## NEWSPAPER LABOR.

Very few of the myriads who daily peruse the columns of our public journals, form any idea of the amount of labor represented by the print before them. To enter upon the full statement of the whole sum total of toil, from the moment that the "copy," so called, or original text from which the reproduction is made in type, comes to the hand of the compositor until the completed newspaper is laid before its readers, would be a more complicated task than we propose to undertake at this time. Our theme is simply the quantity of sheer scribbling performed by the newspaper writer—the individual who furnishes the daily pabulum of facts and comments which are embodied in the articles furnished to the press. This branch alone yields details that will convince the most skeptical or careless thinker that no member of the community more faithfully toils for whatever meed of fame and emolument he may get, than the conscientious journalist. A regular practical writer, who prepares daily what would make two hundred lines of print for every day in the year, counting thirty only in every month, and therefore leaving five entire days as a margin for accidents, sickness, &c., would run up the following estimates:

Per diem, 200 lines; per month, 6,000 lines; per year, 72,000 lines. Now 6,000 lines will make a portly volume, and consequently our slave of the pen bestows upon us the contents of 12 volumes every year. Supposing his career, as a writer, to last for the medium term of 30 years; he would give us 1,160,000 lines or 350 solid volumes, still counting out the 150 days made up by the margin of five allowed for each year of the thirty. But, in order to be upon the safe side of the computation, let us allow an entire additional year for the time lost by sickness, holidays, travelling, &c., and we still have 348 volumes from this indefatigable worker. However, there are very few thoroughgoing newspaper men in New York, who prepare original articles or do sketch or short-hand reporting, who cannot show an average of 400 lines per diem of various kinds of work throughout the twelvemonth. The quota of labor would give the 348 volumes of matter in 15 years, even retaining for that shorter space of time the marginal allowance of one year and 150 days.

It occurs in many cases that one or two hands supply the bulk of the editorial page proper, and besides the labors of these gentlemen, the boasted performances of the most prolific book writers the world has ever seen, fade to inferiority so far, at all events, as the quantity of matter is concerned. As to its quality, there may exist differences of opinion, but it is no more than justice to say that the same amount of industry, research, observation and readiness with the pen that is revealed in the leaders of the great daily press generally, would, if applied with equal tact and perseverance to the more permanent branches of literature, carry the journalist to honorable success.

There is no more complete error than the universal idea among men who can write something, that it is quite easy to "get up," as they call it, a newspaper article. When they read one that is well digested and well written, it flows so smoothly; its points are so well taken; its language is so simple, that to write another would seem to be mere child's play. So does everybody think that he can poke a fire, or nurse a baby, better than his neighbour. But just try it, dear sir, and with all your talents, and all your learning, and all your self-confidence, you may egregiously fail. Lord Brougham was an orator, a historian and an essayist, but he could not, to save him, put an article into right shape for the London press without assistance. A similar assertion has been made about Bulwer, whose romantic and poetical writings reveal the utmost grace and facility in their way. No! the work requires a peculiar schooling and long experience. There is so much to avoid; so much to turn a so much to leave out, or so much to get in compactly; so many meanings to utter, and so many to suggest without utterance, that the untrained hand makes as sad work of it as a white-wash brush would in a chairo oscuro painting.

We see the attempt made very often, indeed, to jump into an editorial seat as a savage might leap upon a locomotive, and terrific devastation of grammar, sense and meaning is the result. There is a certain knack in all professions and occupations which has to be acquired by a greater or less degree of study, according to the natural faculty and bent of the candidate, and the youth who wanted to learn a dollar's worth of navigation because he was going to sail for Europe in a schooner that afternoon, and he was to be mate and his father the captain of the craft, was not really a whit more ridiculous than the aspirant who seeks to address a mingled and varied public without due preparation and thought, no matter how great his ability in other things.—*Mercantile Journal.*

EXTRAORDINARY HOAX.—On Wednesday morning a cruel but not entirely unprecedented hoax was played upon a Nottingham tradesman. On Tuesday last nearly all the solicitors in the town received a note couched in the following terms:—"Will Mr. —— kindly call on Mr Rogers, 109, Mansfield-road, at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, to make his will." In accordance with this request, the various gentlemen "learned in the law" bent their steps in the direction of the residence of the individual who, as they fondly imagined, was about to repose in one of them that confidence which is involved in the making of a "last will and testament." Visions of an old gentleman with thousands at his disposal, of possible chancery suits, together with complacent feelings of how his practice was "extending," may have filled the minds of the younger aspirants to legal honours as they hastened to fulfil the wishes of their supposed client. Some of the more fashionable lawyers, we are informed, made their journey in cabs and private carriages, accompanied possibly by their clerks. Had the matter been confined to the lawyers, however, there is every possibility that it would have been kept more secret than it unfortunately was; but the perpetrators of the hoax seemed determined to do the thing thoroughly, and circulars were sent to the members of the medical profession, requesting their attendance at the same hour, and they accordingly directed their broughams to proceed in that direction. Nearly all the master sweeps in the town were also desired, in obliging terms, to present themselves or their deputies at Mr. Rogers' disposal, and the coal merchants politely requested to supply their horses and carts for the occasion. The cab proprietors and livery stable keepers were not neglected, and numerous vehicles were kindly driven to the front of Mr. Rogers' shop to await his earliest convenience. The result was a most extraordinary meeting. The doctors wondered what peculiar case it was that required such a "consultation." The lawyers stared at the doctors, and asked themselves whether they might not be too late for the purpose of making the will. The sweeps flourished their brushes, and grinned horribly at one another, whilst the cabmen, as a matter of course, took to "chaffing" the regular coachmen, and the coalheavers to swearing. We are unable to say which was the first to present himself as having "called in obedience to the note he received yesterday," but it may be taken for certain that after an interview with the unfortunate Mr. Rogers, the "deed makers" and doctors lost no time in returning to their offices and patients, the whole thing being a hoax from beginning to end. Amongst those who received invitatory notices were the sheriff of Nottingham, the under-sheriff, Mr. Heath, Mr Heathcote, &c. It is impossible to describe the mutual astonishment and confusion, and amusement, depicted upon the countenances of these gentlemen on finding themselves all upon the same errand. Some of them, we are informed, endeavoured to get out of it by suggesting that they had "merely been up the road on business," others were met coming down the road bursting with unextinguishable laughter, whilst others again were simply annoyed at being "sold" in so cruel a manner. The chief victim of the hoax deserves the sympathy of his fellow-tradesmen, excepting the perpetrators themselves. He, alone, probably suspects who was the prime mover of this practical joke, and if he has not seen a copy of the circular which went the round of the legal and medical world in Nottingham, we may inform him that it was written in a feminine hand, evidently disguised.—*Nottingham Journal.*

## EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL FOR MURDER.

A criminal trial of more than ordinary interest, and embracing some features of a very unusual character, recently took place at Ottawa, and has excited a great deal of attention throughout Canada. The defendant, Jeremiah Babin, is a French Canadian, a convert from the Church of Rome, educated for the ministry of the Church of England, and in orders, at Buckingham on the Ottawa. He married a lady of social position much higher than that from which he had risen, and was living with her at Buckingham, at the time the tragedy took place. We give a condensed narrative of the facts as detailed on the trial from the Montreal papers:—

In the month of January, 1866, there arrived at his house, Joseph Babin, a brother of the accused, having with him their sister, Mary Aglae, 25 years of age, a deformed cripple, with an immense head, and legs powerless from malformation, with the information that she was to be left to his protection. It is evident that this addition to the family of the rising young clergyman was not welcome, but was the subject of angry discussion between the brothers. Mary Aglae remained an inmate of her brother's house, living secluded in her own room, never descending from the attic floor, until the 12th April following. Babin had, however, been seeking means to get her away; the single domestic living with him was told that she was to be sent away to board. On the evening of the 12th April this domestic was sent out on a message, to purchase some trifling article, and told that she might stay all night at her aunt's who lived within five minutes' walk. When she returned the following morning she was told by Mr and Mrs Babin that Mary was gone, a man had come for her in the night and taken her away. Some time after she was told that the family had received news of her, that she was well and in Ottawa.

On the 25th of June the body of a deformed female was found in the river Du Lievre, which flows past the parsonage, and at no great distance from it; it was buried without identification, few persons being aware of the existence of Babin's deformed sister and her residence with him, but was immediately after exhumed and identified by the domestic, and an inquest held which resulted in the accused being put on his trial. The post mortem examination demonstrated that death was caused by drowning; the state of decomposition indicated that the body had been seven or eight weeks in the water. The body was fully dressed in the ordinary apparel of a journey; the only external mark of violence was a small bruise on one foot, inflicted during life.

The theory of the prosecution is that the unfortunate girl was removed from her home by her brother, taken away in a sleigh, and thrown into the river through an opening in the ice around some piers in course of construction; that the spot where the murder was committed is correctly indicated is proved by evidence as to the set of the currents, and other peculiar circumstances of the river. That Babin employed his own sleigh in the removal is evidenced by the fact testified to by the servant that when she left the parsonage on the night of the 12th of April one of the shafts was broken, and when she returned the following morning both were broken. One witness testifies to having seen one morning a cutter track in new fallen snow going towards the piers about the middle of April; another speaks of having heard in the night, about the same time, the cry of some person; another testifies that across a road leading to the piers there was a log which if driven over with a loaded cutter would break the shafts, particularly if one was already fractured.

What is beyond dispute is, that Mary Aglae Babin was cruelly murdered by drowning at or near the piers, within a gun shot of her brother's house, on the very night that she was taken from it, by some one who cast her, dressed as she was, into the swift current. The account given by the accused is that about the 3rd of April he agreed with one Moise Ledoux from the Chaudiere, to take charge of his sister; that Ledoux had shown him a character signed by a priest whose name he could not recollect; that he had delivered his sister with the chair she used to wheel herself about in, her box of clothes, bed and bedding, on the road, in the dark, to this man, paying him at the same time $50, for which he took no receipt; and that eight or ten days after he had received a letter from him, which he had destroyed. The theory of the defence is that Moise Ledoux is a real person, and that the murdered woman actually passed into his care.

The story is on the face of it little calculated to inspire belief; it is incredible that any man not utterly heartless and depraved would consign a cripple sister to the care of a man confessed to belong to the lowest order of society, of whom he knew absolutely nothing, to be removed to a distance where she could not have the protection of his presence; and where she might be subjected not only to neglect and cruelty, but the grossest indignity. To have done so, to have taken her as she was taken from her bed, in the dead of night, and given her over in the road to this strange vagrant, indicated a determination to be rid of a burden utterly incompatible with common human feeling, and quite consistent with the state of mind which would make murder the instrument of the relief it sought. Nay! murder would be of the two the less crime.

The pittance required for the support of the poor cripple in a charitable institution, or in a reputable household, was not beyond his means: why was such obvious means of relief neglected? Is not the suggestion a fair one, even on the theory of the defence, that she was an obstacle in the path of the rising man, a slur on his gentility, a barrier to his ambition, an odious reminder of connections from which he had escaped. The defence virtually asserts that the burden had become intolerable, the one thought to be rid of: that it had grown into a settled purpose ready to spurn all ordinary restraint so that it might be done effectually and secretly; and the man who sets up such a defence, has pronounced a verdict against himself to which the worst the jury before whom he is being tried can give will add no emphasis.

Such a crime, committed under such circumstances, is not incompatible with the character of a weak, vain, selfish man, indisposed to active exertion, and barren of resource, physically and morally a coward. There are more crimes committed by such than the world is prone to believe, and there would be more still if the obstacles that fret them were oftener helpless cripples, that one hand could cast into a hole in a frozen river, with the prospect of the victim being swept by an impetuous torrent, through frozen rapids, over great waterfalls, mingled with tens of thousands of logs, to emerge at last with the wreck of the spring's flood, shorn of all human likeness, far beyond the scene of the crime, as would have been the case with the body of poor Mary Babin, had not the proverbial fatality that dogs such crimes, led the murderer to select the single spot in that tumultuous river where a current kept every thing thrown into it from getting into the influence of the main stream.

The jury gave a verdict of "Not Guilty"—there being no direct evidence of the prisoner's guilt, but the press generally concur in the opinion that in a Scotch court the verdict would have been "Not Proven;" for while the prisoner's guilt was not proven, there was nothing in the evidence calculated to establish his innocence of the crime laid to his charge.

To preserve your health, cleanse your blood when it becomes vitiated and foul. Many are the symptoms which sound the note of alarm. Fail not to heed them. Indigestion, Nauseau, Lassitude, Headache, Wandering Pains, Bilious and Eruptive Affections, are so many signals to tell you of disease in the blood. Remove it, and they disappear. How? Take AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It is effectual for its purpose: purifies the blood, expels disease and restores the deranged functions of the body to their healthy action.—*Corydon (Ind.) Argus.*

A NOVEL WAR VESSEL.—The Board of Admiralty has received from Henry Chadwell (who, it is singular to state, has been for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits) the plan of an improved steam vessel which he has patented, after obtaining the opinion of several eminent naval architects, who consider that it possesses many excellent features. The chief points dewelt upon by the patentee are, that his vessel, fitted with a screw and paddle wheels, would be so constructed that no shot could penetrate, and the men working the guns would be secure from the enemy's fire. The sides of the ship are merely a large number of bulkheads with partitions crossing from side to side, and any shot coming in the line of the vessel passes between them, but on striking above it passes over, and in either case without doing any injury. The partitions have hatchways, and are all carried down to the keel, excepting the engine room and space for the paddle wheels, which are placed amidships and work on each side of the keel in perfect security from any enemy's fire. The gundeck is partly covered, and has sloping bulwarks for shot to pass over, and at suitable distances are corrugations for the guns, these being covered across the ship from side to side with iron plated partitions to protect the men in case of a shell falling on the vessel. The embrasures have a shutter, which is raised in the corrugation for firing the gun and which closes on the gun being fired. It is so contrived that should an enemy fire a shot into the embrasure, it is sent adrift without doing any harm. The muzzle of the gun when run out to fire is the only available mark, at all other times it is utterly impossible for the shot or shell of an enemy to penetrate, the men and guns being in a place of safety with all they need. Folding iron doors are placed in all the partitions down the centre of the ship for ingress and egress to the open deck. The paddle wheels and also the steerage wheel are constructed of air tight cylinders with their floats attached and give buoyancy to the vessels. The steerage wheel is placed in the stern of the vessels, with an aperture through which the water is forced with great power on rotating each way. The ship is constructed in compartments, any of which can be rendered air tight and as no shot could penetrate it would be impossible to sink her.

Sarsaparilla, in itself, it is generally conceded, does not possess that power over disease which at one time it was credited with, but combined with other and more powerful remedial agents its use is often followed by astonishing results. It is acknowledged by the medical faculty that Dr. Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound is not only the best but the cheapest combination of Sarsaparilla ever made available to the public. As a remedial for Scrofula and kindred complaints we *know* one bottle of this to equal two of any rival preparation in the market.—*Monthly Journal of Science.*

SHARP PRACTICE IN CALIFORNIA.—News came to San Francisco of the failure of a large banking and commission house in the Sandwich Islands having extensive relations in California. Two rival parties were eager instantly to get to Honalulu to save the pieces and construct on the ruins. The only regular modes of conveyance were slow and uncertain sailing vessels. But the United States Steamer Vanderbilt was going in a day to carry Queen Emma home, and a representative of one of the parties had contrived to secure permission to go out in her. But the other side made such representations of the impropriety of a United States steamer taking mercantile passengers as induced the admiral to recall the permission, and forbid anybody's going in the Vanderbilt. So far good, but now the lawyer of the second party, representing the creditors, wanted to go further, and get carried on the steamer himself; it was a delicate matter, but diplomacy succeded, and he shipped finally as captain's clerk, got promptly to Honolulu, and was gobbling up the remains of the fallen house, when the agent of the other parties, having taken a fast sailing vessel, appeared on the arena. Baffled on shore, the latter went aboard the Vanderbilt, and revealed the whole story. The old admiral was irate at the way he and his ship had been used, and peremptorily ordered his captain's clerk, on board the vessel, and served notice on him that he could not resign his place, but must accompany the steamer to Aspinwall and Valparaiso, whither she would speedily sail. The story breaks off here; but the lawyer may safely be trusted, having cared for his clients, to take care of himself. He is a Springfield boy and has had experience.—*Springfield Republican.*

Dyspepsia, or indigestion, arises from the loss of tone in the stomach, or more particularly on its muscular fibrous coating, which becomes pale and feeble. Parsons' Purgative Pills will greatly relieve, if not entirely cure such complaints.

COURTSHIP IN GREENLAND.—There is something exceedingly melancholy in the accounts which are given of the custom of courtship in Greenland. Generally, women enter upon the blessed estate with more willingness or less solicitude than the men. The women of Greenland are an exception to this rule. A Greenlander, having fixed his affections upon some female, acquaints his parents with the state of his heart. They apply to the parents of the girl, and if the parties thus far are agreed, the next proceeding is to appoint two female negociators, whose duty it is to broach the subject to the young lady. The lady ambassadors do not shock the young lady by any sudden or abrupt avowal of the awful subject of their mission. Instead of this, they launch out in praises of the gentleman who seeks her hand. They speak of the splendour of his house, the sumptuousness of his courage in catching seals and other like accomplishments. The lady, pretending to be effronted even at these remote hints, runs away, tearing the ringlets of her hair as she retires, while the ambassadors, having got the consent of parents, pursue her, drag her from her concealment, take her by force to the house of her destined husband and leave her there. Compelled to remain there, she sits for days with disheveled hair, silent and dejected, refusing every kind of sustenance, till at last, if kind entreaties do not prevail, she is compelled by force, and even blows, to submit to the detested union. In some cases Greenland women faint at the proposal of marriage—in others they fly to the mountains, and only return when compelled to by cold and hunger. If one cuts off her hair, it is a sign that she intends to resist to death. All this seems so unnatural to us that we seek for a reason for such apparent violation of the first principal of human nature. The Greenland wife is the slave of her husband—doomed to a life of toil, drudgery and privation; and, if he die, she and children have no recource against starvation. The marriage state is a miserable condition, while widowhood is a still more appalling condition.

Blood's Rheumatic Compound is slowly but surely making for itself a name which will take a high rank in the world as a standard patent medicine.


# The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March 4, 1867.


## THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

THE 26th ult., the day which, as being at once big with the fate of the Conservatives and the Liberals, was the cause, on both sides, of so much anxious and antagonistic activity, is passed away and gone; but the results of its parturient throes will, in all probability, long be felt for public weal or woe—for weal, however, we confidently trust.

On that day was pronounced the verdict of the people, as concerned the issue between the Conservatives and the Liberals; and, as we had fully expected, it was, in almost the highest degree, honorable and satisfactory to the latter, whilst, to an equal extent, it was humiliating and mortifying to the former. It plainly and unmistakably declared to the Conservatives, that they had abused the trust and violated the confidence which the people had reposed in them; and that, therefore, it was the popular will that they should be driven from power, and be made to give place to better men, who were that day chosen to displace and succeed them.

In our last, we spoke of the disruption of the Conservative party, and their consequent feebleness, as having been brought about mainly by the restless, but sneaking activity, and unscrupulous scheming of certain individuals amongst themselves, with a view to personal aggrandizement and individual profit. That this is perfectly true, no one, except these individuals themselves, who is at all cognizant of the machinations and devices which have lately been rife in our little political world, will pretend to deny. But, much as that disgraceful and traitorous scheming has done to weaken the Conservatives, their ruin, as a party, is attributable to other and much more enfeebling and disastrous causes; many of which are actually very justly set forth in that Journal which, of late, has claimed to be the faithful organ of the party—and that too, strangely enough, in an article in which the writer, in the most bombastic metaphorical style, pretends to exult in the reality of its strength and vigor, and boasts of its power to withstand every assault of its adversaries. Some of these causes, as set forth by this determined, although inconsistent, champion of the Conservatives himself, are as follow:

*The proprietary element* having been allowed too powerful an influence in the Councils of the country; the want of due discrimination in the distribution of offices—those who possess but slight claims to public patronage, either on the ground of personal merit, or extensive influence, having, in a strange and unaccountable manner, been favoured with some of the best and most lucrative offices in the gift of the Government; and "family compactism" not having been thoroughly rooted out and eradicated, as it should have been, *seeing that*—whatever might be said in its favor in former times—there can be no possible excuse now for even a seeming countenance of any thing so distasteful and pernicious.

Highly damaging, however, in public estimation, as these considerations have doubtless been to the Conservatives, there are many others which have had still greater weight in turning the strong and irresistible tide of public opinion so decidedly *against* them as it has long been running. Amongst the fair and flattering promises which were made by them, to induce the people to elevate them to power, were especially prominent those of retrenchment, of the strictest economy in the disbursement of the public moneys, and of an immediate and satisfactory settlement of the land question. But, instead of retrenchment and economy, they have practised the most lavish and unwarrantable expenditure; and, to sustain it, have nearly doubled taxation. And, instead of their having effected a speedy, satisfactory, and equitable settlement of the land question, their dealings with it have been marked by such *bungling* and insincerity, and have evidenced so much willing submission to proprietary dictation, that the people's having, thereby, been almost driven into organized and open rebellion, from one end of the Island to the other, was really nothing more than the natural consequence of their gross deceptions and provoking misrule. But it is not now necessary that we should draw up their indictment; that was fully prepared long ago, and upon it, they have been duly arraigned and found guilty—*guilty* of having imposed upon the people, and obtained their confidence by means of the most false and iniquitous pretences—guilty of having broken every promise made by them with a view to the acquisition of governmental power—*guilty* of legislative chicanery, and most flagrant administrative incapacity; and the sentence of deprivation of honors, power, place, and emoluments, pronounced against them by the indignant majesty of the people, will, forthwith, be carried into effect.

The editor of the *Patriot*, in the article to which we have just alluded, spoke confidently, and almost in the style of prophecy, of a *recent* reaction in the public mind, which, at the General Election, was to give the country a new and immaculate Conservative Government, to be placed upon an immovable and indestructible basis. He spoke of "the Conservative oak as still *green* and flourishing; as (although it might be necessary to lop off a few of the old rotten branches) being still deeply rooted in the soil—as proudly rearing its head aloft, strong and vigorous as ever, and, *by the help of God*, able to withstand many a fiercer blast than it has yet encountered." But, alas! for the prophetic party aspirations of the *pious* elder; and, alas! for his own dear hopes of political position! The all important, the destiny-unfolding Tuesday, which was to have witnessed the realization of all that he had confidently predicted for his party, and fondly anticipated for himself, has proved, both to them and him, as fatal were the ides of March to the over confident and too ambitious Caesar. The storm of public indignation, which had long been collecting its strength and power, has, at the appropriate and appointed time, descended upon his "green and flourishing, deeply rooted, strong and vigorous Conservative oak"; the avenging thunder-bolt has struck it with a force which has not only destroyed its verdure and broken its strongest limbs, but rent its trunk to pieces, and tearing it up, even from the very roots, laid it prostrate upon the earth, in scorched and unsightly fragments, a warning illustration of the fate which shall surely overtake every governing party that shall refuse to be influenced by "the well-understood wishes of the people," in matters directly affecting their substantial interests. And the fate of the Elder himself has been scarcely less disastrous than that of his party. He has found, when too late, that the spirit which, playing upon his ambitious bent, induced him to go to Belfast, and offer himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors of that District, was no less a lying and mocking spirit, than that which encouraged Ahab to go up to battle against Ramoth-Gilead, promising that the Lord would deliver it into his hands, although the design was only to lure him to his destruction. Deluded like Ahab, the Elder went up to battle against the Liberals at Belfast; and there too he fell, as did that wicked king at Ramoth-gilead—not indeed as slain outright, but driven from the field of political contest, sorely humbled and sorrowing, shot through the heart by those intangible, but piercing arrows, which, upon such occasions, are frequently most deservedly directed against such

> "As fawn on men, and hug them hard,
> And after scandal them,"

and hesitate not to use Christianity as a means of deception.

The triumph of the Liberals has, we sincerely believe, resulted, almost entirely, from the comparison which has lately been fully and impartially made, by the people themselves, between the *regime* of the Conservatives and that of the Liberals. The rule of the Liberals, they now gratefully remember, was, to them, like that of the *Golden*, whilst that of the Conservatives, in their bitter experience of it, has been no less stern and oppressive than that of the *Iron* Age; and it need excite no wonder that they have now called back to power those to whom they are indebted for their political emancipation, and, under whose benignant sway, nothing was known throughout the land but peace, social harmony and prosperity. He—the Hon Mr. Coles—to whom they were directly indebted for that empire of peace and plenty, has again, by the most happy reconcilement of Orangemen and Catholics,—by the complete eradication from the minds of both of all feelings of jealousy and strife, on account of religious differences—paved the way for its re-establishment; and woe be to any who shall attempt to counteract the influences whose object is the attainment of so glorious a result!

We shall, we trust, be able, in our next issue, to congratulate the people upon the establishment of a truly liberal and responsible Government—not, perhaps, like that immaculate and indestructible one lately promised to them, by Elder Laird—not one to be as fixed and unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians;—but still a Government which, on all important questions, will,—to use the well-chosen language of the Elder—be in perfect harmony with the general sentiment of the country, and pre-eminently qualified, by the practical experience, intelligence, good sense, and moderation of all its members, to protect and further the best interests of every class of Her Majesty's subjects in the Island.

The Liberals are certainly much indebted to their Conservative friends for the kind anxiety which they have expressed lest, "at the beginning of the Liberal reign, they should have to witness '*any strange want of cordiality*' among the Liberal chiefs, and behold them quarrelling among themselves as to who is to be their leader." For their friendly concern on this score, we, in the name of our party, return them our best thanks; and beg to assure them that, as the Liberals themselves *anticipate* no difficulty of the kind, and are not conscious that they can honestly or truthfully owe allegiance to any but him who has so long led them,—always ably, and often triumphantly,—they need not make themselves at all uneasy about the matter.

The returns, as nearly as possible correct, we take from the last *Islander*, as follows. It will be seen that the Liberals have at least nineteen to eleven; but when we get the returns from the several Towns and Royalties and Electoral Districts, we believe the Liberal triumph will be increased by the return of one or two more. We miss, in the list of Liberal members returned, the names of several old and faithful friends of the Liberal cause. We will sincerely regret their absence from the political arena, but they will be rejoiced to observe, we trust, that their successors will faithfully follow in their footsteps.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

| CONSERVATIVE. | LIBERAL. |
|---|---|
| **QUEEN'S COUNTY.** | |
| CHARLOTTETOWN. | |
| F. Brecken, | J. T. Jenkins, |
| 1ST DISTRICT. | |
| | Peter Sinclair, D. Cameron, |
| 2ND DISTRICT. | |
| | H. J. Callbeck, W. S. McNeill, |
| 3RD DISTRICT. | |
| | George Coles, Francis Kelly, |
| 4TH DISTRICT. | |
| James Duncan, | B. Davies, |
| **PRINCE COUNTY.** | |
| 1ST DISTRICT. | |
| | H. Bell, G. W. Howlan, |
| 2ND DISTRICT. | |
| John Yeo, D. Ramsay, | |
| 3RD DISTRICT. | |
| | G. Sinclair, J. O. Arsenaux, |
| 4TH DISTRICT. | |
| | C. Howatt, A. Laird, |
| 5TH DISTRICT. | |
| C. McLennan, D. Green, | |
| **KING'S COUNTY.** | |
| GEORGETOWN. | |
| T. Heath Haviland, R. McAulay, | |
| 1ST DISTRICT. | |
| | Joseph Hensley, E. Kickham, |
| 2ND DISTRICT. | |
| | E. Whelan, W. E. Clarke, |
| 3RD DISTRICT. | |
| L. C. Owen, | Joseph Wightman, |
| 4TH DISTRICT. | |
| S. Prowse, K. Henderson. | |

## GOVERNMENTAL CHANGES.

WE observe by the *Patriot* of Saturday that Mr. Laird has "improved" his leisure since his defeat at Belfast by parcelling out the offices under the new Government, which, it is said, will be formed almost immediately. We believe that Mr. Laird's calculations are premature, and for the most part absurd. We have every reason to believe that an efficient staff of officers will be appointed—officers who enjoy the confidence of the country, and who will doubtless give satisfaction to it. The object of publicly naming certain gentlemen for the public employments is too transparent to be mistaken. It is, to excite rivalries, jealousies and contentions in the ranks of the Liberals. By these means the out-going Government were broken into fragments, and the Liberals will be warned against their occurrence.

In his unwarrantable use of names of gentlemen supposed to be candidates for office, the editor of the *Patriot* intimates that Mr. Coles and Mr. Hensley are contending for the Premiership. He is quite mistaken. There is not the least approach to contention—nay, more, we understand that the gentlemen named have not exchanged one word on the subject of the Premiership. When the day arrives for selecting a new Premier there will be no one, we think, more ready than Mr. Hensley to acknowledge and defer to the superior claims of the Leader of what may now be called the late Opposition.

## CONFEDERATION IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

WE understand that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor received an Atlantic Cable despatch, via Halifax, on Saturday last, informing His Excellency that the Bill to confederate the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had passed through a second reading in the House of Commons. The measure had previously passed through all its stages in the House of Lords. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland are not included in the Bill, so that all who are opposed to Confederation in this Colony may now rest quietly. The obnoxious measure will not be forced upon us; and we hope we have now seen an end of the violent agitation by which the Colony has been disturbed for the last two or three years.

The following short article from the St. John *Morning Journal* has been handed to us with the request that we would republish the same. We comply with the request, without committing ourselves to the acceptance of the opinions of our contemporary:—

"Lord Carnarvon's despatch to Governor Dundas is a most comprehensive, able and eloquent state paper. It says a great deal in a few unanswerable words, and in such a way as renders it impossible for any one to be offended with the earnest utterance of the British Government. We can hardly doubt that the loyal and intelligent inhabitants of Prince Edward Island will seriously ponder this despatch. The most unreasonable anti-confederate in that colony must admit that Great Britain should have something to say as to the internal political arrangements and external relations of Provinces which owe allegiance to England, and which are protected by her army and navy. What England feels bound to say; what Carnarvon and the Tories feel as strongly as Cardwell and the Whigs, may be gathered from this despatch, and no class of the community, not utterly indifferent to British connexion, can fail to see that the considerations adduced in this despatch are of the greatest weight, and should be treated accordingly. It is open to the opponents of Confederation to show that the details of the scheme do not reach the difficulties of their situation; that special provision should be made for the isolated situation of the island and its slight expenditure on public works. To do this is one thing, but to reject union on any terms, to stand in the way of union, however much desired by the parent State, or by the majority of the people of British North America, is another and very different thing. The latter is a course of policy fraught with grave responsibilities. It is one which we can hardly believe that the Islanders, on second thought, will desire to pursue. To do so would be to occasion sorrow to the best and most influential friends of British America in England; while such a course would be hailed with delight by all the secret and avowed enemies of British power and influence on both sides of the Atlantic."

## ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

English, Colonial and American Mails arrived here at half-past 11 o'clock last night (Sunday.) English dates are to the 17th ult. We can make room for only the following extracts respecting the late Fenian rising in Ireland, which has happily been subdued before it wrought much mischief amongst the unfortunate people who would be drawn into it.

## ARREST OF SUSPECTED FENIANS IN DUBLIN.

On the arrival of the Holyhead and Liverpool steamers on Tuesday morning at the North Wall, between 60 and 70 of the passengers, apparently men belonging to the working classes, were arrested on a charge of Fenianism. They were all conveyed to Sackville-lane police station. The passengers had very little money and no arms. Three revolvers and a bullet mould were found near where some of them were standing, and the police suspect, from movements which they observed before going on board, that arms were thrown into the river. It is supposed the prisoners had some connection with the persons who appeared in Chester. They seemed to be under the impression that the Habeas Corpus Act is no longer suspended in Ireland.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says:—"We felt something more than surprise when we learnt that 70 persons had been arrested on board the Alexandra from Holyhead, and the St. Columbia, from Liverpool, as part of the Fenian army of invasion. The first intimation of danger the public had was from the appearance of a body of police drawn up on the quay at the North Wall, armed with cutlasses. This was the result of telegrams received during the night about the movement in Chester. It was stated that when the Fenians found they could do nothing there they pushed on for Birkenhead and Liverpool, intending to come to Dublin. When the Alexandra came alongside soon after 7 o'clock a. m., 31 persons were arrested, chiefly young men. The steamer was a considerable time swinging round, and during that time the supposed Fenians were grouped together, apparently in earnest consultation. Of course they had seen the police with their cutlasses, and they took the hint, and it is said they threw their revolvers and ammunition into the river. They said they belonged to the following classes:—Dock labourers, discharged soldiers, bakers, tailors, mill workers, &c., and that they came from Liverpool, Bolton, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and Birkenhead. Later in the morning the Columbia arrived from Liverpool with about an equal number of suspected characters on board, and they were arrested under similar circumstances. The prisoners were first conveyed to Sackville-place station, and then lodged in Richmond Bridewell—67 altogether. Three loaded revolvers were found in the first steamer, hidden under ropes where the prisoners had been standing."

On Wednesday morning about 30 persons were arrested at the North Wall on their arrival by the steamers from Liverpool and Holyhead. seven were able to account for themselves and were discharged; the rest are detained, pending inquiries.

A true bill for treason-felony was found on Tuesday against Stephen J. Meany.

## FENIAN RISING IN IRELAND.

CORK, THURSDAY MORNING.—A Fenian uprising has taken place in the West of Ireland. From Kerry information has been received of numerous outrages and demonstrations. On Tuesday night the telegraph wires about Killarney, Headford, and Valentia were cut. The shore end of the Atlantic Cable was severed in five places, but was immediately repaired. It is stated that the persons engaged in repairing it saw 100 armed men.

A mounted policeman, conveying despatches from Cahirciveen, has been shot. The rising in Killarney was to have been headed by a Captain Moriarty, but in consequence of timely information the police were able to arrest him. Troops from Cork, Fermoy, and the Curragh were sent to Killarney on Wednesday night, but the town is quiet.

Kells police barracks, eight miles from Cahirciveen, on the Valentia road, was attacked on Wednesday night, and arms were seized. The bodies of police scattered through the rural districts and various small stations have been ordered to muster in the towns for the double purpose of preventing them from any danger of being overpowered, and for the better protection of the inhabitants and property of the town.

## SEIZURE OF BALL CARTRIDGES IN LEEDS.

On Monday one of the Leeds borough police apprehended a young man who said his name was Thomas Fenton, and that he lived in White Hart-yard, Briggate, in that town with a bundle in his possession, which he at first said was wearing apparel, but which was found to contain 24 packages of ball cartridges, greased and ready for use. On being apprehended and taken before the magistrates, Fenton said that he had received the parcel from a gentleman to carry, but he did not know who the gentleman was. The cartridges, about 140 in number, were wrapped in pieces of old newspapers, and it is believed that they are the property of some abettor of the Fenian movement.—The prisoner was remanded for a week.

THE FENIANS AND THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.—Information was received on Wednesday that the wires between Dublin and Valentia had been maliciously cut, and messages for America had to be sent by train from Dublin to Killarney. There is reason to believe that this interruption is connected with the attempts of the Fenians.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FENIANISM.—Owing to the activity of mischievous Irishmen in various parts of the country, and in consequence of information as to the designs of some Fenians who propose to exhibit their dissatisfaction by demonstrations against the dockyards, extra vigilance has been enjoined on the Metropolitan Police who have charge of Government establishments. So small a proportion of the laborers employed at Devonport are Irishmen, that in reference to that yard little anxiety is felt as to any combined movements. But nevertheless the authorities are on their guard, and there was a conference on the subject on Tuesday between four superintendents of police of the district at Torpoint.—*Western Morning News.*

## DISSOLUTION OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Italian Parliament has been dissolved. The electoral colleges are convened for the 10th March, and the New Chamber will meet on the 22nd March.

SATURDAY next will be Declaration Day in the three Counties, after which we hope to get a full and correct statement of the polls in the several Districts, Towns and Royalties, and which we will present to our readers as early as possible thereafter. The states of the poll from the several districts, &c., now handed about, are, for the most part, quite unreliable.

## CHARLOTTETOWN LITERARY & DEBATING SOCIETY.

The adjourned debate on the question of the propriety of granting Fishing Bounties took place, pursuant to notice, on Friday last. The attendance was not so large as on the previous evening, but there was, notwithstanding, a very interesting discussion. Nearly every one present appeared to be in favor of granting a Bounty; and at the close of the meeting the following resolution was put and carried unanimously:—

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the granting a Bounty for the encouragement of the Mackerel Fishery should meet with the approval of our Legislature?"

## LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

### THE REFORM DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

We print below the special despatch, from London of the 12th instant, to the New York papers, giving a report of the reform demonstration in London. It has evidently been made up for the American market, and cannot be relied on:—

The reform demonstration on Monday was a great success. There were 20,000 persons in the procession, and the streets were lined with more than 200,000 spectators. A hundred mounted pioneers, drilled as cavalry, headed the procession. The best order was maintained during the march; and except in a few cases of bonneting and throwing of stones no arrests were made. The day was bright and full of sunshine, and was in striking contrast with the day on which the Queen's procession to the House of Parliament took place. All London seemed to be out of doors. Flags and banners were everywhere displayed. The American, French and Italian flags were carried in the procession, as was also a picture of the yacht Henrietta. During the march the bands played 'Yankee Doodle,' the 'Marseillaise,' 'John Brown,' and the Garibaldi Hymn. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred observed the display from the United States Club, but their presence elicited no cheers. A superb ovation took place at the American Embassy. All the men in the procession took off their hats as they passed and gave nine cheers. The following mottoes, which were liberally displayed on the banners, indicate the sentiments of the people: "No surrender," "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," "Manhood Suffrage," "Serfdom is infamous," "The voice of the people cannot be opposed with safety," "Disobedience to tyrants is duty to God," "Taxation without representation is tyranny," "Liberty to those who dare demand it," "Trust God, but keep your powder dry." The procession terminated its march at Agriculture Hall, where an immense meeting was held; 30,000 people were present. A letter was read from John Stuart Mill, M. P., The O'Donohue, Mr. Potter and Mr. Taylor, all members of Parliament, made speeches. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Derby government and demanding manhood suffrage. A deputation from the reformers waited upon Mr. Gladstone in the morning and presented to him a complimentary address. They received an encouraging reply. But neither Mr. Gladstone nor John Bright was present at the meeting.

On Monday afternoon the House of Commons was crowded to hear the expected announcement of the government programme. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Teck and Earl Russell were present. D'Israeli delivered a long historical essay on reform and the English Constitution. He showed only a few flashes of his usual spirit, but was especially brilliant while denouncing Goldwin Smith as a "wild man," and ironically defending Earl Russell. Toward the close of his speech he said the government would introduce resolutions to test the sense of Parliament before presenting a reform bill, and fixed the 25th inst. as the day for offering them. The resolutions are vague and unsatisfactory, and merely state general principles. Gladstone, in a few commonplace remarks, accepted the government's plan of proceeding, but protested against the delay. With conclusion of his remarks the debate ended. During the session a rumor prevailed that the Fenians had taken the city of Chester, which caused great excitement.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

VALENTIA, Ireland, Feb. 15.—8.45 P. M.—The telegraph wires ceased working between Valentia and Killarney at half past seven o'clock last night and are still down. Two large despatches which were sent through the Cable to day were received by mail from Killarney.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Fenian plan was to attack Killarney, capture the place, and then march to Cork, but immediate dispatch of troops from Cork to Killarney, by Gens. Bates and Celerity, and Col. Horsford's movements defeated the whole plot and caused insurgent bands to disperse.... A Fenian horse courier was caught by the troops. A couple of swords was picked up but no men captured. O'Connor and his Staff are said to have reached the Fenian vessels off Dingle Bay. Thirty-four suspected persons have been arrested in Dublin yesterday, and after examination were detained in custody.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—An upper servant in the household of the Earl of Kenmare, had received two anonymous notes, stating that a rising was planned in Killarney, and that the leader would reach Killarney from Catereiveen that night. Constables were immediately sent to intercept him. They met a wagon on which they found Moriarty, whom they took into custody, and, upon searching his person, they found letters that confirmed the assertions in the anonymous notes. A courier named Duggan was sent to Catereiveen to warn the police. A party of rebels caught him while on his way, and demanded his despatches, which he refused to give up, and attempted to escape. They fired upon him, and he was badly wounded. As far as it is known at present, he is the only person who has been hurt.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Count Bismarck will soon go to Stuttgart, for the purpose of opening a new Zollveren.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—The American Chamber of Commerce in this city have voted to present a Gold Medal to Cyrus W. Field.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The King of Prussia is about to visit Dresden.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Consols 91; 5-20's 73.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Telegraphic advices from China report that the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamship *Colorado*, which left San Francisco Jan. 1st, arrived at Japan on the 22nd and Hong Kong on the 30th of the same month.... The weekly telegraph and express lines combined are now opened to Tientsin and part of Pekin China. The time occupied in the transmission of a message from London is reduced to twelve days.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—All the passengers by the steamer *Bavaria*, together with her mails and parcels, have been forwarded from Falmouth to Southampton, where they will be put on board the steamer *Teutonia*, which leaves that port to-morrow for New York.

FLORENCE, Feb. 19.—Vigorous preparations are being made by all parties for the approaching elections to the new Parliament, and much excitement is shown in the canvas throughout the kingdom.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—John Bright denounces in strong terms the plan of Reform, proposed by the Derby Government, and urges continued agitation of the question by the masses.

LISBON, Feb. 19.—By the arrival of the Mail Steamer from Rio Janeiro, news has been received that the Brazilian fleet appeared before the town of Campaty and bombarded it, but with what result is not stated. The whole fleet subsequently sailed for Humaita.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Bill for the Confederation of the British Provinces of North America, has been read twice in Parliament.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—The Spanish Government is about to inaugurate a series of reforms in the administration of the Island of Cuba. One of the new measures will be the substitution of an income tax of 8 per cent., in place of the existing heavy tax on land and industry.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 25th.—Cable news from Spain is of an exciting character.—Canadian Parliament prorogued till April 6th.... Gold 138.

Great destitution prevails in some parts of Great Britain. During the week previous to the sailing of the steamer 8,800 families, comprising 26,000 persons, received out-door relief, at a cost of upwards of £14,000. In the previous week the number of recipients of out-door relief was 23,157. In the east of London there are at this moment dependent on charity nearly 20,000 men, with their families, or perhaps 40,000 persons. The accounts given of the condition of some of these are painful in the extreme. In some of their houses there is hardly a stick of furniture; chairs, tables, and beds have long since gone to the pawnbroker. Nothing but a few rags cover the shivering inmates, clothes having long since gone to the same almoner. Nor is it the improvident alone who thus suffer. Even those who, in times when work was plentiful and wages high, put aside something to serve for a day of distress, find their sole means of support at an end. A similar state of things exist more or less in the chief provincial towns.