

article, when it could not possibly be procured in any other way.

Mr. Lord was in favor of the higher figure. It was necessary to protect the farmer from the very serious injury to his interests which would arise from the admission of flour, either duty free, or at a very low rate of duty. In Boston, flour was selling at about \$5 per barrel; and if it were to be imported into the Island at a duty of 5s., the Island farmer would, in a manner, be driven out of our own home market for that article, by foreign competition. It would be impossible for him to compete, at that rate, without subjecting himself to a very serious loss. And neither would it be otherwise than injurious to this Colony to allow the Canadians to fill our market with flour duty free or nearly so; for there was nothing they could take from us in return to counterbalance the evil to our farmers, or to afford us an opportunity of profiting by free trade intercourse with them. He was in favor of the higher duty, 8s. 6d. per barrel.

Mr. Longworth said, if it were admitted that there was not sufficient wheat and flour in the country to provide for our own internal consumption until next harvest, it was certainly clear that there should be no duty imposed upon imported flour; but, if the contrary were allowed to be the fact, it would be proper, both with a view to the protection of the farmer, and the increase of our revenue, to impose a duty. He thought the Committee would not err by consenting to the imposition of a duty of two shillings and six pence or three shillings per barrel.

Mr. Porz would repeat what he had said before, that a tax upon superfine flour would be a tax only upon the superfine gentlemen in and about Charlottetown; for it was not an article of general or usual consumption among the people. It was absurd to think that the farmers of this Island could ever compete, even in our own home market, in the sale of flour, should that article be admitted here duty free from the United States. Owing to the extent of their territories, the variety and fertility of their soil, and the skill, care, and industry with which the people of the United States cultivate and improve their lands; their produce in all kinds of grain is immense—so immense indeed, that it is now their boast, that they can supply the whole world with bread-stuffs. And besides the cheapness which such abundance created, the price of grain and flour in the States was also frequently much further lowered by the embarrassment of extensive speculators in those articles, whose large stocks, on being forced into an immediate market, were sold at, perhaps, one half the original cost. It was, therefore, quite absurd to talk of this Island's ever being benefited by a free trade in grain or flour with the United States. The admission of United States flour duty free into this Colony, would only serve to drain away our specie; and it was altogether idle and useless to boast of the productions of our soil, and to encourage the vain hope that this country would ever be able to grow wheat for exportation. The fact was, that the Island did not, one year with another, or perhaps in any year, grow as much wheat as would be sufficient for the use of its population; but the great body of the people were obliged to put up with oatmeal, and, happily, when the oat crops were abundant they were quite satisfied with the food which they afforded them. The honorable member concluded by saying, that he had always been favorable to free trade, and was very desirous that the Colony should have an opportunity of being benefited by the adoption of reciprocal free trade principles in all its external or foreign commercial transactions; but the protection of the interests of the Island farmer was a paramount obligation upon the Legislature; for the protection of his interests was the best guarantee for the general prosperity of the Colony. Influenced by these considerations, he was favorable to the higher duty.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANY.

A TURKISH CUSTOM.—The Sublime Porte has retained the old custom of proportioning the size of its letters to the rank of the person addressed. One of the ordinary size is sent to a private individual, one of a little larger to a civil officer, and one still larger to a military one. The recent dispatch under the Sultan's own hand to the Emperor of Austria, is said by the Vienna papers, to have been more than two feet across, while one to the Czar would have made a comfortable door for a Russian cabin.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a stringent licence law prohibiting the sale of all spirituous or fermented liquor in a less quantity than 28 gallons, except for mechanical or medical purposes. The penalty for infringement of this law is imprisonment in the county jail, or hard labor in the house of correction from ten to thirty days—\$20 fine, and sureties to keep the peace and the liquor law for one year. For a second conviction, thirty to sixty days imprisonment.

Speaking of long prayers, Elder Knapp of Boston, says:—When Peter was endeavouring to walk upon the water to meet his Master, and was about sinking, had his supplication been as long as the introduction to one of our modern prayers, before he got through he would have been fifty feet under water.

The winter has been intensely cold in Constantinople. No less than 158 persons were frozen to death in their own houses in February. At Smyrna and other places many perished. Fifteen persons were frozen to death on board a Turkish vessel, and eight fishermen were found dead from the same cause, in their boat on the Bosphorus. The temperature was thirteen degrees (Reaumur); but these fatal occurrences are explained by the very slight construction of the houses, the want of warm covering, as well as bad food. In the interior Provinces the misery has been very great.

The catholic army which is to be formed is now the universal subject of conversation in Rome. The Holy Father, it is said, has received permission from the Catholic Powers to enlist soldiers for himself. Four legions, accordingly, are to be created—A German, a French, a Spanish, and an Italian—commanded by experienced, and especially by religious officers. Until these troops are levied, the French and Austrian armies of occupation will remain where they are. This will take some time yet.

The Trenton Gazette has received a letter from a printer in Honolulu who went to California in Col. Stevenson's regiment, in which he remained till the war was over, then took to publishing the Californian, abandoned that business, sailed for China, was wrecked at Honolulu, was taken to favor by a chief, married his daughter, and is now one of the first citizens of the village. He is perfectly contented with his situation, and is thinking of agitating the project of the annexation of his Hawaiian majesty's dominions to the United States.

Why ought the gridiron to be excluded from domestic use?

Ans.—It makes domestic broils.

A friend observes that he always looks under the marriage head for the news of the week.

Oregon territory was discovered by Capt. Robert Gray, May 7, 1792, who entered the Columbia river, to which he gave the name of his vessel; settled by British belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, and American emigrants. Organized as a Territory, August 14, 1848. Capitol, Oregon City. Area, 341,463 square miles. Population, 1848, 20,000.

A salt mine has been discovered near Woodstock Lower Canada. It is said the mine will yield sufficient to supply the whole of Western Canada. An iron mine producing a very superior metal has been discovered in the same neighbourhood.

The trial of Dr. Webster cost the State of Massachusetts about three thousand dollars.

In 1800, the population of Glasgow was 75,000; in 1850 it is 360,000.

It is said a donation of \$20,000 has been made to the family of Dr. Webster, by the citizens of Boston, of which sum Mrs. Dr. Parkman gave \$500.

The Legislature of Louisiana, at its recent session, passed 365 laws.

ADVANTAGES OF LAW.—A young man who studied law in Connecticut, became acquainted with the following facts, which are very remarkable, though not very singular:—A farmer cut down a tree which stood so near the boundary line of his farm, that it was doubtful whether it belonged to him or his neighbour. The neighbour, however, claimed the tree and prosecuted the man for damages. The case was committed from court to court. Time was wasted, temper soured, and temper lost; but the case was finally gained by the prosecutor. The last my friend knew of the man who "gained the case," he came to the Lawyer's Office to execute a deed of his whole farm, which he had been compelled to sell to save costs. Then houseless and homeless, he could thrust his hand into his pocket and triumphantly exclaim—"I've beat him!"

LAKE SUPERIOR—OIL STONES.—Besides the valuable coal and mineral deposits found on the shores of Lake Superior, there has also been discovered a quarry of valuable stone on Carp River, said by many mechanics who have tested it, to be quite equal, if not far superior to the famous Turkey oil stone. It is said to work well with either oil or water. It has been tested by mechanics of this city, jewellers, &c., who pronounce it superior to any other kind of stone in use. It has a somewhat singular appearance, and varies in degrees of hardness. The owners of the quarry are Pratt, Smith & Co., who are preparing to bring a large quantity of it to market this season. One of the company is about proceeding to New York with about a ton of it—what was taken out last year—to introduce it there, where it will be more thoroughly tested. We believe the day is not far distant when Michigan will be able to furnish the entire American market with copper and oil stone, and a large quantity of iron and coal above home consumption.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

The cost of thirteen railroads in Massachusetts on the first of January, 1849, (the others not being completed at that time,) was \$28,280,100. January 1, 1850, \$38,246,860. Increase in three years \$9,966,700. The net earnings of the same roads in 1846 were \$2,50,500. In 1849 \$2,655,100. Increase 614,600.

The Queen has granted a pension of £100 per annum to "Mrs. Bessy Moore," wife of Thomas Moore, the Poet, in consideration of her husband's literary merits and growing infirmities.

In Germany at present, there are 523 theatres of the first and second order, employing 3393 performers, 612 singers, 2340 dancers, 5836 musicians, 143 prompters, and 2070 employers. And among the actors, are one count, two barons, and 33 unentailed nobles.

The Louisville Journal argues that ship building may be carried on upon the Ohio, and its large tributaries, at an advantage of from fifty to three hundred per cent. over the cost for materials at eastern navy yards.

An authentic report of the last hours of Mr. Calhoun, in the Charleston Mercury, states, that a few hours before his death he uttered the following remark:—"I cannot avoid thinking of the political affairs of the country. If I could have but one hour to speak in the Senate, I could do more good than on any previous occasion of my life."

The government of Kamschatka, on account of the intense cold in December, was obliged to retreat to its subterranean palace twenty metres under ground, with accommodations for two hundred persons.

The great lake discovered in the interior of South Africa, in latitude 90 deg. south, longitude 24 east, has been explored. The vegetation upon its banks is tropical; the language of the natives upon its shores is unlike that of any other of the African tribes.

THE BABY JUMPER BEAT.—Some cite Yankee in Boston has invented and brought out a grand concern for nursing infants. You put your squaller into the machine and by a series of straps, cogs and screws, agitated by the spasmodic splurges of the infant's arms and legs, the machine rolls gently over the floor, while a species of hand-organ music is emitted equalling ten penny whistles and a dozen baby's rattles! If this fails to amuse the little "sugar lumps" you may turn a screw and set in motion a manipulator something like a human hand, which "by bys" the "mudder's box of diamonds," tickles and pats it, until it roars with laughter, or goes asleep! We believe the inventor intends to make sundry additions to his baby nurser, whereby it may dress and undress the youngster, feed it, wash it, &c. This equals the patent "claqueur" and knocks the telescope, for seeing through a brick, clean into the Fourth of July!

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

MR. WHELAN;

SIR,—I beg through the medium of the *Examiner* to examine a little into an error that your Correspondent, "Pro bono Publico," has merged, in reference to the breadth of — Street, (by the way he need not have been so mealy-mouthed about it, as every body knows the Street and the party trespassing upon it) he says it should be 40 feet, whereas a gentleman who is well informed on such matters, informs me the original breadth of that Street was 46 feet, therefore Jenny is 6½ feet on the Street instead of 2½ feet as your Correspondent has laid it down. I hope the latter will not take umbrage at my correcting him. He has hinted of coming out again, and I have conceived it proper to enlighten him on this point, because from my having unfortunately had some dealings with Jenny and his backers I know your writer has a cross, crooked, slippery tryo to deal with, and if either of them could by your Correspondent's slightest error get a claw on him, they would "knock him down," fleece him, and tan his hide before he could straighten his legs under him to defend himself; he may therefore see that discretion is not useless in this case.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Charlottetown, May 14, 1850.

The Examiner.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1850.

THE GAZETTE'S ENCOMIUMS ON THE GOVERNOR AND CENSURE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

WANT of space last week prevented our noticing some observations contained in an editorial which appeared in the *Royal Gazette* of the 7th instant.

The ostensible object of the *Gazette's* editorial was to contradict a statement which appeared in *THE EXAMINER* of a previous date, in which our opinion was expressed that the Governor could not appropriate to the payment of Interest on Outstanding Warrants any portion of the public revenue, without being authorized by the Legislature in doing so; but the real object which evidently the writer of the *Gazette* had in view, was to sound the Governor's praises, on the one hand, for his "straightforward and truthful" Speech, as the *Gazette*, in the fullness of its sycophancy, is bound to style it,—and on the other hand, to retail all the "sleazy, flat, and unprofitable" abuse with which the House of Assembly has been favoured, since the prorogation, for refusing the general appropriations, and providing for 'the members' pay.