with a sanctified uplifting of the eyes, are so ready to declare, that a transition to another state of being would be a release from all their sufferings, while they take the best possible care to shew a clean pair of heels to the king of terrors whenever they think he is after them. To please the latter portion of its readers, one column was religiously devoted, week after week, to a sermon without a text, well spiced with invective and calumny against the "Papists," and full of the wise saws and modern instances which form the staple of that mental aliment administered by itinerant rhapsodists of the clerical order, and which pious maiden ladies of a certain age delight to feast on; while the more worldly minded readers of the *Protector* must often have a column or two of their own to discuss the political questions of the day, and to traduce and misrepresent the party in power. It was really delightful to see how nicely the editorial committee of the Sanctified Press blended piety with politics—their having two strings to their bow excited no jealousy whatever on either side. Politics was in love with Piety, and Piety vowed that it could not live without Politics, while the *Protector* was in love with both, and never had the least occasion to say,

"How happy could I be with either Were 't'other dear charmer away."

There was no engine brought to bear upon the last election that wielded so powerful an influence as the defunct journal. The question chiefly considered with several of the constituencies, was, whether the Bible should be used as a class book in our public schools. The *Protector* and its more prominent patrons insidiously inculcated the belief that the Catholics were not only opposed to the use of the Bible in our schools, but that they sought to establish an ascendancy, and to deprive Protestants of every other religious right which they now enjoy. That such an infamous misrepresentation should have originated with persons who had the reputation of leading holy and virtuous lives, and should have been propagated weekly by a paper that pretended to have a divine commission, and the heading of every page of which was garnished with a text of Scripture—was enough to give it a wide circulation and ready credence wherever ignorance and bigotry were found to prevail. The consequence was, that the so-called religious element in public opinion being thus lashed into fury by designing knaves who made religion subsidiary to their political schemes, several persons have been drifted into the new House of Assembly who have never shown any capacity for public affairs—were never conspicuous for talent or information of any kind, and would never have found their way into the House but for the storm which was raised about religion, and which blinded the electors to the merits of more deserving candidates. In Byron's "Vision of Judgment" George the Third is represented as slipping into heaven, where he immediately commenced practising the 100th psalm, through the confusion which was raised among saints and devils by Southey reading his own poems. To the uproar made by the *Protector* in reading us idle homilies on the Bible question, must be attributed the appearance of some gentlemen in the new House, where they will find it out of place not only to practise the 100th psalm, but to continue the practice of any part of that deception which has been the means of placing them in a position analogous to that of the fly in amber:

"The thing, we know, is neither rich nor rare, But wonder how the devil it got there."

And yet the *Islander* is so ungrateful as to rejoice over the decease of a publication that has done so much for its party! Perhaps the *Islander* does not wish to recognise in the discontinuance of the *Protector* a practical and striking refutation of its oft-repeated theory, that every newspaper which opposes the present Government is sure to command popular support, and must succeed; while every one in favour of the Government must inevitably go down. At all events, it is very ungrateful of the *Islander* to remember the errors and short-

comings of its ally only just when the breath is about leaving its body;—while it lived, the *Islander* kept the padlock on its mind as to all the faults of the *Protector*, and was exceedingly kind to its virtues; but we opine that some sincere friend of the defunct, conscious of the ingratitude of the *Islander*, will say as Antony said over the remains of the great Julius,

"The evil that men do, lives after them; The good is often interred with their bones; So let it be with Cæsar!"

SIAMS.

We notice in one or two of the papers of the past week a little correspondence between His Honor the President of the Legislative Council and Commander Orlebar, R. N., of the Surveying vessel *Gulnare*. It appears that the latter gentleman recently delivered a lecture before a Society called the "Christian Young Men's Association," in the course of which, after the manner of the *Protector*, he mingled political with religious reflections, and being instigated by the demon of party, and not having the fear of Dr. Young before his eyes, did then and there say that the Legislative Council "is a non-entity—a sham." His Honor the President enquires of the lecturer whether he used those disparaging terms, and he intimates that if he has done so, he has stepped out of his path, "as a British Officer," "to promulgate a change in our Constitution, and malign a body of gentlemen," &c., concluding with the comforting hint, that the Board of Admiralty shall know all about it. The rash lecturer seems to cry *peccavi*—he is half repentant and half insolent. He says, "I didn't mean to do it," but in the next breath he exclaims, "You're another!" "My remarks respecting the Legislative Council had especial and sole reference to its constitution, and were in no sense intended to convey any reflection upon yourself, or any other member of that honorable body." Just so. The gallant Commander informs us that he has given the light of his countenance to our local institutions for the last seventeen years; but strange to say, he has never until now discovered that one of these institutions, established by his Sovereign, was a deception and a sham. So long as the Legislative Council registered the acts of the Tory party, he had no complaint to make against it. It was a very honorable body, and its "constitution" worthy of all praise. But suppose it had been elected by the people, and all its present members the objects of popular favour, would that make any difference in the eyes of Commander Orlebar? Not a bit. They would still be "shams" in the estimation of this gentleman. If the want of the elective principle, with reference to the Council, makes that branch of the Legislature a sham, all other institutions, independent of popular control, must be shams likewise. The House of Peers in England is a sham. The Bench of Bishops—the Judiciary—the Magisterial Commission—nay, the Sovereign power itself is a sham; and the greatest sham of all, perhaps, is that part of the naval service to which Commander Orlebar has the honor to belong. He has been seventeen years in the Surveying Service—has made a great many pleasant trips on and about the coast of this Island—has assisted, perhaps, in making some plans and charts, for which he has been exceedingly well paid; but if his services were viewed in comparison with his pay, the people of England, who have had to foot the bills, would be apt to say that a huge sham has been practised on their credulity and their pockets. But as an excuse for attacking an institution which exists by the will of his Sovereign—which existed long before he was born, and will exist long after he has been gathered to his fathers—the gallant Commander graciously assures us that he has borne his share of local taxation, and has spent more money amongst his fellow citizens than ever he received from the Government. Now, this is one of the most contemptible shams that could be palmed upon us. There is no royal road to exemption from taxation. Mr. William Byers pays his taxes like any other nigger. But Mr. William Byers has no right to say that I will sweep your chimneys no longer unless you make your flues wider for the comfort and convenience of my piccaninies. If Commander Orlebar has spent more money amongst his fellow citizens than he has derived from his summer excursions in the *Gulnare*, we suppose he has had some pleasure, if not profit, from the expenditure; and if he had thrown it into the Hillsborough, we don't know that we should be very much impoverished by the act.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this Island is called to meet for the despatch of business on the 17th February. We shall probably have some remarks to offer in our next No., anticipatory of this event.

SUPREME COURT.—The Hilary Term of the Supreme Court for Queen's County commenced last Tuesday.—His Lordship the Chief Justice presiding. The following is a list of the Grand Jury:—W. R. Watson, Foreman; James Desbrisay, James Warren, G. F. C. Lowden, J. W. Morrison, R. G. McDonald, James Coffin, William Coffin, John Farquharson, David Cameron, Isaac Thompson, William Brown, William Pothick, H. Holl, John Sutherland, James McDonald, R. Rennie, Mark Butcher, John Stewart, P. Sinclair, and George McKay.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—On Thursday evening, the 6th instant, Mr. William Murphy, delivered a lecture, according to announcement, on "Ventilation and Respiration," to a crowded house at this Institute. Mr. Murphy illustrated his lecture by several successful experiments, which conclusively proved his statements, and also rendered plain and easy to be understood by every person in the room the scientific and abstruse subject on which he treated. After the lecture an animated discussion ensued, which was kept up with much spirit and ability until 10 o'clock. On Thursday evening next, the 13th instant, Mr. Murphy will resume the subject, and illustrate it by experiments.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

On Tuesday evening, the 14th inst., R. B. Irving, Esq., School Visiter, delivered a highly interesting and instructive lecture on Education, in the Methodist Chapel at Cape Traverse, to a large and respectable audience. Dr. Treman occupied the Chair on the occasion. The learned Lecturer acquitted himself admirably; he in a very elegant style touched on the progressive character of the age, ably set forth the usefulness and important services of the Teacher, referred to the advantages of having school libraries, which should be brought into practice in this Island—and latterly decanted very forcibly on the benefits and advantages of the Free Education Act, which was listened to with marked attention, and highly appreciated by the audience.

At the close of the lecture a lively discussion took place, the principal speakers being Cornelius Howat, Esq., and Dr. Treman. In this the learned lecturer ably did his part to the satisfaction of all. After a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Irving, which he with a few pertinent remarks suitably acknowledged, the meeting dispersed, every one edified and delighted with the proceedings.—Com. Cape Traverse, Dec. 30, 1858.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN HALIFAX.

The Halifax *Morning Sun* of the 29th ult. furnishes the particulars of a very destructive fire which occurred in that City on the previous evening, the 28th ult., and by which two persons lost their lives. The following is the account furnished by the *Sun*:

"About 9 o'clock last night some sparks issuing from the chimney of the building occupied by Mr. Jonas Hagar, nearly opposite to our office, caused a cry of 'Fire' from some persons in the street. On looking out Mr. Hagar's shop appeared enveloped in flames inside, and when the door was forced open the fire burst forth with desperate fury.

"The rapidity with which the building burnt gave the fire great headway ere the Engines reached the spot, and also prevented the exit, we fear, of some of the inmates, or the removal of any of the furniture.

"The whole Fire Department and a portion of the Military were soon at the scene of destruction, and Engineers and Axemen strained every nerve to obtain a mastery of the element. So rapidly did the flames extend, that at twenty minutes past 10 o'clock the large building on the corner, known as Bigsby's building, was levelled to the ground, and two others southward nearly so.

"The burnt buildings were occupied by the following persons:—William S. Symonds & Co., stove and furnace dealers, partially insured; John Gabriel, boot and shoe dealer; Jonas Hagar, hatter; A. D. Morse, boot and shoe dealer; Thomas McDonnell, clothing store. In addition to the above, the store on Duke street, occupied by Mr. Coombs as a shoe establishment, was cleared of stock and other materials, and the building considerably damaged. We have not learned to what extent the above parties were insured.

"We will here state that most of the parties burnt out saved little or nothing of the effects in their stores.

"The stocks of several business establishments in the vicinity of the burnt district were packed or removed, from which considerable loss must necessarily accrue;—amongst this number were Wm. Gossip's book store, Goreham and Rickard's shoe store, John Gildert's grocery store, Ackhurst's auction room, Albro & Co.'s hardware store, Charles Cooke's fancy store, &c. &c.

"Mott's and Murdoch's buildings to the north, and the buildings occupied by Messrs. Cogswell & Son and Albro & Co. to the east, were only saved by the judicious management and manly exertions of the Fire Department.

"The brick building occupied by Mr. Coombs done good service in preventing the spread of the conflagration westward—had it not been for a substantial stone wall at the side of that building (which withstood the whole brunt of the fire in the most exposed position) the destruction of property must have been incalculably greater. The formidable wall presented by McLeod's building at the south was also the means of stopping the spread of the flames in that direction—those two substantial walls combining to confine the fire within the limits before described.

"It is almost impossible from the conflicting rumours afloat to give anything reliable as to the inmates of Hagar's and the adjoining building. It is probable from all we can learn that Mr. Grant perished in the flames. It was stated that Capt. Taylor, who was early at the conflagration, having ascended by a ladder, managed to get hold of a man whom he supposed to be Mr. Grant, but he struggled and got away from him,—and the fire spread with such rapidity that it seemed impossible for him to have escaped. Mrs. Grant having first thrown her child out of an upper window, jumped into the street,—both, we hear, are seriously injured. Miss Ross, a member of Mr. Grant's family, and Miss Hagar, made their escape by jumping from the second story of Hagar's house. They were carried into Mr. Hume's, from whence they were afterwards removed. Both these young ladies are said to be seriously injured."

The same paper of a later date informs us that the remains of Messrs. Hagar and Grant were found amongst the ashes of one of the burnt buildings (Hagar's house), on the following day, and it is stated also that one of the females who was injured at the fire, has since died.

THE FALLING OF THE GRAND FALLS BRIDGE.—The *Head Quarters* of last Wednesday publishes the following letter relative to this catastrophe, received from F. E. Beckwith, Esq., by a gentleman in Fredericton:—

"We have had a dreadful accident here this morning. Our Bridge, which has been only a short time finished, broke down.

"Mr. Tomlinson's team of two horses and sled, accompanied by two of his hired men—Dennis Hughes and Simpson—were crossing a short time after daylight, when about the middle of the bridge they felt it giving way; they left the sled and ran back, but too late, as it all went down in a body. The men fell on the rocks, close to this side, clear of the water; fall about 150 feet. The horses were over and went down into the river; no vestige of them has yet been discovered; they must have drifted under the ice, which had broken across the eddy, a short distance below the bridge.

"No other persons were on the bridge at the time, and half an hour or more must have elapsed before people went to the spot. The men were discovered on the rocks; one of them making signs; he was after a time hauled up by ropes; he is badly hurt—legs broken, and also collar bone. It is doubtful if he can recover. The other man (Simpson) was stunned, both legs broken, also an arm. He was with great difficulty got up. A Toboggan was taken down, in which he was fastened, and then dragged up the rocks on ladders. It is not thought he can live long.

"This morning was very cold and frosty; 24 below zero. This must have affected the iron chain boxes, as the whole eight broke close to the abutments on each side, throwing the whole weight on the wood work.

"We are all in great gloom here, as you might expect." One of the unfortunate men (Simpson) has since died from the injuries he received.

TWO MEN DROWNED AT PICTOU.—The Colonial Standard says that on Friday evening, 17th inst., a young man, a resident of Pictou, named Henry Wier, and John Joseph Kenickell, his father-in-law, were drowned by breaking through the ice on the harbor, near Brown's Point.

The greatest remedy of the day is unquestionably PERRY DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER; for the instant relief of all pains, scalds, bruises, &c. and for pains in the stomach and bowels; it is used with encouraging success in sudden attacks of cholera and cholera morbus. Sold by the druggists.

Miss Florence Nightingale is in an extremely reduced state of health and strength, but still continues to devote a great deal of her time to her great object, the amelioration of the sanitary arrangements of the British army.

PAIN KILLER.

METUEN, MASS., Aug. 26, 1857.

Messrs. P. Davis & Sons—Dear Sirs: I have had occasion to use your Pain Killer very frequently during my residence in Burmah, and have found it a very useful medicine. I did not think I could visit the jungles without it. In cases of colic, diarrhoea and cholera, the Pain Killer gives speedy relief, and for many other ailments I have found it beneficial. It is becoming popular in Burmah, among the natives as well as Europeans. I always carry it with me for my own benefit and the good of the people where I go. Sincerely yours, M. H. BAXBY. The Rev. H. L. Van Meter, writing from Rassein, Burmah, says:—"The Karens prize it very highly indeed. I cannot conceive how a single medicine could better meet their peculiar ailments and habits than does your Pain Killer. We are now using it freely in our family, and find its excellent qualities confirmed with each renewed trial. Please send me 400 bottles by first opportunity. Sold by all medicine dealers, and by T. DESBRISAY, wholesale agent Charlottetown, P. E. Island."