

entire and disapproved their conduct; and although he has... to direct the military forces of the Empire, it fell to his lot to witness from Cathcart's Hill the final triumph of the expedition which he had been one of the first to promote.

At the outset of the second campaign, with an army decimated by the hardships it had undergone, and an immense enterprise incomplete, England had no recourse to a government. Lord Derby made a vain attempt to constitute a Cabinet by an alliance with some of his former antagonists, whose ambiguous sentiments on the great question of the war were still unknown. Lord John Russell was unable to succeed in the same task; and Lord Palmerston assumed the direction of affairs when there was no one to dispute with him that coveted pre-eminence. Called to that position by the hopes of his country, he has risen with the emergency, and never did we more require a Minister who should give stability to the measures of Government. The task which Lord Palmerston undertook was a difficult and even a formidable one. With apparently diminished resources on the ministerial benches, he was to conduct the affairs of this great Empire at a moment of danger, when the public confidence in the Executive was singularly shaken, when the timid were disheartened, and the brave perplexed; when the House of Commons was alternately agitated by the artifices of faction and by scenes of extraordinary personal violence; and when the least failure would certainly have been followed by an irresistible combination against the Ministry. At this crisis Lord Palmerston displayed all that spirit, self-possession and indifference to the rising storm which have endeared him to the people of England. He did not pretend to any extraordinary fertility of resources or any novel efforts for carrying on the war; but he awaited with unshaken confidence the results of the campaign in which this country and our allies had engaged a force which might well be deemed invincible. Thus he passed unmoved through the period of the negotiations at Vienna, and the incessant debates in Parliament which followed that abortive attempt to restore peace; and whatever may have been the effect of those discussions elsewhere, the attitude and the language of Lord Palmerston undoubtedly restored to the nation that confidence which has been tried and shaken to an alarming extent. In the most arduous and complicated portion of these labours, the Government was most ably represented at the Foreign Office by Lord Clarendon, who conducted the diplomatic correspondence with such firmness, precision and courage, that when the secrecy which enshrouds these transactions was partially removed, every Englishman found that Lord Clarendon had expressed his own heartfelt convictions, and all parties in the State paid homage to the ability of the Foreign Minister.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, JANUARY 7, 1856.

A FEW WORDS IN SEASON.

It is a time-honored custom with the gentlemen of the Fourth Estate to make the commencement of a new year the occasion for offering some desultory observations on matters and things in general, and nothing in particular. We are not inclined to allow the custom to be "more honoured in the breach than the observance," so far as we are concerned, and therefore, gentle reader, we must hold you by the button-hole for a few brief moments.

With respect, in the first place, to so purely personal a matter as our own position as a journalist—we have no desire to be garrulous. We enter on another year in a spirit no less buoyant and confident than when we first commenced to address the public through these columns. Like all others similarly circumstanced, we have had serious difficulties to encounter and petty obstacles to overcome, but they were never suffered to slacken our energies or impair our hopes of ultimate success. Our Journal is now established on as firm a footing as any other in the Colony—we care not what other may be named; and we are satisfied that the number of those who read it is considerably greater than the number which any other paper in the place has acquired. While grateful for the patronage that has placed us in this position, we are egotist enough to believe that it is not undeserved; for surely it cannot be forgotten, that during the stormy times which preceded the advent of Responsible Government, THE EXAMINER had little or no support from other presses in the battle for constitutional liberty, and it did the state some service in helping to bring that battle to a glorious termination. In the course of our party conflicts, many things may have been written and put in print, of which our reason and judgment might not approve at a less exciting time. But we have seldom been the aggressor in trespassing on ground sacred to the courtesies of society,—our warfare has been rather a defensive one,—we may have sometimes, indeed, carried our arms into the enemy's country, when justice demanded punishment for wanton and unprovoked outrages. On the whole, we can bear the recollection of the past without many "compunctious visitings of conscience." Editor, publisher and proprietor—all in the one person—whatever sins may have been committed in the management of THE EXAMINER are our own; we have never, thank Heaven, been under the humiliating necessity of hiring a mercenary to sin for us, and thus to double the weight of moral responsibility.

But to cast all personal considerations to the winds, the history of the past year is pregnant with events of a most striking and important character. Those connected with the progress of the war in the Crimea will ever be deemed the most important, from the stupendous nature of the contest in which four great nations are engaged against a barbarous and colossal power, not merely for the purpose of preserving to those four nations their ancient greatness and renown, or for extending the area of their dominion, but for the purpose of averting the overthrow of civil and religious liberty throughout Europe.

At the beginning of the Allies in the Crimea were such as to lead to the gloomiest anticipations: a brave army, raised at incredible sacrifice to the nation, and supplied with the material of war with a liberality never before surpassed, was seen dwindling away before the breath of pestilence and the gripe of famine with a more fearful rapidity than if daily exposed to the shock of battle; and what rendered this inglorious sacrifice the more lamentable and appalling, was the fact, that incapacity and neglect on the part of the commissariat service and the government generally had alone brought the Imperial army of England in the Crimea to the verge of annihilation. Dissatisfaction extended to every quarter of the Empire—public confidence was unshaken in the gallant army that displayed its prowess on, and emerged victorious, during the previous autumn, from the fields of Alma, Bala Clava and Inkermann; and it was felt that a change of rulers, who would more diligently attend to the supply of the wants of the army, would, in some measure, repair the disasters of the long and terrible winter about to pass away. The Aberdeen Cabinet was at length irretrievably broken up—their place supplied, after a brief interval, by a new combination, with the dashing and persevering Palmerston for its guide—a new spirit was infused into the army of the East—new and stupendous sacrifices were again cheerfully made by the nation to place it on a most efficient war footing—the return of spring and summer, with

their genial airs, bearing health and gladness to the exhausted troops, seconded the efforts of the new government to restore the army to its former state of efficiency—and with its new levies and reinforcements, it presently stood before the towers of Sebastopol scarcely less formidable than when it first encountered the legions under Menschikoff in September of the previous year.—It is not necessary we should dwell particularly on the battles of the Tchernaya and Traktir bridge—they were great events in the history of last year, in connection with the war—and those renewed reverses to the arms of the Czar showed that pestilence, and famine, and neglect, had failed to subdue the martial spirit of the allied forces. The reverse of the 18th June, and the disastrous attempt on the Redan at the final bombardment, must, in our time, dash with sorrow the remembrance of the other illustrious exploits of the year; but so long as history embalms the crowning glory of the campaign, in the capture and destruction of Sebastopol, posterity will attach but little importance to the temporary triumphs of the Russians in June and September.

We did not sit down with the intention of writing an essay on the war; nor are we disposed to moralize on its influence in a social or individual point of view. To the moralist, indeed, it presents many painful subjects for contemplation; and who is there, whether moralist or not, who cannot mourn over the fearful havoc which war has made in the domestic circle during the year just passed away? The pride and glory of many an honoured house—the treasure of many a trusting and humble heart—the idol of the doating parent—the fond protector of the trembling wife and helpless children—now sleeping their last sleep, in indiscriminate confusion, on the shores of the Euxine—will long enwrap with sorrowful associations the memory of Eighteen Hundred and Fifty Five.

But to shut our minds against these gloomy reflections, and others of a desponding nature, which the departure of an old year suggests—let us ask how the past twelve months have fared with us in our Island home? No pestilence has visited our shores, and suddenly decimated our population—no calamity has befallen our people, and reduced them in a moment from comfort or affluence to want and destitution. Other countries have not been so abundantly blessed in these respects. Famine and pestilence, calamitous fires, and earthquakes, have passed with devastating stride over other portions of the globe. Here, uniform health and prosperity, and an ample reward for industry in almost every walk of life, have been beneficently vouchsafed to all our people. The earth has generously given a bountiful return for the seeds entrusted to it, and Commerce has been busy in carrying to liberal and highly remunerative markets our superabundant products. Every branch of trade and industry has flourished to an extent we did not anticipate at the beginning of the year; and this is fully demonstrated by the fact, that the public revenue for the past year will nearly equal—(perhaps will not fall more than two or three thousand pounds short)—of that of the previous year, when, with a reduced tariff, we realized the very large sum of forty-six thousand pounds; but ship-building, an important branch of our trade, was in much greater activity than it has been since. This state of things cannot but be gratifying to all parties anxious for the welfare of the Colony, but must be especially so to the Government into whose hands the Colony is committed.

Of our Administration we need only say, that they have preserved, during the year, "the even tenor of their way." So far, the bark of state has pursued its voyage without encountering a storm, or an event of any kind, to peril its safety or retard its career. Monsters of the deep may have been seen occasionally to hover round the gallant bark, and to lash the ocean into foam in their madness at being disappointed of their prey, but as often as they appeared, they have been rewarded with a chance shot or the dart of a harpoon, that would send them writhing to their dark abode. Metaphor aside, we believe the Government and the party that support it never stood in a higher position before the Country, while the faction in opposition are every day becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less." For the popularity of the Administration we are, in a great measure, indebted to the confidence reposed by the public at large in the gentleman who presides over it. Had he been an officer of doubtful politics, and no administrative experience, we might be less sanguine as to the successful management of our affairs. But we know His Excellency to be thoroughly imbued with a love of liberal institutions, and to be actuated by an unalterable determination to preserve them to us in all their integrity. While he remains at the head of our affairs, then, we can afford to despise every clap-trap cry and petty manoeuvre that may be resorted to by a discontented and disappointed faction.

Now that we have said all we wished to say about the year that is passed, have we nothing to say for the year that has commenced? Yes: we must express our wish that it may turn out, with all our friends and patrons, to be a year of plenty, prosperity and happiness, to a greater extent than the last; and that when it, too, shall be numbered "amongst the things that were," we and they may be found again interchanging congratulations on the enjoyment of advantages and blessings during the lapse of Eighteen Hundred and Fifty Six. We can express no ill-will towards our enemies at this auspicious season; we rather feel inclined to regard them in a friendly spirit, and hope they may acquire, during the ensuing year, patience and good temper to bear with meekness and humility their long trial of political adversity.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

The following correspondence, though of a personal character, may interest a few of our readers:—

31st Dec., 1855.  
HON. E. WHELAN;  
Sir—I was some time ago retained by Duncan Maclean to bring an action for libel against you, for sundry charges of felony against him contained in the EXAMINER newspaper, published by you. I have incurred his blame for allowing the matter to stand over so long. I must now call your attention to it, and unless you now retract these charges, I must issue Process, &c.

Your obt. servt., "CHAS. PALMER."  
[REPLY.]  
Ch. Tn., Jan. 1, '56.

C. PALMER, Esq.;  
Sir—Your letter of yesterday's date has been received. Sir,  
Yr. obt. servt., "E. WHELAN."

The promised "Process, &c." have not yet come to hand, but we suppose that so soon as Mr. Palmer will get relieved, in some measure, from his arduous professional duties, interesting trifles will be duly attended to. We are sorry he has

incurred the blame" of that deeply injured and exquisitely sensitive man, his client. We can only account for Mr. Palmer's delay, "allowing the matter to stand over so long," from the fact that even he, with all his party bias, and pro-dilection for Maclean, considered his general character so indefensible, and his present case so wretchedly bad, as to be quite reluctant about undertaking such a prosecution. We may remark, en passant, of the above lawyer's letter, that like all legal documents, it is beautifully vague. The "sundry charges of felony" should have been particularly specified. We can't and don't intend to trouble ourselves by trying to remember when they were made. We can only say that in all cases we have stated what we believed to be the exact truth regarding Maclean, and to that we are determined to adhere. We accept the prosecution with great pleasure, because it will afford us a better opportunity of showing up the old reprobate to greater advantage than we have yet been able to do. We accept the prosecution, too, as a proof that he is getting "the worst of it" in the conflicts he has so often provoked. He may threaten prosecutions, and cry peccari until he is black in the face, but, regardless of both, we shall always take a peculiar pleasure in applying to the back of the old reprobate the rod of correction.

FIRST MAIL BY THE WINTER ROUTE.

The first Mail received since the 22d December, arrived in Charlottetown on Thursday evening last, having come by the usual winter route. The Ice Boat will return again this (Monday) evening, and it is likely will bring over the English Mail, now due.

The following telegram has been received by the mail. It gives information of a disastrous reverse to the arms of our Allies, the Turks, in their heroic defence of Kars.

We have selected from our latest papers some items of Colonial and United States news.

(By Telegraph to News Room.)

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Dec. 31.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE!

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

The Steamer Pacific has arrived. Kars has surrendered from famine, the garrison 8,000 strong becoming prisoners of war.

Omar Pacha was near Katakis, which the Russians held in force. In the Crimea, 3,000 Russians attacked the extremity of the French line, and, after several hours fighting, withdrew.

The firing was continued between the North and South sides of Sebastopol. Russia has opened a new loan of 50,000,000 roubles at 5 per cent., at Berlin, Hamburg and Holland.

The Bank of England is authorised to issue £475,000 of notes beyond the amount specified in its charter. Peace prospects are doubtful. No advance apparent in negotiations.

No changes in markets. Consols 88½.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—J. R. Bourke, Esq., has intimated to us his intention of replying to the letter in our last paper, signed "A Native." We shall give full consideration to his letter when it comes to hand.

SUPREME COURT—QUEEN'S COUNTY.—This Term was opened on Tuesday last, being New Year's Day, and the first Tuesday in the year. His Lordship, in his charge to the Grand Jury—of whom Peter Macgowan, Esq., is Foreman—informed them that the Criminal calendar was not of a very serious nature, being composed of the usual number of cases of petty larceny and one for manslaughter. Several Bills have been found and some presentments made for retailing spirituous liquors without license.—Is.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—John Kenny, Esq., delivered extemporaneously a very scientific Lecture on Thursday evening last, on some of the Physical Sciences.

The Rev. J. Brewster will (D. V.) lecture next Tuesday evening, on the "Colony of Newfoundland."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—As Mr. Roderick McIsaac, of Rockharra, Lot 46, was returning home from Souris on the evening of Friday, the 24th ult., having left the cart body home that morning, owing to the bad state of the roads, and taking nothing but the shafts attached to the bare axle; when within a mile or so of his own house, about 9½ p. m., and sitting on a piece of board nailed over the axle, with his feet hanging between the board upon which he sat and the cross bar of the shafts; the car making a sudden bound over a small bridge, he was thrown backward, the back part of his head striking on the hard ground, while his feet remained entangled in their former position. In this manner he was dragged along, unable, from the effects of the fall, to disengage himself, until his wife and children, on hearing the horse and cart approach the house, ran to his assistance; but alas! their assistance was too late to preserve a life so valuable and dear to them—for all the efforts of themselves and their neighbours to restore animation proved ineffectual. The deceased was in the 48th year of his age. His afflicted wife and seven children, in bitter tears, lament the irreparable loss of an affectionate and kind-hearted husband and parent; while his neighbours and all who were acquainted with his exemplary conduct and sterling qualities, deeply deplore the sudden loss of a truly pious Christian and a worthy member of society. Requiescat in pace.—Com.

UNITED STATES.

FIGHTING INDIANS WITH BLOODHOUNDS.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune gives an account of a fight between Sam Jones, a notorious desperado of Texas, and fifteen of the Lipan Indians. He was in his cornfield when they made their appearance, but managed to escape, with an old German, into his cabin.—The Indians soon surrounded the house with hideous yells. The old man had but little ammunition, and was, of course, cautious that every shot should tell. When the Indians would attempt to break in the slight door he would shoot, and while he was loading the German would keep them at bay by pointing an unloaded gun at them through the crevices of the house. They managed in this way till the outside of the house was bristling with arrows, aimed at them between the logs, and the old man's powder had given out. At this moment the Indians retreated a short distance to hold a council. The besieged availed themselves of the chance to get the assistance of a dozen bloodhounds that were confined in an outbuilding.—Under cover of the two unloaded guns Mrs. Jones liberated the dogs. Here was a reinforcement the red scamps had not calculated upon, and in the twinkling of an eye five of the Indians were hors de combat. The balance came to the rescue, and soon shot all the remainder of their arrows into the dogs, and beat a retreat bearing their wounded, beating off the dogs with their bows, their buckskins in tatters, and blood streaming from every one of them. After the fight, the field exhibited one dead Indian, three dead dogs, sundry pieces of buckskin mingled with clotted masses of Indian flesh, hundreds of arrows and pieces of bows.

BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—We copy from the Buffalo Express the following truthful remarks:—A gentleman called at our office on Wednesday, saying he wanted to advertise a gold ring. He added that he did not believe it would do any good to advertise the article, but as such was the fashion he supposed he must conform to it. Yesterday morning not more than three hours after the Express had been distributed, this same gentleman called to say that the advertisement had been answered, and the ring restored. Hereafter, his ideas touching the benefit of advertising will, doubtless, be materially modified.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco papers state that the emigration to California from the Atlantic States at present very large. All the steamers on the Panama and Nicaragua lines arrive crowded with passengers. It is estimated that the rush this winter will be greater than in 1852. The numbers of applicants for tickets remain over in New York from one steamer to another, while numbers are on their way in clipper ships. The Journal says: "The constant stream of gold flowing from this side of the continent to the States on the Atlantic side—the letters which have been going home to their families and friends from the miners—the general conviction that California is now a settled and stable country, blessed with schools, colleges and churches, have had the effect, no doubt, of causing this new and sudden rush for the shores of the Pacific. Arrivals by the steamers over the departures, during the two months, is about 1800."

At the same time the emigration from California is large, particularly of Chinese, who have been looked upon as the most obnoxious class of the foreign population, and have been maltreated in various ways. They are virtually expelled from the State. The tide of public sympathy, however, rapidly turning in their favour, as being a class of people very useful in developing the resources of the State. A movement has been started in San Francisco to effect the repeal of the law which levies a capitation tax of \$50 on foreigners, working in the mines, and a subsequent tax of \$8 and \$10 per month on all such persons. Also to obtain information in the Eastern States regarding California, and secure employment for emigrants upon their arrival.

The Placerville (California) American publishes a letter from Orson Hyde, of Carson Valley, in which he says:—I learn by private letters, that in Provo, a town fifty miles from Salt Lake City, where the wheat crop was mostly destroyed by grasshoppers, that a honey dew had fallen so beautifully on the small cottonwoods along the banks, that the citizens were washing the leaves and boiling the syrup into sugar. Each person will make ten pounds of beautiful sugar in a day. This would bring \$4 in ordinary time. The people therefore depend on their wheat to get groceries; but when wheat fails, sugar fell from heaven. In case of an entire failure of wheat it looks though we might almost get manna, if not gold. The honey dew approximates very near to it. And this our motto: 'In God be our trust.'

THE IMBROGLIO IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows:—Nicaragua seems likely soon to be the scene of a territorial war—and not Nicaragua alone, but all the States of Central America. Official statements represent that Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala, are all arming themselves with a view to expelling Colonel William Walker from the Isthmus, and if the war commences, it will be a serious affair to be concerned. Mr. Wheeler's recognition of Walker's government is embarrassing to the administration, under those circumstances, and I should not be at all surprised at his recall.

Meantime, there is no trace between Colonels Walker and Kinney. The last advice from there represent that Kinney sent word to Walker that he would recognize him if he intended to recognize Kinney's Shepherd Grant.—Walker replied that he would not do so, but that if Kinney did not clear up he would hang him. Under these circumstances it will not be surprising if Kinney should join the native forces against Walker in the war which seems now to be so imminent.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—New Haven, 24th.—The body of James Mathews, a workman, was found dead this morning in the western suburbs of this city, with his throat cut and wrists tied. He was in the house of Rhoda Wakeman and had been connected with a band of millerites, or spiritualists, or something of the kind. Seven of his brethren have been arrested on suspicion of having had a hand in the murder, and are now in prison.

Later.—The murder of last night creates much excitement as the facts become known. The persons arrested have all been considered inoffensive. Jackson, the gray-haired porter at the depot, is among the prisoners. Mathews' neck was shockingly mangled. It is said that he consented to be sacrificed in order to hasten the millennium. The woman at whose house the deed was done is about 70. She represented herself as Jesus Christ, and as having the power to raise the dead.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.—Boston, Dec. 22.—There was more money than paper of prime grade in the market to-day, at 10 per cent., and the easier inclination of the market was now decided than during any previous day of the week.—Negotiations are reported as low as 9 per cent., but we apprehend that transactions have been quite limited at this figure as yet. The Banks now extend so much greater facilities, that borrowed on acceptable notes are rapidly withdrawing from outside discount. Easier rates are likely to rule next week, unless something occurs to check the increase of Bank loans.

NEW FISHERY COMMISSIONER.—Judge Chandler, of Calais, is stated in the American papers received a few days ago, to have been appointed by President Pierce, United States Commissioner under the Fishery Treaty with Great Britain, in the place of General Cushman, of Bangor, removed. It is added that it is quite a snug office, the pay being \$2,000 a year.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.—Chicago, Dec. 12.—Mr. Parsons, of Massachusetts, who left Kansas on the 21st instant, informs the Tribune that there are 700 men at Lawrence under arms, and upwards of 300 Missourians at Waukesha Creek, seven miles distant, with rifles and cannon. Mr. Parsons also met a company of Missourians on the 4th, just over the border, with arms and baggage wagon stores. On the 6th saw another squad of Missourians, with three pieces of artillery, stolen from the Clay County Arsenal. The squad was talking violently, and swearing they would burn Lawrence, and kill all abolitionists. Mr. Parsons says that the stories about the Free State men burning houses and committing other violence, are all false.

Dr. A. Ainsworth, of Haverford, Pa., has undertaken to produce plants of the mammoth size of the carboniferous era of geology, by supplying to them an extra quantity of carbonic acid. He has already produced a mammoth potato in a flower-pot, and thinks he shall be able to make one grow to fill a barrel.

A man named Michael Cullen fell into a vat of boiling water at the Union factory in Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday evening, and was taken out dead, with the flesh dropping from the bones. He remained in the cauldron only two or three moments.

Among the imports from Hamburg last week, at New York, were two bulls, which were valued at \$5000 each, and entered accordingly at the Custom House, as the cost price at the place of purchase in Germany. It is well for the importer there was no duty on them. Animals for breed are free.

Telegraphic communication with the South is entirely suspended, the thick coating of ice upon the wires, together with the prostration of trees by the violent storm of yesterday and last night has caused great damage to the telegraph, which may take some days to thoroughly repair. A heavy rain-storm prevailed in New York, Philadelphia, and farther south during yesterday.—Boston paper, Dec. 26th.

POPULATION OF BROOKLYN.—The population of Brooklyn, including the late city of Williamsburgh, is officially announced at 194,225, an increase of over 64,900 since 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

REMAINS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—St. Paul's, M. T., Dec. 22.—Mr. Stewart arrived from Red River last evening, on his way to Canada, bearing dispatches for Sir George Simpson, containing information of the discovery of the point where Sir John Franklin and his party perished. It was on the coast opposite Montreal Island. Their bones lie buried in the sand, within an extent of 12 miles. This is the fifth winter since they perished, and the drifting sands of that barren region, being in latitude 68 degrees north, have filled in successive layers on the bones of these noble and ill-fated men.

Mr. Stewart describes the region as dreary in the extreme, not a blade of grass nor a stick of timber met the eye. No game of any kind could be found.