

# The Examiner.

"THIS IS TRUE LIBERTY WHEN FREE-BORN MEN—HAVING TO ADVISE THE PUBLIC—MAY SPEAK FREE."—MILTON'S EURIPIDES.

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## GLANINGS.

**ABD-EL-KADER'S IMPRISONMENT.**—A correspondence has taken place between the Marquis of Londonderry and Louis Napoleon, regarding Abd-el-Kader. The Marquis continues in confinement at the Chateau Amboise, on the banks of the Loire, and the Marquis obtained the privilege of an interview with him. He was received with touching dignity by the old chief, who confided to him a request that he would procure for him an audience of the President. The Marquis thereupon addressed a feeling letter to Louis Napoleon, describing the condition of the captive, and appealing to the generosity of the French government for his liberation, reminding the President that the same Marquis of Londonderry, who was now writing this request to him, had made in former years a similar appeal to Louis Philippe, on behalf of Louis Napoleon, the prisoner of Ham. The answer of the President was that the account had "generally interested him—the captivity of the Emir had ceaselessly weighed on his heart, and that the new French Ambassador to Constantinople had just been charged to study the question. But with regard to the wish of the fallen chief for an audience, the President could only see him to communicate good news, and until that was possible he must decline his request.

**DUTIES TO THE DEPARTED.**—A false, sad notion has injured many, that we owe it to departed friends to die to those who remain, to die to our race, to feed on dark pictures of life, to reject the blessings which our kind Father has strewed in our path, because some have been taken from us. It ought to be the influence of bereavement—of the banishing of loved ones from our sight, to give us more reverent and quickening conceptions of the spiritual nature of the undying soul, of that futurity through which our faculties and affections are to expand into diviner life and felicity, and under this hope we should desire to enter a nobler field of action, now that the departed have gone to see, to love and serve the infinite Father with a new fervour and elevation of spirit—and we should strive to sympathize with them, to be joined with them by participation in their progress. We are apt to feel as if nothing we could do on earth bears relation to what the good are doing in a higher world: but it is not so. Heaven and earth are not so far apart. Every disinterested act, every sacrifice to duty, every exertion for "one of the last of Christ's brethren," every new insight into God's Works, every new impulse given to the love of truth and goodness, associates us with the departed, and as truly heavenly as if we were acting on earth but in heaven. These are common truths; but we do not feel them. The spiritual tie between us and the departed, is not felt as it should be. Our union with them daily grows stronger, if we daily make progress in what they are growing in.—*Channing.*

"Sir," said a member from the Assumption district in the Louisiana legislature. "I'm here, the proud representative of my constituents: I am here from the parish of Assumption, and while I stand upon this floor, I and Assumption are of a piece." "Yes," said a member opposite, "and you are the dearest piece of Assumption that was ever heard of."

## REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN HAYTI.

Advices from St. Domingo, state that quite a commotion had been occasioned

at Cape Haytien, and in other parts of the Island, in consequence of the desertion of the prince Soulouque, who had gone into the interior to raise forces for the purpose of supplanting the black Emperor Faustin the first. In about six days he returned with twenty men. With those he approached the gates of the city (Cape Haytien) when he gained an accession of forty others. This force being too small to warrant success in case of attack, he then withdrew and led off into the mountains. All this was done without molestation, the people at that place having no authority from Port au Prince to act in opposition to him.

At about the time of sailing Capt. Gilkey was informed by the American Consul, Mr. Wilson, the army had been ten days on the march toward Cape Hayti, probably to settle the disturbance.

So great was the panic caused by these movements, the Custom House had been suspended. It was the opinion, that in the event of his failure, Soulouque, unless he should make good his escape, would be destroyed.

## UNITED STATES.

### TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER AT PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

Early yesterday morning, the manufacturing district of Paterson, New Jersey, was thrown into an alarming state of excitement, on the information that a terrible explosion had taken place at the machine workshop of Messrs. Rodgers, Ketchum and Grosvenor, by the bursting of a locomotive steam boiler, whereby four men were instantly killed, and some fifteen or twenty injured, the recovery of some of whom is considered very doubtful.

It appears that a locomotive of superior workmanship, weighing twenty-two tons, made for the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, had just been completed, valued at \$8,000, and that morning was undergoing the last test, when it was to have been transported to its destination. Yesterday morning, a fire was made in the furnace, in order to make the final test of its capacity for steam, having been twice before steamed up for that purpose. As the fire kindled up, and the steam was rising, the pumps were set in motion, when the boiler burst with a fearful explosion. The effects of the explosion were confined almost wholly within a compass of thirty feet square, and those without it were uninjured, except experiencing a shock. The locomotive was thrown from the first story to the roof, and in its descent lodged on the sill of the front second story door, having turned a complete somersets. The building itself was injured only within the space mentioned, except by the breaking of windows, most of which are shattered and broken. There must have been something like 150 men in the building at the time. It is almost miraculous that the explosion was confined in its effects to the limits it appears to have been. The accident is attributed either to an imperfection in the iron, or carelessness on the part of those trying the engine, and at present it would be unsafe to venture an opinion as to which was the cause.—*New York Herald.*

### REVOLUTION AMONG THE PETTICOATS.

The ladies are on the skirts of a reform, or on a reform of skirts. Since Amin Bey came to this country, they have talked much of Turkish trousers and short robes. Some, more daring, have gone a little further. They have taken the frock and pantaloons. Mrs. Kemble, two years ago, set the example on horse back, which has been followed

by Miss Bloomer, of Seneca Falls, and others. Mrs. Swishelm jumps into the style, also. In Syracuse, N. Y. it is quite the rage.

**A TON OF BOOKS FRANKED!**—The Louisville Courier notices the arrival of seven large bags filled with books, &c., directed to Senator Borland, under his own frank. This makes twenty bags in all, weighing over one ton, which this senator has franked home to his own address. [What a model of economy that 'ar Republic is, to be sure.]

**TRIBUTE TO JENNY LIND.**—The New York Firemen intend presenting Jenny Lind with a splendid gold box, containing a parchment copy of the vote of thanks passed by them to her for the \$3,000 donation to the Fire Department Fund. The box is 7 inches in length by three in width, and weighs twelve ounces. They also intend to present her with a complete copy of Audubon's "Birds and Quadrupeds of America."

**MORE DISTURBANCES AT BOSTON.**—The Boston papers mention an attempt of some of the coloured inhabitants of that city to tar and feather one of their own race, named Thomas P. Smith. Subsequently another attack was made upon him in the street, but he was protected by the police. The brother of Smith was arrested for attacking one of those implicated in the tar and feather attempt with a hatchet.

Some of the Ladies of Toronto have formed an association in aid of Fugitive Slaves, who are daily landing on their hospitable shores.

**INHUMANITY OF A FATHER.**—A boy eight years old, named John Craig, was found Friday night in a stable in Fulton Street, where he had broken in, and taken the blanket from a horse, and put it upon himself. He was taken by a Watchman to his father, who lives at No. 10, Charlestown street, but he would not take him in, because the boy went on a fishing excursion yesterday, without his consent.—So the boy was taken back to the Watchhouse for the night, and this morning was left to care for himself.—*Boston Bee.*

**TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.**—This morning between 1 and 2 o'clock, about eight kegs of powder, which was stowed in a shanty in 39th street, near 11th Avenue, by carelessness of the labourers there engaged, ignited, blowing the shanty to atoms, and also destroying other similar edifices in the immediate neighbourhood. Many Irish labourers were in the midst of the fearful scene, but strange as it may appear, not one of whom, as is reported were injured. Wheel barrows, crow bars, grubbing hoes and other implements of labour were thrown with violence into 10th Avenue. The shock was so violent that it awoke and terribly alarmed almost every person within a mile of the catastrophe.—*N. Y. Express.*

The *Sacramento Times* is of the opinion that the entire population of the State of California is distributed as follows:

In the northern mines, or that scope of country lying north of San Francisco and Feather river, we give a population of 20,000. Feather river, with all of its mining tributaries, 25,000. Yuba, 40,000. Bear river, 4000. The American fork, 50,000. The southern mines, or all that portion of the mining country of California lying south of the American river, 80,000. The San Joaquin valley, 10,000. The City of San Francisco, with the population scattered in its immediate neighbourhood, 25,000. The Sacramento val-

ley, including all above San Francisco, 40,000. The coast, or that portion of the State which lies below San Francisco, bordering upon the ocean, 20,000; in all, a population of 314,000, which we believe is as nearly correct as the means at hand will allow us to approximate.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

A remarkably fine piece of glassware has been manufactured at Paris, for the exhibition. It is a large decanter; blown from a very pure and clear material, and sufficiently capacious to allow three persons of moderate size to sit inside, round a table three feet four inches in diameter, the height of the decanter from the bottom to the level of the mouth is ten feet, and the circumference at the widest part 30 feet. The stopper weighs 32 pounds, and the whole decanter 1388.

## MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Anstey, Mr. Hawes stated that the Lieut. Governor of Van Dieman's Land had thought it his duty to withdraw the tickets of leave which had been granted to the three prisoners, M'Manus, O'Doherty, and O'Donohue, in consequence of their misconduct, in acting in direct disobedience of the regulations, by deliberately leaving their districts without leave, and that he had sentenced them to certain terms of imprisonment.

Lord Naas moved that the House do forthwith resolve itself into a committee to consider the present mode of levying the duty on home made spirits in bond. He described the mode of collecting the duties upon these spirits, and the injury and vexation which it inflicted upon the distiller, and whilst the revenue would be no loser by changing the mode of measurement, which would not unsettle existing arrangements, it would considerably increase the consumption of whiskey without an increase of intemperance.

Lord John Russell said he considered this a motion to reduce the duty on Scotch and Irish spirits, and regarding it as a question of revenue, this was not a tax he was prepared to reduce, nor did he think it fair to give an advantage to Irish and Scotch spirits over English.

After general discussion the question was taken, and the numbers on the decision were equal—157 on each side; whereupon the Speaker, according to usage, to afford an opportunity for another division in the committee, gave the casting vote in favour of the motion.

Mr. Roebuck, after this fourth defeat, put it to the noble Lord whether it was wise or politic to retain the Government. If the House was so blind to the interests of the country as to keep Ministers in that state, let the House bear the responsibility; but the noble Lord, out of regard for his own personal character, should not lend his authority to such a state of things.

Lord John Russell said he respectfully declined the advice tendered to him by Mr. Roebuck with respect to his personal character. Thanking him for his good intention, he should take care of his personal character himself. The course which the Government ought to take upon such an occasion was a matter of very grave import. Resignation of Government involved very serious consequences. All he could say was that he trusted those who generally supported the present Ministers would give them credit for weighing the situation they were in, and would believe that whilst they were indisposed on the one hand to allow the character of the Government to be impaired, they would not on the other hand, through a sense of defeat, take the hasty course of immediately resigning office.