A POISON RING.—The following story is going the rounds of the papers:—A gentleman who had two days ago purchased some objects of art at a shop in the Rue St. Honore, was engaged in examining an ancient ring, when he gave himself a slight scratch in the hand with a sharp part of it. He continued talking with the dealer for a short time, when he suddenly felt an indescribable sensation over his whole body, which appeared to paralyse all his faculties, he soon became so seriously ill that it was considered necessary to send for a medical man. The doctor immediately discovered every symptom of poison by some mineral substance. He applied strong antidotes, and in a short time the gentleman was in a measure recovered. The ring in question having been examined by the medical man, who had long resided in Venice, was found to be what was formerly called a "death ring," in use in Italy when the acts of poisoning were frequent about the seventeenth century. Attached to it inside were two claws of a lion, made of the sharpest steel, and having clefts in them filled with a violent poison. In a crowded assembly, or in a hall, the wearer of this fatal ring wishing to exercise revenge on any person, would take their hand, and when pressing it, the sharp claw would be sure to inflict a slight scratch on the skin. This was enough, for on the following morning the victim would be sure to be found dead. Notwithstanding the many years since which the poison on this ring had been placed there, it retained its strength sufficient to cause great inconvenience to the gentleman as stated.—*Galignani.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON is said to be somebody else than himself by a correspondent of the Edinburgh *Chronicle*, who claims to have obtained some information from a woman named Mercer, who knew the genuine Louis, during his exile in America. Her absurd story is to the effect that the real son of Queen Hortense died in Mercer's house, and the present Emperor of the French is a person named Bowen, who was a steadfast companion of the real Simon Pure, and bore a striking resemblance to him! The imposture is alleged to have been concocted in order to prevent an inquiry into the circumstances under which the Prince died.

THE CHEAP PRESS.—It appears from a statement recently compiled, that more than half the newspapers published in London are those of cheap papers established throughout the kingdom, to the beginning of the present year, was within three of 500. Of these, 323 are papers which have come into existence since the abolition of the stamp duty in June, 1855; 174 are old papers, formerly published at full price, but now become cheap papers, making the total number 497. It appears also that 161 journals, which have not come down in the price quite to a level with the new ones, have adopted an intermediate price, and that many of the old provincial journals that still keep up the higher price, publish two editions—one being a number which they call the 'People's Edition,' and issue at a penny, and the other at their old full priced edition, the circulation of which has in many instances been found to fall far short of that of the cheap edition.—*London Critic.*

FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.—A great pugilistic encounter for £4000 and the championship of England, was to come off on the 6th inst., near London, between Tom Paddock and the "Stayley Bridge Infant." The belt, which is the token of championship, it will be remembered, was left in the hands of the referee, after the fight between Sayers and Heenan, to be fought for by any persons who might be courageous enough to enter the lists for the purpose. It is surprising that in a country like England such encounters should be upheld and patronised as they are by men holding high positions in society.

M. SANSON, of Paris, has just published the result of his personal observation of mad dogs, which shows that instead of being ugly, the dog is never more amiable and more anxious to be caressed, and further, that instead of being in horror of water, he is suffering from burning thirst, and is often cured by drinking abundantly.

THE STUD OF THE LATE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—A curious story of the equestrian tastes of the late Viceroy of Egypt is published by a correspondent of the *Times*. The viceroy Abbas Pacha was, it seems, afflicted with a perfect mania for horseflesh. He expended fabulous sums in procuring the best Arab blood the East could produce, and his highness, a few years back, challenged all England to run his stud for £50,000. When the pacha died in 1854, he had about 3000 horses in his private stables, and his successor is determined to part with the greater portion of this immense stock. Here is a fine opportunity for breeders of stock in England.

GOLD IN CANADA.—The Quebec *Chronicle* says that some of the *habitans* have discovered gold deposits in Lower Canada. Recently nuggets of the value of over $50, of wonderful purity, were sold to jewellers in that city. Of the positive existence of gold in Canada, the *Chronicle* says:—

"We are informed that native gold was found in Canada upwards of thirty years since. The first largest nugget weighing over three ounces, was picked up by a young girl washing clothes in a brook emptying into the Chaudiere River, in the Seigniory of St. Francois. This nugget remained several months in the house of the *habitant*, before it was known to be gold. It was found to be soft, and a piece was cut off with an axe. A patent was obtained by the Seigneurs, Messrs. DeLery, from the Government, and after some years, a lease of the patent was sold to a company of gentlemen of this city and Montreal, who worked the rivers and streams of the Seigniory, on all of which more or less gold was found. The greatest quantity collected in one season was sold for nine hundred pounds. The difficulty of finding honest laborers and the great cost of superintendence, made the speculation unprofitable, and the different associates sold out to one of their number, Dr. James Douglas, who now owns the patent rights. A company was formed, who also work another stream, the DuLoup, to the South of St. Francois. This company, consisting of Mr. Logan, (brother of Sir William,) the late Sir George Simpson and others, washed out several pounds in one season. At the Crystal Palace Exhibition, a box containing a large quantity of Canadian gold was shewn, and attracted the notice of Her Majesty, who examined the nuggets with great interest. It is said that several ship carpenters and others from St. Roch's have been making good wages this season in washing our gold."

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* has an item to the effect, that the Duke of Newcastle, who attends the Prince of Wales, in his early manhood, when bearing the title of the Earl of Lincoln, married Lady Susan Harriet, sister of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. But the lovely inconstant one took it into her head one day to elope with a handsome officer of the Guards, leaving children, husband, and the prospective rank of a Duchess in her infatuation. Lord Lincoln obtained a divorce, and plunging more actively than ever into political life, has ever since remained single, dividing his affections between his country and his children.

The Countess La Torre is a lady so devoted to Garibaldi and his cause, that she follows the Dictator wherever he goes. At Caserta she wore a sort of bloomer dress, pantaloons, a man's hat with red feather, and high boots. For arms she carried a revolver and sabre, both of which she can use with deadly skill.

English papers recently stated that Sheridan Knowles, formerly an actor, and once a celebrated dramatic author, but more recently an eloquent Nonconformist preacher, had been drowned. The last mail brings intelligence that the report was incorrect—that it was another man of the same name that met his death in that unfortunate manner. Sheridan Knowles is still alive, but in poor health.

The pretty romance about Baron Wentworth, Byron's grandson, working as a common hand to the Woolwich arsenal, "for love of a pretty girl of the lower order, whom his lordship is unwilling to abandon, even to live in the highest and most envied sphere of society," is spoiled by the facts. The baron's taste for mechanics is only a taste for gin, and there is no pretty girl in the case, the hard fact being that the baron has no money to buy gin with unless he earns it. He once worked two months in a New York machine shop, but was discharged for drunkenness.

"What a lovely woman!" was the exclamation of Lord Chancellor Eldon, upon passing a first class beauty, when pacing up and down Westminster Hall with his friend, the Master of Rolls, previous to the opening of their respective courts. "What an excellent Judge!" said the lady, when her sensitive ear caught the flattering decree of the Lord High Chancellor of England.

LAND COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

GEORGETOWN, Thursday, 20th Sept., 1860.

Hon. Alexander Anderson examined.

The statements made by the Hon. Alexander Anderson when under examination before the Honorable Court, in Charlottetown, were, in substance, nearly as follow:

He is a land surveyor, and in that capacity has for many years had frequent and most favorable opportunities of becoming acquainted, not only with the qualities and value of lands in a considerable portion of the Island, but also with the terms and conditions on which lands have been leased and sold therein, as well as with the circumstances both of leaseholders and freeholders, and the opinions of settlers of both classes generally, with respect to their tenures and the terms on which they have obtained possession of their leaseholds or freeholds. The soil of Lot 1 is generally of a good quality. He lives on Lot 26. In his own neighbourhood the value is about 20s. an acre; some less, some more. The wilderness lands are fit for agricultural purposes. His father purchased 100 acres for £75 sterling. Mr. D. McFarlane purchased his land at 20s. sterling per acre. The Wrights and others at, he believed, at £65 or £75 per 100 acres. These lands so sold were not pet lots. They are not far from the sea; they front on the road leading to the sea, and their facilities for the procuring of manure are very advantageous. Generally, throughout the settlement, as respects those who have been long settled, there is little or no observable difference on the score of comfort and prosperity between the leaseholders and freeholders. By outward circumstances the one class cannot be distinguished from the other. In the settlement of Bedeque the settlers are partly of the one class, and partly of the other. In outward circumstances he could observe no distinction between them. The freeholder does not appear to work with more heart than the leaseholder. In his settlement there is a number of each class, and they are all very comfortable and in good circumstances. It was the opinion of the late Doctor McGregor that the condition of the leaseholder was more likely to stimulate to industry and prudential frugality than that of the freeholder. The real or fancied independence of the latter, according to that gentleman's opinion, was apt to engender sloth and neglect; whilst the positive dependence and necessities of the former were powerful incentives to profitable exertion and wise economy. He, Mr. Anderson, is a freeholder; but he has a small farm on lease. Has known many freeholders to sell their freeholds and afterwards take lands on lease; and also many leaseholders to part with their leaseholds to other leaseholders. The reasons which induced men to make such exchanges, he could not, in every case, pretend precisely to state. Sometimes, doubtless, they were induced to do so under the notion that they would derive some peculiar advantage from a change of situation. Some who parted with their freeholds and took leaseholds, did so, he believed, because they felt persuaded that with the money obtained for their freeholds they would, (although they became rent-payers,) be able to make greater improvements upon their farms, and secure for themselves and their families a greater amount of comfort and respectability than they could possibly bring about or attain whilst they continued freeholders, in straitened circumstances, without pecuniary means to enable them to profit by the capabilities of their freehold lands. He had often recommended leaseholders to purchase their farms and become freeholders, and been told in reply, by the parties whom he had so advised, that they preferred to continue leaseholders, because, as such, they would have more money to lay out in the making of improvements than they would have for that purpose were they to exhaust their pecuniary means in the purchase of freeholds. No later than Friday last, some persons who wanted lands had addressed him upon the subject with the view of obtaining information for their guidance in selecting or looking out for desirable locations. He said to them "you will want freeholds," "No," they said, "we want leaseholds." That small lots or blocks of land should be sold at the rate of £75 per 100 acres, or for 20s. an acre, whilst whole estates are sold at the rate of 3s. or 6s. an acre, I account for in this way. When a man purchases 100 acres or 200 acres at the former rates, he selects such lands as he knows will answer all his intended purposes of occupation; but when the whole estates are sold at the rate of 3s. or 4s. per acre, it is because the bad and wilderness lands are sold with the good and improved lands; the good and improved lands being worth 20s. per acre, or more; whilst some of the bad and wilderness lands may positively be worth little or nothing. In his opinion, people were not leaving the Island on account of the hardships and grievances experienced by them under the pressure of the leasehold system. It is true the payment of rent comes hard upon new settlers; but it is not so with old settlers under the leasehold tenure; they, generally speaking, can well afford to pay their rents. Some freeholders who sold their freeholds and left the country, impressed with the idea that they would, in other countries, obtain lands on easier terms than they had procured them here, and have a much better return for their expenditure of capital and labour than they had enjoyed or experienced in this Island, had, after a brief and fruitless trial of foreign lands, returned to it; and been glad to find opportunities to commence their labours here anew as leaseholders. Many young men, it is true, leave the Island; but by much the greater number remain; and even of those who leave it the greater part returned to it after a season. He was born in the Island; had, by his own labor, subdued a part of the wilderness; and well know the difficulties to be overcome and hardships to be endured in effecting the conquest; but he was persuaded that in very few instances in which the labor had been steadily persevered in, had disappointment or misery been the result. An industrious settler, although a rent-payer, is able to make a good living. Some of the Westmorland property was sold for non-payment of Land Tax. On Lot 3, a good deal on the shore and on the rivers was sold for non-payment of Land Tax. On Lot 8, Lot 8, and Lot 11, the glebe lands which were sold were on the shore. They were generally in a wilderness state. The existence or absence of Fishery Reserves made no difference in the price. The land upon the coasts is liable to an annual *wasteage* in consequence of the action of the frost. On Lot 3, from his own observation, he knew that the high land on the coast diminished much faster than the lower. On that Lot the Fishery Reserves are wearing away very fast. He did not mean that the whole 500 feet were gone but they were rapidly wasting. In the memory of persons now living, the land of the Fishery Reserves extended seawards much beyond its present shore boundary line. Some of the tenantry are satisfied with the leasehold system; others are not so. He had lately questioned some leaseholders upon the subject. One, Mr. John Bell of Cape Traverse, had said to him: "I pay 10d. an acre; I have no grievance to complain of; I made my own bargain; and I could not have the face now to complain of it; but would willingly take more land at the same rate if I could obtain it." There is neither mill nor mill stream upon Mr. Bell's farm, Lot 26 has been long settled. It is worth 20s. an acre. The old settlers are well off. The soil is generally good, but some of it is bad.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY having said, Mr. Anderson, how is it that you appear to recollect all the high prices which have been paid for lands, but remember none of the low prices at which it has been sold? Mr. ANDERSON said, some lands have, I know, been sold at 20s., some at 30s. per acre, and some even at a higher rate. Some may have been sold at 5s. an acre, but I do not know that for a fact. For non-payment of land assessment have known lands sold at 30s. or 40s. per 100 acres, and some at £5 the 100 acres. At land assessment sales it sometimes happened that some purchasers never took out deeds of the lands which they bought. To the question put by the Hon. COM. RITCHIE, do you think that on those prices we can base our judgment of the average value of lands in the Island?

Mr. ANDERSON replied that he had known instances at such sales of 100 acres being sold for £50; and he thought that from 10s. to 20s. per acre, all through the Island, was about the value of the lands. On Lot 3, he thought the value might be between £30 and £40 the 100 acres.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY—You have said that the late Doctor McGregor spoke highly in praise of the leasehold tenure. He was a leaseholder, and left the Island. Do you know whether he was driven away on account of his inability to pay his arrears of rent? No. You say that you have known freeholders sell their freeholds and take leasehold lands instead. Can you name any of the individuals who have done so? Yes. David Murray sold his freehold farm, and went to Illinois, carrying with him a good deal of money; but after a time he came back poor and took a leasehold. William Barker had a leasehold which he sold. He then left the Island; but, after a time, returned to it and took a leasehold again.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY—You say that much of the Fishery Reserves are washed away? Yes. In such cases do landlords make any allowance for the land washed away? Where there have been no settlers in the rear of farms which have been so diminished, as much land has been given in the rear as has been lost on the shore. The lands are always leased down to the water, including the Fishery Reserves; and rent is paid for the whole.

(To be continued)

CATHOLIC PRIEST MURDERED.—The *Clarksville Jeffersonian* says that there has been a report in that place for several days, which seems to obtain a general credence, that the Rev. Mr. Moshel, a Catholic Priest, who has been stationed in this vicinity for the past year, was brutally murdered in Stewart county, Tenn., one day last week, and robbed. It is further stated that the murderers sold his mule, which led to the discovery of the murder and the arrest of one or more of the wretches who perpetrated the crime.

One of the latest curiosities in the way of Connecticut enterprise is the manufacture of "school *slates* out of *wood*." These novel *slates* are made of three thicknesses of veneering glued together and covered on both sides with a black coating of just the proper degree of roughness to receive the impression of the pencil, and are then framed in the usual manner. The most striking peculiarities are their extreme lightness and durability; they may be thrown down and even stamped upon without being broken.

Correspondence.

EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—The visit of His Royal Highness to these Colonies will, I doubt not, be productive of an immense amount of good. That ugly, foul, disloyal thing called Orangeism has, in all probability, received from it a death blow. Moreover, His Royal Highness, and his Mentor, the Duke of Newcastle, have by their conduct shewn the world that Protestants and Catholics in the British Provinces are to be regarded as on a footing of perfect equality. They have set our Colonial Governors an example of the impartial manner in which they should govern. His Royal Highness and the Duke are Protestants—they acted impartially towards all denominations; and for so doing they deserve the esteem and respect of all loyal subjects, although the same impartial conduct has gained for them the odium, low abuse and implacable hatred of Orangemen—not excepting, perhaps, certain members of the Board of Education. The independent and impartial stand which the Prince made against the disloyal Orange fanatics of Canada is a silent, but at the same time a scathing rebuke, to Sir Edmund Head, who so far forgot the dignity of his position, some time ago, as to receive officially those disloyal disturbers of society, Orangemen, and also to all those Governors who allow their narrow-minded sectarian prejudices to influence their conduct in governing, more than that loyalty which they owe to their Sovereign, and the harmony, prosperity and happiness which I conceive they should endeavour to promote among the various denominations of their respective Governments. It is undoubtedly the intention of our beloved Queen that the Governors of these Provinces should govern with the strictest impartiality and justice, and discountenance every attempt of unprincipled politicians to hold their offices by exciting religious animosities in the community. When Governors fail to discharge their duty impartially, I consider them responsible for all the disaffection which may thence arise, and are in fact nothing less than traitors to the confidence reposed in them by their Sovereign.

But what has all this to do with Education? Let facts answer. The population of this Island is nearly one half *Catholic*. George Dundas, Esq., Lieut Governor, is a Protestant. The Executive Council is all *Protestant*. The Board of Education is all *Protestant*. The School Visitor is *Protestant*. The Teacher of the Normal School is *Protestant*. The Professor of the New College is *Protestant*. In a word, all the public offices of any importance are held by *Protestants*. Let the public judge whether all this has happened by mere chance or not. Now, I do not say whether or not His Excellency is a traitor to his Sovereign—let his superiors judge in that matter,

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales did not consider it derogatory to his Protestantism to dine in Canada with Catholic Bishops, to visit a Catholic Convent and the Catholic University of Quebec. Neither did he scruple to give to the last mentioned Institution a present of 800 dollars as a memento of his visit. His Royal Highness and his noble Mentor acted impartially, independently, generously. They treated Protestants and Catholics alike, and they could not for a single moment listen to the fanatical cry of Protestant ascendancy. Will Mr. Secretary Pope have the kindness to inform the public whether George Dundas, Esq., has taken any interest whatever in the Education of Catholics whom he has been sent to govern? Has he visited the Convent in Charlottetown or the Catholic College?

It was said some time ago, by the *Islander*, I believe, that George Dundas, Esq., used to vote with Mr. Spooner on the Maynooth question. Now, I understand that Mr. Spooner is a conscientious, scrupulous hypochondriacal gentlemen, who thinks that he would bring down on himself the just anger of heaven should he consent to give one shilling towards the education of *Popish* Priests, who are considered by him to be "idolators," "emissaries of Satan, having the mark of the beast," &c., and who says that should the British Government continue to educate any of the said "Popish Priests," some dire calamity will sooner or later befall the whole Empire. Mr. Spooner is a man of an exceedingly tender conscience, although most probably he has no scruples about the Government paying a salary to the Chaplains of the Idol of Juggernaut! Mr. Dundas, and all the other members of the Imperial Parliament who voted with Mr. Spooner, no doubt grounded their opposition to the Maynooth grant on the same conscientious scruples as did their leader, and of course they are neither afraid nor ashamed to avow their principles. It appears more than probable that Mr. Dundas is now acting according to these principles, and, no doubt, he is quite sincere in considering it a crying sin against heaven to give any countenance or encouragement to Roman Catholics. I do not wish to give His Excellency the least possible offence; yet, I beg to assure him, in the most respectful manner, that although Catholics are by no means disposed to quarrel with him regarding his conscientious convictions, yet they have no particular desire to be treated with disdain, and trampled under foot like so many Russian serfs. Very likely Mr. Secretary Pope will at once denounce us as disloyal. This gentleman pretends to be exceedingly loyal, and I have no doubt but he is quite as much so as the Orangemen who mobbed the Prince in Canada.

Some persons will, perhaps, say—"Those Catholics are extremely troublesome—they are never satisfied, although they are treated too well. It was a great mistake to emancipate them. If these complaining Papists would only remember that not very many years ago their Priests were hunted down like wolves, and hanged and quartered like vile traitors—that their forefathers were banished, and their lands confiscated for their presuming to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience—that it was a felony for a Catholic even to presume to teach school, &c., &c., &c—surely they would be more grateful for their present advantages with regard to Education, and they would not be annoying the Government; neither would they have the insolent effrontery to pretend to equal rights with Protestants. This, no doubt, is the reasoning of not a few of our separated brethren. The following apologue from the pen of the Rev. Sydney Smith will shew the injustice and shallowness of such reasoners:—

"What amuses me the most is, to hear of the *indulgences* which the Catholics have received, and their exorbitance in not being satisfied with these indulgences. Now, if you complain to me that a man is obtrusive and shameless in his requests, and that it is impossible to bring him to reason, I must first of all hear the whole of your conduct towards him; for you may have taken from him so much in the first instance, that, in spite of a long series of restitution, a vast latitude for petition may still remain behind.

"There is a village, (no matter where) in which the inhabitants, on one day in the year, sit down to a dinner prepared at the common expense. By an extraordinary piece of tyranny, (which Lord Hawkesbury would call the wisdom of the village ancestors), the inhabitants of three of the streets, bound them hand and foot, laid them upon their backs, and compelled them to look on while the rest were stuffing themselves with beef and beer; the next year the inhabitants of the persecuted street, (though they contributed an equal quota of the expense), were treated precisely in the same manner. The tyranny grew into a custom; and, (as the manner of our nature is,) it was considered as the most sacred of all duties to keep those poor fellows without their annual dinner. The village was so tenacious of this practice, that nothing could induce them to resign it. Every enemy to it was looked upon as a disbeliever in Divine Providence, and any nefarious church-warden who wished to succeed in his election had nothing to do but to represent his antagonist as an abolitionist, in order to frustrate his ambition, endanger his life, and throw the village into a state of the most dreadful commotion. By degrees, however, the obnoxious street grew to be so well-peopled, and its inhabitants to be so firmly united, that their oppressors, more afraid of injustice, were more disposed to be just. At the next dinner they are unbound; the year after allowed to sit upright; then a bit of bread and a glass of water; till at least, after a long series of concessions, they are emboldened to ask in pretty plain terms that they may be allowed to sit down at the bottom of the table, and to fill their bellies as well as the rest. Forthwith a general cry of shame and scandal: "Ten years ago were you not laid on your backs? Don't you remember what a great thing you thought it to get a piece of bread? How thankful you were for cheese parings? Have you forgotten that memorable era, when the lord of the manor interfered to obtain for you a slice of the public pudding? And, now with an audacity only equalled by your ingratitude, you have the impudence to ask for knives and forks, and to request, in terms too plain to be mistaken, that you may sit down to table with the rest, and be indulged even with beef and beer. There are not more than a half dozen dishes which we have reserved for ourselves; the rest has been thrown open to you in the utmost profusion. You have potatoes and carrots, suet dumplings, sops in the pan, and delicious toast and water, in incredible quantities. Beef, mutton, lamb, pork, and veal, are ours; and if you were not the most restless and dissatisfied of human beings, you would never think of aspiring to enjoy them.

"Is not this, my dainty Abraham, the very nonsense, and the very insult, which is talked to and practised upon the Catholics? You are surprised that men who have tasted of partial justice should ask for perfect justice; that he who has been robbed of coat and cloak will not be contented with the restitution of one of his garments. He would be a very lazy blockhead if he were content, and I (who, though an inhabitant of the village have preserved, thank God, some sense of justice), most earnestly counsel these half-fed claimants to persevere in their just demands till they are admitted to a more complete share of a dinner for which they pay as much as the others; and if they see a little attenuated lawyer squabbling at the head of their opponents, let them desire him to empty his pockets, and pull out all the pieces of duck, fowl and pudding, which he has filched from the public feast to carry home to his wife and children."

Let the present Government rest assured that Catholics will be satisfied with nothing less than perfect justice. I am surprised and ashamed that our Prince Edward Island Protestants have not long before this protested against the patent and flagrant injustice which is being now committed against the Catholics, particularly in the matter of Education.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

November 16.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

MR. EDITOR

—The subordinate writer of minor paragraphs for the Editorial department of the obscure *Monitor*, chafed by the unmasking of his reputed master, whines like a sick puppy at that disclosure, and indulging a principle of action and style of phraseology natural to and cultivated by him, declares in the obscure thing that when "Tenant's Friend" laid the editorial paternity of that cypher sheet to his occult patron, the Hon. Mr. Palmer, he ('Tenant's Friend') "knew that he was penning a deliberate falsehood." Now, how could the saintly, wise and *ever-truthful* Mr. J. B. Cooper know that "Tenant's Friend" knew that "he was penning a deliberate falsehood?" He simply could have no such knowledge, and, therefore, his allegation is a mere fabrication, characteristic of a low minded vassal and a senseless knave, while the language employed becomes individuals like Mr. Cooper, and adds fragrance to his antecedants.

The Honorable Mr. Palmer is the reputed Editor of the *Monitor*; every body that *happens* to read *that trifle* believes him to be its Editor; indeed the impress of that Hon. gentleman's literary calibre is borne upon its insignificant pages, the dull, dry, contracted, costive matter, together with Government information, and acerbity of temper garnishing its editorial fetes—proclaim the caterer, or fix the Editorial paternity on that gentleman. Mr. J. B Cooper, however, asserts to the contrary; but his asservation is regarded as nil,—his denial will not be entertained by any one having a knowledge of him, because unfortunately his veracity is more than questionable—truth hanging extremely loose about him,—a moral obligation which he does not consider binding on Mr. J. B. Cooper. If, however, the public have wrongfully seated Mr. Palmer on the frail Editorial chair of the obscure *Monitor*, and improperly laid to his charge the leaden, stupid and Government scented editorial lucubrations, clouding and disfiguring its pages; and if he is sensitively alive to the imputed indecent connection with that inferior print, he knows that a public denial of the imputation by himself would be sufficient to relieve him from the general opinion entertained of his Editorial participation in that failure in public journalism, the *Monitor*, and remove from his skirts any obloquy and stupidity attaching to the editorial matter of that tawdry sheet; but the seemingly unpleasant impeachment of Mr. Palmer as its Editor being coarsely denied by Mr. J. B. Cooper, the subordinate small wares writer in the "Obscure," cannot, for reasons already given, have any moral force or effect towards removing the belief in Mr. P——'s connection with the *Monitor*.

There can be no desire to fix so unpopular and questionably reputable association upon Mr. P. as obtains to the editorialship and general bearing of the *Monitor*; and that gentleman must observe that the public impression and opinion of his connection with that obscure paper were merely stated by "Tenant's Friend," and are reiterated by his grandson,

JOSEPH FREEMAN.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

ON DIT.

The belief is fixed that the vaunting of the proprietary faction at the appointment of Mr. Dundas to the Government of this Colony was no vain swagger, as they rubbed their hands and chucklingly said that he would be the Proprietor's Governor, friend and accomplice. They "knew him well, Horatio."

One amongst the numerous evils and absurdities of the non responsibility system of Government Officials, introduced here in violation of our purchased constitution by the Solons at present in power, is graphically shown in the case of the incumbent of the Secretary's Office, who receives from the public Treasury £350 per annum as Secretary for certain services to be performed; but being irresponsible to the public, he sees fit to be always absent from the Secretary's Office, and is not even represented there. It suits him to neglect the public duty, and pocket the public money. It suits him to fob the £350, and, eating the bread of the people, to live upon their means—snap his fingers in their face—tell them he is irresponsible—a fig for their affairs! He must attend to his own private avocations as land agent, proprietors' advocate and—very indifferent Editor of the *Islander*. Nobody ever *caught* him in the Secretary's Office at his duty. If any man ever did, let him speak. But this arises from his irresponsibility to the people, who, in vain, have registered their verdict against him and demanded his dismissal; but with their money in his pocket that irresponsible Secretary laughs at them, defies them—is connived with by a feeble and unpopular Government, which he *dares* to remove him from Office; and they dare not, but why? Let collusion answer.

A number of the longest framed members of the Executive were observed, a few days since, stealthily looking over the tall pickets which fence in the *to be* "Prince of Wales' College." After a few weeks reconnoitring, and peeping over the picket fence defences, they may possibly boldly attempt to enter the Royal fortress, unless the Hon. Mr. Palmer, that wonderfully *rapid* gentleman, should think his old think that 'the time has not yet arrived;" but what does he think of paying £300 per annum of the people's money for an Institution which is not in existence? Answer that, master Edward & Co., if you please.

RECORDER.

The Examiner.

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ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

THE sudden change in the policy or tactics of the French Emperor, with respect to Italian affairs, has taken every one by surprise; but those who are most astonished and disgusted are the enemies of the Papacy in England and America, who, without having any regard for the welfare and happiness of the Italian people, were in ecstacies at the thought that Napoleon would follow the example of the British Government, and allow the Revolution to have full scope in Italy until the Pope was driven from his possessions, and his most implacable enemies enriched at his expense. The imperious order from the Emperor to the Sardinian army to desist from the blockade and bombardment of Gaeta, and which the forces of Victor Emmanuel most sullenly and reluctantly obeyed—was the turning point in Napoleon's Italian policy; but why he spared Gaeto, and allowed Ancona to be destroyed, is one of those enigmas by which the crafty despot of France has puzzled the world since his assumption of the Imperial purple. It is surmised that his object was to shew the extent of his power over the King of Sardinia, and to degrade that ambitious potenate to the level of a vassal; or, having permitted "undisguised spoliation" in the Neapolitan kingdom, and in the States of the Church, it is supposed he was struck with horror at the length to which the revolution had spread; and in sympathy for the distress of a monarch — be his faults what they may—whose title to a crown is much better than his own—he has ordered respect to be paid to the retreat of King of the Two Sicilies. But the most probable solution to the question as to the motive which prompted Napoleon to check the filibustering propensity of Victor Emmanuel may be found in the fact, that the French Ecclesiastics, whose influence the Emperor cannot afford to despise, have plainly indicated their displeasure at recent events in the peninsula, and have strongly remonstrated against the usurpations in the papal dominions. Whatever may be the cause, the revolution has been checked, or rather stopped, most unexpectedly, but effectually, just as its work was about being completed, and as the whole peninsula, with the exception of the small portion left to Austria, was ready to drop into the hands of the filibusters.

The sad drama which has just been played out in Italy was relieved by one or two amusing incidents. No sooner was Garibaldi and his fellow adventurers in possession at Naples, than the former began to dictate terms to the King of Sardinia as to the construction of the Cabinet at Turin, demanding the removal of Cavour and his colleagues; while one of the latter, who at present rejoices in the title of "Pro-Dictator" at Naples, writes a civil letter to Mazzini, decreeing his banishment from the country! The reason alleged is, that Mazzini is too violent in his revolutionary schemas,—he wants a Republic in Italy,—Garibaldi's friend wants a monarchy. One would think that the Republican had as good a right to carry out his views, if he could, as the Pro-Dictator, in a country overrun by revolution, where small respect is paid to international law, or the rights of legitimate Sovereignty—where the revolutionists, in short, are striving to carry out

"The good old plan,
That they may take who have the power,
And they shall keep who can;"

but the pro-Dictator has this advantage in his favour: he has a pliant King and a victorious General to support him; the Republican has not yet succeeded in gathering a military force, and he must walk, so that he shall not disturb the ambitious dreams of those who had "the power" of usurping a country under the plea of giving freedom to its people. But it is a strange way to inaugurate an era of freedom by banishing a prominent man, who has really offered no opposition to the Garibaldian Government at Naples or Sicily, but simply because he happens to entertain opinions different from those held by the usurpers. Mazzini is allowed to find an asylum where he can,—if he does not leave Italy the revolutionists know how to make short work of him. He may go to any other part of Europe—Great Britain, for instance. What would be thought of Lord Palmerston, if, as soon as Mazzini landed at Dover, he was politely told in a letter from the Minister that he could not be allowed an asylum in England on account of his republican principles? Every penny-a-liner would invoke the genius of the British Constitution to punish the enormity; and the land would swarm with Brutuses and Junius Brutuses, who would swear that the glory of English liberty had departed. Yet, we find that in "emancipated Italy," where a political millennium, we are assured, is about to dawn, a man will not be allowed to inhale the free air of the peninsula unless his exhalations are known to keep tune with those which distend the nostrils of his rulers.

A large portion of the English and Colonial press, as we have intimated at the beginning of these remarks, is sadly distressed because the unquiet and ever changing spirits of Italy, who have enrolled themselves under the banner of Garibaldi, are not allowed to continue the gratification of their natural taste for barricades, bloodshed, and brigandage. There is a great horror felt or feigned at the tyranny alleged to be practised upon the Italians, and a fearful outcry is made because some hardened criminals amongst them are made to suffer by imprisonment for rank political offences, as they do in England and other countries. The subjects of the Pope are those who come in for the lion's share of sympathy from the Press referred to. *Their* sorrows and afflictions are magnified to a tremendous extent. To be sure, it is good policy to say a kind word now and again in favour of the Sicilians and Neapolitans; but if the Vatican were any where else but in Italy, and if the Pope were in Jerico or Jerusalem, the sympathy now felt for the "poor Italians" would cool down with amazing rapidity.

We wonder there are not some stirring appeals made to the goddess of Liberty to come down and rescue the Poles and Hungarians from the grasp of their tyrants. They have suffered a thousand times more wrong and oppression than the Italians. We wonder there is not a tear shed, nor a word spoken for the thousands of unhappy wretches, who, on mere suspicion of political guilt, or from dislike without any cause, have been sent to wear out their lives in Siberia or at Cayenne, and thus to minister to the vengeance or the love of human misery felt by the two first despots in Europe. British and Colonial journalists should think of the wrongs done in their own land before they attempt to excite a morbid sympathy for foreign people who do not desire or deserve it. If Ireland or India shou'd send forth a wail against tyranny and oppression as they have often done—and heaven knows they have had more cause to do so than ever the Italians had—instead of sympathy they would get reproach—instead of assistance in their struggles for freedom or justice, there would be a liberal provision for the enforcement of curfew laws, for gibbets, and for cannon to blow them into atoms. Even in these British American Colonies, until within a very few years, there was misrule scarcely less galling than that which lost to England the old thirteen Provinces that now form the largest and the fairest part of the United States. It is singular that the Press which sympathises with the Italians had no sympathy for us in bygone days, though our grievances were far greater than theirs, and our claims to justice, perhaps, more easily established, seeing that we lived under what is called a liberal Government and a limited monarchy. But Rome being in Italy, and the Pope in Rome, makes all the difference in the world.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

There is no longer any doubt as to the person who shall succeed Mr. Buchanan as Chief Magistrate of the United States for the next four years after the 4th March. *All the* returns, with the exception of one or two, give an overwhelming majority in favour of Abraham Lincoln as President, and Hannibal Hamlin as Vice President. The success of these candidates has created unusual excitement, and is considered the greatest triumph to the cause of liberty and progress which has been achieved in the United States since the election of the first President. The party who have secured Mr. Lincoln's election, known by the name of the Republican party—hold very decided opinions on the question of slavery, which is the great staple of American politics. They contend that slavery should be regarded as a purely local institution—should not be allowed to extend its area, nor recognised by the general Government. To this doctrine the South has always given the most deadly hostility, and has struggled to extend the traffic in human flesh—to make the North a participator in, or encourager of the trade, and to make the property in slaves the object of recognition and protection on the part of the Government at Washington. Mr Lincoln's election has, therefore, given very great annoyance and discouragement to the Southern people, many of whom are in a state of frantic excitement since the election, and have, at public meetings, passed the wildest resolutions, with the aid and approval of some of their most prominent citizens, threatening to secede from the Union altogether, and to establish independent States. South Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia, are the only States in the southern section that have so far encouraged, to any great extent, the doctrine of secession; but the opinion prevails amongst leading men of all shades of politics, that, notwithstanding the antipathy of the South towards the Republican party, there is still a large majority of the Southern people opposed to a severance of their connection with the Northern States.

The election of Mr. Lincoln is very important, as indicating the rapid spread of a wise and enlightened public opinion, which may be expected, in the course of time, to become powerful enough to eradicate the stain which the existence of slavery leaves upon the otherwise fair escutcheon of our American cousins.

DECIMAL CURRENCY.—The American system of dollars and cents has been recently introduced into New Brunswick, and appears to meet with hearty and general approval there. An effort was made in our House of Assembly last Session, by one of the Conservative members (Finlay McNeill, Esq.,) to have the system established here, but it was repulsed by the leading members of the Government, with the old Tory plea, that "the time had not yet arrived" for it. According to the views of some people, the time will never arrive for any improvement in our institutions.

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday last was the day appointed by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor for a general thanksgiving for an abundant harvest. The proclamation was as well observed as is usual on such occasions.

THE *Islander* asserts that the Bills passed last Session were sent to England duly certified, and accompanied by the Attorney General's reports. We do not doubt it. There is only this difference between the *Islander's* statement and ours. We stated that in the first instance the Bills were sent without the certificates or reports. They were returned to the Colony; and it is quite likely that when they were sent to England *for the second time*, they were sent in the corrected form. So far the *Islander* is right, and so are we.

WE have not space this week to notice in detail the letter signed "Caledonian," in the *Monitor*; but will probably do so in our next. It deals more with private than public affairs;—instead of defending the acts and proceedings of the Government, "Caledonian" attacks our private character and that of others. For our own part we take very little heed of such attacks; but if the *Monitor* scribblers have a taste for the kind of warfare which a "Caledonian" has adopted, we promise that they and their friends shall have enough of it when we begin to put the *lex talionis* in force. Even the *Monitor* man, who has so readily lent his columns to attacks on private character more than once, insignificant though he be, will not be deprived of a place in the general gibbet.