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. XIII. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, October 26, 1863. New Series.—No. 47.

1863 NEW FALL GOODS! 1863.

OPENING TO-DAY
AT THE
LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
GREAT GEORGE STREET.

WILLIAM FULL

WISHES respectfully to announce that he is NOW OPENING, per PACTOLUS, via Halifax, the first instalment of his

DRY GOODS,

for this and the coming season, consisting of—

DRESS MATERIALS, in all the newest styles, including Farland Lustres, Knickerbockers, Reps, Plaid and Plain, Winceys, &c. &c.

FALL and WINTER SHAWLS, in Tasmaine, Dagmar, Fur Lined Cashmere, &c.

Plain and Fancy BONNET RIBBONS, Ladies' Fashionable BONNETS and HATS.

Fall and Winter CLOAKINGS, in Dragonet, Dagmar, Seal Cloth, &c. &c.

Together with a select assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

suitable for the season.

The remainder of his Fall and Winter Stock daily expected, per 'Prioress' and 'Theresa,' from LIVERPOOL.

Great George Street, October 5, 1863.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

1863 —— Running of Trains —— 1863

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th instant, the Trains will run as follows:—

Leave St. John at 8 a.m., and 1 and 5.30 p. m.
Leave Shediac at 9 and 11.50 a.m.;
Leave Sussex for St. John at 6.30 a. m.
The 5.30 Train from St John will go to Sussex only.

The afternoon Trains from St. John, the 11.50 Train from Shediac, and the 6.30 Train from Sussex, will carry Freight; the others, Passengers, Mails and Express only.

The morning Trains on Wednesdays and Saturdays from St. John, will reach Shediac in time to connect with the steamers for P. E. Island.

The stages to and from Buctouche, Richibucto, Miramichi, Bathurst, and the North, connect daily at Shediac with the Morning Trains to and from St. John, as do also the stages at Moncton to and from Dorchester, Sackville, Amherst, Truro and Halifax.

For further information apply to
J. S. CARVELL.
June 15, 1863. Agent for P. E. Island.

International Steamship Company.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE splendid sea-going Steamers "NEW BRUNSWICK," E. B. WINCHESTER, Master, and "NEW ENGLAND," ENOS FIELD, Master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 8 o'clock, until further notice.

FARES:

To Eastport	$1 50
Portland	4 00
Boston	5 00
Boston by Steam and Railway	6 00

☞ Freight and Fares payable in New Brunswick Currency, at St. John.

Passages and State Rooms secured at the Company's Office, East end Warehouse, Reed's Point Wharf.
J. S. CARVELL, Agent.
Charlottetown, June 15, 1863.

CHARLES BELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,

BEGS to intimate that he has JUST RECEIVED, via Halifax, his SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY, and is now showing a large and carefully selected STOCK OF NEW GOODS, suitable for the season, in

CLOTHS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
HATS AND CAPS,
SHIRTS, SHIRT COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, GLOVES, BRACES, UNDER CLOTHING, &c. &c. &c.
FOR MEN'S WEAR.

Inspection respectfully solicited.

☞ Remember the New Stand, QUEEN-STREET.
Charlottetown, June 1st, 1863.

NEW ANNAN MILLS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, in returning thanks to the public in general for their past favors, beg to intimate that they have procured the services of THREE EXPERIENCED HANDS from Nova Scotia to superintend their work, and by strict attention and good workmanship, would respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

Bottle Green, per yard	0	2	3d
For Fulling, ditto	0	0	3d
For Fulling and Pressing, ditto	0	0	4d
For Fulling, Dressing, and Pressing ditto	0	0	6d
Dyeing and full dressing Black, Brown, and Snuff Brown	0	1	0d
For half-dressing the above colours	0	0	10d

WOMEN'S WEAR.

Green and Pressed, per yard	0	0	8d
Brown and Pressed, ditto	0	0	6d
Pressed, ditto	0	0	2½d

The following Gentlemen will act as Agents, from whom Cloth will be taken and returned without any additional cost:—

Richard Crabb, Town Road,
Richard Bagnall, Hazel Grove,
Mrs. Palmer, Lot 67,
Wm. Glover, Barret's Cross or Kensington,
Mr. E. L. Lydiard, Mill River,
Wm. Graham, New London,
Charles Doyle, Irish Town,
Joseph Davidson, Irish Town,
Donald McLellan, (Angus's son,) Lot 14,
Reuben Tuplin, Esq., Margate,
Benjamin Bearisto, Esqr., Malpeque,
Joseph Murphy, Esq., Lot 11,
Michael Kilbride, Lot 11,
John Beer, Esq., Hooper's Corner,
Wm. B. Strong, Esq., Bedeque,
James J. Fraser, Esq., St. Eleanor's,
Benjamin Rogers, Cascumpec.

WM. JAMIESON & SON.
New Annan Mills, Aug. 17, 1863. 3m

SUMMERSIDE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the Premises at Summerside lately occupied by Messrs. Green & Hunt, would respectfully call the attention of the public to his stock of

Flour,	Rice,
Tea,	Candles,
Sole Leather,	Starch,
Molasses,	Brown Sugar,
Tobacco,	Crushed Sugar,
Soap,	Crackers,
&c. &c.	&c.

Persons wishing to purchase will find the goods are sold at unprecedentedly low prices.

CALL AND SEE.
H. J. RICHARDSON.
Summerside, 17th August, 1863.

To Shipbuilders & Traders.

THE attention of SHIPBUILDERS and TRADERS is directed to the following Stock of NAVAL STORES, &c.

Bbls. PITCH. Bbls. Shipbuilders' VARNISH,
Bbls. PITCH OIL, do. Paraffine VARNISH,
Bbls. TAR OIL, do. Bright Do.
And Rolls TARRED PAPER, for sale on favourable terms by J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, Aug. 24, 1863. tf

FOR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Brigantine "HOUND," classed at Lloyds.
Apply to J DOUSE.
Charlottetown, Sept. 28, 1863.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MINNIE COCHRANE, M.D.
Allopathic Physician,

TAKES great pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of Charlottetown that she has just arrived in the City, and is prepared to attend to the sick at all hours. She would say to those who are labouring under the common diseases of the day, such as Rheumatism, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Cancers, Croup, Dropsy, Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, give her a call, and before undertaking your case, she will tell you if your disease can be cured.

N. B. Ladies desirous of having teeth extracted would do well to give Dr. C. a call, as she has studied with the best Dentists in New York.

P. S. Dr. Cochrane will be ever ready to attend Obstetric Practice.

Charlottetown, October 12, 1863.

Marine Insurance Company
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Incorporated 14th April, 1863.

PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM HEARD, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

HON. DANL. DAVIES,	HON. JAS. C. POPE,
HON. W. W. LORD,	HON. GEO. BEER,
JAMES DUNCAN, Esq.	HENRY HASZARD, Esq

SECRETARY:
DANIEL J. ROBERTS.

☞ Risks taken daily at the Offices in Water-street.
May 4.

Queen Insurance Company
OF LIVERPOOL.
FIRE AND LIFE!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed agent for the above first class Insurance Company, is prepared to take risks on all descriptions of property.
J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, Feb. 10. tf

[EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPERS.]

On reference to a return made to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7th June, 1861, it will be seen that the increase of Duty for the year, paid by the "QUEEN," was £2567, being upwards of £1000 more than paid by any other office ever yet established in this City.

[From Gore's General Advertiser, Oct. 24, 1861.]

"Indeed, we believe that we are perfectly justified in saying that no other Company, within the same period, ever attained so large an income in either the Fire or Life Departments as the Queen Insurance Company. In making this statement, we make no exception even in favor of our older local companies, namely, the Liverpool and London, the Royal, and the Lancashire Insurance Companies."

[From the Civil Service Gazette, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"Among these important institutions stands eminent for its solidity, as well as for its success, "the Queen Insurance Company," which last week held its annual meeting of proprietors in Liverpool. A reference to the ample report in another page will fully satisfy every reader of the signal progress made by this association since its foundation. Such success is, indeed, rarely attained; and it attests at once the excellence of its management, and the public confidence in its constitution."

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"It must be gratifying to the public generally, and especially to the proprietors, to find that its income during the past three years has increased at the rate of £20,000 per annum. We believe that no other Company, within the same short period, ever attained so large an increase either in the Fire or Life Department. This speaks highly for the activity and zeal of the management, while the promptness with which all the claims, arising out of the late disastrous fire in London were met, testifies to their financial ability and the care and prudence which marked the investment of these funds."

The Liverpool and London
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agent for the above first class English Fire Insurance Company begs to call the attention of the public to the advantages offered by this Company, in respect to the security to the assured, and promptness to pay losses, which, without disparaging other Companies, may be safely asserted to be superior to those afforded by any other Company in the Island. The Liverpool and London F. & L. Insurance Company has been in successful operation since 1836, with agencies all over the world, and has paid in losses about two millions and a quarter sterling. Its subscribed capital is £2,000,000 sterling, and its invested funds alone amount to £1,312,000 stg.; and the fire premiums for 1861 amount to £360,130 19s 9d; and in addition to this very large capital, the Company, having been established before the recent Limited Liability Act, the individual fortunes of each of the shareholders, comprising some of the wealthiest merchants in Liverpool and London, are liable for the losses, should the whole of the capital be swept away. In this respect it differs, it is believed, from any other Company established here.

And lastly, the Agent being appointed by Power of Attorney directly from England, is authorised to draw Bills the moment a loss occurs, and without referring to the Home Company, to the extent of one thousand pounds sterling.

With these superior advantages, the Company is not disposed (though it might be well justified) to ask a higher rate of premium than other English Companies, which do not present the same advantageous features, and the Agent has been advised that an uniform rate has been agreed upon by the Directors of this Company and the "Queen's," and that the Agents here should, in this respect, "act in concert."

W. A. JOHNSTONE,
Agent of the Liverpool and London
Nov. 10, 1862 Fire Insurance Company

GEORGETOWN.

WILLIAM SANDERSON,
Commission Merchant, Wholesale and Retail General Agent, Auctioneer & Broker.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Agent for Col. Life Assurance Company in King's County. Agent for Pictou Iron Foundry.

Town Lots, Pasture Lots, and Farms for Sale in King's County.

Nov. 18.

MR. W. A. JOHNSTON,
OF HALIFAX, N. S.
Attorney and Barrister at Law, Notary Public. &c, &c.

☞ OFFICE—Mrs. McDonald's, next door to Mrs. Forsyth's, North side of Queen Square.

Charlottetown, October 21, 1861.

ROSE & McINTYRE,
General Commission Merchants,
88 Cedar-street - - - New York.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION to Sales of OATS and other PRODUCE, and purchase of Merchandize for the British American markets.

Refer to—A. N. Brown, Esqr., 185 Greenwich-street, New York; Messrs. Elliot & Co., 16 Lemoine-street, Montreal; Hon. P. Walker, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. CLEMENT MCINTYRE.
June 15, 1863.

JOSEPH CREAMER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
MORREL, - - - - - - - P. E. ISLAND.
August 3, 1863. 3m

JOHN & ROBERT SCOTT,
Coach & Sleigh Builders,
Kent Street,

INFORM the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Country generally that they have now on hand a number of new and second-hand CARRIAGES, open and covered, of different styles, which will be sold cheap for prompt payment.

☞ All orders punctually attended to.
April 14, 1862.

Judson's Worm Tea!

DR. SUTHERLAND

BEGS to intimate that he has just opened, Ex "Uranus" and "Prioress," an extensive Stock of

Drugs and Chemicals,

with additional daily expected, selected from the best London establishments.

Medicines carefully prepared by himself; therefore the public may have confidence in receiving a genuine article and at the cheapest rates possible

Toilet Articles in Variety.

Brown, White and Fancy Windsor Soaps, Ede and Rimmel's Perfumery, Jockey Club, Rondoletia, Verbena, Kiss Me Quietly, Millefleur, Queen's Own, Highland Perfume, Pomades, Hair Oils, Hair Washes, Eau de Cologne, &c; Hair, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Hat and Clothes Brushes.

Nursery Articles in Variety.

Feeding Bottles, Nursery Syphon Shields; Gum Rings, Ivory and Gutta Percha; Combs, all sizes, shapes and prices.

ALSO

Salpetre, Baking Soda, Washing Soda, Baking Powder, Alum, Blue, Vitrol, Cudbear, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Castor Oil, (best English cold drawn); Turpentine, best London purified Cod Liver Oil, Mustard, Root and Powdered Ginger, Cinnamon Bark, Powdered Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Olive Oil, Florence Oil, Almond Oil, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, (English,) Belmontine Candles, Pruno Candles, &c &c.

☞ Dr. Sutherland can be consulted daily at his establishment for Town and Country.

☞ Advice given to the Poor gratis.

Queen Street, June 22, 1863.

Safes! Safes!

THE Subscriber offers for sale, cheap for cash, a few Patent FIREPROOF SAFES.
J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, Aug. 24, 1863. tf

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE SUBSCRIBER, by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, are hereby notified to make payment of the same at the Office of JOHN HASZARD & Co, before the 20th October next, as after that date legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of all amounts remaining unpaid.
JOHN HASZARD.
Saint Eleanor's, 8th September, 1863. 2m

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PARTIES indebted to the Subscriber by Book Account, Note of Hand, or otherwise, are requested to make payment before the 15th of NOVEMBER next, as legal proceedings will be taken, without further notice, to recover any amounts remaining unpaid after that date.
GEO. F. C. LOWDEN.
Sept. 21, 1863. 3m

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS having legal demands against the Estate of the late RICHARD HAYES, Esqr., of Morrell, deceased, are requested to furnish the same to the undersigned within three months from this date. And all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to settle the several accounts against them forthwith.
RICHARD HAYES, }
NICHOLAS JOSEPH HAYES, } Executors
Morrell, P. E. Island,
Sept. 21, 183. 3m pd

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING LEGAL claims against the Estate of JOHN EGAN, late of Charlottetown, Plasterer, deceased, are requested to furnish the same for settlement, and all those indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to
DANIEL BRENAN, }
RICHARD REDDIN. } Executors.
Charlottetown, Aug. 3, 1863. I V 3m

POSITIVE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, either by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make payment of their respective Accounts on or before the 15th of NOVEMBER next, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of the same, without distinction. LOCKE & KINGDOM.
Crapaud, October 5, 1863. 5w

UNION BANK
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Incorporated by Act of Colonial Legislature.

Capital Thirty Thousand pounds Currency, in 3,000 shares of Ten pounds each, payable by instalments in three years.

PROVISIONAL MANAGING COMMITTEE.

C. Palmer, Chairman,	Hon. W.W.Lord, M.L.C.
Hon. G. Beer, M.L.C.	Hon. J. Pope, M.P.P.
Henry Haszard, Esq.,	Geo. F. C. Lowden, Esq.,
W. E. Dawson, Esq.,	William Heard, Esq.,
James D. Mason, Esq.,	Thomas Dodd, Esq.,
Alfred Phillips, Esq.,	Wm. R. Watson, Esq.,
J. A. Darcy, Esq.,	Owen Connelly, Esq.
George Davies, Esq.,	

THIS BANK is formed to supply an addition to the money circultaion of this Island, the want of which has for some time been sensibly felt. It is the natural consequence of an increasing population, an expanding Commerce, and of the enlarged production of an industrious and energetic people. Incredible as it may seem, until the year 1855, there never was a Bank established in this Island; in that year, under the pressure of a similar necessity, the Bank of Prince Edward Island was called into existence; and while it has facilitated the trade and commercial business generally, it has largely contributed to the developement of the resources of the Country, and its results are supposed to have been satisfactory to the Shareholders, having for some years past paid them an annual dividend of ten per cent.

The increase in the population since the year 1855, the large addition to our trade and commerce, the increasing Revenue, the breadth of arable land cleared and cultivated, the growing increase of farming stock, the augmented export of grain and agricultural produce of all kinds, have rendered further Banking operations in this Island absolutely necessary.

It appears from the census of 1860, and from other authentic sources, that in the preceding five years the increase in the population of this Island was 9 361 persons; increase of breadth of land under cultivation 45,000 acres; increase in the quantity of roots and cereals exported 842,000 bush. That in the year 1861, the Imports amounted to £314,902, currency; the Exports, including shipping, to £343,421, currency, (showing a balance of trade in favour of the Island.) That in twenty years, from 1839 to 1859, the revenue more than doubled itself, the figures being, in 1839 £17,011; in 1859 £41,000

Whilst to carry on this additional trade, the public Banking accommodation up to 1855 was nil, and since that time it has never exceeded £52,000 per annum, or about thirteen shillings per head for the population, a sum so small as to be almost incredible; while the Banking accommodation of the neighbouring Province of New Brunswick, it is believed, amounts to thirty shillings per head.

The effect of the large additions above referred to, has been an increasing annual demand for Discount, and for a larger amount of Circulation or Floating Capital; but as the Bank of Prince Edward Island did not provide this, the Public in their necessity were driven to the private disconnter for accommodation, at very heavy rates, and it has been estimated that at these rates a sum nearly equal to the Capital of the proposed Bank is annually discounted.

Deeply impressed with the importance of this evil, and feeling that there is in this Island an ample field for the secure and profitable action of a second Bank, the promoters have set on foot the proposed Establishment; and in submitting this prospectus to the Foreign as well as Island Capitalists, as a safe and profitable investment, they beg to refer to the Act of Incorporation of the Union Bank, now before the Legislature, and to those parts of it especially intended for the security of Shareholders and the public generally, namely, Section 18th, whereby Stockholders are declared personally liable for redemption of all Bills issued by the Corporation, and all debts due thereby in proportion to the Stock they respectively hold; but no Stockholder shall be liable for any sum exceeding twice the amount of his Stock, in addition to the Stock held by him.

And also Section 20, wherein it is enacted that the total amount of debts (deposits excepted) which the Bank shall at any time owe, shall not exceed three times the amount of the Capital Stock paid in. The Directors being made liable in their private capacities for any excess.

Subscription lists for Stocktakers (already largely subscribed for) are in the hands of each of the provisional committee.

Charlottetown, April 20, 1863.

LITERATURE.

SUMMER DYING.

Beauty is waning, a voice of complaining
Comes from the hillside and dell;
Dirge-notes are ringing, and crickets are singing
To summer a song of farewell!
Day brightly closes, but where are the roses
June wreathed with her tresses of gold?
Soft winds are sighing, where darkly are lying
Their rain-beaten leaves on the mould.

Sadness comes o'er me, for barren before me
Lie fields that I loved when a boy;
No more in the shadows of oaks on the meadows
Stout mowers their nooning enjoy.
The stubble how lonely! weeds shooting up only,
Where grain clothed the generous soil,
And reapers were swinging their cradles, and singing,
Blithe strains to enliven their toil.

Cattle are wading where willows are shading
The low, shallow bed of the stream;
Thistle down, floating, is sadly denoting
That summer will pass like a dream.
The harvest moon, sailing through mist, is unveiling,
Her disc like a painted shield,
While school-boy and maiden, their baskets fruit-laden,
Hie home from the blackberry field.

Dark swells of ocean, with long measured motion,
Moan as they break on the shore;
Airy tongues wailing for beauty's cheek paling
Chime in with the desolate roar.
Stars have grown dimmer, less dazzling in glimmer
Are the fire-fly lamps on the lawn;
Flower cups unfolding are honey drops holding,
But light from the landscape is gone.

Throned on the thistle, the bobolink's whistle
Made cheerful the meadows of June;
Mead barks, saluting the morn with their fluting,
Replied to his rapturous tune.
Hoarse crows are calling, the first leaves are falling,
But still a mild loveliness reigns;
A sweet haunting sadness, though vanished in gladness,
And glory from nature remains.

LEFT ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

What, was it a dream? am I all alone
In the dreary night and the drizzling rain?
Hist! ah, it was only the river's moan;
They have left me behind with the mangled slain.

Yes, now I remember it all to well!
We met from the battling ranks apart;
Together our weapons flashed and fell,
And mine was sheathed in his quivering heart.

In the cypress gloom where the deed was done,
It was all too dark to see his face;
But I heard his death-groans, one by one,
And he holds me still in a cold embrace.

He spoke but once, and I could not hear
The words he said for the cannon's roar;
But my heart grew cold with a deadly fear—
O God! I had heard that voice before!

Had heard it before at our mother's knee,
When we lisped the words of our evening prayer!
My brother! would I had died for thee—
This burden is more than my soul can bear!

I pressed my lips to his death cold check,
And begged him to show me, by word or sign,
That he knew and forgave me; he could not speak,
But he nestled his poor cold face to mine.

The blood flowed fast from my wounded side,
And then for a while I forgot my pain,
And over the lakelet we seemed to glide
In our little boat, two boys again.

And then, in my dream, we stood alone
On a forest path where the shadows fell;
And I heard again the tremulous tone,
And the tender words of his last farewell.

But that parting was years, long years ago,
He wandered away to a foreign land;
And our dear old mother will never know
That he died to-night by his brother's hand.

The soldiers who buried the dead away,
Disturbed not the clasp of that last embrace,
But laid them to sleep till the Judgment-day,
Heart folded to heart, and face to face.

(From Fraser's Magazine)

MADAME LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT.

The genius which most sensibly affects the hearts of men, which commands, directs, and plays with their emotions at will, is the vocal genius. The waves of sound, those vibrating molecules that make their procession to strike upon the yielding membrane of the ear and travel thence to the brain, the centre of thought and passion, have a vast might, a power to call out and compel deep hidden sympathies which in its intensity is beyond any other granted to man. There is no eloquence equal in its immediate effect to that of speech or song. The written word and painted image are comparatively dead things; it is the voice that hath life—life to move, to charm, to exalt, to wither, or to annihilate. William Pitt, at the age of twenty-one, ruled a great nation by his voice. Not by his mind; no, it was by the sonorous depths of his voice that he obtained the lead which his majestic genius knew how to keep. Burke, with a genius not less exalted, with thoughts which in writing shaped themselves into the finest forms of poetry and passion, or pressed themselves into the most cogent arguments of clear reason, was incapable of such sway because he wanted a voice. Mirabeau was prodigious by his voice. He swayed tumultuous assemblies of his ferocious fellowmen, not by the lightning of his thoughts, but by the thunder of his throat. In short, for I have not space here for a multiplication of instances, it is through the windpipe that one human heart makes its easiest approach to another. Yet, as human life is a system of balance and compensation, it happens that the effect which is so quick and strong is also transitory; and while a Shakspeare and a Michael Angelo stand victors over time, showing to posterity the full proportions of their greatness, the tones of once-enchanting voices are lost forever, and the traces and record left can no more bring back their music than the writing on the tomb-stone can recover for us the form and beauty of the dust beneath it. Not so much as one pulse of the retired wave of sound can be reclaimed from its retreat for our ears. It has gone on somewhere beyond our circle, to the illimitable and the unfathomable. But for this reason, some story should be told of what it once could do, some image should be attempted, however faint, of what it once was. If the painter cannot give the roll and roar of the ocean, he may yet by a figure show the color and the form, and possibly even convey a dim notion of its life.

So, I would now recall some of the special endowments of that signor who may be called the vocal joy of our generations. She is still one of our sphere, but she dwells upon a hill apart, and only revisiting us by glimpses, and showing her light for a short hour, makes us more sensible of the darkness left by her withdrawal. She no longer addresses herself nightly to rapturous crowds forming into long lines early in the day through the streets leading to her shrine, pressing, toiling, enduring, ready to do battle for the reward of the first sound of one of her sweet notes; her window is no longer besieged by serenaders; enthusiastic students no longer clasp their hands, singing her praises as a midnight hymn; feverish German waiters no longer tremble and drop the plates they carry, to the loss and rage of their master, on the first tidings of her coming to their native town, with an "Ach, Gott! Jenny Lind!"* Her place as the popular idol is vacant; but more sober admirers, critics, and thinkers, remain to welcome with high appreciation, visits which are like those of an angel, not only because of their rarity, but because they come ever as missions of mercy to the needy and suffering.

In the first season of her coming to our country, in the year 1848, (now fifteen years ago,) how well I remember her as she looked, and moved, and sang. The tender trusting Amina, the suffering Lucia, the captivating Figila del Reggimento. Without the gift of classical beauty, she had a music in the movement of her face as delightful as that of her voice, and though not a positively pretty woman, she was the most irresistible of human beings. I recall especially the grace of her Amina, (*Somnambula*) with the fluttering joy of the wedding day, the partings, the honest love for the bethrothed, and the change of the whole aspect under the sharp affliction, (the sharpest that any true woman can know) of the suspicion cast upon her virtue. What an anguish swelled in her tones! how free it was from the alloy of the baser passions! how like she seemed to an offended angel!—And after that first agony was told, when she walked in her slumber and dreamed—how gently she moved! her sweet song moving, murmuring with her—flowing like quiet waters, and falling so gradually into the stillness of a deeper sleep, that it was difficult to say at what moment the sound ceased to be. She mourned over the fading flowers which had been given by her lover, fondling them as a mother might fondle her dying child. Some of their leaves drooped down, and her tears fell after them, and she strained those that remained closely against her heart. When her waking came, with the restoration to her just fame and to the love she prized, when she could pour out the triumphal strains of the final air (Ah non giunge unam pensiero al contento ond io son plena?) the fulness of her vocal power, with its bird-like trillings, its high sustained notes, she did not wholly cast aside the past passion in the present; she mingled emotions in her song, and through her rapture the tones and look of her late anguish penetrated, making the joy more precious—as the sunlight never shines with so divine a radiance as when it strikes upon the quivering drops of the spent storm.—Whether as actress or singer, she was ever what the Germans well describe as "seelen volle;" she inspired her hearers with a personal feeling which had something of devotion in it; and for my own part, though she took away with her so much of my delight, I was happy to see her retreat early from a career which seemed too full of trials and excitements for a spirit so delicate.

It is four years since I heard her sing the ballad of "Auld lang Syne," and I would that I could give some reflection of its beauty. With those who have listened to the singer, some echo of her ringing tones must yet linger, though it may be dimly as the warning light; and with this twilight of a voice must be linked a look as gracious as spiritual. To me they come, stealing out of shadow into day. The words of the well-known ballad have that poetry which consists in the true expression of a sentiment common to all humanity, and which makes its way straight to the heart. But though it can be rarely heard without emotion, it never before excited the enthusiasm which answered to the appeal of the most poetical of all singers.

A melodious softness dwelt in her question "Should auld acquaintance be forgot and never brought to mind?" Her voice lingering caressingly upon every syllable and rose into greater fulness as it offered the cup of kindness for a pledge: it rested lovingly on the early recollection; it stayed on the thoughts of the sport, the wandering, and the parting, with a thrilling tender music; it swelled into the amplest utterance of cordial affection at the offering of the hand of good fellowship. What a welcome rang in its joyous peal, how it rose up and rejoiced, with what an irresistible eloquence it poured out the invitation of friendship, "And surely you'll be your pint stoup, and surely I'll be mine!"

A pretty playfulness animated her words, a smile, a confiding nod of the head, graceful and bewitching, accompanied them; and the final repetition of the burden of the song surpassed all the rest in the plenitude of its life and warmth. How convivial, how jovial, yet how feminine it was! But it is not in the simple ballad, or passionate lyric that Madame Goldschmidt has achieved her highest triumph. It is in religious music that the qualities of her voice and soul find their fullest development. It is in singing of heaven that she is most at home. It is then that her round notes swell into the richest harmony; and she seems among her kindred and she speaks a holy mission: "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that in my flesh I shall see God." The rapture of conviction is in every syllable of her utterance. It is worth a sermon of Irving's. It is an appeal to shake the heart of a Jew.

The immediate occasion suggesting these comments is the late performance for a charitable purpose of Handel's famous cantatas of the *Alegro* and *Penseroso*. They answer the taunt flung by literature at music in the assertion that it can do nothing for poetry. The great master in his dealing with Milton has proved that music may be happily married to immortal verse; and Madame Goldschmidt is a priestess worthy to consecrate such an union. The allegro portions of the cantata fell for the most part to Madame Lemmens-Sherrington's flexible throat, while Madame Goldschmidt stirred the depths of the heart with her pathos. Her sympathy with the nightingale was very evident in the thrillings of infinite variety—low, longing, passionate, and piercing—with which she wooed this evening song; and in the last recitation—the invocation to an old age of lofty contemplation, reaching to the spirit of prophecy—higher impulses stirred her countenance, and her tones seemed soaring as the lark, away, far up in the world of light.—Such music enriches, not merely the language with which it is immediately linked, but summons into presence from obscure haunts of the memory all the poetry of thought that has ever entered into it. Old fond associations, images of the past, hopes of the future, all that is rare and beautiful and good and true, what we most love and most prize—what, wishing to remember forever, we have yet half forgotton, bursts into quick life upon a touch like this.

And it is by such a spiritual passion, by such deep sympathies, by such sacred affections that our imperfect humanity triumphs over its earthly mould; it is in such high moods that the mind casts of all kinds of vanity and baseness and folly, and becomes concious of its divine essence.

* This inimitable songstress resides near Richmond, London. She gives concerts for sacred and benevolent objects. Some time since she gave a few concerts in London, and received £28,000.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Fresh well-armed detachments of insurgents have appeared in the environs of Tarczyn, four leagues from Warsaw.

An engagement between the insurgents and Russians took place on the 21st at Wieskoscieda, in the Government of Kalisch.

The insurgents, under Gleba and Ostroga, encountered the Russians on the 19th at Ringaliszki, in the Government of Augustowo.

Another engagement was fought on the 25th at Nowabieda.

An engagement between Chimelinski's cavalry and the Russian troops under the command of Czengery took place on the 25th in the Palatinate of Cracow, and resulted in the retreat of the latter. The detachment of insurgents commanded by Otto joined Chimelinski's corps on the 27th.

An engagement took place on the 29th ult. at Mipzow, in the Wojwodschaft of Cracow, between the insurgent Chief Otto and the Russians. Fifty Cossacks, with their arms and horses, were captured. Another engagement was fought on the 27th ult., near Sunworuo, in the Wojwodschaft of Kalisch. Arrests continue to be made in Warsaw.

The Polish national gensdarmes Taniszewski, Racynski, Rosinski, Jagosewski, and Zelner, were shot on Wednesday, in five of the public squares of Warsaw.

A rumour is current in Paris that the English Government has addressed a note to Austria, proposing that the Powers should no longer recognize the title of Russia to Poland, since she has violated the Treaties of 1815.

The *General Correspondenz* denies that the Western Powers have made any decided formal propositions to Austria with regard to Poland. The statements of some of the French papers on this subject are therefore mere conjectures.

NEW MEASURES OF RIGOUR IN POLAND.

The *Press* of Vienna points out fresh measures of rigour which have been adopted throughout the whole of the kingdom of Poland, and which are no longer directed against the insurgents alone, but against all the landed proprietors of the country. The object of Russia is to indemnify herself for all the losses and expenses she has incurred in consequence of the insurrection, and for that purpose to levy a regular war contribution on all landed property. Several Austrian subjects, among others Prince Sanguszko and Count Alfred Potocki, a member of the Upper Chamber of the Austrian Empire, have been, although not residing in Poland, taxed, the former at 40,000 roubles, and the latter at 50,000. While waiting for the payment from those noblemen who reside at Vienna, their properties have been occupied militarily. What is perhaps still more astonishing is, that an inhabitant of Cracow, now an Austrian city, has been taxed 5,000 roubles for a small property which he possessed in the suburbs of that city, but which, unfortunately, is on the Russian territory.

TERRIBLE SCENE OF TORTURE AT DZALOSYCE.

A terrible scene has been witnessed by the inhabitants of this quiet little town. On the 22nd ult. a body of Russian troops, with two officers, entered the shop of a Jewish tailor named Icek Sarna, and finding some shirts and blouses which they thought were Polish uniforms, began to beat the tailor, asking him who had ordered the uniforms to be made. On Sarna declaring he did not know, the officers ordered him to be tortured. The soldiers then lit 20 tallow-candles, and with them burnt his beard, whiskers, eye-brows, and eye-lashes in such a barbarous manner that his face was one wound. They then burnt him all over the body, especially the soles of his feet. He fainted several times from the pain, but was revived by restoratives, after which the torture was resumed. This continued from one to ten a. m. At length the unhappy man, who had confessed the truth in saying he did not know the names of the men who had ordered him to make the blouses, mentioned the first name that occurred to him, that of Zdziarski, the local treasurer, who was immediately arrested. Next day the troops plundered all the shops in the town belonging to Jews, and would have plundered the whole town had not the inhabitants by a bribe of 300 silver roubles, induced their commandant to restrain them.

CRUEL DESTRUCTION OF VILLAGES BY THE RUSSIANS.

Szezuki and Jawoioka, villages of the petite noblesse, have been totally destroyed. It seems that such of the male population of these villages as were capable of bearing arms joined the insurrection, only leaving the old men, women, and children at home. This fact coming to the knowledge of the authorities, troops were sent to the spot with orders to destroy all trace of human habitations, and to plough up the former site of the villages. This order was literally executed, and, not many days since, a melancholy train of old men, women, and children passed through Grodno on their way to Siberia, where they were to expiate the crime of their kindred. The fact is the Russian Government is determined to get rid of the petite noblesse at any price. A peasant from a village, some few miles distant from Grodno, came into the town and denounced a neighbouring village as having furnished the insurgents with provisions. Skwarzoff, governor of Grodno, after rewarding the informer with the usual three roubles, proceeded to investigate the circumstance. It was proved on enquiry that the village in question was not one of those of the petite noblesse; so the governor contented himself with inflicting a fine of 25 roubles per cottage, remarking at the same time to a Polish proprietor, that had the village belonged to the petite noblesse he would have burnt it to the ground. A shocking piece of barbarity came to light in a curious way not long since. A landed proprietor, perfectly innocent of taking part in the insurrection, was arrested in a little town near Grodno, and thrown into a filthy prison, with eight soldiers to guard him. Among these was a Cossack, whom he overheard relating to his comrades the following horrid details:—By order of a Greek named Kasangli, then a captive of Cossacks, now military chief of the district of Wolkowysk, four innocent individuals—two peasants, a tailor, and a shoemaker—on suspicion of sympathising with the insurgents, were dragged from village to village, tied with ropes to Cossack saddlebows, to serve, as Kasangli expressed it, as a warning to the rest. After some days the Cossacks seemed to have got tired of dragging their burthens along with them, and, taking the advantage of the depths of a wood, murdered all four, and buried them on the spot. The wife of one of the murdered men, determined at all risks to find out what had become of her husband, applied to a neighbouring proprietor to interest himself in her behalf. This gentleman took up the poor woman's cause, and, after a fruitless search, the truth oozed out in the manner above. The gentleman who instituted the enquiry has since been arrested on a frivolous pretext, and has been condemned to hard labour in the mines in Siberia.

RUSSIAN TERRORISM IN POLAND.

The *Cologne Gazette* contains the following:—"The introduction to the 'thorough' pacification system into Poland brings details to light scarcely to be paralleled in the history of the 19th century. The whole of Warsaw is a prison in the strictest sense of the word, and yet the National Government act with as much unconcern as if it had ten Polish armies to oppose to the Russian force. The Russians have organised themselves quite upon the Japanese system—one official controls another. General Trepow executes police functions in addition to Lewszyn, the regular chief of the police. The secret constabulary operates as well as the public body, consisting entirely of Russian soldiers. Lewszyn reports upon Trepow; Trepow watches Lewszyn, and Berg stimulates the zeal of both by rewards of money and honours. Meantime, the bitterest jealousy prevails between the respective leaders and their men. The junior Mouravieff, recently appointed Governor of Kowno, takes especial pleasure in superintending executions in person. Friends having asked his reasons, he replied that he wished to study whether the people improved. A peasant woman, condemned to death for having served the insurgents as suttler, was hanged by his orders upon the Kowno market-place, in presence of twelve ladies, whom he compelled to witness the execution. Landlords are in great trouble with their house-stewards, porters, and servants. These people will not expose themselves to the two-fold responsibility they are now likely to incur. On the one hand they are threatened with the vengeance of the revolution; on the other they are exposed to the displeasure of the legitimate Government. Quite ordinary peasants, who can neither read nor write, demand seven florins a-day for service. In fact, the impending house revision, necessary as it may be, is likely to encounter many obstacles, and to sink into a half measure. Whoever omits to keep his doors shut incurs, for the first offence, a fine of 50 roubles. Even the large hotels are to be kept closed. Just think of the perpetual bell tinkling, and the despair of the responsible house-master." Upon the subject of the exorbitant wages demanded by the Warsaw house-porters, a correspondent of the *Silesian Gazette* says:—"A landlord told me to-day that a man who offered to take a porter's place in his house required 4,000 dollars yearly wages, a comfortable arm-chair to occupy, and a good table."

The *Presse* of Vienna says that in presence of the Russian system, which consists in ruining the Polish proprietors, and imposing enormous contributions even on inhabitants of Galicia, who are Austrian subjects, and on property in the kingdom and other provinces under the rule of the Czar, the Powers not only have the right, but are in duty bound to put an end to these barbarities.

A few days ago the Commercial Club at Warsaw was surrounded by the troops, and a detachment sent into it until a receipt was produced showing that the city tax had been paid. The same course is being pursued in every house in the town; and in those houses where the tax is not immediately paid, the pay of the troops who are left in occupation is charged to the proprietor. This pay rises with every day of the occupation. Among others, M. Schuster, a German, and M. Flaget, a Frenchman, famous for his silver works, have been compelled to pay the tax. Baranowski, the man who was lately killed, was a Tartar and a Mahometan. He had formerly been in the employ of the Government at Radom and at Plock, but was dismissed from both of these posts for abusing the powers entrusted to him. Under the present *regime* of terrorism he proved a useful servant to the Russian Government, but was detested by all the subordinates. Two policemen have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY TO THE THREE POWERS.

"Trouble your heads with your own affairs," is, in effect, the reply made by the Russian Government to the Powers that suggested a merciful and just consideration of the cause of Poland. England, France, and Austria are told that the Emperor is animated with "the most benevolent intentions" towards Poland; "the happiness of all his subjects, of all races and religious convictions being an obligation which his Imperial Majesty has accepted before God, his conscience, and his people." And, since he never interferes with the political and domestic arrangements of other States, "he has a right to expect and claim" that other States will leave him alone to do what he likes with his own. With such polite and haughty rejoinders to the repeated appeals of three of the Great Powers of Europe for justice to Poland, the correspondence is supposed to end.

Lord Russell had called attention to the responsibility which indifference would entail upon the Government of Russia; and Prince Gortschakoff curtly replies that the Emperor, his august master, is willing to accept that responsibility. He knows that England, France, and Austria will not fight for Poland; therefore he uses language which only such knowledge renders prudent and safe. He declines any further discussion on the subject; more words would be superfluous; if England were desirous of joining France in arms to rescue Poland from the fierce oppression of its enslaver, the winter is coming, which will prevent effect being given to that desire, and before the winter is over rebellion may be stamped out, and order reign again at Warsaw. The opinion of Europe is put at defiance. Russia will deal with her subjects as she pleases; and if her pleasure does not happen to accord with the feelings of others, they may exercise their right to grumble, in-