The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

VOL. XVII. 1 | CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1867. | NO. 18

KING SQUARE HOUSE.

SUPERIOR SEAL SKIN COATS. BEER & SONS.

A GOOD Assortment of CLOTHS. BEER & SONS.

A SPLENDID LOT of FUR CAPS, CLOTH CAPS and FELT HATS BEER & SONS.

LADIES' FURS BEER & SONS.

LADIES' HATS—in Silk, Velvet & Straw. BEER & SONS.

DRESS GOODS in great variety BEER & SONS.

SHAWLS and MANTLES BEER & SONS.

CARPETS, in Wool, Felt and Hemp. BEER & SONS.

HEAVY OVERCOATS and other Ready made Clothing. BEER & SONS.

GENTS' Wool Scarfs, Shirts, Gloves, &c., &c. BEER & SONS.

BUFFALO ROBES. BEER & SONS

BOOTS and SHOES in variety. BEER & SONS.

RUBBER BOOTS and SHOES. BEER & SONS.

FELT and RUBBER OVERSHOES. BEER & SONS.

CANADIAN MOCCASANS BEER & SONS.

WARRANTED AXES. BEER & SONS.

THRESHING MACHINE and MUD DIGGER CASTINGS and CHAIN BEER & SONS.

The above, together with our usual assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., &c., are offered on the best terms for prompt payment.

BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, Nov. 19, 1866

AT GEORGETOWN,

and for sale Cheap for Cash by

R. MUNRO,

Prince Edward Island Maps,
Room Paper, Window Paper Hangings,
Putman's Patented Curtain Fixtures,
BEDSTEADS,
"Model Parlor" Stoves and other Stoves,
20 Bbls. No. 1 Labrador Herring,
50 Bbls. Choice Family Flour,
Tubs Butter & Bbls. Pork,
Marine Clocks,
Stationery and a variety of other Goods,
1 set Second Hand Harness.

—ALSO—

Bills Exchange, Bills Lading, Charter Parties, Ships Papers, Bills of Sale, Blank Deeds, &c., &c., which will be either sold or engrossed to suit customers, by me.

R. MUNRO.

Jan 28, 1867. tf

West India House,

Upper Great George Street.

CHRISTMAS, 1866.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the following, viz:

11 Hhds Strong Demerara SPIRITS,
Hhds Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry WINE,
Casks Hennessey's Dark & Pale Brandy,
Casks Scotch Whiskey (Prime),
Casks Irish WHISKEY
50 Doz. Edinburgh ALE. 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE.
40 " Blood's x x x PORTER.
Cases CLARET.
40 Boxes RAISINS. 3 Bbls CURRANTS.
25 ½ do RAISINS, Bags RICE.
60 Boxes FIGS. Bags PEPPER,
Chests Superior TEA.
Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing Soda,
Hhds and Bbls. P. R. Hhds and Bbls P. R. MOLASSES. SUGAR.
6 Bbls. Kerosene OIL, 6 Bbls Red ONIONS,
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS. 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS,

—Also—

A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.

The above articles are of the very best description, and will be sold cheap for Cash

LEMUEL McKAY.

Charlottetown, Dec 17, 1866.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

AT MESSRS PEAKE BROTHERS & Co's Brick Building, in Water Street:—

20 Puns. fine flavored Demerara RUM,
8 do. do. St. Jago do.
30 do. Bright Cienfugos MOLASSES,
30 Tierces do. do. do.
20 Bbls do. do. do.
12 half Bbls. do. do. do.
15 Tierces Bright Barbadoes SUGAR,
30 Bbls. do. do. do.
25 Bbls. do. Centrifugal do.
30 Bbls. Granulated do.

B. WILSON HIGGS.

Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1867. tf

For Sale,

200 Bbls Extra Family FLOUR,
100 Boxes CANDLES,
25 Boxes SOAP, 50 Half Boxes DO.
50 Sides New York SOLE LEATHER,
9 Casks VINEGAR,
20 Doz. Pails, 20 Doz Corn Brooms,
Chests and half do. TEA.
Genuine Bermuda Arrow Root, in 5 lbs.
Boxes, halfs & quarters Raisins. [boxes.

B WILSON HIGGS.

Peake's Buildings, Water street, Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1867. tf

Molasses, Kerosene, Cornmeal, and Raisins.

NOW LANDING at GEORGETOWN, ex *Woodbine* and *Sea Breeze*—

20 Puncheons superior MOLASSES,
95 Casks KEROSENE,
60 Bbls Cornmeal,
50 Boxes Muscatel RAISINS.

And for sale by

B. WILSON HIGGS.

Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1867. tf

Flour, Wines, Spirits, Groceries, &c. &c,

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his Store in Water Street,

Bbls. Extra FLOUR, Bbls. Superfine DO.
Do. Fine DO.
Qtr. Casks Port Wine, Qtr Casks Sherry,
Qtr. Casks Brandy, Hhds. Gin,
Puncheons Rum (strong) Cases Scotch Whiskey,
Cases Irish Whiskey, Cases Pale Brandy,
Cases Dark Brandy, Cases Claret,
Chests & half chests TEA, Bags Rice (Arracan)
Boxes English Confectionery (assorted)
Kegs Coleman's Mustard,
Boxes do. Starch,
Bags Pepper (unground)
Cases Sardines (¼ lb. boxes)
Cases Blacklead (7 lb. packages)
Boxes Soap, Bbls. Washing Soda,
Bales Grain Sacks, Bales Corks,
Coils Manilla Rope (assorted sizes)
Coils Hemp do. do.
Bundles Oakum (best navy), &c. &c. &c.

DOUGLAS M. HARINGTON.

Water street, Jan. 14, 1867. isl 3m

LIVERPOOL HOUSE

1866.

Fall Importations Complete!.

WILLIAM FULL

HAS received, per *Undine* from LIVERPOOL, *Lotus*, from LONDON, and Steamers from BOSTON, a large and well selected

STOCK OF

British & Foreign Merchandize,

suitable for the present and coming Season, which has been purchased in the best Markets, and is now offered to the public at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH.

The assortment includes the usual variety of

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

in White, Grey and Striped Shirting, White and Grey Sheetings, Ticking, Osnaburg, White, Scarlet and Blue Flannels, Wool Blankets, Patches, Cotton Warp in all colors, &c., &c.

DRESS MATERIALS,

in Plain and Fancy Winceys, Knickerbockers, Coburgs, French Merinos, Camilets, Baratheas, Alexandras, &c., &c.,

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,

in Black and Colored Astracan, Whitney, Seal Cloth, Lamb Cloth, Doeskins, Plain and Ribbed Beavers, Pilot Cloth, &c., &c.

SHAWLS AND SACQUES,

in great variety, including in Shawls, Cloth, Wool, Dagmar, Victoria, Chenille, Plain and Fancy Border, Paisley, &c., &c.

FANCY DRY GOODS,

of all descriptions and quantities; Mantle, Dress, and Bonnet Trimmings, in all the newest styles; Ladies' Velvet and Beaver Hats, Hat and Bonnet Shapes, Borders, Hair Nets, Gloves Scarfs, Hoods, Sontags, Clouds, Belts, Belt Buckles and Ribbons, Fur Boas, Cuffs and Muffs, &c., &c.

Gent's Furnishing Department,

READY-MADE CLOTHING—the best Town make—in Over-Coats, Under-Coats, Vests and Pants, of all qualities of Cloth and Style; Fancy Flannel Shirts and Shirtings, Fur Caps and Hats, Astracan and Lambskin Caps, Linen and Paper Collars, Neckties, Scarfs, Gloves, &c., &c.

ALSO,

By Wholesale and Retail.

Hogsheads of Bright SUGAR.
Puncheons " MOLASSES,
Chests Superior TEA.
No. 1 New York & Canada SOLE LEATHER,
Layer and Bunch RAISINS,
CURRANTS, &c., &c.

WILLIAM FULL

Nov. 5, 1866.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber would inform the Inhabitants of P. E. Island, that, on the arrival of the Brig *ANN*, from Liverpool, G. B., he will offer,

Wholesale and Retail,

For Cash or good Joint Notes of Hand,

Nos. 1, 2 & 3 WHITE LEAD, in 56, 28, & 14 lbs.;
Black, Red, & Yellow PAINTS, in 28 & 14 lbs.;
Boiled and raw LINSEED OILS;
Chance's Smethwick GLASS;
PUTTY, Black and White, in Bladders 28 and 14 lbs.;
CUT NAILS, and CUT SPIKES;
Diamond Head DECK SPIKES;
Bars Refined and Common IRON, assorted sizes;
Barrels and Kegs COAL TAR;
Barrels Black and Bright VARNISHES;
Coils HEMP and WIRE CORDAGE;
Bolts Extra and Navy Boiled CANVAS;
Bars YELLOW METAL, ⅝ to ⅞;
YELLOW METAL BUTT BOLTS, 7 × ⅞;
CLINCH RINGS, Iron and Yellow Metal;
Crates and Casks GLASS, CHINA, and EARTHENWARE.—Crates assorted for country use;
A NEW MIXTURE for Bottoms of FISHING BOATS, much approved of by English fishermen.

Parties wanting any of the above articles will do well by calling and inspecting them, at the OLD STAND, formerly occupied by W. W. LORD & Co., HEAD of LORD'S WHARF Water Street.

ARTEMAS LORD.

Oct 29, 1866.

NOTICE!

Reduced Prices!

THE Subscriber intending to make a change in his business, hereby informs his friends, and the public generally, that he will dispose of his stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which is large and well-assorted, at greatly reduced prices, in order to clear out his present Stock by the end of March.

Great Bargains

will be given.

ALEX. ROSS.

Next Apothecaries' Hall.

Charlottetown, Jan. 21, 1867.

Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Kerosene, &c., &c.

THE Subscribers have IN STORE, and offer for SALE—

200 Barrels Extra Canada FLOUR,
100 do do American do
200 do Superfine do do
10 Hhds. Bright Retailing SUGAR,
25 do do Heavy MOLASSES,
25 Chests TEA (warranted),
3 Boxes TOBACCO,
10 Casks Kerosene OIL,
2 Bales Buffalo Robes,
10 Quarter Casks Pale BRANDY,
2 do do WHISKEY,
4 Puncheons RUM,
6 Barrels CRANBERRIES,
10,000 CIGARS,
50 Sides American SOLE LEATHER,
60 Kegs NAILS and SPIKES,
5 Sheepskin COATS,
10 Doz Grain SACKS,
75 Coils Cordage, Hemp, and Manilla.

—ALSO—

5,000 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
100 Tons Cow Bay COALS,
15 do Pictou do Slack.

All of which will be sold low for approved payments.

CARVELL BROS.

Feb'y 11 1867.

THE ELECTIONS ARE COMING!

CONFEDERATIONISTS!

AND

ANTI-CONFEDERATIONISTS!!

can be supplied with the best

PARIS SILK HATS, for the occasion, at

J. HOBBS' Hat & Cap Store,

Opposite Temperance Hall.

Jan. 28, 1867.

COAL! COAL!

A LARGE quantity of Round and Slack, Cape Breton COAL, a good article, for sale by the Subscriber, at the following Rates, viz:—

Round Coal per Ton, 22s 6d
Slack Coal do 16s

Days of delivery, Wednesday in each week.

W. W. LORD.

Charlottetown, Dec. 10, 1866.

A PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

For the Convenience of Families in the Country.

MR. W. S. SMITH will board and prepare boys for College, at his Residence, Prince Street.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

Boarders - - - - - - £7 10 0
Day Scholars - - - - - 1 0 0

Jan. 14, 1867. 3m

F

HERRING and SALMON TWINES;

I

Set Lines and Trawl Hooks;

S

"Gundry's" Cod Lines, all sizes;

H

Cod and Hake Hooks;

I

Cod leads and Swivels;

N

Cod Splitters and Throaters;

G

Cod Line Snoods (or Gangings);

I

Common and Galvanized Boat Nails;

8

Copper Boat Nails and Roves;

6

Boat Compasses; Manilla Rope;

7

Paints and Oils; Putty; Sheet Zinc,

The Largest Supply yet Imported.

H. E. STARBIRD & CO,

"City Hardware Store."

Ch'town Feb 11 1867. 6i

Valuable Freehold Farm for Sale.

TO be sold by private Contract that valuable Freehold Farm and Property belonging to CHARLES DINGWELL, ESQ., Morrell; situate one mile from St Peter's Harbor, on the north side of the Bay, comprising two hundred and forty-two acres of superior land, about thirty five (35) acres of which are in a very good state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with a growth of Hard and Soft Wood—this valuable Farm has a frontage on the Bay of twenty-nine (29) chains and the same distance on the North or Sea Shore, where large quantities of sea manure can always be had, as well as abundance of muscle mud in the Bay. A Barn and small Farm House are on the premises, also a convenient Well of water, &c., &c., &c.

A good Title guaranteed, with possession when required.

Application to be made to the owner, at Morrell, or to FRANCIS S. LONGWORTH. Attorney-at-Law.

Charlottetown, 18th Feb'y, 1867.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, as TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All parties owing the late Firm are requested to make payment to MORIN LOWDEN, who alone is authorized to receive debts, and who assumes the liabilities of the late Firm.

MORIN LOWDEN,
D. J. RICHARDSON.

Ch'town, January 1, 1867.

REFERRING to the above, the Subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he will still continue the business of manufacturing the best SQUARE ROD TOBACCO, from pure Virginia Leaf, and trusts, as the superior quality of the article is so well known, that he will continue to merit a share of public patronage.

MORIN LOWDEN.

Peake's Building, Queen Street. Jan 1, 1867. Feb'y 11.

ARCHIBALD McKAY,

Moncton, N. B,

CONTRACTOR AND AGENT FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Ships Timber, Masts, Plank, House Frames,

and LUMBER of all dimensions and descriptions.

☞ Orders for early shipment will receive prompt attention.

Feb'y 18, 1867. 3m

WANTED.

TO RENT a COTTAGE or TENEMENT, suitable for a small family. Possession required about the 1st of APRIL next. For particulars apply to A. McNEILL.

Reading Room Building,
Charlottetown, Feb 18, 1867.

CHARLES QUIRK,

MANUFACTURER OF

Square Rod, Gents' Bright

AND

Natural Leaf Good Smoking TOBACCO.

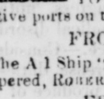
Queen Street,

Charlottetown, - - - - P. E. I.

January 21, 1867. 1y

REGULAR LINE OF Packets

FROM LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.



THE Subscribers inform the public that the following Vessels will be at a loading berth at LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW for CHARLOTTETOWN, and will sail from their respective ports on the 1st APRIL next.

FROM LIVERPOOL:

The A 1 Ship "L. C. OWEN," 480 tons register, coppered, ROBERT FRASER, Commander.

FROM GLASGOW:

The Barque "EMPRESS," 380 tons register, 11 Bureau Veritas, JOHN GILLIS, Commander

Both these vessels have first class accommodation for Passengers.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE apply in Liverpool to Messrs. WILLIAM STEWART & CO. Trafford Chambers, South John Street; in Glasgow, to JAMES KELSO, junr., Union Street; or in Charlottetown to

L. C. OWEN,
WILLIAM WELSH.

Jan 14, 1867. 2m

Liverpool to Charlottetown.

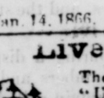
THE Clipper Bark *LILLIE*, classed A 1 at Lloyd's for 7 years, coppered and copper fastened, SAMUEL NICHOLSON, Commander, will be dispatched as above about the First of APRIL next. This vessel has already proved herself a desirable conveyance for goods.

For Freight, apply in Liverpool to Sir James Malcolm, 57 South John Street, or here to the owners.

JAMES DUNCAN & Co.

Jan. 14, 1866. tf

Liverpool Trader.



The well known a 1 Clipper Bark "UNDINE," LAWRENCE KICKHAM, Commander, will sail from LIVERPOOL for this Port on or about the 1st day of APRIL next.

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. JOSEPH POPE & CO., Trafford Chambers; here to the undersigned.

JAMES C. POPE.

Ch'town, Jan 21st, 1867. isl pat 2m

FOR SALE.

10,000 FEET SCANTLING, assorted sizes,
10,000 Fence Poles, good quality, seasoned,
150 Cords FIREWOOD, Fur and Spruce,
20 do do Hardwood.

The above is within 1½ miles of the city, on the Mount Edward Road, and will be delivered either there or in the city, as may be required, on application to H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, Feb'y 11th, 1867. isl

Kerosene Oil,

ONLY 3s. 6d. per Gallon, at

J. W. GARDINER'S.

Upper Queen Street, Jan. 21, 1867.

MONEY! MONEY!

ALL ACCOUNTS not paid by the first of JANUARY, 1867, will be placed in the hands of my Attorney for recovery.

GEORGE COLES.

17th Dec., 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS OF UNION FOR THE NEW CONFEDERACY.

[From the Toronto Globe, Feb. 22.]

We received last evening from Mr. J. Gordon Brown, who is at present in England, a synopsis of the changes made in the Confederation scheme by the Delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Mr. Brown had not seen Lord Carnarvon's Bill when his despatch was made up, but we have no doubt that the measure will be found to be in harmony with his information.

The name of the new Confederation is to be Canada. Upper Canada is to be styled the Province of Ontario; Lower Canada is to be called Quebec; and the other Provinces are to retain their present designations. We fancy this is as good a selection as could have been made.

The general features of the scheme of the Quebec Conference are maintained; but we deeply regret to learn that there have been several very important modifications made in matters of detail.

And, first, a serious change has been made in the annual grants from the Federal chest for the support of the local Governments. Under the Quebec scheme it was provided, that each Province embraced in the Union should receive from the Federal treasury an annual grant equal to eighty cents per head of its population, as established by the census of 1861 — such aid to be in full settlement of all future demands upon the Federal Government for local purposes. The annual burden thus imposed on the Federal chest was as follows:—

Upper Canada, pop.	1,396,091	$1,116,873
Lower Canada, "	1,111,566	889,253
Nova Scotia, "	330,757	264,686
New Brunswick, "	252,047	201,638
Total annual grant,		$2,472,450

These annual grants were not to increase in future years with the increase of population, but to remain permanently at these figures. But this principle, it now appears, has been overthrown by the delegates so far as regards New Brunswick. That Province is to receive an increased subsidy from time to time, as her population increases, until she has 400,000 people and her grant will amount to $320,000. Then the increase is to stop, and her grant, like that of the other Provinces, is to remain stationary—but at $320,000.

It will be recollected that under the Quebec scheme, New Brunswick had a special advantage over the other Provinces. The 65th resolution declared:—That "the position of New Brunswick being such as to entail large immediate charges upon her local revenues, it is agreed that for the period of ten years from the time when the Union takes effect, an additional allowance of $63,000 per anum shall be made to that Province." Our despatch does not say that this special grant is to remain a part of the scheme, in addition to the new boon conferred on New Brunswick—but we infer that it is; and if so, very great injustice has been done to the other Provinces.

But this is not the worst. It appears that the Delegates have agreed to increase the grants to all the local Governments and that not on the just principle of population adopted at Quebec, but in a manner totally irrational and most unjust to Upper Canada! In addition to the eighty cents per head distributed as already shown, the Delegates have agreed that the following annual grants shall be paid permanently from the Federal chest:—

To Upper Canada, ...	$80,000
To Lower Canada, ...	70,000
To Nova Scotia, ...	60,000
To New Brunswick, ...	50,000
Total additional grants,	$260,000

Had this sum of $260,000 been distributed according to population as determined by the census of 1861, the distribution would have been as follows:—

Upper Canada, ...	$117,449
Lower Canada, ...	93,513
Nova Scotia, ...	27,834
New Brunswick, ...	21,204
Total, ...	$260,000

The whole grant for local purposes under the scheme as amended will now be as follows:—

Upper Canada, ...	$1,196,873
Lower Canada, ...	959,253
Nova Scotia, ...	324,686
New Brunswick	314,638
Total, ...	$2,795,450

These grants, at the estimated population of the several Provinces on 1st January, 1867, give the following rates of grant per head:—

	Population.	Per head
Upper Canada, . .	1,602,056	60 cents.
Lower Canada, . .	1,288,880	74 "
Nova Scotia, . .	368,781	88 "
New Brunswick, . .	295,084	110 "

Nothing could be more scandalously unjust to Upper Canada than this, and we are amazed that Mr. Howland could be a party to it.

The second departure from the Quebec scheme is, that until Prince Edward Island comes into the Union, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have between them the four seats in the Upper Chamber, that the Island was to have had. The distribution will now be as follows:—

	Population.	Members
Upper Canada, . .	1,802,056	24
Lower Canada, . .	1,288,880	24
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick .	663,884,	24

There is nothing to palliate this change. Under the Quebec scheme, the injustice to Upper Canada was marked enough—but to add to it in this manner was totally indefensible. Why, the three Provinces of Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick united, have but 150,689 people more than Upper Canada, and yet they are to have 48 Legislative Councillors and Upper Canada but 24. Every Upper Canada Councillor will thus represent 75,085 people, while the average of all the rest will be but 40,682. The thing is utterly unfair.

The House of Commons will start with the following distribution of seats and remain so until the Census of 1871, when Upper Canada will get a number of additional seats:—

Upper Canada . . .	82
Lower Canada . . .	65
Nova Scotia . . .	19
New Brunswick . . .	15
Whole House . .	181

The *third* departure from the Quebec scheme is that the Crown is to have power to enlarge the number of Legislative Councillors to a limited extent, when necessary to prevent a dead-lock. This is unquestionably an improvement upon the original scheme.

The *fourth* departure from the Quebec scheme is the transferrence of control over the Fisheries and over Penitentiaries from the Local to the General Government. This is very far from being an improvement. It is just putting in the wedge of Federal interference in local matters. The more distinct and apart are the duties and functions of the two governments the better.

Last, but very far from least, comes the Sectarian School question. And here, as the wording is not so clear as we could have desired, we give the *ipsissima verba* of our despatch:—

"In reference to the School question, clauses have been introduced, *first*, stating that any privileges granted to Separate Schools in Upper Canada shall also be granted to Separate Schools in Lower Canada; and *second*, that all measures about Separate Schools shall be subject to an appeal to the Governor-General in Council."

As to the first of these provisions, it seems very harmless. There is not much danger of an Upper Canada—we beg pardon—Ontario Legislature passing laws for the further extension of sectarianism in the working of our Common School system. The meaning of the second provision is, unfortunately, not clear. The 51st resolution of the Quebec scheme provides that "any Bill passed by a Local Legislature shall be subject to disallowance by the Governor-General within one year after the passing thereof;" and if nothing more is done in the Confederation Bill than to confirm this power of disallowance, and to state the precise mode of bringing objections to any Separate School Bill fully under the notice of the Federal Executive, with a view to its disallowance—there can be no possible objection to that. So long as the power of interference of the Federal authorities is negative, little harm can result. What was to be feared was the outrageous proposal to clothe the Federal Parliament with the right to legislate in school matters in direct defiance of the Local Legislature.

These, we understand, to be the whole of the departures made from the original Quebec scheme. Some of them are quite unreasonable and exceedingly unjust; and we can hardly understand how the representatives of Upper Canada, now in London, assented to them. There may possibly be yet an opportunity of amending some of them. When we have the Bill at full length, we will be in a better position to survey the whole question. But, meantime, *we have no hesitation in stating our opinion, that if the whole tale has been told in our despatch—if there are no other changes to be heard of—the Bill, with all its defects, will be an immense boon to the people of Upper Canada, and we will heartily rejoice when it receives the Royal sanction.*

SUFFERING FROM SNOWSTORM IN IOWA.

The Des Moines correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* writes, Feb. 7th:—

The recent snow storm in this State was severely felt, and produced a large amount of suffering. Reports are already coming in, which show great damage done to live stock, and the loss of human life. The Fort Dodge North-West gives the following incident relative to the perils of a stage driver: "Charles Hale left Twin Lakes, twenty-six miles west of Fort Dodge, at four o'clock in the afternoon on Thursday, just as the great snow storm began. Since that time nothing has been heard from him. He expected to be able to reach the Yates settlement, which was ten miles distant without a house, that evening. Parties who have been out searching for him found the sleigh tracks within a mile of Mr. Yates' house. Here he had evidently become bewildered, and, after driving around the mounds several times, had started off over the prairie in a northeast direction, since which time no traces has been found of him or the team. Thursday night, it will be remembered, was a terrible night to be out on the prairie. All through the night, and during the whole of Friday, the storm was raging with terrific force. No man or team could have followed the road for an hour. There is but little hope that the drivers will be found alive, as nearly a week has now passed since he was last seen. Charles Hale is an old driver, and was well acquainted with the country, but that would avail nothing in such a storm."

On the same day, near Algona Mr. Dawson and a step son started with a load of hay for their home, ten miles distant. When within three miles of home, the storm increased so they lost their way; and the cattle, becoming weary, refused to face the storm any longer, and Mr. Dawson, not knowing which way to steer, unhitched the teams and concluded to camp for the night. The cattle soon left, and one yoke came home on Saturday, and the other yoke has not yet been found. Friday morning the storm was at its height. Mr. Dawson says he could not see the timber, nor any other object. The boy complained of cold, and Mr. Dawson, who had just drawn off his own boots to rub his feet, went to rubbing the boy, and continued the operation until the drifting snow covered up his boots and one of his socks, and in searching for them his hands were soon frozen. The storm continued with unabated violence, and the boy, who was slowly freezing, soon became quite helpless, and his step-father told him they would die together. Friday night the boy died, and Mr Dawson remained with him till 10 o'clock Saturday morning, when he determined to make one more effort to save himself.

After covering the dead body with snow, he started for the timber, which, by this time, he could see, the storm having somewhat abated. He was not far from his road, and was so fortunate as to strike it before going far. He thus crawled on his elbows and knees through the snow, without hat or mittens, his coat unbuttoned and shirt-bosom open—one foot bare and the other with only a sock on. In this condition he reached the timber, and had sufficient strength remaining to halloo, and was heard by William McKay, who hastened to the spot where he lay. After a few hasty enquiries, McKay hurried with all possible speed to the house of William Woodcock, who at once put his horses to their speed, and in a few minutes brought the wretched sufferer to his house, and immersed his hands and feet in cold water—gave him warm drinks and nourishing food, and for a time at least, his life was saved. He now lies in a very critical condition, and if he survives, it will be with the loss of both hands and feet. Mr. Dawson is an Englishman, very industrious and of steady habits. He served two years and three months in the 8th Wisconsin regiment, company K.

I might multiply instances of like kind to show the severity of the storm, which was the most bitter that has visited this State for many years.

A MOTHER'S LAMENT.

I mourn not, my child, that thy warfare is o'er;
But I sigh when I think I shall see the no more
In the places now vacant, nor hear thy glad voice,
Which banished each sorrow and made me rejoice;
The soft cheering accents I loved shall no more
Restore me to peace—for thy earth stay is o'er.

I mourn not thou from life's sorrows are free;
But I miss the fond smile that 'erst beamed upon me—
The grasp of thy hand and the music of tone—
Oh! I miss them, my child—As I journey alone,
In life's rugged paths, ever thinking of thee,
I mourn not that thou from life's troubles art free.

I mourn not, my child, that the griefs which I bear
Will ne'er mar thy brow with the furrows of care—
That the storm, when it rageth, disturbeth thee not;
But I miss the, my child, in each favourite spot,
Where together we shar'd the enjoyments of yore.
And I sigh when I think I shall meet thee no more.

I would not recall thee to suffer again
The griefs thou hast tasted—the anguish and pain,
Which nought could relieve till the death-angel bore
Thy spirit away from this grief-haunted shore.
I mourn not, my child, that from pain thou art free,
But I pine for the light that has dawn'd upon thee.

Mr. George Peabody has now contributed altogether more than $7,500,000 to worthy objects.

FIVE HORSE THIEVES HUNG AND SHOT.

THEY MAKE STARTLING DISCLOSURES—JUDGE LYNCH PRESIDING.

From the Carthage (Jasper county, Mo.) Banner.

For months past that portion of the country around us has been greatly annoyed by the depredations of the bold horse thieves, and, indeed, so extensively had become their operations that no man who had a good horse thought him safe. Not only horses were stolen, but men robbed, and occasionally a murder was committed by some prowling scoundrel. But we think the occurrence of the slight incident which we are relating will serve as a gentle damper on their movements hereafter, and teach them a new lesson in the adage, that all is not gold that glitters.

It seems that last summer two men came from Indiana to Baxter Springs to settle. One of them joined a band of thieves, robbers and murderers, and imagined he was getting rich from the big hauls frequently made. He tried very hard to get his Indiana friend to go in with him, and disclosed many secrets of the fraternity to that end. He acted as if inclined to yield, and some others of the band told him many things. In his heart having no notion of acceding to the request, as soon as he thought he knew enough, made a clean sweep of it to the authorities, and had them all arrested. On Saturday last, in the forenoon, there was but one arrested. An attempt was made to try to bail him by the civil law, but the effort was futile, as he easily proved himself clear.

Then the Vigilance Committee took the matter in hand. Saturday night there were three of the gang had a fair trial, in our judgment, and were sentenced to be hung—their sentence was executed to the letter. Monday morning two more were sentenced in a like manner, when one starting to run, was shot and killed, the other was hung. Three of them were brothers, named Mizer. One of the men hung "turned State's evidence," and gave the names of the persons committing the robbery of the store in the eastern part of this county last summer, as well as the names of the parties who have committed the majority of the depredations in this region of country.

A list of persons, extending from Southern Kansas through Nebraska, and the north part of this State into Iowa was taken, and many arrests have been made. The Indiana man who was found in the band was sent to Fort Scott, and is now in jail there. A notorious character, called Bill Smith, is being pursued, and if caught will probably get his deserts in a hurry at the end of a short rope. One of the Mizer brothers stated that while making a trip to, and returning from Texas, he killed, and helped to kill, fifteen men, and that he killed every man he met who appeared to have any money; and that the last victim had but $7.50. Surely such wretches should die, and the sooner the better.

AN ENGLISH LORD OF THE SOIL.

An English paper gives an interesting account of the vast estates of the Duke of Rutland in Leicestershire. It says:—

The Duke of Rutland's estate extends to one-sixteenth of the whole county, comprising 39,000 acres, of which about one-half is strong loam and clay (the pasture of surpassing natural fertility), of which the Vale of Belvoir, on the lias, forms the chief part, about 5,000 acres beyond Leicester being composed of strong marl and gravel. The remaining half being about equally between white and red "creach" (soil) upon the oolite and marlstone formations. The farms vary from fifty acres to seven hundred and fifty acres; the more general size is from two hundred to four hundred acres, the portions in grass and arable lands being about equal.

Here we have an estate producing a clear rental of at least £80,000—more probably than £100,000 (half a million more dollars in specie)—per annum, comprising one-sixteenth of the richest county in England in the hands of a single man. And, be it observed, that it is only by the laws specially provided for the artificial aggregations of land by means of entails and settlements that such an unnatural condition of ownership could exist, for there are numerous younger and collateral branches of the Rutland (Manners) family among whom this gigantic mass of property would naturally be divided. It may have happened, however, that the political influence and power of the head of the family has been of great use to the other members in obtaining them provisions out of the public purse. Of course, all the ducal tenantry hold their farms from year to year. They have no formal agreement, but a sort of ukase or memorandum is printed on the backs of rental receipts given when payments (of rent) are made. This memorandum commences as follows:—"Take notice, that the following are the conditions upon which you rent or hold the land and premises in your occupation under his Grace the Duke of Rutland." The provisions are few, simple and stringent—binding the tenant to farm in a husbandlike manner, and to keep the buildings, fences, gates posts, drains, &c., in good repair, not to underlet or break up grass land—nor to sell hay or straw. Then, "Fifth—That no trees growing on the premises will be permitted to be lopped or in any wise injured. Sixth—That on your quitting the premises all the manure will be considered as belonging thereto, and will not be suffered to be removed therefrom or allowed for. Seventh—That the game and right of sporting on such lands is (common English would have been 'are') reserved to his grace." It is also said the tenants are further protected by a liberal schedule of allowances as tenant-right for purchased manure, &c., though how such a schedule can co-exist with the sixth condition, would puzzle the acumen of legal interpreters of the contract should any litigation arise thereupon. The Rutland tenants are probably held too well in hand ever to dream of disputing the behest of their lord. As showing the amount of political influence such a territorial magnate can weild, by the agency of a subservient tenantry, we extract the following:—In 1858 there were under a rental of £8 per annum, 759 occupiers; above £8 and under £10, 52; £10 and under £12, 40; £12 and under £15, 49; £15 and under £20, 62; £20 and under £50, 115; £50, 198; making a total of 1,275 occupiers.

THE CORRUPTNESS OF CONGRESS.

It is the opinion of the New York *World*, and for it gives the best of reasons, that this Congress is not actuated by any political motives as much as it is by the personal interests and corrupt intentions of its members. It says:

"All the talk about reconstruction, impeachment and military government of the Southern States, is only a cover to the Radical riot now in a general game of grab and jobs. Congress, in the face of argument—in the face of all financial history—persists in the insane policy of taxing articles—whiskey, for instance—three or four times the amount of the cost of manufacture and the actual value. The manufacturers are the men who favor these extraordinary imposts—the manufacturers who mean to return two gallons or so out of every five they distill; the illicit distillers favor it, for they get full price—the extravagant price Congress gives them—for whiskey on which they mean to pay no tax whatever; and Congress favors it because a more corrupt Congress never sat in Washington.

"It is boasted that the passage of a simple resolution against contraction, the other day, was 'worth' a round million in greenbacks to the members who voted for it. A broker in this city has asked from the National banks throughout the country, the modest sum of $300,000 to further their interests in Washington.

"The lobby is crowded with manufacturers from New England and with railroad jobbers and land speculators from the West, who have turned the entrance-halls into an exchange, where these jobbers stand and coolly calculate the price of this or that Congressman, as they would talk about buying an ox or ass. This open shame is only equalled by the barefacedness of the actual selling of what is called by courtesy and this Congress 'legislation.'

"A few days ends the Thirty-ninth Congress, and there is a general scramble now to make hay while the sun shines."

A QUEER CASE OF INSANITY.—We take the following from the New York correspondent of the Lewiston *Journal*:

"The observant pedestrian on Broadway can see about noonday, at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company below the Astor House, a most singular yet saddening specimen of the human kind. An honest looking, well built man comes regularly to the main telegraph office, presents a well written message, full of sound advice and personal ideas relative to political economy, directed to the President at Washington. The operator in charge receives the message regularly with all obeisance and off walks the insane gentleman, with an apparent dignity, hardly indicative of an unsound brain. Yet he is a maniac. Once our local papers were glad to receive his writings; on the stump he has done yeoman's service for political parties of the past, and in banquet and soiree, his name has been toasted and loud rung. Now he is a shattered hulk, crazy over disappointments, and believes that all his messages are promptly delivered at each cabinet session. During the entire war he communicated daily with Grant and Lincoln (as he supposed) and believed every movement of our army to be a portion of his own mind. The people of Me. have often applauded him, when, as in 1856, he did gratuitous and good service for the republican party, then in almost helpless infancy."

FAREWELL TO LORD BROUGHAM.—A late Paris letter says:—The venerable Lord Brougham, now verging on his ninetieth year, passed through Paris several weeks ago on his way to his pleasant villa in the vicinity of Cannes, in the south of France. He is still a sprightly, vigorous, clear-headed old man, still retaining much of that fire which used to wake his antagonists in the House of Commons more than fifty years ago. But, admonished that his time of public service is passed, he has just taken his leave of the literary and forensic world, in a letter addressed to a member of the French Institute, conveying to him a copy of his address at the last English Social Congress. The parting advice to the world from the veteran statesman and scholar is, to live in peace—to beware of royal murderers—"like Napoleon the First;" meanwhile he accords high praise to the present ruler of France for his pacific and enlightened policy. He insists that wars are wicked and fruitless, and always retard civilization. And so the great Henry Brougham, who has been almost constantly in men's mouths for considerably more than half a century, passes from the stage. Few men have left more numerous or more substantial memorials of fame. When we look back upon that long career, so full and so varied, we cannot but marvel at the extraordinary genius of the man—excelling as he did in legal lore, in oratory, in science, in political philosophy, in moral theses, and in various departments of physical knowledge. He has now gone of his own accord into history.

A BRUTE IN HUMAN FORM.—A brutal affair took place in Pittsburg a few days ago. Some hogsheads of sugar were placed outside a grocery store, and attracted the attention of some children on their way home from school. The children put their fingers through the crevices and holes of the barrels, and indulged in sweets for a few minutes. Suddenly, a man named Batchel, rushed out from the store with a vessel of boiling water and dashed it upon the children, who were dreadfully scalded. One little boy presented a shocking appearance, the entire side of his head, face and neck being literally cooked. The doctor stated that it is probable all the hair from one side of the head will come out, and will never grow again. It is also feared that one of the eyes will be lost. The brutal perpetrator was arrested and held for a hearing. He desired to make an information against the child for the larceny of sugar, but was not permitted.—*Canada paper.*

The Vienna journals relate a dramatic incident at a recent masked ball in that city. A young couple, finding their steps constantly dogged by a female figure in a black domino, were about to leave the theatre in order to escape from the espionage, when the stranger placed herself before them and dashed a vail of vitriol in the face of the gentleman. The domino, on being arrested and unmasked, proved to be a lady belonging to the aristocracy, and the wife of the young man whom she had thus disfigured; she had also just obtained a judicial separation from him. The face and neck of the husband were horribly burned, and one eye was completely destroyed. The domino had also spilled so much of the liquid on her own arm and hand that amputation became necessary.

It is estimated that there are 14,600,000 persons of African descent on this continent and the islands adjacent thereto. In the United States they number 4,500,000; Brazil, 4,150,000; Cuba, 1,500,000; South and Central American republics, 1,200,000; Hayti, 2,000,000; British possessions, 800,000; French, 250,000; Dutch, Danish, and Mexican, 250,000.

INFLUENCE OF MARRIAGE.—In Edinburgh, a couple of weeks ago, Dr. Stark read a paper on "The Influence of Marriage on the Death-Rate of Men and Women in Scotland." He based his calculations on the statistics issued by the Registar-General, and brought out results which in a great measure, he believed were now presented for the first time. He first showed the results in the case of men. He found that between twenty and twenty five years of age the death-rate of bachelors was exactly double that of the married men. As the age increased, the difference in the death rate as against the bachelors decreased, but at every stage of life the advantage was in favour of the married men. From twenty years of age to the close of life the mean age attained by married men was fifty-nine and a half years, while that of bachelors was only forty years. In other words, married men had the chance of living nineteen and a-half years longer than those who were unmarried. From twenty-five years of age to the close of life the mean age of married men was sixty and two-tenths, while that of unmarried men was only forty-seven and seven tenths. Very nearly one-half of all the bachelors who died had not attained thirty years of age. The results, Dr. Stark thought, clearly proved that the married state was the condition of life best fitted for mankind, and that a prolongation of life by that state was a special provision of nature. It was based on fixed laws of life. Married men were generally more regular in their habits, better housed, better cared for, and more under the conditions of health and long life. In the case of women also, the results were in favour of the married as compared with the unmarried, though the difference was not so marked as in the case of the men. Married women died at a higher proportion during three quinquennial periods—from 15 to 20, and 25 to 30, but at a lower rate from 30 to 40. The death-rate in the case of married women was higher again between 40 and 45 years of age, but the rate was in their favour again the latter period to old age.

A little girl happening to hear her mother speak of going into half mourning, said, "Why are we going into half mourning, mamma? Are any of our relations half dead?"