

that the spectators were not with affright. People rushed upon the stage—they endeavoured to raise the artist up—he was dead—he had stabbed himself to the heart.

The Examiner.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31.

THE "TWO VERY FORMIDABLE FOES."

THE special pleader to the "lion and the unicorn" printing office, revealed two important secrets in his last editorial;—1st, that Lord Grey has declared the local government to be in the right in all their proceedings,—and 2d, that his Lordship and the Post Master General "have taken the field" as dire foes to Responsible Government, and that "the battle" for the question must be "fought over again." In respect to the latter statement, we don't believe a word of it; and as to the former one, it is extremely doubtful. That Lord Grey has not blamed or censured the local government, in pointed terms, may be true,—courtesy might forbid it, and the nature of the correspondence with which he has been pestered, must have left him in considerable doubt "as to who were in the right or in the wrong," and before he could be put in possession of correct information upon this point, he would not be so injudicious as to cast censure upon either. But has the noble Secretary censured the House of Assembly for the part it has taken? We don't believe he has, for if any despatch expressing his disapprobation of the Assembly had been received, it would have been joyfully given to the public ere now. Besides, if any such feeling were entertained at the Colonial Office, it would have been expressed by Mr. Hawes or some of the Ministers in the House of Commons, when the proceedings of the House of Assembly were in discussion there. So we will not quarrel with the *Gazette* because the local government has escaped without "a licking" for its very bad behaviour.

But we say we doubt—nay positively deny—that there is what the learned Solicitor General (who is fond of big words) would call "a scintilla" of truth in the story of Lord Grey and the Post Master General putting on buckler and brand to fight for the cause of bad government, a family compact, nepotism, corruption, and all their train of evils, in this colony, against the people's representatives and the principles of the British Constitution. And we base our denial on the word of a gentleman—a character which, we fear, the editor of the *Gazette* has not well learned to appreciate. This gentleman is no other than the right honourable Lord himself. His despatches state that we are to have responsible government, and his colleague (Mr. Hawes) repeats the statement in the House of Commons. Is not that enough to satisfy the veriest skeptic? Likely enough Lord Grey and the Post Master General have been numbugged and cajoled to the heart's content of the faction here; but the numbuggery and cajolery can have no other effect than delaying for a few months the consummation of the hopes of our fellow colonists. Suppose the right honourable Secretary

any Lord would be beaten as sure as the Oligarchy are. Must the House of Assembly, forsooth, give up an undisputed claim, if a Downing Street despatch says it shall? No, no! The House of Assembly may be lectured—may be admonished—may be threatened with the abolition of its authority—a threat that cannot be put in execution under the declared policy of the Imperial Cabinet,—but it cannot be made to fling away a principle in virtue of which it was elected. The trick of governing without a Legislature may serve for a short season. The present Revenue Bill will expire next May; and even though the money now in the Treasury may be filched without legal authority, the chest must be replenished then, or all the wheels of government will be brought to "a dead lock." Who is to replenish it? The Governor and Council cannot; they have no authority; and their ukase for raising a revenue would not be obeyed. The House must be called,—if not the present, another must. In the existing temper of the country the spirit of the new House would be sure to be the same. What would be the upshot? Concession, assuredly, to the popular feeling without grace—and extermination of "the faction" without quarter or mercy. The House and the country may, therefore, smile at the vapouring of the *Gazette*: its "two formidable foes," had they the will to aid its party, have not quite the power to succeed in keeping them forever in office.

The editor of the *Gazette* published, a few short months ago, a flaming manifesto in favour of Responsible Government. What potent spell has the editorial office exercised upon his faculties, to wean him so suddenly from the object of his affections, in the sedate and steady autumn of his life?

One week later from Europe.

The Steamship America arrived at Halifax from Liverpool on Tuesday last, and the Mails for this Island arrived early on Thursday. The news furnished is entirely unimportant.

Parliament was prorogued on the 15th instant.

The order respecting the closing of the Post Office on Sunday has been rescinded, and postal communications on that day has been resumed.

The Swedish Nightingale (Jenny Lind) is now again in England captivating John Bull with her delightful concerts before she comes to win the favor of Brother Jonathan.

Foreign intelligence possesses very little interest. The Schleswig-Holstein war was still being prosecuted with vigour. The armies of both Duchies were in motion, and another engagement hourly expected.

PROSPECTS OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY.—The last European Times gives the most gratifying account of the increasing prosperity and wealth of England. "In whatever quarter we look," it observes, "the elements of prosperity surround us. The returns of the various public departments, which have been published within the last few days, demonstrate the fact. The state of the revenue is so flattering that the excess of

After noting the several causes for congratulation, the Times concludes thus:

"These are great results, considering the vicissitudes of the last three or four years. A famine in Ireland and the change in the commercial policy of the country, and the convulsions that unsettled Europe a couple of years back, which for a time totally disorganized trade—any one of these causes to say nothing of the enormous sums sunk in profitless railways during the last few years, would have been held sufficient to account for a much slower return to prosperity. But triumphing so speedily over all these great causes combined the present elasticity shows the productive powers of the nation, its vast wealth, and the buoyancy and energy of the people."

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—The Academy of Sciences have recently heard from M. Arago an interesting detail of the phenomena observed by the two scientific aeronauts, Barral and Bixio, during their second ascent in the balloon constructed for them. The most remarkable facts that were noticed were the sudden and extraordinary changes of temperature at the different heights. In one instance a cold was felt of the most intense kind; it was sufficient to freeze mercury, and to prevent the aerial travellers from writing their remarks, from the paper becoming covered with icicles. The most singular phenomenon they witnessed was the appearance of the sun as a white ball of light without rays, and a reflection of the luminary beneath them, as if it rose out of a sheet of water. It is intended to try a series of experiments; and it is anticipated that in a few years aerial navigation will be thoroughly investigated and understood.

LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Concession to the democratic tendencies of civilization says, a writer in the *Standard of Freedom* has always marked the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, when his policy is sought and read in his acts. We never had an approving word for reaction. I know not if the fact had any influence on his mind, but I have thought it curious that a few of this statesman in Whitehall chapel, where he worshipped every Sunday, should be on the precise spot whence Charles the First ascended the scaffold to his doom. Surely this spot was calculated to teach the wisdom of concession.

UNITED STATES.

ELOPEMENT.—It is stated in the New York papers that Lady Alice Lambton, daughter of the late Earl of Durham, and sister in law of Lord Elgin, has eloped with a footman!

EMIGRATION.—There have arrived at New York, in one week during the present month, over seven thousand emigrants, who have principally come from Germany and Ireland.

JENNY LIND AND THE SONG-WRIGHTS.—Barnum, who has engaged Mademoiselle Lind to bewitch the Americans, has offered \$200 for an original song, to be sung by the fascinating Jenny after her arrival in the States. This offer, it is stated, has set the whole tribe of poets and ballad-mongers to scribbling, and it is thought the country will be flooded with rhyme, to the extent of five thousand songs, covering fifty reams of foolscap!

BLAKE'S FIREPROOF PAINT.—This is indeed an era of remarkable discovery and wonderful invention, and while graceful philanthropy is covering our land with charities, true philosophy is covering it with happiness, and he who

enrich and happily our people to a greater extent, cannot be found in the whole catalogue of inventions and discoveries than one made by Mr. William Blake, in the State of Ohio. Mr. Blake, while travelling in that State, in the year 1844, had the fortune to discover a singular metallic substance which, from the uniformity of its texture and fineness of appearance, he thought might be useful to the arts, and as he had paid considerable attention to the science of Geology and Mineralogy, he found it to consist of large proportions of Silica, Alumina, and Oxide of Iron, with smaller of Magnesia, Lime, and Carbon (these properties will show plainly to the Chemist the fire and waterproof qualities of this paint), he first commenced his experiments by reducing it to powder and compounding it with various substances. After about two years he discovered that by mixing the powder with Linseed Oil to the consistency of thick paint, and applying the compound with a brush, after a few months exposure to the atmosphere, it turned to slate or stone, rendering whatever covered weather and fire proof. It has now been tested more than six years by the severest trials, and the action of the weather seems only to indurate and render it more permanent. Its fire-proof qualities have been tested beyond the possibility of a doubt, so highly are they appreciated that all the Insurance Companies of Akron, Ohio, where the character of the paint is best known, state that they will insure buildings covered with this paint at a much lower premium than those covered with tin or zinc, and so implicitly to, we rely upon the numerous statements of respectable men that we have not the least hesitation in recommending it to the public as the best, and in fact the only real fire proof covering now in use.—U. States paper.

BLAKE'S Patent Fire-Proof PAINT.

THIS most singular substance, in a few months after applied turns to Slate or Stone, forming a complete coat of MAIL, protecting whatever it covered from the action of Fire and Weather, it has now been tested more than Six Years and shows that TIME and the ELEMENTS only seem to indurate or harden the substance, it seems to be a perfect DECIDUATUM for all outside Painting that has for centuries been sought in vain. For all descriptions of Buildings, either Brick, wood, or roofs of Wood or Metal there is nothing equal to it, so highly are its Fire-Proof qualities appreciated in Akron, Ohio, where it is best known, that all the Insurance Companies have published that they will insure Buildings well covered with it at a much lower premium than those covered with Tin or Zinc, as it has been tried in several fires there and stood much longer than either. For Rail-Road Depots, Bridges, Steam-boat and Car Decks, for all kinds of Iron as it forms a coating nearly as hard as the iron itself and never leaves off. Purchasers should be particular and see that my brand is upon every package, as there is any amount of worthless counterfeit stuff in the market, no one can deal in or use the genuine article obtained of others without infringing my patent.

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June 19.