MARRIAGE OF GENERAL GARIBALDI.—Garibaldi is still at Fino, in the neighborhood of Como, where, on the 3rd, he met with an accident while riding on a restive horse. The news at first occasioned some alarm in Milan; but a letter from his medical attendant, published in the newspapers, removed all apprehension. Further evidence of the slight nature of the injuries is found in the fact that on the 7th the gallant General was married to the eldest daughter of M. Raimondi, an Italian patriot, who possesses one of the most beautiful of the residences on the Lake of Como. In 1848 M. Raimondi was obliged to take to flight; his property was confiscated, and his palace used by the Austrians as a barrack. Under the new *regime*, however, everything has been restored to him. Great rejoicing took place at Como on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter to Garibaldi. A letter dated Paris, the 4th, says the report of Garibaldi's marriage is unfounded.

Mr. Russell, the *Times* correspondent, is busy preparing his diary of the Indian Campaign for publication, and it will be shortly issued, in two volumes, by Messrs Routledge. He has received £1500 for his work. Col. Eber, the Times correspondent for the war in Lombardy, is also about to publish his letters, with connecting remarks and additions.

SHARP PRACTICE.—An Ohio correspondent becomes sponsor for the following, which, as a matter of fact, he wishes to put on record:

"W—— is one of the richest men in those parts, and has made his money by driving sharp bargains. His hired man was one day going along with a load of hay, which he overturned upon a cow. The poor thing was smothered to death before they could get her out. Her owner, Jones, called upon Mr. W—— the next day, and demanded payment for the loss of his cow.

"Certainly," said Mr W——; "what do you suppose the cow was worth?"

"Well, about ten dollars," said Jones.

"And how much did you get for the hide and tallow?"

"Ten dollars and a half, sir."

"Oh, well, then you owe me just fifty cents."

Jones mystified, and W—— very fierce in his demand, and before Jones could get the thing straight in his mind he forked over the money.

TO THE POINT.—A lecturer, addressing a Mechanical Institute, contended, with tiresome prolixity, that "Art could not improve nature," until one of the audience, losing all patience, set the room in a roar by exclaiming, "How would you look without your wig?"

WISE.—A blacksmith, having been slandered, was advised to apply to the courts for redress. He replied, with true wisdom—"I shall never sue anybody for slander; I can go into my shop and work out a better character in six months than I could get in a court-house in a year."

The *Sacramento Standard* says that a resturant keeper in that city, after waiting in vain the other morning for the arrival of his customers to breakfast, found that a mad wag or secret enemy had slyly substituted a pair of young kittens for a pair of fat rabbits which had been hung on a hook at his door. The mystery was solved.

A witty exchange serves up the following hash to its numerous readers:

"Unbustled ladies, pure and undefieled Christians, disinterested friends, common honesty, sound potatoes, first-rate butter, unwatered milk, and rich printers—are scarce!"

We endorse it all—particularly the last item.

The Ten Commandments adopted by the "craft," and expected to be observed:

1. Enter softly.
2. Sit down quietly.
3. Subscribe for the paper and pay in advance.
4. Don't touch the poker.
5. Engage in no controversy.
6. Don't smoke.
7. Keep six feet from the table.
8. Don't talk to the printer.
8. Hands off the papers.
10. Eyes off of the manuscript.

Gentlemen observing these rules when entering a printing-office, will greatly oblige the printers, and need not fear the "devil." The ladies, who sometimes bless us with their presence for a few moments, are not expected to keep the rules very strictly, and, indeed, it will be agreeable to us to have them break the eighth as often as convenient.

## Gleanings from late Papers.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND HIS RUMOURED ABDICATION.—The foolish rumour of the abdication of the Emperor of Austria has completely died away. It was traced to Paris, where a regular system of false news has been established since the beginning of the campaign in Italy. From a Berlin newspaper we now learn that the report was kept secret from Francis Joseph himself until the other day, when it became the subject of conversation at the Imperial family in celebration of some family festival. Contrary to anticipation, the young Emperor was more diverted than annoyed at the *canard*, and referred to it with great good humour several times during the repast. The reception rooms of the palace were already crowded when the guests retired from the dining hall: and the Emperor, still under the impression of the extraordinary idea which had been propagated concerning him, entered as it were in solemn ceremony. With his young and beautiful wife leaning on one arm and the infant son gathered to his besom with the other, he advanced between the double file of courtiers, bowing courteously to either side. When arrived at the head of the apartment he turned, and, drawing himself proudly up, exclaimed, "Gentlemen, do I look like a pensionary or an invalid?" Not an individual amongst the company but applied the meaning of the speech instantly, and the effect was electrical. The Emperor was attired in the full uniform of the guard, and looked full of martial energy and spirit. The Empress was in full gala-costume, covered with jewels, and as her gaze fell with love and pride upon her husband and her child, the feelings of the company were quite carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment.

AUSTRIA.—A Vienna letter in the Augsburg Gazette says:—"The elite of the aristocratical party engaged in office have resolved on laying their salaries at the feet of the Emperor; that is to say, serving gratuitously, so as to lessen the public burdens. The Archdukes, who possess private property, have, it is said, made the Emperor the same offer for five years.

We mentioned, says the Madras Spectator, some time since, a report that a very large amount of property had been captured at Kirwee, and we now learn that the Prize-money is so immense, that Lord Clyde's share, as Commander-in-Chief in India, will alone amount to one hundred and twenty thousand pounds—Sir George Whitlock's share being half of that sum. Captain's shares are estimated at between three and four thousand pounds, and Subalterns at a proportionate figure. Happy are the officers who are in such a case.

ALLEGED SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—A Paris correspondent of the Boston Traveller says that Velpeau, the eminent surgeon, has announced an extraordinary discovery of a new system of anæsthesia, said to have been made by a physician named Brocca or Rocca. The latter person is said to have placed before the subject's eyes a somewhat brilliant object, at a distance of fifteen or twenty centimetres, and to have made the subject look fixedly at it. After a few moments he is said to have begun to squint, (as was natural) and then to have fallen into a state of complete insensibility. The experiment is said to have been repeated several times with success, and in one case a surgical operation was performed the patient remaining unconscious.

A letter from Honolulu, Nov. 10, says "sixty whaleships have arrived, mostly from the Ochtosk, and there are now in the harbour seventy five whalers, and eight lying off and on outside the reef. There are about sixty five in Lahaina and nineteen in Hilo. Sixty nine more are to arrive, or to be heard from, before the list of ships expected in the Fall of 1857 is exhausted. Our harbour is rapidly filling up, and promises to show a larger fleet in numbers this fall than it has for several years. I regret to say, however, that the reports are worse than ever I anticipated in my last gloomy letter, on this subject, and the average catch will not come up to my low figures. If New Bedford lost two millions of dollars last year, she will lose four hundred this."

EXPERIMENT WITH POTATOES.—There exists among farmers a great diversity of opinion respecting the most profitable way of planting potatoes. Some plant *whole* seed, and some *cut* it. Mr. Alfred Lapham of Burrillville, has for several years made experiments in this respect. This year he experimented anew. He planted 23 hills with *whole* potatoes; 23 hills with *cut* potatoes, *three* pieces in a hill; and 23 hills with *two* pieces. The seed was averaged by weight and size. The result was as follows: the 23 hills of *uncut* potatoes yielded 55¼ lbs; the 23 hills with *three* pieces, 27½ lbs; the 23 hills with *two* pieces, 34 lbs. The potatoes were weighed in presence of Mr. William E. Vallet, who certifies to the above facts and figures. Mr. Lapham tells us the potatoes were all planted together in the same field, side by side, and the same quantity and quality of manure put in all the hills.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

THE BEST OF SERVANTS.—If you would wish to have a good servant—one that is faithful, honest, and attentive, and whom you will never quarrel with; one that will never bother you for wages, nor drink your wine behind your back; one that will never object to wear the clothes you have been wearing yourself, nor make a fuss over what meals you give him; one that will not grumble if you keep him up half the night; one to whom you could at any time give with a clear conscience the very best of characters; one that will never wish to leave you, but would rather be remained with you all the days of your life, then you must be *your own Servant*—and that is best achieved by your diligently learning how, on all occasions, to help yourself.

## UNITED STATES.

SUFFERING AND CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES.—At Chicago six wretched people lived in a shanty so crazy as to admit the wind freely. Five of them slept together; a woman intoxicated lay by the stove. The last of their wood was in it, and when this was burned out the shanty soon grew cold. Towards morning Mrs. Miles got up to get her child a drink. She found there was no fire, and that the woman by the stove was frozen stiff. They put her into the bed, thinking the heat of their bodies might revive her; but in the morning she was still quite stiff. She had not, said one of the witnesses, "thawed a bit."

In Salem, Mass., a poor woman perished of cold and hunger four days after her confinement. She had no one near her but her husband, who was sick and could neither go out nor give her much help, and they had neither food nor fuel. When it was known that she had so died, the charity of the public was at length excited.

In Portland, a coloured woman named Mrs. Wilson, pleaded guilty to the charge of murdering a boy she had adopted as her son. She burned his body, piece by piece, in an oven. She was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

FUNERAL OF THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BALTIMORE.—Jan. 9.—The imposing funeral ceremony of Bishop Newman, at John's Church, took place this morning. High mass was celebrated, and the body laid in state on a funeral car and conveyed to the church by a procession of Catholic societies, accompanied by a large concourse of citizens. The church was draped in mourning. The interment takes place to-night.

Seventy-three of the clergy were present at the funeral, including Bishops Kandrick of Baltimore, Laughlin of Brooklyn, Magill of Richmond, and Assistant Bishop Wood of Philadelphia. The concourse was immense, filling all the avenues to the Church.

THE LAWRENCE MASSACRE.—The cause of the frightful loss of life at the Pemberton Mills, Lawrence, Mass., proves to have been criminal carelessness on the part of the owners The structure rested on a sandy foundation was wholly unfit to bear such a weight of machinery, sank considerably four years ago, was then propped and bolted and held together only to make such fearful havoc in the end, after giving so many warnings:—

The folowing despatch is from D. Saunders, Jr., Mayor of Lawrence:—

LAWRENCE, Jan. 11.—Terrible as our calamity is, I think it is much over estimated in the number killed. As near as I have been able to ascertain this morning, I find dead and missing (what is equivalent to dead) 115, and 165 wounded.

The building was constructed in such a manner as to admit as much light as possible for the use of the operatives, and in consequence of this was not substantial.

It was found necessary to put a number of iron braces through the building when the machinery was put in. The foundation appears to have settled last week when the frost was coming out of the ground, as workmen were engaged in placing supporters under it.

One of the operatives named Margaret Hamiltom, who was fatally injured at the falling, stated, after she was taken to the City Hall, that one of the men engaged in the building told her on Monday that the mills were unsafe, as the foundation was giving way.

A BOGUS BANK.—The *Connecticut Press* of Saturday last, a paper published at Hartford, exposes a bogus bank, called the Still River Bank, at Winsted, Connecticut, of which concern J. L. Van Wert is the reported President. It would appear that the object is to impose upon the people in the Colonies, and that a large number of its bills have been put in circulation in Canada and this Province. The *Press* says:—

"The Adams Express Co. at their office, received, on Wednesday, from St John, New Brunswick, $200 in bills of the aforesaid Still River Bank, signed J. L. Van Wert, Pres., E. Van Wert, Cashier. They were tens, fives and ones, and positively the coarsest specimen of printing for any purpose that we have seen—on coarse paper with common job printer's cuts, rough type and poor ink, requiring an effort of the imagination to suppose that they were intended to cheat an idiot. Yet the accompanying letter says that several thousand dollars of them are in circulation near St. John, and these were sent on for collection! Will somebody take care of Mr. Van Wert?"

On Tuesday last the train from Boston, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, ran off the tract at Reading, badly smashing the engine and cars, and breaking the engineer's (Mr. Leary's) arm. No other person injured.

WIFE MURDER.—*Malone, N. Y.*, Jan. 7.—Early last evening a man in the town of Dickenson, named Henry Meacham, shot his wife, in presence of her father and mother, who fled from the house in terror, and gathering a number of the neighbors, returned and found the woman dead and weltering in her blood, with her throat cut, besides being shot. Her husband was lying dead beside her, shot through the head by his own hand. Cause, domestic trouble and infidelity of the wife.

Governor Blacksnake, the "old Indian," died at his residence on the Alleghany reservation, eight miles from East Randolph, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., December 26, at the advanced age of 123 years. He was probably, before his death, the oldest Indian living. He was in the French war previous to the Revolution; also in the Revolutionary war, and sided with the Americans. He was a great aid to Washington, acting in the capacity of a runner and bearer of despatches. His family have now in their possession a silver medal that was presented him by Gen. Washington, and on which the "old Governor" put more value than on all else he had.

The Providence Post thinks it probable that at least two hundred ladies have had dresses and shawls ruined or injured in that city within the last three months by having lamp oil poured upon them while walking the streets. One lady had a shawl ruined that was worth $100. In some neighbourhoods not a family has escaped these outrages.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, as the freight train from Montreal to Portland was crossing the bridge at Lennoxville, the structure gave way, and the entire train, consisting of 7 cars, was precipitated into the river, the engine and tender alone being saved from the general wreck. No lives were lost, we believe. The bridge was a wooden one of 120 feet span, and was comparatively new, having been renewed within a year and a half.—*Montreal Gazette*, January 4.

Mr. John N. Genin, the well known Broadway hatter, has suspended payment. The extent of his liabilities is not yet ascertained, but it is probably large.

The number of children attending school in the State of Maine is 242,000. Amount expended to support schools in 1859, $617,889.

The advertisement of real estate in St. Louis to be sold for taxes due the city, of 1859, fills twenty-two columns and a half of the St. Louis Democrat.

A Democrat who owns a lead mine at Shullsburg, Wis., was a candidate for the Legislature. On election day he hired fifty-three Republicans to work in his mine; after he had got them all 140 feet below the surface, the ladder was drawn to have some *new rounds* put in it, and he neglected to return it till the polls were closed, which resulted in his election by fifty majority.

GRAMMAR:—Which of the two forms of sentence is correct?—"The government *is* very backward," or "The government *are* very backward." Both are correct. Government is a noun of multitude, and may be used according to the taste and convenience of the writer, either in the singular or in the plural.

## COLONIAL NEWS.

### BEAR FIGHT.

A story has been told us of an extraordinary bear fight that took took place at the East River one day last week. Two boys, of between thirteen and fifteen years of age, belonging to the Albion Mines, one armed with a single the other with a double barreled gun, went to the woods to shoot partridges. During the day they fell in with a large bear that had been tempted from his den by the fine weather. Bruin showed no disposition for fight, but rapidly retreated, and the boys, who had been thoughtful enough to provide themselves with suitable ammunition, loaded their guns, and gave chase. They tracked the bear to her den, and fired in upon her, but without producing any response other than a surly growl. They loaded again, and a second time gave her the benefit of the contents of the three barrels, when she rushed out, wounded and bleeding, past the boys, followed by a half grown cub. The youngsters again gave chase, and overtook the younger animal, as he was clambering over a pile of brush, the elder brother attacking him with his clubbed gun, breaking the stock over his back. On this the younger brother leaped upon the bear's back, and seized him by the ears, holding him thus on top of the brush, while the other brother unclasped a blunt pocket knife, and cut the brute's throat. Leaving the animal bleeding, and as they supposed dying, they again pursued the old one for some distance; but failing to overtake her, they returned to secure their prize, when, to their astonishment, they found that the young one had regained life enough to get himself out of sight. On going to the den, however, they discovered a second cub, dead, which would appear to have been killed by their first fire. On carrying their prize home, they found the carcase to weigh over one hundred weight. On a subsquent day, a number of men were out in pursuit of the wounded bears, but we have not heard whether they succeeded in capturing them.—*Eastern Chronicle, Jan. 26.*

The Cape Breton News records the death of four young children, who were drowned at George's River, on their way home from school. It appeaas that they returned on newly formed ice that gave way under them, and thus the sad accident.

SMALL POX.—The number of cases reported this week are Forty-three. Number admitted into Hospital, Seven; deaths in Hospital none. Total number of deaths reported from May 14 to January 14, Forty-three.—*Courier.*

The estimated cost of the Victoria Bridge, at Montreal, was one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling. But its actual cost was only one million three hundred thousand pounds sterling, or one million dollars less than the estimates. Another striking fact is that the bridge was done within the time originally estimated. The American world can show no parallel to this.

## Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

DEAR SIR,—The more the correspondence to which so much allusion has been lately made, and which respects Quit Rents, is examined—the more will it be made evident that no one ever contemplated their remission unless the Proprietors thought proper to commute them on the terms offered at the time. The whole story is contained in the Journals of 1839. Every perusal of them will add fresh conviction. It is, however, so much to the purpose to see what was thought on the subject by the late G. R. Young, Esq., who was on that occasion the Proprietors' agent and who, in his various communications with the Treasury and Colonial Office, signs himself "Solicitor and Counsel," that I venture to trouble the public with some words transcribed from his letter, page 8, appendix F. They are these: "As regards them (*the terms of commutation*) there could be no "retrospective" operation of the claim, because if the five years tax were in arrear, they could be only collected under the authority of the Island Act (the Land Assessment Act;) and at the period when the Act went into operation, *provided the terms were acted on!!!* All the arrears due to the Crown were remitted in this view. Therefore, the word "retrospectively" can have reference only to the antecedent legal right, and the word "prospectively" is introduced with the same view; and neither, as I respectfully submit, were intended to, or can controul *the express terms upon which the commutation is before tendered!!!*

Whether the responsible Solicitor and Counsel of the Proprietors, at the time when this subject was under discussion, or their volunteer Counsel at the present time, is the best authority, I leave to the ingenuous and the learned; and it may be added that this letter was written *after* that so much relied on of Mr. Spearman's.

Yours truly,
WM. SWABEY.

Jan. 28, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—I observe that the editor of the *Islander*, with his characteristic courage and manliness, has again thought proper to attack Sir D. Daly, in his absence; and, as is generally reported, writes his slanderous attacks upon the late Governor in the office which was specially dedicated to the use of His Excellency. The rancorous disposition of the editor of the *Islander* may receive some explanation in the fact, that Sir Dominick, at the time of the change of Government in April last, refused to appoint him to a public office, on account of his unprovoked abuse of His Excellency some time previously.

The *Islander* admits that the cases mentioned by me in my last communication, calling for the exercise of the Royal clemency, and having been favorably entertained by Sir Dominick, were not the ones which he alluded to; but refers, at some length, to the case of Richard Naddy, who was convicted of a violent assault. I have made some enquiries into the circumstances of this case, and I learn that Sir Dominick positively refused to liberate the prisoner, until one of the Tory lawyers made such a pitiable representation of the forlorn and starving condition of the man's family, that Sir Dominick was induced to listen to the application, and mitigated the sentence.

If the editor of the *Islander* is so horrified when public delinquents are allowed to go scot free after having been convicted of abominable crimes, will he be kind enough to give his readers his opinion of a case which was brought before the Police Court a few days ago? It appears from the evidence before that Court that while a respectable citizen was walking with his wife, in the streets of Charlottetown, he was grossly assaulted by two ruffians, who were fined the paltry sum of twenty shillings—their offence having been clearly proven, and shown to be of a most aggravated character; but they were staunch Tories; that was a bright feather in their caps. Naddy, with all his faults—with all the violence of his temper—with the inexcusable excesses to which he was driven under the influence of strong drink—could not belie his nature so far as to become a Tory, and had to be punished accordingly. Fifteen months' imprisonment was considered a mild castigation for his offence; and 20s. fine was deemed sufficient atonement to society for greater outrages committed upon it by greater rascals, because the powers that be look with a milder eye upon the delinquencies of their own political followers.

Yours, &c,
Jan. 28, 1860. FAIR PLAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I perceive in the *Protestant* of the 24th Dec, a lengthy communication from the pen of "G. Sutherland," on "Education in P. E. Island." This is the first letter on the subject, but if we are to judge from the concluding paragraph, we are to be blest with others.

Having been engaged for some time past in the educating of the rising generation; and, being "ever willing; as a British American, to exert any influence I may have; for the intellectual and moral improvement of these rising provinces," I therefore claim the privilege, in this free and independent country, to pass a few strictures on anything that Mr. S. may adduce not in accordance with my views on the subject.

Before commencing, let me tell Mr. S. that I am a Protestant,—that I hold the same great and glorious opinions on toleration first put forth by Sir Roger Williams on the noble soil of Puritanic New England, and then taken up by the celebrated Locke, the far-famed Jeremy Taylor, the sublime Milton, and re-echoed by all the truly great and philanthropic individuals who have shone as glorious luminaries in the annals of British genius—that I am a respecter of the servants of Almighty God whilst they exclusively confine themselves to the preaching and spreading of the everlasting Gospel—and that I am not actuated by any bitter feelings towards him. On the contrary, I hail with delight, in witnessing each and every person exert his influence, publicly and privately, in the cause of intellectual progress, moral improvement, social elevation, and christian precepts—the main spring of which is education. I earnestly hope Mr. Sutherland's intended letters may have the effect of arousing the careless teacher, the indolent parent, the thoughtless trustee and the lukewarm statesman.

I must here confess that I am of the same opinion with Mr. S so far as he has as yet written. But that which I intend to remind him of is that he will make his actions agree with the principles he professes. Mr. S., in pointing out the benefits of education, and that in the attainment of this object, "no political strife nor religious animosity should interfere;" and then asks, "Do we not all breathe the same atmosphere, drink of the same streams, fish in the same waters, or plough in the same fertile valleys?—and though an intermixture of races and creeds, are we not all the children of the same common Parent, and subjects of the one beloved Queen?" Most certainly we are, Mr. S., and if this is the case, are we not all entitled to equal rights and privileges, Catholics as well as Protestants? Yes, Mr. S., your conscience must tell you so, although you have heretofore endeavoured to deprive Catholics of what they, as "British Americans," are justly entitled to. Happy am I to see Mr. S. entertaining just and liberal views at last. I hope his actions may be guided by his writings *in this instance.* And let me tell Mr. S. if there is anything that will retard the intellectual improvement, and mental refinement of P. E. Islanders, it is in being deprived of these privileges. P. E. Island will never give birth to the Historian or the Poet, the Naturalist or the Philosopher, so long as we have a paper like the *Protestant*, unwilling to allow their Catholic brethren to "drink from the same waters" as it does. Why should it rail at every step taken by our Catholic brethren towards ameliorating their educational condition? Why glory in the downfall of human beings from the "same common Parent" as they are? Let Mr. S., then, as a "British American," as a friend of "these rising Provinces," exert his influence in putting an end to the scurrilous scribblings which have recently appeared in the columns of the *Protestant*. Surely Mr. S., if he is what he pretends to be—a lover of education, intellectual and moral improvement—will denounce the cowardly attacks of the Editor and contributors of the *Protestant*, on their unoffending Catholic brethren. Listen to what the sleepy Editor of the sanctified journal says in a previous number when replying to a member of the C. Y. L. Institute, on its being "purely literary and scientific:" "If this be true, where was the necessity of such an Institute, while the Mechanics' Institute was in operation,—and why is it called the *Catholic* Young Men's Institute, if open to all denominations?" Mr. Laird knows right well that it is open to all denominations and this is what stings him. If it were not, how could his correspondent "†" furnish him with the proceedings of their meetings? Dare he deny it? I defy him. But he thinks because it is designated "Catholic," that it cannot be open to all!! Poor fellow, let him turn up his dictionary and find the definition of the word "Catholic," and perhaps it may teach him better the next time he attempts to give vent to his unhallowed bigotry.

Let Mr. S., then, acting upon the principles he wishes to inculcate—throwing away "political strife and religious animosity"—endeavour to put an end to such proceedings. Let him, as a minister of the Gospel, inculcate the heaven-born principles of love to all. If he thinks his religion superior to Catholicism, let him take his Bible, endeavour to expound its sacred truths, and to cherish its holy precepts. Let him extend to his Catholic fellow-creatures the hand of benevolence, charity, and brotherly-love,—assist them in all their undertakings when calculated to elevate their intellectual, moral, physical, and social condition; and if he then fails to convert them to his religious opinions, he can do it in no other way.

A.

Lot 50, Jan. 1860.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

### LINES.

On the loss of the crew of the ill-fated *Maggie*, of St. Peter's Bay, lost on her way from St. John's, N. F. to Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Far beneath the deep blue waters
There are caverns vast and deep—
Caverns o'er whose hidden treasure
Souls that love unceasing weep.

Deep within those silent chambers
Rest the true—the firm—the bold,
Over whom the foaming waters
Have through calm and tempest rolled.

Those that once in strength and beauty
Walked with stately step and proud,
Silent lie beneath the billows,
Wrapt in ocean's dripping shroud.

Longing hearts have vainly waited
Loving ones that come no more;
Never again will they behold them
Till they tread the eternal shore.

But in vain to thee, deep ocean,
Come the wailings of despair;
All that falls with n thy waters
Thou remorseless keepest there.

O, thou boundless, dreadful ocean,
Quick entombed my noble friend,
Who left his native home unconscious
He would ne'er return again.

Quickly beat his breast when parting
With his near and dearest friends;
O, hard and sad the task before him,
Life's sweet pleasures thus to end.

Many a mother—many a sister—
Many a widowed mother's cries,
Children clinging close around her
Quite unconscious of her sighs.

O, that thou, ill-fated *Maggie*,
Never had left Saint Peter's bar!
Loving ones that in her perished
Still might breathe life's precious air.

But thy will, O heavenly Father,
Thy blest will, it must be done;
Save their souls and show them mercy
In that happy home above.

Now, the deep, the brewing billows
Cover up the sainted dead;
When the judgment trumpet soundeth
They shall quit their caverns dread.

Bursting from their silent slumbers,
They shall rise the waves above,
And with their friends who are now in sorrow,
Mount to yonder world of love.

St. Peter's Bay, Jan. 6, 1860. H.

It is reported that the R. N. Captain of well known conventicle-seeking distinction, will probably again lecture, this season, before the youths of the "Know Nothing" Association. Subject—"Bradshaw and the Regicides, or Men above Ordinance," from some partisan of which distinguished "body" it is said the lecturer claims his descent.

"When prince and peer, 'mid scorn and jeer,
Ascend the gallows tree,—
When honor dies, and justice flies,
Then, hey boys! up go we."—*Com.*

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.—This Club is now in active operation, and promises to be one of the leading Literary Institutes of the city. The question debated for the last three nights of meeting was:—"Does the present political aspect of Europe call for the organization of Volunteer Corps in the British Colonial Possessions? If so, should they be supported by the local Government?" The first part of this subject, after a very animated discussion during two nights, was, upon a division, decided in the affirmative by a majority of four, and the second part was decided in the negative by the casting vote of the chairman. The Club meets again on Friday next, 3rd February, for the purpose of discussing the following subject:—"Should the Legislative Council of this Island be continued as at present? Or be rendered elective? Or be entirely abolished?"


# The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., January 31, 1860.


THE *Islander*, being the Government organ, and, if it be not grossly belied, in its material and political parts conducted by the Colonial Secretary, we extract *from* it the following:—"We have reason to believe that it is the intention of the Government that the upper branch of the Legislature of this Colony shall no longer remain that which, for some years past, it has been—a mere burlesque upon a deliberative assembly. We understand His Excellency has been invested with powers such as to relieve the Government from all apprehension that the Legislative Council will, by their opposition, be enabled in the least to obstruct the business of the country. The composition of the Council, will we believe, be materially altered," &c. And in another part, in its usual style, this hopeful periodical announces the removal of the Hon. E. Palmer from the House of Assembly, and his acceptance of a seat in the Legislative Council. As these may be considered tantamount to official announcements, viewing the quarter from which they come, coupled with the apparent sanction of the Lieutenant Governor, we shall make a few comments on them. First, as to Mr. Palmer's taking a seat in the Legislative Council, and the leadership thereof—which, of course, means of the ministerial part of it. In respect to this movement, it is self-evident that this is occasioned by the remonstrances of the Council itself, made at the Colonial Office, against the extreme impropriety of the Government not being represented in that body. It is a victory, disguise it in what manner they may, of the constitutional representations of the Council, in respect to the manner in which the Government business was left to chance in that branch of the Legislature; and instead of sneering at Col. Swabey, the Government, if it had any sense of justice, would have returned its sincere thanks to that gentleman, and others, for moving, seconding, passing and explaining the Bills sent up from the House of Assembly—in fact, all the Government measures, when they could possibly ascertain they were such. The anomaly of there being no one to do these things, or to answer any necessary question, or to be a link of communication between the Lieutenant Governor and the upper branch of the Legislature, is thus done away; but not by any wisdom that has dawned on the perverse minds of the Executive but by the successful remonstrance of the Legislative Council. Of the other part of this quasi official communication we have something more serious to say. But we must not, however, forget that to take any notice of it may be superfluous, or, at all events, premature. For, it is not yet forgotten, or long ago, that it was announced that the whole Council was to be dismissed, and a new one, agreeable to Proprietary views, to be installed. The present statement may be as false as that was, and probably is. All we know is, that the Government has sent Home the strongest representations, or rather, misrepresentations, to bring about such a result; and no doubt their profound ignorance of all constitutional matters, coupled with the hopes they placed in Proprietary influence, caused them to cherish the vain hope that at their feet the last vestige and only remaining security for public liberty would be laid prostrate. Seeing, then, that their failure in this object has been so signal, and their defeat so absolute, they set up to intimidate the Council in a manner so replete with tyranny and violence, that every good subject of Her Majesty is called upon to look to the liberties that are his birthright, and to consider that they may as well be assailed through the Legislative Council as through the Assembly,—if it, indeed, be true "that His Excellency has been invested with powers to relieve the Government from all apprehension." What? is a legislative body to be threatened with annihilation, with being swamped and neutralized by any Government? If this be the case, where is the refuge left for constitutional freedom for those liberties which are the birthright of a British people? And this threat is not only highly tyrannical, but it is equally unjust. Now, what says the Government organ?—"This state of affairs having been made known to the Secretary of State, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been authorised to obviate the difficulty." Now, we have good reason to believe that what has been made known is utterly shameless and inconceivably false. We have reason to believe that the Legislative Council has been represented as a body obstructing the measures of the Government. Now this is not only not the case, but the very opposite is the fact. There has been but one Session since the advent of the Proprietary Government, and we have above shown that the measures which came from the House of Assembly, finding no sponsors, no fathers, no exponents in the gentlemen on the Government side of the House—there being none there—were taken up by gentlemen of politics opposed to the Government, and except one, were all carried through their respective stages, and became law. Now, the exception was the monstrous proposition to make every poor inhabitant, before he or she could communicate with friends and anxious relatives in England, Ireland, or Scotland, or elsewhere, prepay their letters. The Council—always the friend of the people—thought this a cruel enactment, and would not sanction it. That their judgment in this respect was well exercised, is testified by the fact that in Great Britain the measure has been abandoned as oppressive, and obstructive of intercourse. Had, however, the Council merited the designations of "factious" and "obstructive," applied to them here, they had an opportunity of embroiling the Government with the whole Island, from the East Point to Cape North, which did not escape them, but which they were too magnanimous and too conscientious to avail themselves of; for they had nothing to do, if they meant mischief, but to pass the Bill. Here, then, is the sum total of the "factious" crimes of the Council against the Government. If His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, whose principles we believe to be those of justice and of an English gentleman, has been so credulous as to believe otherwise, we would recommend him to investigate the facts; nor shall we readily believe that he is a party to the gross misrepresentations which have caused him to be "invested with powers such as to relieve the Government from all apprehension that the Legislative Council will, by their opposition to the measures of the Assembly, be enabled in the least to obstruct the business." No,—the obstruction of business is not the real object of complaint, any more than it is a fact. It is to be sought for in a different quarter. The Government is nearly to a man a Proprietary Government—and the majority of the Legislative Council are known to desire that the Proprietors may be brought to book and fulfil all the reasonable conditions of the engagements they have entered into. They wish nothing but fair play and impartial justice, and think it admits at least of argument, that those who receive rents should likewise pay their own. The people, it is true, have been grossly imposed on by one intrigue and another,—a fact which they begin to see—and it will not be long before they will awaken from their dream, like a giant from his sleep, and shake off those Proprietary agents and their nominees. In the meantime, it is a disgraceful thing in a free country, and under the British Crown, that the freedom of action of a legislative body should be openly threatened by any party in the temporary possession of power.

THE accession of the present Government to power having been heralded by a profession of promises which induced the majority of the public to believe that the safety of the State could be insured in the keeping of no other hands than those of the able, intelligent, and patriotic individuals who might receive the most sweet voices of the Political Alliance, they have had the ball at their feet for nearly twelve months, and we have waited in vain for the appearance even of the mouse