

which comes within the scope of my objections to the offensive tone of these communications. It is with reference to the Rent Roll Bill, and when I read it, I think this House will feel it due to its dignity and self-respect to denounce it, as conveying most unjust and calumnious reflections on this House:—

"The joining in one Bill two objects totally unconnected with each other, and which ought to have been made the subject of separate Bills, is a clear proof that there is no immediate intention of raising any armed force, and that the mention of an armed force in the Bill is only for a cloak to the real object of the Legislature, a determination to harass the proprietors and render their property of less value."

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—That any human being should enter into a controversy with Mr. Mooney is entirely owing to the fact of the folly of my countrymen. . . . having placed him in a position where, though utterly powerless for good, he is directly and indirectly the cause of much that is evil.

In order to a clearer understanding of the argument on both sides, I must be allowed to transcribe the following extract from my former communication:—

"They (the majority in the Assembly) must be well aware that no where in the Colonies can any one be found filling a like situation, and where similar qualifications are required, so inadequately remunerated as I am. And without going beyond this Island at all, when they themselves have had the fixing of salaries, a very different scale has been adopted:—

The Visitor of Schools receives £300 a-year. The Teacher of the Normal School is to have 200 do. The Second Master of the Academy receives, on an average, 140 do. I should like to see this disparity justified on public grounds."

This, it will be allowed, was stating the case fairly and temperately. Yet Mr. Mooney retorts:— "You gave us a hint that you are badly paid. However he feels at not being well paid."

He was willing to be severe, but became simply mendacious. In all human probability, the Teacher of the Normal School will be inferior to many of our Second Class Teachers in point of scholarship, yet is he to receive £60 a-year more than I do. To attempt to reason with Mr. Mooney, would be absurd; but to the other members of the Government, I would say, surely you have been either too liberal to him, or you are unjust towards me.

On the above proposition, however, Mr. Mooney joins issue after the following fashion. He refers to two notices contained in an English newspaper to show:—

1. That there is wanted a head master for a grammar school in Australia; salary £100 sterling, with suitable residence. Candidates must be graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, and a married man preferred.

2. That another is wanted for a school in Lancashire, England; salary only £85 sterling, with some trifling fees. "And these applicants," exclaims Mr. Mooney triumphantly, "must be competent persons to teach the youth in Greek, Latin and Elementary Mathematics!"

Prodigious! They must! Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge able to teach Elementary Mathematics! If I could only hope to be able to bring the matter to the level of Mr. Mooney's comprehension, I would endeavour to make him understand that at a very early stage of my education, the Elementary Mathematics were left behind, and perhaps graduates of an English University may have advanced a little further also! If the Lancashire grammar school were, instead of being an exceptional case, the general rule in Great Britain, can it be urged as a precedent in this Colony? The wages of a labouring man in that part of Britain at the present time do not, I am told, exceed £20 sterling, whilst a case has often been referred to, of a labouring man in this Island getting £150 currency a-year, and that too for the droll work of looking at a clerk copying deeds.

Let us now turn our attention for a few moments to the other case so strongly relied on. It was going a long way for a precedent, and after all, what does it amount to? Just to this: that certain persons in Australia, dignifying their school with the name of grammar school, are ambitious of placing over it a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge—no other University in Great Britain or Ireland would do; but with that species of economy peculiar to such people, they offer for the services of such a gentleman less than they would for a groom or a blacksmith. "There are but two classes of people in New South Wales," wrote Governor Macquarie, in a despatch to the British Government, "those who have been convicted and those who ought to be." Having got a cheap passage themselves, they forget or do not choose to remember, that one year's salary would in the case of a man of family, scarcely cover the expense of his outfit and passage, leaving entirely out of the account the almost fabulous prices of all the necessaries of life in that Colony. Besides, until they can show that their Australian cousins have caught their fish, they must excuse people if they are unable to appreciate the cogency of their reasoning. Even in Victoria itself, the colonists have been blessed with a government sufficiently enlightened to have established a University, with salaries for the professors averaging £500 sterling. In using the term Colonies, however, the North American Colonies were meant; I never once thought about Ceylon or Australia, or New Zealand. And nobody but a political juggler, one accustomed to evade not search for truth, would ever have thought of shifting his ground to our antipodes.

We now come to what I am willing to believe Mr. Mooney's own, and what no doubt he considers the most argumentative part of his letter—the personality. I shall not be seduced into following his example, but will make a few general remarks which may not be without their use just now. Providence is more just in the distribution of what are called the good things of this world than most men are willing to admit. But if in addition to making the sun shine and the rain fall on the just and unjust alike, the earth had been directed to yield her fruits in equal abundance to the lazy and the industrious, supposing there could then be such a thing as industry—we have no reason to suppose that the relative position of mankind would be very different from what we now find it. The frugal and provident would lay up something in times of abundance against the contingencies of sickness or deficient crops; the lavish and improvident would, to use a phrase of their own, enjoy life as it comes, and leave the future to Providence. The latter would find it easier to participate with, than to imitate the former; and at short intervals would insist on a redistribution of property. These principles must apply still more under the actual order of things, when to be frugal and provident seems a law imposed alike on all, but a law which all will not alike obey. While man in a savage state suffers alternately from rejection or famine, it is the aim of civilization to equalize as far as external means can, his condition not only as regards his fellow-beings, but his own condition in the different stages of his existence. Many of us live as if the law just named did not extend to them; and instead of being thankful that any should be found to obey it, we learn to regard them as our enemies and teach others to do likewise. They excite our envy, but not our emulation. We would willingly participate with them in their success, but not in the means by which they have attained it, their industry, business-habits and self-control. These successful people we call capitalists. No capitalist can exist in a barbarous state unless he has the address to enlist the cupidity of the natives to resist the rapacity of the other. In what are called civilized countries government does this, though the performance of this duty involves an incessant struggle. Education is as much the representation of capital as is money. It enables the skilled mechanic to earn higher wages than the day labourer, and the professional man, than either. And no other form of capital has been so obnoxious to demagogues in all ages. The French Revolutionists did not deem their work of national spoliation complete, till they had suppressed the colleges and gullied the more eminent professors. When Javoussier hoped to obtain a reprieve by asking to be permitted, before he died, to complete some experiments important to humanity, one of his judges cried out that they had no longer need of savants. Monge, the mathematician, was appointed to superintend the manufacture of arms, and spending all his hours from daybreak to nightfall in harassing inspections, he received no salary for his services, not even the wages of the common workmen whom he instructed and commanded. When Berthollet ordered a warm bath for a quinsy which he had

contracted in the discharge of his arduous duties, such was his poverty that he was unable to purchase wood to heat the water. His invariable breakfast was dry bread; and going forth one morning at four o'clock according to custom, his meal under his arm, he found that his family had added a small lump of cheese to the usual fare. "You will bring me into trouble," Monge exclaimed with energy. "Did I not tell you that having been rather gluttonous last week, I was alarmed to hear the Representative Niou say mysteriously to those about him, 'Monge is getting easy in his circumstances; look, he eats radishes!'" (Quarterly Review.) We should thank God that it is not the custom in this country to put men to death for being savants, otherwise cacique Mooney might not content himself with calling us "drones." The reader can have no difficulty now in understanding why he is the natural enemy of education.

Banking is the next most useful, and to the class of persons already mentioned, the most odious manner of employing capital; and private banks are still more obnoxious than joint stock. The reason of the latter distinction is easily explained. For, as under divided responsibility, men will commit acts of injustice when acting in bodies from which many of them would shrink with horror in their private capacity, so joint stock banks take risks which private bankers will not. Those who do not bear a good character for honesty and industry are continually made to feel that not only will the banker not help them, but he is in the way of their helping themselves. The following may serve as an illustration. About two o'clock on the morning of the 1st of June last, three persons in disguise forcibly entered the house of a man named Grey, near the West River, bound him neck and heels with a pair of reins, and then helped themselves to £31 11s., all the money the poor man possessed. Never shall I forget the trepidation of an aged couple as they drove into town the following day to deposit their little savings with a private banker; and only when they heard the clank of the safe as it closed on their little treasure, did they breathe freely. They had saved something in the season of health and vigour to the stay of their declining years, but were unwilling to part with it on the same kind of security that poor Grey did. To have followed, therefore, the business of private banker, from small beginnings and with little or no means of one's own; to have, through the almost unbounded confidence of the public, been able what may be considered large resources at the service of the honest trader and industrious farmer, and mechanic which otherwise would be inaccessible to them; to have never been charged not only with a dishonest but even a dishonourable action; and all this without having a solitary reverse, is in the eyes of such men as Mr. Mooney, experienced something never to be forgiven, but to those whose good opinions I value, it is nothing I trust that no one need be ashamed of. That a certain class of persons should manifest their dislike of private banks by the most vulgar slang, is what might be expected, and assuredly, it was quite unnecessary for one who is a small tenant to inform the public that he has reared his family without any help from bankers—they are too wide awake for that.

Two other points in Mr. Mooney's letter may be usefully discussed on some future occasion. JOHN KENNY.

[We have omitted two passages in the foregoing letter which appeared to us to cast an unmerited censure on other members of the Administration.—Ed.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—We had reason to expect that when Her Majesty was graciously pleased to concede to us what is commonly termed Responsible Government, that the private intrigues of the Proprietors would no more interfere with our affairs at the Colonial Office; but in that we are disappointed. It is humiliating to the Colony that an irresponsible cabal of Absentee Proprietors can render nugatory all the efforts of our Legislature to ameliorate the condition of its inhabitants; who drains the Colony of a large proportion of its circulating medium in the shape of rent, and contributing nothing comparatively to the support of our institutions, except their proportion of a small Assessment on Wilderness Land for the encouragement of Education.

We trust that our Legislature is not insensible to the insult given them by the British Government, by paying more attention to the Petitions and Remonstrances of a few interested Land-jobbers than to the united voice of the people, expressed through their Representatives in Parliament. We earnestly entreat the Government of this Island to use every lawful means in their power to counteract such baneful influence, in which they will be fully supported by the inhabitants of this section of the Island.

Yours truly, AN OBSERVER.

East Point, Lot 46, March 17, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—Having been informed that a member of the Legal profession, very recently, made a most pathetic appeal on behalf of the Indians at the bar of the Council Chamber and House of Assembly—the beautiful and appropriate lines from the pen of Eliza Cook suggested themselves to my mind, and I thought you would be kind enough to give them insertion in your widely circulated paper.

CATHERINE.

THE INDIAN HUNTER.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Oh, why does the white man follow my path,
Like the bound on the tiger's track?
Does the fawn on my dark cheek waken his wrath?
Does he covet the bow at my back?
He has rivers and seas, where the billows and breeze
Bear riches for him alone,
And the sons of the wood never plunge in the flood
Which the white man calls his own.
Why then should he come to the streams where none
But the red skin dare to swim?
Why then should he wrong the hunter one,
Who never did harm to him?
The Father above thought fit to give
The white men corn and wine;
There are golden fields where they may live,
But the forest shades are mine.
The eagle hath its place of rest,
The wild horse where to dwell;
And the spirit that gave the bird its nest,
Made me a home as well.
Then back, go back, from the red man's track,
For the hunter's eyes grow dim,
To find that the white man wrongs the one
Who never did harm to him.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—A petition was presented to the House of Assembly last evening, by the Hon. E. Palmer, from a number of Protestant clergymen, who have associated themselves together for the purpose of introducing the Maine Liquor Law into this Island, and it is perfectly within their province to do so. There are, however, in my opinion, as a lay member of the Church of England, grave objections to ministers of that Church, acknowledging the clerical character of men who never were ordained, and who, in many instances, are unable to interpret the scriptures they preach in the original. Have the clergymen of the established Church, (with some honorable exceptions,) discarded the doctrine of apostolical succession, which has always been considered a fundamental principle of their creed, and they do so by acknowledging as clergymen men who never were ordained. I presume the next step proposed will be to open our pulpits to every self-styled minister of the Gospel, who is desirous of joining the association, and denouncing from the pulpit every member of the Church who will not coincide with their exclusive views. The Maine Law has been found impracticable wherever it has been introduced. In Portland particularly, and in New York, 1,000 men are, as I understand, employed in the useless attempt to deprive men of a beverage they were always in the habit of using in moderation. If the people of this Island are determined to have the Maine Liquor Law, I would ask them are they prepared to forego a revenue of £12,000 a-year, derived from the sale of wine and spirits, and in lieu thereof, place an additional tax of 20s. the 100 acres on all land, or double tax on tea, tobacco and all other articles of general consumption. The people had better look in time to their interests, and if we are to have the Maine Liquor Law preached from the Protestant pulpit throughout the Island, it is to be expected the people will preach too; and let the supporters of

arbitrary and unjust laws see that they will not be allowed to interfere with their constitutional freedom.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A LAYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
Charlottetown, April 5, 1856.

THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, APRIL 7, 1856.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

WE have scarcely any space in our present No. to notice the proceedings of the House of Assembly during the past week. The principal part of the business transacted, however, had reference to matters of routine—the receiving of reports of Committees, and the completion of Bills previously before the House. All these matters will be duly noticed in the Parliamentary Summary. Our first page is occupied with an account of the proceedings and debates in the Council, which are complete down to the 24th ult. Owing to the space thus occupied, and the insertion of communications, which were last week deferred for want of room, we have been obliged to postpone the insertion of House of Assembly debates. But we shall publish a large supplementary sheet with our next No., in order to make good this deficiency.

The Bill for increasing the representation in the House of Assembly and amending the Election Laws, was under discussion in the House on Friday evening last. After a strong opposition from the minority, the Bill was sent to Committee, and is now in a fair way of becoming the law of the land.

On Saturday afternoon the old story of Escheat was brought up for discussion—Mr. Cooper having moved for the House to go into Committee on the consideration of the question. Mr. Coles moved in amendment that the House go into Committee that day three months, alleging, as his reason for doing so, that the House had last year fully discussed the question, and the opinions of members were clearly ascertained thereon—that no new light had since been thrown on the question of escheat—that such a measure was quite as impracticable then as ever, and that there was no reason to suppose that members had changed their views in reference to it.

When Mr. Cooper found that he was thus to be balked, he re-opened the escheat debate in the best manner he could, by adducing his old arguments and quoting extracts from old despatches, which, in his opinion, favoured his views of the question. But the discussion was exceedingly languid, as none of those who supported Mr. Cooper's motion to go into Committee, entered upon the merits of Escheat, and the rule of the House, that no member can speak more than once while the Speaker is in the chair, was a great check to the flow of escheat eloquence. After the elapse of about an hour, Mr. Coles's motion was carried—Messrs. Yeo, Dous, Longworth, Montgomery and Haviland having voted with Mr. Cooper to go into Committee. The vagaries of Messrs. Longworth and Montgomery, in reference to this matter, were duly noted last year, but it was highly amusing to see and hear Messrs. Dous and Yeo proclaiming themselves favourable to escheat! However, the question is now shelved for the present, and perhaps for all future time.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

THE R. M. Steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on the 28th ult., with English dates to the 15th. The mail for this Island did not reach Charlottetown until Friday evening last. The Peace Conference continued in session in Paris, and it was confidently expected that the negotiations would be brought to a close some time between the 15th and 20th of the month (March). We give below such items of the news as appeared to us to possess most interest.

The negotiations of the Peace Conference at Paris were progressing very favourably, according to current reports. It was even confidently rumoured that a Treaty of Peace would be signed on the 15th March. Certain disputes relative to the Danubian Principalities and the Asiatic frontier will remain still undecided, for subsequent arrangements. With respect to the latter it is said that rectifications of territory will be adjusted by a commission who will repair to the spot for that purpose. These rumours should all be received with extreme caution, the deliberations of the Conference being avowedly secret. Russia is augmenting her fleets and recruiting sailors in the Baltic; neither the British, nor French nation, is desirous of peace; and it is still very questionable if we shall soon see peace. Accounts from Berlin confirm what has been stated before, that a strong Russian Squadron has managed to put to sea in the Baltic, in the hope of meeting with the few English ships there now. It is said that the armistice excludes the blockade from its operation. If the English have a right to blockade, the Russians retain the right, it is said, to attack the blockading force. Prussia has been positively invited to take part in the Conferences; and Baron Manteuffel and M. Hatzfeld have been appointed Plenipotentiaries for that purpose.

News of the armistice reached the Crimea on the 28th; the principal officers of the two armies met and defined certain neutral ground along the Tchernaya; and the armistice was formally proclaimed on the 1st of March. The White House works were blown up on the 28th. There was much sickness among the French troops; the British were healthy.

The new American minister has arrived in Liverpool and put up at the Adelphi Hotel. He had been waited upon by a deputation from the American Chamber of Commerce of that town. He would leave for London 15th ultimo. Mr. Buchanan has made a most pacific speech at the table of the Lord Mayor of London, which was loudly cheered by the company. The Times continues its thunder against the United States. A recent fracas between a British cruiser and an American man-of-war, about a slave, on the coast of Brazil, under American colours and manned by Americans, does not tend to brighten the prospect between the two countries. Nothing but mutual forbearance in dealing with "the group of unsettled questions," alluded to in Mr. Buchanan's speech, can prevent a fratricidal rupture between England and the United States.

The great sea fight in the House of Commons has come tardily off. Sir Charles Napier has received a sound dressing from the ex-First Lord of the Admiralty. Sir James Graham is said to have "crumpled up" his adversary. The discussion proves that the Admiral and the First Lord did not know each other. The breaches of faith elicited have both amused and amazed the Commons.

An extraordinary programme of the ceremony to be observed on the birth of a Prince or Princess, child of the Emperor, has been published officially in Paris.

The Grand Jury at Stafford have found true bills against Wm. Palmer for the murder of Cook and Ann Palmer. The bill has been ignored in the case of Walter Palmer.

Count Orloff declares that it is a pity his late master, Nicholas of Russia, did not know the present French Emperor and that the latter is just the sort of a man the defunct Czar would have liked.

Lord Palmerston has promised to submit the papers relating to the Central American Question to the House soon after the Easter recess.

Selim Pacha is to be court-martialed for the loss of Kara. The Sultan's brother is dead. It is said that as soon as the peace is concluded, Sir Edmund Lyons will be sent to Constantinople in place of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

Paris accounts say that Prince Jerome Bonaparte has been for some time dangerously ill.

It was believed that the British Parliament would be dissolved some time in May.

There was a further advance in the Liverpool Corn Market of 1s. per barrel on flour, 3d. per quarter on wheat, and 1s. per quarter on Corn.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP CURLEW.—Steamship Curlew, which sailed hence Friday, 14th, was lost on the North Side of Bermuda, on the morning of the 18th instant. Crew all saved. Mails lost.

Covent Garden Theatre was burnt on the morning of the 6th, at an early hour, just at the close of a ball masque, under the management of Professor Anderson, the wizard. Nearly all the party had left, and but a few persons were slightly injured. The destruction of the building and properties was complete.

SPEECH OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—Paris, March 7.—The session of the Senate for the year 1856 was opened on Monday by the Emperor in person. His Majesty delivered the following Speech:

Peers and Senators.—On the last occasion of my assembling you, serious anxieties prevailed. The allied armies were engaged in a siege where the obstinacy of the defence raised a doubt of success. Europe, uncertain, seemed to be awaiting the end of the struggle before pronouncing itself. To maintain the war, I asked a loan which you voted unanimously, though the amount might have appeared excessive. The rise in the price of provisions threatened the laboring class with general inconvenience, and a disturbance of our monetary system caused a fear that business and labor would slacken. Thanks to your aid and to the energy displayed both in France and England, and above all to the assistance of Providence, these dangers, if they have not entirely disappeared, have been for the most part averted. A grand feat of arms at last decided in favour of the Allies a struggle unexampled in history for its intercity. From that moment the opinion of Europe was more openly expressed. Our alliances were everywhere extended and strengthened. The third loan was completed without difficulty. The country gave me a fresh proof of its confidence by subscribing for a sum fifty times larger than that I asked for. It has supported with admirable resignation the sufferings inseparable from the dearth of provisions; sufferings alleviated by private charity, by the zeal of the municipalities, and by the 10,000,000 distributed to the Departments. The arrival of foreign grain has now produced a considerable fall.

The anxiety caused by the disappearance of gold has diminished, and never has labour been more abundant and wages higher. The hazards of war have revived the military spirit of the nation. Never have there been so many volunteer enlistments, nor so much ardor amongst the conscripts designated by lot. To this brief expose of the present situation, must be added facts of great political significance. The Queen of Great Britain, desiring to give a proof of her confidence and of her esteem for our country, and to make our relations more intimate, came over into France. The enthusiastic welcome she received has proved to her how profound were the sentiments her presence inspired, and was of a nature to strengthen the alliance of the two peoples.

The King of Piedmont, who, without looking behind him, embraced our cause with that courageous spirit which he had before exhibited on the field of battle, has also come to France to consecrate an union already cemented by the bravery of his soldiers. These sovereigns have held a country lately agitated and disintegrated of its rank in the councils of Europe, now prosperous, peaceful and respected, making war not with the momentary delirium of passion, but with the calmness of justice and the energy of duty. They have seen that France, that was sending 300,000 men across the seas, conveying to Paris at the same all the arts of peace, as if she meant to say to Europe, "The existing war is to me only an episode; my ideas and my powers are always partly directed towards the arts of peace; let us neglect nothing for a good understanding, and drive me not to throw into the field of battle all the resources and all the energy of a great nation." This appeal seems to have been understood, and the winter, by suspending hostilities, favored the intervention of diplomacy.

Austria resolved on a decisive step, which introduced into the deliberations the entire influence of the Sovereign of a vast Empire. Sweden linked herself more closely to England and France by a treaty that guaranteed the integrity of her territory. Lastly, the advice or entreaties of all the Cabinets reaching St. Petersburg, the Emperor of Russia, the inheritor of a situation he had not created, seemed to be inspired with a sincere desire to put an end to the cause that led to this sanguinary conflict. He determined to accept the proposition of Austria. The honor of his arms satisfied, it was to his own honour to give way to the clearly expressed wish of Europe.

The plenipotentiaries of the allied and belligerent powers are now assembled in Paris to decide on the conditions of peace. The spirit of moderation and equity animates them. All necessarily creates the hope of a favorable result. Nevertheless, let us await with dignity the end of the conferences and be equally ready, if necessary, to draw the sword anew, or extend a hand to those whom we have fairly fought. Whatever may happen, let us occupy ourselves with the means calculated to augment the strength and riches of France. Let us if possible draw closer the alliance formed by a community of glory and sacrifice, and of which peace will far better exhibit the reciprocal advantages. Finally, in this solemn moment for the destinies of the world, let us put our trust in God, to the end that he may guide our efforts in a direction most conducive to the interests of humanity and civilization.

The Emperor was most enthusiastically received in his passage toward from the Salle des Marcheux.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial has the following interesting gossip in regard to the peace conference:

"The shrewdest man of the conference, in debate, is said to be M. de Brunow, who has thus far shown an ability which has placed all his opponents on guard against him. He weighs and criticises each word with a power of mind that keeps the rest on a constant watch, and it is further said that his criticisms have retarded business very much, by the care that is required in the recording of the minutes. The Count Orloff, as first minister, has his instructions as to what Russia will do and what she will not do; the Baron Brunow does the pleading. Orloff lays down the plans; Brunow does the fighting, and watches the enemy. Hymon has also visited carefully in the intervals of the conference, the families, and every where praised enthusiastically the bravery and invincibility of the French arms. He told Marshal Vaillant he had the greatest trust in the world, and almost embraced the brave Gen. Mellinet, (whom he met the other night at the Princess Mathilde's), and who has his whole cheek carried away by a shell."

COST OF A WILL.—A Mr. Thomas Cubbit lately died in Scotland, and left an immense estate. His personal property alone is estimated at over five million dollars. His will covers three hundred and eighty-six folio sheets, requiring thirty skins of parchment. The stamp duty upon it was only seventy-five thousand dollars. His widow is provided with an annuity of forty thousand dollars a year, and a large amount of real estate.

COLONIAL NEWS.

RIOT AT DEMARRARA.—The British mail steamer arrived at St. Thomas from Demarara, reported that the negroes of the colony, instigated by Orr, known as the "Angel Gabriel," had commenced to slaughter the Portuguese. Governor Woodhouse has sent Orr to jail, but the military under his command were unable to cope with the maddened negroes, and his Excellency had despatched couriers to the Windward Islands for the aid of troops to quell the insurrection caused by Orr's fanatical appeals. The Demarara Royal Gazette, of Feb. 23, contains an account of the disturbance, which was finally put down, and order restored. The Gazette says:—

An immense number of persons of all classes having volunteered as special constables, both mounted and on foot, selections were made and armed from the government stores. The streets of Georgetown are protected by special constables every night. On Wednesday, the Tyne steamer took up a detachment of the 2d West India regiment, consisting of two sergeants, one drummer, and fifty men, under the command of Captain Rooke and Ensign Macnaughtan, and proceeded to Barbice.—The troops took with them three days' salt provisions, and they still remain at Fort Canjo, to aid the civil power. As long as they remain there, there is no fear of the peace of New Amsterdam being disturbed.

The origin of the disturbances is a deep-rooted dislike on the part of the colored and negro races towards the Portuguese, long pent up. The arrival of the man Orr, and his rabid animosity to the Roman Catholic religion, which most part of the Portuguese profess, pointed him out to the ringleaders as a suitable agent—and the plan has been so far successful as to occasion a destruction of property, the loss of many lives, and the exposing of a large portion of the rural population to the miseries of starvation and disease, and the creating of a rancorous and bitter feeling of vindictive dislike, which will not only occasion much disorder among the people themselves, but may materially affect the general prosperity of the colony.

Orr is a native of Demarara, and his mother resides there. He was in prison at last accounts, being unable to obtain bail.

SHIP'S KNIVES.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor gave his assent on Wednesday last to the bill which has been recently passed by the Legislature repealing the duty of two shillings each on Hackmatack Ship Knives, and notice thereof was immediately communicated by telegraph to the Provincial Treasurer, so that the duty alluded to might