

in that city for their public vehicles. If so, it will at least save their ears much noise.

**TEACH YOUR CHILDREN MUSIC.**—You will stare at a strange notion like mine; if it appears even a mad one, do not wonder. Had I children, my utmost endeavours should be to breed them musicians. Considering I have no ear, nor ever thought of music, the preference seems odd, and yet it is embraced on frequent reflection. In short, madam, as my aim would be to make them happy, I think it the most probable method. It is a resource which will last them their lives, unless they grow deaf; always amuses and soothes, if not consoles,—and of all fashionable pleasures it is the cheapest. It is capable of fame without the danger of criticism, is susceptible of enthusiasm, without being priestridden,—and unlike all other moral passions, is sure to be gratified in heaven.

A Kenebec lawyer who had been unsuccessful in his defence of an idiotic youth, in a criminal trial before a Kenebec jury, on a plea of incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong, was immediately afterwards accosted by one of the jurymen who volunteered condole, by attempting to satisfy him that the verdict was a righteous one. The attorney assured the juror, that he was undertaking a work of supererogation; that his client was evidently *non compos*, yet the constitution had been strictly complied with—he had been tried, most emphatically, by a jury of his peers!

A lady of some celebrity as an actress was unfortunately placed, lately in Philadelphia. The manager apologized to the audience, but the lady insisted upon remaining on the stage and playing out the part, appealing to the audience to know whether 'dropping one's handkerchief was any evidence of not belonging to the temperance society.' The circumstance has added a new phrase to the language, a gentleman no longer commits the impropriety of becoming inebriate—he only 'drops his handkerchief.'

The advertisement of a celebrated quack medicine, describing its effects on the system says—'After a short time these symptoms give way, the spasms cease, warmth returns, convalescence is established, or a consecutive fever sets in, from which the patient either dies or recovers.' This reminds us of the old woman's test for indigo—viz: put it in a tub of water, and it will either sink or float—she didn't know which.—*Lowell Courier.*

Punch says, among the products of Austrian ingenuity which are to figure in the Exhibition of 1851, there will be exhibited an ingenious instrument, patronized by his Majesty the emperor and king, for flogging ladies. It has been found highly useful in the Milanese, and efficacious in Hungary.

Socrates used to say to his friends that his wife was his greatest blessing, since she was a never-ceasing monitor of patience, from whom he learned so much within his own doors that all the crosses he met elsewhere were light to him.

The husband of a beautiful wife, upon returning home, was met by one of his offspring, all smiles, and clapping his hands and saying 'Pa, Mr. B—has been here—he's such a nice man—he kissed us all round, and mother too!'

Why is the success of a bill in a House of Assembly like the beauty of the human face?

Ans.—It depends upon the eyes and nose (*eyes and nose.*)

**A FIELD OF CORAL.**—In the immediate vicinity of Bermuda, says the *New Orleans Picayune*, is a field of coral, some twenty miles by ten in extent, which seen through water several feet deep and perfectly transparent, presents an object of beauty and richness. 'The prisoners at the English establishment are frequently employed to procure, by diving, specimens of coral from that exhaustless field of beauty and richness, which are sent to numerous cities and individuals on both continents for orna-

ments upon mantel pieces. In many places coral rock is used as the only building material. It is more difficult to shatter with cannon balls than any other rock—though not hard, it is tough. Coral is the carbonate of lime.'

In the reign of Henry VIII., seventy-two thousand executions took place for robberies alone, exclusive of the innumerable religious murders, amounting on an average to six executions a day, Sundays included, during the whole reign of that cruel and persecuting monarch.

## THE EXAMINER.

Monday, July 7, 1851.

**FAILING** in all his attempts to fasten censure upon the party now in office, as well in respect to the Councillor's Oath, as to the falsely-alleged abandonment of the interests of the tenantry—the editor of the *Islander* has hit upon an astonishing scheme for sinking the Government in the estimation of the public. It is this: that Edward Whelan presumes to edit the *Examiner* whilst he holds a seat in the Executive Council!—that his doing so is contrary to the example of Mr. Howe and Mr. Hincks, in Nova Scotia and Canada, both of whom retired from the management of their Newspapers, when they connected themselves with their respective Governments;—that, according to Maclean, the Executive Council here, from Sir Alexander down, are individually and collectively responsible for every line we write in the *Examiner*!—that, in short, our Journal is as closely connected with the Government as the Siamese twins, the one with the other;—that, furthermore, the Government is being "disgraced" by certain writings of ours: and it is hinted that Edward Whelan ought, therefore, to be dismissed the Executive forthwith.

We plead guilty to the first count of the indictment: Edward Whelan *does* edit the *Examiner*; unlike the *Islander's* publisher, we are not obliged to borrow brains for our office. As to the example of Messrs. Howe and Hincks, there is no analogy between their case and ours. Those gentlemen ceased to be editors not because they commenced to be councillors, but because they took salaried offices totally unconnected with their profession. The one could not sit daily in his editorial chair, and at the same time attend to the collection of the revenue in the Excise Office,—nor the other discharge the duties of Inspector General and at the same time write flaming editorials for the Liberals of Canada. Had we been as fortunate as either, we might have vacated the editorial chair too.

With reference to the alleged connection between the Government and this paper, we disavow it,—and he who could seriously impute it, in the way the *Islander* has done, is little better than a fool. We write not for the Executive, but for the people in general, and our subscribers in particular. Our paper is our own property, as much so as Maclean's farm at New London is his, to be turned to whatever account we think proper,—and Government is no more responsible for our editorials than it is for the flavour of Mr. Coles's whiskey, or the rig of Mr. Lord's ships. If our editorials shone out under the stately words, "By Authority!" then the Executive might be held responsible for whatever they contained. As it is, the Government is not, nor has it any reason to be, ashamed of what we write.

But we beg Maclean to understand, that with the Editor of the *Examiner*, in the pursuit of his profession, the Executive has no more connection than the *Examiner* has with Duncan Maclean.

We understand that Mr. Fraser's election was decided at St. Eleanor's on Tuesday last, by a show of hands. So much for the confidence reposed by the electors of the Second District of Prince County in the gentleman who has so long and faithfully represented them, and in the Government which appointed him to the Collectorship of Excise for the metropolitan County.

We have received a letter from Robert Mooney, Esq., M. P. P., in reference to some statements, contained in the Report of the Tenant League, published in a late No. of the *EXAMINER*, which we shall insert in our next paper.

### SUPREME COURT.

The Trinity Term of the Supreme Court closed to-day. There has been very little civil business before the Court; but the amount of Criminal business has been unusually great. Although we regret this in one sense, yet we are pleased in another sense, because in the diversity of cases that have arisen, the new Attorney General has shown an aptitude and capacity for his important office, that must tend to put down all clamour on the part of his political opponents, and to exalt him in the estimation of his friends. We have heard it said by men of all parties, that the business of the Court has been ably conducted by the learned Attorney General, not only during the present Trinity Term, but also during the last June Term at St. Eleanor's—and the numerous convictions as given below ratifies the opinion.

The following is a list of the Trials with their results:—

The Queen at the prosecution of Chas. Palmer vs. Patrick Dourley—Larceny. Convicted and sentenced to two months imprisonment.

The Queen at the prosecution of Jas. McGregor vs. Isabella Smith—Larceny. Convicted. Two months imprisonment.

The Queen at the prosecution of James Bourke vs. John Hennessy—Assault. Convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of £5.

The Queen at the prosecution of John McLeod vs. Michael Cody—Assault. Convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of £5, and undergo three months imprisonment.

The Queen at the prosecution of Alex. McLeod vs. Michael Cody—Assault. Convicted. To pay a fine of £5, and an additional four months imprisonment.

The Queen at the prosecution of Patrick Power, vs. John Small, Jun. and Thomas Small.—Larceny. Convicted. Four Calendar Month's imprisonment and hard labour.

The Queen at the prosecution of John Townsend, vs. Thomas Small.—Larceny. Convicted. Nine additional months imprisonment, and hard labour.

The Queen at the prosecution of George Walsh, vs. John Small, Jun. and Thomas Small.—Larceny. Convicted. Nine additional months' imprisonment and hard labour.

There were also five indictments found by the Grand Jury; on two of which Trials were held and the parties acquitted, from want of evidence; one was set aside on the ground that the money stolen was laid in the indictment as a sixpence of the current coin of the Realm, whereas although the money stolen were in reality an English sixpence, yet it was affirmed that it should have been laid in the indictment as a Ninepence of lawful money

of the Island—verily a distinction without a difference in our editorial estimation—because an English Sixpence is of the value of Sixpence in the Realm, and surely this island is a part of the Realm of Great Britain; and the other two were not tried because the offenders could not be found.

### SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the Festival of the Sons of Temperance, on Monday last. They were proposed by different gentlemen, and supported by excellent speeches, from Messrs. Arbuckle, Cooper, Milner, Widgery, Rev. Mr. Hitchborne, Rev. Mr. Rand, and others.

The Refreshments and Music of the day were in the best style.

1. That the excessive use of Intoxicating Liquors is an offence against Religion and good morals which should no longer be tolerated in any civilized community.

2. That the occasional and moderate use of Intoxicating Beverages is exceedingly impolitic and improper—it being clearly demonstrable that such use tends directly to the destruction of public and private character, usefulness and virtue; a practice which, if suffered to advance unchecked, will continue to develop itself in excessive indulgence as its natural consequence, and ultimately introduce such a torrent of Intemperance as cannot fail to deluge the world with wretchedness, vice and misery, and entail upon mankind a train of evils of the most frightful and appalling description.

3. That the inroads of Intemperance are so stealthy and imperceptible a character that the utmost activity and diligence are necessary successfully to guide against their encroachments; and the meeting would not only lift up its voice against those who are directly and energetically engaged in promoting the many open and flagrant violations of order and morality which it so painfully witnesses from day to day, and those sudden catastrophes and bereavements which it is so frequently called to mourn over and to lament; but it would also most solemnly protest against the further continuance of those pernicious drinking usages still so prevalent amongst the higher classes of society, by which the unwary are too often seduced from the paths of virtue and sobriety, and the shield of respectability and the influence of dignified example thrown around a habit the most debasing and ruinous in its tendencies and results.

4. That the existing state of Society—here and elsewhere—with reference to alcoholic Beverages, is such as to demand the immediate and hearty co-operation of all, for their immediate disuse and suppression; and this meeting pledges itself to aid, both by precept and example, every legitimate effort having the accomplishment of this truly benevolent and patriotic object in view.

5. That this Meeting sincerely regrets the unavoidable absence of His Excellency Sir Alexander and Lady Bannerman, whose presence on this occasion would have afforded them the highest gratification and delight.

6. That the thanks of this Meeting be respectfully conveyed to His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, for his kindness and urbanity in granting the use of the beautiful Government Grounds for this Annual Celebration—thereby so largely contributing to the pleasure and happiness of all present, and also to Lady Bannerman, for her Ladyship's most admirable and substantial expression of approval and commendation, as conveyed to the meeting.

7. That the thanks of this Meeting be eminently due, and are hereby presented to the Ladies and others who have so kindly contributed by their unwearied exertions and unceasing attention to the comfort and enjoyment of the present Festive occasion.

After the above resolutions were carried, the following note from Lady Bannerman was read by J. B. Cooper, Esq.,