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. XV. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, December 5, 1864. New Series.---No. 1.

TRINITY HOUSE,
Georgetown!

The subscriber, in calling the attention of the public in GEORGETOWN and KING'S COUNTY in general, to his present ENLARGED STOCK of BRITISH and COLONIAL MERCHANDIZE, which forms a selection seasonable, good and useful—in quality, the best—in price, lowest,—would, at the same time, most respectfully state that all Book Accounts, Notes of Hand and other sureties, due him at the 1st instant, must be paid on or before the 1st JANUARY next, as a contemplated alteration in his business at that period will cause the then unpaid amounts to be handed over for IMMEDIATE prosecution, which, of all things, should be prevented.

For Sale on Commission!

100 TEAS, per chest; FLOUR, per barrel; TOBACCO, per box or keg; LEATHER, all sorts; BREAD, per bbl; Brick, &c.

☞ A quantity of Cooking and Parlor STOVES expected soon.

All former advertised agencies still continued.

W. SANDERSON,
General Agent.

Georgetown, Nov. 7, 1864. isl pro 6w

GLASS! GLASS!!

JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND, by the GAZELLE—
18 boxes GLASS, in sizes from 8 x 10 to 24 x 36,
2 casks HARDWARE.

W. E. DAWSON.

August 15, 1864.

Wholesale and Retail
BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTORY!

We are now preparing our
FALL STOCK
OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
in every variety,
SUITABLE FOR THIS MARKET.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers
are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will supply upon as
Reasonable Terms
as may be desired.

GEO. NICOLL,
Queen Square,
immediately opposite the Post Office.

Aug. 29, 1864. tf

1,000! 1,000! 1,000!
STOVES,
STOVES! STOVES!

THE subscribers have now completed the IMPORTATION of their
Fall and Winter Stock
OF
STOVES,
embracing every variety, and being the largest ever imported by ANY ONE FIRM into P. E. Island, consisting in part of

The Celebrated Black Diamond Cook, for coal.
WATERLOO COOK, for Wood.
Parlor, Hall and Bedroom Stoves, for Wood or Coal.
Ships' Cook and Cabin Stoves, in great variety.
BOX STOVES,
suitable for Churches, School-houses, Workshops, &c.
FARMERS' BOILERS,
Extra Pots, Tea Kettles, Grates and Soapstone for Cook Stoves.

We would invite intending purchasers to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

DODD & ROGERS,
Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal Street.

Charlottetown, Nov. 7, 1864.

FALL CONSIGNMENT!

N. RANKIN HAS RECEIVED, ex Barque COMMODORE, from LIVERPOOL, G. B, the following Goods

On Consignment,

and which are now offered to the Trade at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper:

5 casks Glenforth MALT WHISKEY
40 cases Pure Genuray do
100 do DeKuyper Geneva
50 boxes Blake's Liverpool SOAP
40 do T D PIPES
50 chests English CONGO TEA.

Char'town, Oct 24, 1864. 2m

BOOTS & SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED,
PER STEAMER *FRANCONIA*.
500 Pairs
Ladies', Gents', Boys', Misses' and Children's
BOOTS and SHOES,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
which may be had VERY CHEAP from the subscriber.

H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, August 22, 1864. isl

Cash Provision Store!

W. S. SMITH,
Great George Street.

FLOUR,
TEAS,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
and GENERAL GROCERIES.

N. B.—W. S. S. would call the attention of Retail Dealers to his Stock of Wines, Spirits, &c.

Ch'town, May 23, 1864. isl & rw tf

To Shipbuilders.

THE Subscriber HAS RECEIVED on CONSIGNMENT, from ARBROATH, Scotland, a large quantity of SAIL TWINE and CANVAS in assorted numbers from 1 to 8, which will be sold at small advance.

ALSO, ON HAND:

PITCH, IRON, PAINTS,
PITCH OIL, PIKES, PAINT IL,
Paraffine Varnish, AILS, Do BRUSHES,

H. HASZARD.

Upper Queen Street
Charlottetown, May 30, 1864.

Ex P. Y. Soap.

JUST RECEIVED, a few boxes of the above superior SOAP, so highly approved of by families who have hitherto purchased and used it.

N. RANKIN.

August 8, 1864.

Stoves! Stoves!
Yarmouth Improved.

THE subscriber has JUST RECEIVED a full cargo of COOK STOVES, for wood or coal; also, Franklin, Box and Parlor Cook Stoves. These celebrated and almost everlasting

Farmer's Cooking, Parlor and other Stoves,

which "can't be beat" for strength, heat, comfort and economy, will be sold for Cash, or four months' credit on approved paper.

The improvements made in these Stoves are well worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.

—ALSO—
An assortment of Spare Stove Furniture on hand.

H. J. P. TERLIZZICK.

Charlottetown, August 29, 1864. 4m wkly

October 17, 1864.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,
AFFORDS ALL CLASSES OF RISKS,
At Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

King Square House!

NOW READY,
OUR FALL SUPPLY OF
BRITISH and AMERICAN
GOODS,
COMPRISING ONE OF THE
Largest and
BEST ASSORTED STOCKS
to be found in the Colony,
is now offered at prices which will compare
FAVORABLY with those of
ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BEER & SONS.

October 31, 1864.

TO ARRIVE,

PER Schr. *Pacifique* from QUEBEC:
600 Bbls No 1 sup. CANADA FLOUR,
25 Bbls. Fancy do do
30 Bbls. Extra do do
MONTREAL INSPECTION.
35 Boxes TOBACCO, 20 lbs. each,
34 Boxes CIGARS, L'Amazona,
For sale by

J. ROBERTS ECKART.

Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1864.

Square Rod Tobacco.

ISLAND MANUFACTURE.

THE Subscribers having purchased the Tobacco Stock of the late Geo. F. C. Lowden Esq., have entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of manufacturing Tobacco, and are now prepared to offer for sale, under the style and firm of LOWDEN & RICHARDSON, at their Store in Queen's Street, next door to the Bank of P. E. Island, the best quality of Square Rod—Island Manufacture. Strict attention paid to orders from the country.

MORIN LOWDEN.
D. J. RICHARDSON.

Oct. 10, 1864.

Boston and Colonial
STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FINE SEA-GOING STEAMERS "Franconia" and "Commerce," until further notice, will leave BOSTON and CHARLOTTETOWN
Every MONDAY, at noon,
(weather permitting), touching at Halifax and Canso. For Freight or Passage apply to Franklin Snow & Co, 4 Commerce street, Boston, J. F. Phelan, Halifax, or to

I. C. HALL, Agent,
Peake's Building, Water street.

Ch'town, Oct. 31, 1864. tf

ON HAND!
Flour, Leather, Tobacco and Crackers,

WHICH will be sold low for CASH or approved 3 months' paper.

Fortnightly upon the arrival of the Steamer "Commerce," the subscriber will receive a fresh supply of FLOUR, which he will sell at low rates. Country Traders and others will find it for their interest to call.

I. C. HALL,
Peake's Brick Building, Water Street.

Ch'town, June 27, 1864.

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND, of best quality, and for sale at a low price—

Horizontal Watches in Silver Cases,
4 holes jewelled,.....£3 10 0
Do in Hunting Cases.....4 0 0
English Levers,.....9 0 0

Watch Chains and Keys, Finger Rings, Steel Ear Rings and Brooches, Gents' Pins in great variety, by

A. PURCHASE, Watchmaker,
Smardon's Corner.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31 1864.

NOTICE TO TENANTS.

THE subscriber begs to inform the tenants of the several Proprietors that he is agent for viz: Viscount Melville, of Edinburgh, Rev. John McDonald, of Sussex, Messrs Thomson, of Belfast, and John A. S. McDonald, of Montreal; that he has, by last mail, received from them positive instructions that their respective rents must be forthwith collected, together with a portion of the arrears, and to take legal proceedings in the Supreme Court against any who may refuse or neglect to pay.

He now request that all will be prepared by the 25th of November instant, when he will hereafter notify the several Tenants where and when to meet him.

J. R. BOURKE, Agent.

Mill View, Nov 7, 1864.

Rubbers!!* *Rubbers!!!

JUST RECEIVED, per *Commodore*, 15 Cases RUBBERS, consisting of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys' and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

which will be sold CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, at Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal Street.

DODD & ROGERS.

Ch'town, Nov. 7, 1864.

Cloth Factory!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs respectfully to inform the public that he will continue to manufacture CLOTH, &c., at his establishment in Tryon. Wool will be received in Charlottetown by H. J. Callbeck, Agent, or at the Mill.

☞ Cloth received for Dyeing and Dressing as heretofore.

CHARLES E. STANFIELD.

May 23 1864. tf

NOTICE!

THE subscribers would inform those parties indebted to them by Promissory Notes and Book Account, that if the amounts due are not paid by the FIRST of DECEMBER, legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same, without any further notice.

DODD & ROGERS,
Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal-street.

Ch'town, Nov. 7, 1864.

CARD.

MRS. BOSWELL is prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, at her residence, SOURIS (West), near the Bridge.

Oct. 24, 1864. tf

LONDON HOUSE!
Established 1820.

1864. FALL. 1864.

BY the COMMODORE and UNDINE from LIVERPOOL, LOTUS from LONDON, HELEN DAVIES from BARBADOES, SEVEN BROTHERS, BEAVERLY and steamer COMMERCE from BOSTON, the subscribers have completed their importations for the season, which, having been selected by one of the Firm,

AND BOUGHT ON THE BEST TERMS!

they are enabled to offer at extremely low prices for prompt payment. Wholesale Buyers supplied as usual. The present importation comprises:—

7 hhds and tierces Barbadoes SUGAR,
20 hhds Muscovado Molasses,
50 chests Prime Congo TEA,
7 cases Ready-made Clothing,
2 do Gents' and Ladies' Rubber Coats and Capes,
6 do Ladies' Boots & Shoes,
4 do Rubber Boots & Shoes,
4 do Silks and Ribbons,
6 do Millinery,
7 do Haberdashery,
5 do Linen Drapery,
1 do Hosiery,
1 do Gloves,
5 do Shawls & Mantles,
1 do Ladies' Furs,
3 do Fur Caps,
1 do Damask & Moreens,
4 do Floor Cloths,
2 do Ghaze Lining,
5 do Townend's HATS & CAPS,
4 do Felt Hats,
2 do Ladies HATS and BONNETS,
9 do Sundries,
3 bales Cloth,
8 bales Carpet & Woollens,
17 packages Glasgow Goods, in Gala Plaids, Shawls, Wincies, Printed Shirting, Flannels and Shirts, Bags and Bagging, Osnaburgs, Canvas, Calicoes &c. &c.
1 bale Blankets,
7 bales Paper Hangings
6 do Cotton Warp,
9 do Printed, Unbleached, and White Calicoes,
3 do Stripe & Check Shirtings,
2 do Buffalo Robes,
2 do Wrapping Paper
Hinds Paint Oil,
118 packages assorted Paints,
50 sides Sole Leather,
1 case Gums
3 do assort'd Cutlery,
1 do E P Ware
1 do Indigo
25 tons assorted Iron,
35 bdls Spring, Cast and Blister Steel,
225 pieces Plough Metal
125 pkgs Nails & Spikes
90 do Ironmongery

Casks Baking Soda, Whiting, Putty, Washing Soda; Barrels Crushed Sugar, Currants, Jamaica Ginger, Porter and Ale, Epsom Salts; Kegs Powder, Cudbear, Mustard. Boxes London Soap, Tobacco, Starch, Raisins, Extract Logwood, Lozenges, Glass, Pepper; Bags Rice, Coffee, Allspice, Leaks, Coils Manilla Rope, Dozens Brooms and Pails, &c.

G. & S DAVIES.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

I HAVE TO REQUEST
OF
My Country Customers
THAT
THEY CALL AND SETTLE
Their respective Accounts,
PROMPTLY,
Before the 20th November.

W. E. DAWSON.

October 24, 1864.

The Fall Supply
OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS
IS NOW COMPLETED

by the arrival of Ships COMMODORE, UNDINE and LOTUS, which, for QUALITY and CHEAPNESS, will contrast favourably with any other importation for the season, and must insure a Rapid Sale.

WILLIAM HEARD.

Queen Square House, Oct. 31, 1864.

City Stove Store!

THE subscribers are now prepared to sell Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Register Grates, Marble and Slate Mantels, as cheap as can be retailed in the United States.

Stoves purchased, will be delivered, set up and warranted to do all represented, or no sale.

Pieces and Parts of Stoves, &c. furnished at the shortest notice: second hand Stoves repaired, exchanged, or bought; Gas Stoves supplied and set up.

ALSO,

CAST IRON CINQUES and CISTERN PUMPS, both copper and iron.
Ships' DECK IRONS and CABOOSES, from £3 and upwards.
Extra FIRE BRICK and SOAP STONE, for all kinds of Stoves.

Lock smithing, Bell hanging and Gas fitting done with despatch.

Parties wishing to procure Cooking Stoves will find it to their advantage to call and examine the celebrated Stoves "Welcome" and "Western Chief," expressly adapted to burn Bituminous Coal, and are now extensively used in the Canadas.

N. B.—Being Agent for the New England Roofing Company, the subscribers have also on hand Asphaltum, Felt and Gravel ROOFING, covered at the shortest notice, and warranted water and fire proof.

E. R. TAYLOR,
W. A. LOCKERBY, Agent.

Nov. 14, 1864

JOHN BELL,
Merchant Tailor,

ON behalf of the late Proprietor of BELL'S CLOTHING STORE, hereby tenders his thanks to his numerous friends and customers of the Establishment for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past twelve years, and would acquaint them, and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the old stand, on his own account solely, and is now prepared to receive and execute all orders for CLOTHING at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

November 21, 1864.

YARMOUTH
Improved Stoves.

THE Subscriber has this week received from the Manufactory, a full and complete cargo of those celebrated

Cook, Box & Franklin Stoves,

Ex Schooner Blue Wave. Those Stoves cannot be beat for DURABILITY, NEATNESS and ECONOMY, and are the only Stoves imported here that give general satisfaction, and now offered for sale, LOW FOR CASH, Merchantable Produce, or twelve months' credit on approved notes.

A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

R. J. CLARK.

Orwell Cheap Store, Nov. 21, 1864. tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the Estate of the late GEO. F. C. LOWDEN, Esquire, by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, are requested to make payment before the FIRST of NOVEMBER NEXT, as legal proceedings will be taken, without further notice, to recover any amounts remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Administratrix,
October 3, 1864. WM. CUNDALL.

P. S. Owing to the lateness of the season for shipping Grain, time will be extended until the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1865. In the meantime, payment will be received by Mr. D. J. RICHARDSON, at the Office of MORIN LOWDEN, Esqr., next door to the Bank of Prince Edward Island.

November 14.

D. M. HARINGTON,
WATER-STREET,
Wholesale Dealer
IN
Teas, Flour & Groceries, &c,

Ch'town, Nov. 14, 1864. isl rw 3m

POETRY.

THE PARSON'S COURTSHIP.

I know a tale of olden time,
And this, to fill an idle day
I fashion into idle rhyme,
And all who care to read it may.

The autumn leaves were all aflame,
And so, in autumn time of life,
A parson's heart was tinged the same;
With holy fire to wed a wife.

He girt the saddle on his mare,
To go the way his heart inclined,
But wore a sober look and air,
As one who had a troubled mind.

In riding past the graveyard gate,
His eyes were overfilled with tears,
For there he saw the slab of slate
Where lay his wife of other years.

She used to say it wronged the dead
To wed again above a grave;
The words kept running in his head,
And much bewilderment they gave.

As through the ranks of golden rod
He wound his way up Pleasant Hill,
He humbly asked Almighty God
To grant a token of His will.

The parson's vision cleansed by prayer,
His duty grew as clear as light;
And duty never looks so fair
As seen by prayer-illumined sight.

Already he had fixed his choice;
For every Sunday in the choir
He heard the Widow Churchill's voice
Until she grew his heart's desire.

A woman pure of soul was she,
By sorrow purified the more;
Whose wedded mate was lost at sea,
Now nearly twenty years before.

The parson's passion, unconfessed,
Like smouldered heat within him burned,
Which never once the widow guessed,
Or haply it had been returned.

With hazel whip the mare was switched,
And cantered up the rocky road,
And underneath a tree was hitched
At Captain Churchill's old abode.

The dame was busy sifting flour,
Nor heard the comer till he said,
"Be praise to that Almighty Power,
Who giveth man his daily bread!"

The widow, caught by such a guest
In just her linsey-woolsey gown,
Instead of in her Sunday best,
Dropped bashfully her eyelids down.

Then spake the suitor to her face,
"I have a solemn word to say,
Whereto is need of Heavenly grace,
So, Widow Churchill, let us pray!"

Devoutly did the couple kneel—
The parson at the rocking-chair,
The widow at the spinning-wheel—
And this the burden of the prayer:

He mourned for uncommitted sin,
Implored a pardon for mankind,
And craved that grace would enter in
And sweetly move the widow's mind.

Then, rising from his prayerful knees,
"I yearn to take a wife," he said,
"And, loving thee—if God shall please,
Nor thou refuse, we twain will wed!"

The widow started with surprise,
(For women old are women still,)
But answered, lifting not her eyes,
"I seek to know the Heavenly will."

The Heavenly will was plain indeed,
And pointed to the flowery yoke,
For love is not a human need
Of young alone, but aged folk.

While yet the asters were in bloom,
There came a throng from far and near,
To wish the joy of bride and groom,
And eat and drink the wedding-cheer.

That night, beside the bridal-bed,
Up spoke the bride in tender tone,
"I have a message from the dead,
And time has come to make it known.

"The years are twelve this very day,
Since she whose title now is mine,
The night before she passed away
Bequeathed to me this written line:

"'To thee, O friend of all my life,
I vow before my strength be spent,
That should he wed another wife,
If thou art she, I rest content.'"

He gazed upon the well-known hand,
Thought backward of the bygone years,
Thought forward of the heavenly land,
And answered not a word for tears.

A harrowed honeymoon they passed,
And younger grew in growing old;
Till, sweetly fading out at last,
They left the tale that I have told.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TERRIBLE SCENE AT SEA.

AMONG THE ICEBERGS AT CAPE HORN.

On her last voyage from Australia to Liverpool, the Australian packet *Royal Standard* narrowly escaped destruction by contact with an enormous iceberg off Cape Horn. The following graphic narrative, from the pen of one of the passengers, is published in the English papers:—

"I was very recently a passenger from Australia to Liverpool on board one of the noblest ships, the *Royal Standard*, belonging to the celebrated "White Star" line of packers. We were upwards of three hundred adults on board exclusive of the captain, officers, stewards and seventy-one of a crew, and had, as a cargo, three thousand bales of wool and £120,000 worth of gold. After the genial inter-tropical climate of the antipodes, we rapidly approached "the Horn," when the weather became intensely cold. Morning, noon or night, groups of passengers huddled or crept round the huge funnel of our ship, for we were an auxiliary screw, to gather a little warmth. On Sunday, April 3, lat. 55 south, lon. 149 west, we saw the first iceberg, and a beautiful sight it was.

"Monday, April 4th, opened with thick, hazy weather, and a good breeze, before which we were going, without steam, ten knots an hour, apprehensive of no danger. Suddenly we ran into a dense fog, and almost immediately one of the double look-out gave the alarm, 'Broken water ahead!' and almost immediately after, 'Ice on the starboard bow!'

"At that moment I was writing the newspaper I conducted on board in the engineers' room; but hearing the noise, and the ominous cry, 'Helm hard a starboard!' I rushed on deck, and looking over the bulwarks saw, to my horror, an immense mountain of ice towering far above our maintopgallant mast which was two hundred feet above the water line, and so close to us that any man could have jumped on it.

"All hands were immediately summoned on deck, and everything done to prevent what now appeared inevitable — a collision between our ship and the iceberg. The yards were trimmed, the sails adjusted, and everything done to prevent this fearful catastrophe, but in vain. The monster mountain of ice drew nearer and nearer to it. At length the inevitable moment came; one heavy roll of the ship, and the yards of the foremast grated right into the solid mass of ice, tearing out and hurling down upon the deck immense blocks of ice, some of them of enormous size. At the same moment the main and mizzen-topmast snapped at the cap with a tremendous noise, and, being made of iron, hung over with all their gear amidst the rigging to the danger of every one on deck.

"While this was going on, the men at the wheel stood faithful to their duty, although one of them had his overcoat rent in two by a lump of ice that fell in front of him, yet did not touch him.

"The scene on deck was now indescribable. Loudly were the orders passed fore and aft to the hands, and as heartily obeyed, to adjust the yards and trim the ship so as to help her to forge ahead of the iceberg many of the passengers rendering good service in this emergency. Under the forecastle deck were gathered groups of men, pale, silent, awe-struck. Two strong stalwart men had hold of my hands, and with big beads of tears rolling down their cheeks, cried for mercy. Between decks women and children were loud and passionate in their cries, and in the intermediate was an elderly gentleman, a widower, with five children, in the agony of woe, expecting his and their immediate destruction.

"Still the worst had not come; again the ship's yard crunched into the iceberg Where I stood I looked up and saw that this mountain of ice actually overhung the ship, standing then six hundred feet out of the water. There were two large fissures running from the top a considerable way down, and as the ship rolled over I feared the yards would go into one of these fissures. Had they done so they would have sent us to the bottom in a moment. We were spared that doom, but the next moment the foretop-gallant mast, jibbooms, foretopsail yard, studdingsail boom, went at the next crunch, tearing and splitting the sails to ribbons. At the same time over the forecastle deck came rolling vast torrents of water, flooding the decks and creating a fresh source of danger. The *Royal Standard* was now but a helpless log, crippled and dismantled; she presented a most pitiable appearance, and with her masts, chains and rope all hanging over and dangling about in most dangerous confusion, the marvel is that no one was seriously injured if not killed.

"Still the worst had not come, and but for the amazing strength of her iron hull, all on board must have gone down to the bottom, leaving no record of their fate behind them. Bodily the ship drifted up against the berg, her whole side coming violently into contact with it, and—I quote from the ship's log, lest my account should be regarded as the natural exaggeration of a landsman's fears—smashed the starboard life-boat, carried away the bumkkin, stove in the starboard quarter in several places, also the captain's cabin, and sent the chronometers flying about, lifting the poop-deck beams one foot, thus damaging all the cabins; and with another crash, split our upper plate amidships, and did other sundry damage. At this moment total destruction seemed inevitable; but as the ship slowly forged ahead under main and foresails, hope still remained. At last the end of the berg came in view, and we forged clear. The berg appeared to be entirely enveloped in a dense fog, and about six hundred feet high. We passed along about half a mile of it, and from the time of seeing it to clearing it, was about half an hour.

"So far the ship's log. 'Half an hour;' yet what a half-hour! Who can tell the agony, the suspense, the wild, and all but frantic emotions that were crowded into that thirty minutes? Beyond the noise of our ship's wreck knocking about, and the orders given to the men, all was silence after the first wild cry of terror and dismay.

"Pale and trembling men gazed, first at the iceberg, then at the ship presenting a picture most desolate, then at each other; many shook hands and bade each other good-bye; and all stood expecting a certain watery grave. For myself, I was too stunned and startled to feel excited; I seemed incapable of any feeling but that of dumb amazement. Not a tear came to my relief, not a word escaped my lips. Wife and children I felt I should never see any more; and so, holding a fellow-passenger's hand, I calmly awaited the awful moment, the summons to which had come unexpectedly, and under such fearful circumstances. Meanwhile the captain was shouting to the boatswain, 'Do you see the end of the berg?' again and again, for all our safety lay in our gaining open sea. At length, after many times, 'Not yet, sir,' he said; 'Yes, sir, close by;' and in another minute we passed our enemy, and were in open sea once more.

"Three loud cheers passed fore and aft, and again we shook each other by the hand and thanked God for our deliverance. The saloon passengers immediately held special religious service, and so did the intermediate and steerage passengers, and these services were continued daily till our arrival in Liverpool."

A MOST REMARKABLE CASE OF DEFALCATION.

The New York *Post* has the following particulars respecting the case of Charles Windsor, the defaulting teller of the Mercantile Bank of that city:

It is reported that he has fled to South America or Europe, probably without any large proportion of the missing funds, which amounted to nearly $300,000 ($207,000 in currency and $84,000 in gold.) The circumstances indicate that the robbery of the bank had been in progress for years, and that Windsor had adroitly managed to conceal his guilt until the last moment.

Windsor resided in Factoryville, on the north shore of Staten Island, where he lived in a handsome house beautifully situated and adorned in a style equal to that of his neighbors, who are known to be in possession of large wealth. It was supposed in the neighbourhood that the property he occupied belonged to his family, whose business affairs did not concern the public, so that the costly style of his living during the past year or two has excited no general suspicion. —Some months ago Windsor's plain, one-horse pleasure waggon gave place to a larger and more expensive establishmet, and quite recently a still more dashing equipage appeared, while a corresponding amount of display was made at his home and elsewhere.

Windsor's personal appearance was such as to induce his neighbours and friends to give him their almost unlimited confidence. His face wore a thoughtful yet exceedingly ingenuous expression; there was not the slightest reason to infer from his conversation, his manners, or any circumstance from which his personal characteristics could be judged, that he was capable of performing an act of dishonesty, or that he possessed sufficient cunning to conceal a great crime. His business acquaintances were astonished beyond measure when they learned of the robbery and of his disappearance. His wife and children were in happy ignorance of his knavery.

Altogether the case of Windsor is regarded as one of the most remarkable of its kind which has ever occurred in the financial history of this city. The peculiar circumstances connected with it, as well as the extent of the robbery, place it out of the list of ordinary peculations and flights. The result of the efforts making by the detectives to trace the fugitive will be made known in due time.

The Mercantile Bank is not at all crippled by the loss arising from this defalcation. It has still remaining a surplus of $472,000 over and above its capital of one million dollars, and has always sustained the reputation of a sound and prosperous institution.

IRISH ADROITNESS.

Cæsar Otways tells a story of a courageous little dapper exciseman, who entered Connemara, single-handed, to seize a fat lady who did a good business in French silks and laces. He met the contrabandist in a narrow pass, and came upon her, if I recollect right, unexpectedly from behind a rock. The lady, who was very large and fat, was riding on a pillion behind a servant boy. Although taken by surprise, she proved herself more than a match for the excise officer.

"I shall thank you, ma'am," said he, taking the horse by the bridle, "to dismount."

"Dismount!" Arrah, what for, sir?" asked the lady.

"I am an officer of his majesty's service, ma'am, and have reason to believe that you have contraband property about your person, or beneath the saddle of the horse."

Fortunately for the contrabandist she had none of the goods about her person; they were all stowed away beneath the pillion or saddle, on which she sat.

"I really cannot come down," said the large, fat woman.

"But really, ma'am, you must," said the courageous little man looking up at the mountain.

"Then if I do, sir, you must help me."

"With the greatest pleasure, ma'am," said the miniature exciseman, holding up his hands to assist her.

The lady, who came "down at a run," plopped into his arms with a weight and velocity which threw him on his back on the road, where she held him pinned beneath her.

"Ride away, ma bochal," said she, in Irish, turning round her head to the servant boy; "its me the gentleman wants and not you."

"Let me up, madam," roared the exciseman.

"Oh dear me, sir! what a fright you gave me!" rolling herself off; "and I declare that boy has rode off with the horse."—*Once a Week.*

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.—We have intelligence of a sudden and disastrous earthquake which devastated the country within a radius of several leagues from the Peak of Orizaba. A number of French soldiers and many citizens fell victims to this sudden revolution of the earth. This earthquake was a very sudden one, and considering the extent of its ravages, has been truly disastrous. Mexico is in every respect a volcanic country, and it may be that this frightful eruption is but the precursor of other and still more fearful convulsions of the elements of destruction, which have slept in the bosom of the mountains for hundreds of years, long before Cortez and his followers came into the land. The full details of this calamity will doubtless be of absorbing interest to the learned of the world.

Great fires continue in Russia. The town of Simbirsk has been entirely destroyed, and 30,000 people rendered houseless. All the villages in the vicinity of the town were also destroyed. These fires are attributed to Poles who are forced to serve in the Russian army, who aid, or are aided by, a secret society of Russian destructives. In the case of Simbirsk, the conspirators placed barrels of gunpowder under the cathedral, and in all the public buildings. Two other towns narrowly escaped destruction. It is said that it is the conspirators' purpose to destroy every town in the provinces on the Volga. It must be very pleasant to live in that part of Russia in these days. Several towns have been more or less injured.

NEW KIND OF FLOUR.—Grain and flour having become scarce, the rebels have devised a new source of supply, which is thus described by the Savannah *Republican*:—We have a sample of sorghum flour, made of Chinese cane, which may be seen at our office. The planter who sends it to us had no means of bolting this flour, nor had he taken off the hull of the seed before grinding: the consequence is, that the flour has a pinkish colour. Those who have made a trial of this excellent flour, represent it to be an admirable substitute for buckwheat. Made into hoe cake it is a very savory bread. It is likely to come into very general use, if prepared like wheat flour by bolting. The price at which it can be offered in market may be assumed at fifteen and twenty dollars per sack. But as an acre of sorghum yields from thirty to fifty bushels, ten dollars a sack would be a remunerating price. The production of this grain the present year in Georgia must amount to five millions of bushels. We have this great supply of food to fall back upon, in the event of a deficiency of the common cereals, wheat and maize.

A Philadelphia firm has invented a contrivance for lighting gas by electricity. The apparatus consists of an elegant fixture, differing from an ordinary bracket in having a small brass cup or vase on the top of it, and with an insulated copper wire communicating from the cup to the burner. This cup is lined with lamb's wool, which is covered with silk, and into this socket a plug of hard rubbar is fitted. The simple process of lifting the plug or "electric piece," as it is called, developes sufficient electricity to liberate a spark from the end of the conductors and the key of the bracket being turned at the same instant, the gas is lighted.

UNION OF THE PACIFIC COLONIES.

Now that the interest of the people is awake on Union topics, it is the proper time to throw out scraps of news on such subjects, no matter from what quarter of the globe they may come. The following may not be uninteresting, relating as it does, to fellow Colonists of our own, and to a people for whose admission into the Eastern Confederacy at some future day, the Quebec Conference made provision. It is from the Victoria (V. I.) *Colonist*, and refers to a Union debate in the Legislature of the Island. Mr. DeCosmos is pre-eminently the Union champion in that body:—

The scheme—or rather schemes—of Mr. DeCosmos for uniting the Colonies may be thus briefly summed up: A Legislative Union, with two Houses of Legislature; the Upper to comprise an equal number of representatives from both Colonies; the Lower to commence with fifteen members for each Colony, but any future increase to be regulated by population. The right of taxation in each Colony to rest only with the majority of each Colony's representatives. Providing this scheme is not practicable, Federal Union is proposed, which differs from the foregoing in this respect, that the combined Legislature becomes a Federal one and deals with all questions which are of common interest to both Colonies, and controls the Crown revenues. Questions of local interest, such as taxation, etc., to be dealt with by the same representatives, but in their local capacity.

Mr. Franklin, another Island legislator, has a scheme differing but slightly from that above sketched, which proposes to unite the two Provinces by a very slight thread of Federation, composed of six members — three from each of the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island—whose duties will be confined to legislating upon such topics as postal communication, immigration, joint loans, &c. It appears that the people, or rather the public journals of the Island, have the same fears in reference to this matter that some people in our community have had in regard to the possible course of our Government — but those fears, however, have by this time been pretty well dissipated, so far as we are interested — that the Legislature would undertake to pass resolutions ratifying the Union before consulting the people. The *Colonist* says:—

"It is evident that the public opinion must be consulted. It is just possible that on appeal the inhabitants of both Colonies would be bitterly averse to Union or *vice versa*. In any case it will not do for the House to come to any decision upon the matter without a public vote. We do not want to see the time of the country wasted in doing what may have to be undone. We would, therefore suggest, now that the subject has come up in a definite form in the House, that the question should be submitted to the people, and that some of the most prominent members should visit British Columbia, to lay the matter clearly before the inhabitants, so that they may also vote advisedly. The plan which we propose will take time, no doubt, but it will be the quickest and the only satisfactory way to decide the question."

It is strange that the feelings of British Colonists on both sides of the Continent are so near alike at this time.

It may be interesting to New Brunswickers who are so much exercised on the subject of taxation, to be informed that in British Columbia to support the Government costs the people per head $70 (£14 a year. In Vancouver Island the rate is $4 20 per head. This the people of the latter place urge as a reason against uniting with the former; and a pretty sound reason it appears.

A VOICE FROM AFAR.

The *Nor' Wester*, a paper published at Fort Garry, Red River Settlement, and dated October 17, thinks Rupert's Land should have a finger in the Confederation pie, saying:

"We, in Rupert's Land, look forward to the issue with no little interest; for, though we send no delegates there, the present and future position of this vast section of country will, we believe, enter into the discussions. The Canadian delegates will treat of the subject, but in a very secondary way. The wishes of their own constituents must be first and fully attended to, and hence the amount of consideration which the interests of Red River or Rupert's Land will receive at their hands is likely to be very small.—The future of this land will have a share in the discussions, but, under these circumstances, it may be just such a share as we would not covet.

"It is to be regretted that this should be the case. Red River ought to have had its representative or representatives at the Conventions. As it is, we are voiceless at a most critical juncture, when our fellow-colonists on this continent are putting their heads together to devise the best means for strengthening themselves, and bettering their position and prospects."

IS IT TRUTH OR LIBEL?—The kind of Colonial connection, advocated by Goldwin Smith and the *Times*, would give to England all the glory and advantage, while it would throw upon the Provinces all the inconvenience and expense of the partnership. A witty writer in Blackwood hits the point exactly, when he says—"We want the Colonies to be loyal and staunch to the mother country, to aid us at a pinch if need be, but at the same time to be thoroughly self-supporting and never cost us a sixpence." "Ah!" said the old Irish Countess, "there's nothing I like better than oysters; I'd have a supper of them every night, if the servants would only eat the shells!"—*Halifax Citizen.*

Mr. George Desbarrats, Queen's Printer of Canada, died on the 12th instant, at Montreal, aged 57 years. Mr. Derbyshire, his former associate in the commission, issued at the time of the union of the two Provinces, died about two years ago, when the Hon. Malcolm Cameron was appointed to the vacancy. The Toronto Globe says that "with the death of Mr. Desbarrats the commission expires, but it is altogether probable that the Hon. Malcom Cameron will be appointed Queen's Printer until the Confederation of the Colonies".

The Quebec *Mercury* of the 9th reports late news from England rather more favourable for shipping interests. Several Quebec ships were sold at fair prices. The *Mercury* gives a list of thirty-eight Quebec vessels in dock unsold; and says thirty-one ships will be built at the several shipyards around Quebec this winter.

Hon. Oliver Mowatt, Postmaster General of Canada, having taken the Vice-Chancellorship vacated by the death of Mr. Esten, Mr. W. P. Howland has been made Postmaster General, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Between 700,000 and 800,000 people enter the city of London every morning to their daily occupations—200,000 of them in conveyances, involving the daily employment of between 60,000 and 70,000 carriages.