Governor hopes that the Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the public service will result in bringing the expenditure of the Province within the revenue received.—He alludes to the Canadian contributions for the relief of the distress in Lancashire as gratifying evidence of sympathy with fellow subjects, and tending to strengthen the ties between the colony and the parent state.

Yesterday was the coldest day experienced in Quebec since 1859. At eight o'clock in the morning the thermometer stood at 24 degrees below zero in Lower Town; and we hear that in parts of the Upper Town, and along the St. Foy Road, it marked as low as 31 deg. At noon, the mercury has raised to 16 deg., but towards evening fell again, and stood at 22 deg. about five o'clock Many persons who had business out of doors, were severely frost-bitten. The canoe-men, who had to cross early in the morning, all, more or less, suffered from being frost-bitten. The ice opposite the city held for an hour and a half, but gave way when the tide began to fall. This is the coldest weather we have experienced since the 21st January, 1859, when the mercury fell to 43 degrees below zero. The day was clear and calm, with but light wind.—*Quebec News, Feb. 5.*

Hard Times in the Canadian Backwoods.—The difficulty of obtaining money in new settlements in Canada may be inferred from the following remarkable letter received at office of the Montreal *Witness*:—

"*Dear Sir.*—Since the term of my subscription ran out for the *Witness*, we have been contriving different ways to raise the funds to renew our subscription, but have failed until now. We never drank any alcohol, nor smoked any tobacco; we have given up tea for the last year, so there was no retrenchment in that direction, but as it is somewhat of a mild winter, I thought by keeping my coat always buttoned up, I might do very well without a shirt; so please send on your *Weekly Witness* to cheer the fireside of a backwoodsman."

Last week, in St. Antoine, an event of a most horrible and distressing character occurred in the household of a man named Magliore Giard. It appears he and his wife had left their house, to work at the distance of a few acres therefrom, confiding the care of the dwelling and a child in the cradle to their little girl, twelve years of age. The latter having gone from home to play with a comrade child, a pig broke through the door, and, entering the house, rushed on the child in the cradle, tearing one of its sides and lacerating its head and face in a frightful manner. The little girl hearing the child's cries, ran to its assistance, but the injury had been already done. The child is not expected to survive.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The French in Cochin-China. — Immediately after the conclusion of the treaty between the Envoys of the Annamite Emperor Tu Duc and the French Vice-Admiral Bonard, the latter proceeded to examine the country known as Cambodia, or Cambogia, which lies on each side of the River Cambodia or Menam Kong, or Mekon, for it is called by all three names. This river is said to have its rise in Thibet, whence under the name of Lan-Tsan-Kiang, it flows S E across the Chinese province of Yannan; then under the name of Kiou-Long traverses still in a S. E. direction the territory of Laos, and finally, as the Mekon, holds its course, intersecting Cambodia and separating the portion belonging to Annam from that conquered by Siam, and falls into the China Sea by two main streams known as the Japanese and Oubequeme rivers, and numerous smaller branches.

The object of the Vice-Admiral's journey was to assure himself that the province which had recently submitted to French government were in a state of subjection, and at the same time to obtain some information of the general condition of the country. It will be remembered that we some time ago gave a description of the ceremonies with which the treaty was concluded, and that the Envoys had declined to take a part in any festivity until the new era was completely established. The fete itself concluded with a dance, in which the performers enacted a sort of spectacle, and were accompanied by native musicians who played upon reed pipes, bamboo instruments similar to that which once had a place in the museum of the old India House, and on jingling bells set in a circular frame. A crowd of girls, dressed in rich silk robes and carrying flags and banners served as the corps de ballet to the principal danseuses—the Annamite Bayaderes. The latter, who were remarkably handsome and graceful in their movements, advanced to the middle of the saloon and commenced a series of evolutions which would have called forth the plaudits even of a Parisian audience.

They were richly dressed in bright silk of various colours, and wore on their heads a sort of casque, ornamented with gold and precious stones. Their fingers were furnished with a sort of golden thimbles, terminating in a claw, which gave their hands a remarkably birdlike appearance, but the use of which it was difficult to discover.

The whole scene was a singular combination of that barbarism and Oriental splendour which are so frequently the peculiarity of public displays amongst the Annamites.

Africa as a Penal Settlement. — "Before leaving," writes Captain Burton to the *Times* "and for long leaving I hope, this delectable land, allow me once more to raise my voice in favour of my adopted home—Africa. The question has frequently been put to me, 'What would be the probable future of a penal settlement on the Camaroon Mountains, in the Bight of Biafra, Gulf of Guinea, West Africa?' I reply that such establishment would work out the general rule of convict settlements—general from America to Australia—and that in due season its convicts would yield place to colonists We, who believe in the future of Africa, ever look forward to the *experimentum crucis* being tried upon her. Were England or any other land a mass of moss and morass, were her houses clay and thatch huts, her food raw game and poor herbs, and her garments the hides of beasts, England would be deleterious to civilized emigrants. Doubtless many a Roman voltigeur has in confabulation with his camarades characterised Great Britain as the 'legionary's grave.' So this year of grace 1863 sees West Africa obtain in books the same omnious name. But we who believe in the future of the dark continent and of every other continent, who hold the might of Nature to be feebleness in front of the force of man, desire with due humility to try the humble experiment whether bush-clearing and swamp-drainage, house-building and comfort-creating, will not render one quarter of the globe equal in point of salubrity to the other three quarters of the globe.'

The Late Pacha of Egypt.—Said Pacha has left but one child, a boy of about ten years of age. It is believed that he is sufficiently provided for out of the property assigned to him by his father, and that this property is secured against any claims that may possibly be brought against the Viceroy's private estate on account of the engagements he assumed towards the Suez Canal Company. These engagements, it is possible, may not be recognized as constituting a debt of the public treasury.

A Cloud of Locusts.—A letter from Gandiole (Senegal) states that an immense cloud of locusts passed over that place on the evening of Dec. 21. So great was their number that, as the cloud approached, the sky was quite darkened, and every one at first thought a thunderstorm was coming on. The whirring noise of their wings, however, soon made every one aware of what it really was, and preparations were hastily made to prevent them from alighting on the crops, but with only partial success, for millions of them fell apparently from fatigue, and five minutes afterwards scarcely any trace of vegetation remained on the spots they covered. These locusts also committed great ravages near St. Louis. It is supposed they came from the upper valley of the Senegal, whence they were driven by the grass in the meadows having been set on fire.

True.—Sidney Smith truly says that mankind are always happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The report of the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury has been published. The debt of the Confederacy at the close of December last was $556,105,162. The expenditure from the 18th of February, 1862, up to December 31st, was $416,671,735. The additional amount required to carry on the government to the 1st of July next, will be $290,493,713. The debt of the Confederacy will therefore be, at that date, $46,598,875. The funded debt of the Confederacy on December 31st, amounted to $80,986,400. Up to that time $85,775,500 worth of interest-bearing Treasury notes has been issued exclusive of those not bearing interest. Of the two classes of Treasury notes outstanding at the close of the year, the aggregate was $399,625,002.

Late Richmond papers inform us of the movements of several of the Southern generals. Longstreet, with thirteen brigades, has gone to Tennessee. E. Kirby Smith is to be assigned either to Fredericksburg or to North Carolina. Gen. Johnson commands the Confederate forces in Tennessee.

About the last of the month, as we learn from the Charleston *Mercury*, the British steamship *Flora*, from Nassau, with an assorted cargo, ran the blockade into that port. On the 17th ult., the British steamers *Herald*, *Hero*, and *Ariel* were at Charleston, and have probably run the blockade ere this. The *Hero* had 2400 bales of cotton on board, and the *Ariel* over 1200.

John Mitchell in the South.—A letter written by the Irish exile has been found in the intercepted correspondence, from which it appears that he had a hard run in getting to Richmond. He says:—

There are, as I learn, about forty thousand Irishmen in the Southern army; but they are distributed, as they ought to be, through all regiments and all arms of the service, and have never been formed into an Irish brigade. They do not pretend to fight this American quarrel as Irishmen; nor do they desecrate the name or prostrate the flag of Ireland at all. As for the Northern Irish, who seem to have got themselves persuaded that the enfranchisement of Ireland is somehow to result from the subjugation of the South, and that the repeal of one Union in Europe depends on the enforcement of another Union in America, our friends here do not well understand the process of reasoning which leads to that conclusion; nor do I. They call those Northern Irish, as well as all the other Northern forces, by one general name, Yankees; and indignantly protest that the green bunting under which the "Irish" brigades have chosen to march to the invasion and subjugation of the South, is not the banner of Ireland at all—merely one of the Yankee insignia. In all this I agree with them entirely. Nobody has a right to unfurl the colors of Ireland in a war of invasion, and plunder and coercian. These Irish at the South have never pretended to mix up their native country in the struggle; they indulge in no Fontenoyism; they flaunt no sunbursts, they display on their banners no round towers, wolf dogs, or crownless harps; but go ahead quite simply, under the stars and bars of their adopted country, to defend their own homes and hearths from a host of greedy invaders.

Murder of a Woman by her Husband in Edinburgh. — Some excitement has been caused in Edinburgh by the rumour that a murder had been committed in Rose-street, Edinburgh, the victim being the wife of a chimney-sweep, who had been killed during the night by her husband, named Thomas Skirving. Skirving and his wife had been drinking, and the wife had received a sum of money amounting to 19s. In the evening Skirving had gone home and demanded some money from his wife, and according to his own account she had refused, and a scuffle ensued, in the course of which he had taken up a poker and struck her several blows with it, injuring her so severely on the head and legs that she died shortly afterwards. There was no one present during the struggle, but cries of "Police!" were heard by the neighbours, though not so loud as to cause any attention to be paid to them. Nothing was known of the murder till half-past one on Friday morning, when Skirving went to the house of a neighbour named Auld, whose husband, a cabman, was out on business, and asked Mrs. Auld to go and see his wife. She agreed to go, but on arriving at the house found Mrs. Skirving dead, and immediately left the house. Her husband came in about four o'clock in the morning, and, on hearing what had happened, he immediately intimated his intention, to inquire into the matter, and, accompanied by his wife, returned to Skirving's house. On their arrival there Skirving wished Auld to go out for some drink, and said that Mrs. Auld could remain beside him till her husband went for the drink. This, however, she refused to do, and both left the house, Auld going in search of a policeman, and his wife returning to her own house. A policeman was found, and immediately proceeded in search of a doctor, who stated that the woman must have been dead a considerable time; and, on examination being made, it was found that her head was severely injured, and that one of her legs and one of her arms were fractured. Skirving admits he struck her in consequence of her refusal to comply with his demand for a shilling to obtain drink. Skirving has been taken into custody.

A Fortune Made in a Day.—A splendid prize has just been picked up by the captain and crew of the Annie Vernon, a steamer trading between Newport, Monmouthshire, and other ports. While on her voyage off Holyhead she fell in with a large East Indiaman which had been abandoned, took her in tow, and brought her in safety to the Mumbles, Mr. Jackson, chief mate, being placed on board to take possession. She was laden with teakwood and rice, and the cargo alone is valued at £70,000. The salvage will consequently yield to the captain such a sum as will enable him to retire, and the other officers and men will each have a handsome share. The vessel is supposed to have been deserted by her crew during the fearful gales at the commencement of the week.

Firewood is selling in Nashville at forty dollars per cord. The Union says several houses have been torn down for fuel, and some of the citizens are using their fencing for the same purpose. The gas works, the supply of coal having been exhausted, have been closed, and the citizens have been reduced to the standard of light afforded by candles, which were selling on Thursday at thirty cents per pound, and were held on Friday at forty-five cents.

A New York despatch announces that the European steamship lines have decided to make passage money payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

Telegraph without Wires.—We were the first to announce that a new system of telegraphing had been discovered which would supersede wires. A correspondent amplifies our information as follows. He says:—"At present it is well known that the electric force does not require a return wire to enable it to complete the necessary magnetic circle, but that if the wires at each end of the line are sunk into the earth. The wonderful force to which we owe so much, and of which we know so little, finds its way back to the original starting point, however far the distance it may have travelled. The Atlantic wire was single, the ends being sunk in Ireland and Newfoundland respectively, and the force was left to complete its circle by burrowing through the world the best way it could. This new scheme professes to be able to dispense with the wires, by enabling the force to complete its circle solely through the earth, and in its own way, and, moreover, it is asserted that to pass through water is an advantage instead of the reverse. The instruments have already been tried, and found to work well for moderate distances. Of course, the inexplicable part of this discovery that strikes every one is, how can the message be directed to the proper spot? May not the force, instead of travelling from London to Stirling, just as likely go off southwards, and quiver some instrument in France or Spain? It does seem very inexplicable; but it—that is "the secret." The plan must be feasible, for certain very shrewd Manchester men, who are not at all likely persons to be fooled, have advanced £10,000 to secure the patents in America and Europe; and a party is already in America for the purpose, while experiments, with wonderful results, are being conducted at home. Should this idea come to fruition, a telegraphic despatch should not cost more than a letter, and the Post-Office would be wonderfully relieved—*Quebec Mercury.*

The Distress in Ireland. — Referring to the distress in Ireland, the *Freeman's Journal* says:—"The details given by our correspondents show that there is much pressure and much suffering. From all quarters of the country the accounts we daily receive confirm these views, and we have in the letter of the Attorney-General for Ireland, addressed to the Lord Mayor, enclosing £25 to the Central Relief Fund, the most conclusive evidence that this conviction has reached the highest quarters, and that as there is no longer doubt as to the reality of distress, there will be no longer any hesitancy in assisting to relieve it."

Rio Grande advices of Jan. 23rd says that the French have not occupied Matamoros. Tampico had been evacuated by the French, but the port is still blockaded. A large number of merchantmen were at the mouth of the Rio Grande, with cargoes for Matamoros.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

TO THE REV. GEORGE SUTHERLAND.

Revd. Sir,—

You are, I assume from the prefix to your name, an ordained Minister of the everlasting Gospel, and you are, I am informed, the Pastor of a small congregation of Presbyterians in Charlottetown. Viewing your high profession and position in society as one of the followers of Him "who spake as never man spake," it is but natural to hope, nay it is indispensable for righteousness sake, that you should be to the utmost of your power an humble imitator of your master, whom you are morally bound to obey, and whom, by your oath of ordination, you have solemnly undertaken to serve in all truthfulness, humility and good-will, both towards God and towards man; and imbibing the lessons which he taught, and practising the examples he set, and the injunctions he delivered, so let your life and conduct appear before all men, that they shall see in your practise that *you believe* the *christian dogmas* which you *teach*, and the *doctrines which you preach* under authority of the volume of life. If you should turn aside from the integrity you owe to our God and to man as a Minister of the recorded Word and will of Him, who said, "Let there be light, and there was light," you dim the fine gold, cast dishonor on God's word, and fearfully for your own soul create suspicions in the minds of others by weakening their faith in the doctrines and precepts of the Book of Life, inasmuch as *precept* is *powerful* with *you*, but *practice* a *shadow* and *nullity*. These observations, Revd. Sir, were induced under circumstances which I shall immediately proceed to consider.

My attention was recently arrested by a letter which appeared in the *Protestant* with the affix of your name, and which imported to be in reply to a letter previously published in that paper, bearing the name of "James Allan," a clergyman also of your own Church. When I had read your communication, it appeared to me that you had wandered out of the record, and with censurable animus had stooped to assail Mr. Allan with undue and irrelevant personalities, and otherwise had used irritative language. This angry communication and improper onslaught on that gentleman drew from the wounded Mr. Allan a rejoinder, which, however, I could not in all its points and parts commend nor sanction. Yet I must concede the fact, that it was provoked by your aggressive letter, and wherein Mr. Allan sinned you were the cause of that evil. The communication of Mr. A. was followed by another letter from you, of fierce and reprehensible character, most certainly unbecoming a christian minister, and derogatory and damaging to your sacerdotal office. This letter bears your enkindled ire, and overflows with bad temper, and your religion appears buried there in your utterance and cravings of revenge, which nothing short of the pound of flesh could appease, as you inform Mr. Allan and the public; and you therein intimate in strong language that if this Christian Shylock demand be refused, and not paid, you will drag your brother Minister into a Court of Civil Law, and there, if possible, crucify him for vengeance sake. This threat is a very bad specimen of Christian feeling, and is most obnoxious to piety and religion. But, perhaps, the surges of your stormy temper have subsided, and reflection and reason with discretion rule, and you perceive, in the calm of mind, that such extravagant and unchristian course against your brother in the ministry were redolent with scandal to the Church, poisonous to Christian society, and might probably relieve you of your commission.

But if the hurricane of passion should still agitate and control your bosom, and the Civil Court threat be put in execution, you must thereby inevitably damage yourself exceedingly in the minds of the people in whose estimation you now are deeply spotted by your revengeful attitude towards Mr. Allan. You cannot excuse yourself from guilt by alleging in defence that Mr. A. had made charges against you which demand retribution in a Civil Court of Law, because you, as a Minister of the Gospel, are bound by the spirit of your high office to forbear in all things, to exercise charity and meekness, and not permit the sun to go down upon your anger, but to make peace with your brother who has offended thee; but you have derided these injunctions, and set at nought these commands in the turbulent and bitter mood of your unbridled temper, as evidenced in the letters under observation.

Permit me, Rev. Sir, to say that your revenge should have been quiet, unostentatious forgiveness—the turning of the cheek should not only have been a precept with you, but should have been exemplified by practice. The tree, Mr. Sutherland, is known by its fruits. He who preaches what he does not practise is a dangerous man to the cause of religion, and is the foulest of hypocrites in the eye of the searcher of hearts.

If Mr. Allan has transgressed towards you, and it should be proper that chastisement shall come upon him, your action should be before the Ecclesiastical Court. Here you should arraign him, and here he should be judged by the Brethren. This course has the sanction and command of Paul, the inspired word of God, in his first epistle to the Corinthians, 6th chapter, which appears to have escaped your memory, but which, in now parting with, I shall transcribe the first eight verses of for your special edification, instruction ann guidance in the apostolic path of duty:

"I. CORINTHIANS, CHAPTER VI.

"1. Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the saints?

"2. Do ye not know that the saints shall judge the world? and if the world shall be judged by you, are ye unworthy to judge the smallest matters?

"3. Know ye not that we shall judge angels? how much more things that pertain to this life?

"4. If there, ye have judgments of things pertaining to this life, set them to judge who are least esteemed in the Church.

"5. I speak to your shame. Is it so, that there is not a wise man among you? no, not one that shall be able to judge between his brethren?

"6. But brother goeth to law with brother, and that before the unbelievers.

"7. Now, therefore, there is utterly a fault among you, because ye go to law one with another. Why do ye not rather take wrong? why do ye not rather *suffer yourselves* to be defrauded?

"8. Nay, ye do wrong and defraud, and that your brethren."

Rev. Sir, yours,
THOMAS.

Bedeque, 23d Feby.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

Mr. Editor,—

When next 'D. C.' mails a copy of the *Monitor* for St. Eleanor's, to let his friends there know what a clever fellow he is, it is to be hoped that he will have something more rational and racy to send them than that very stupid paragraph on your correspondent's description of the nomination of Legislative Councillors at St. Eleanor's. I believe that 'D. C.' wishes to be considered a man of parts—"quite a promising young man;" but if we are to judge of his abilities and his *wit* from the notice alluded to, we shall be compelled to form a very low estimate of both. It does not, I assure him, require the very highest order of talent to write abusive paragraphs for a newspaper of low moral and literary reputation. Any fool who has a plentiful lack of principle and a proper amount of subserviency, can affirm or deny anything and everything at the bidding of his employers. An officious sycophant of little tact and small ability will be pretty sure to advocate his patron's cause at improper times and in an improper manner.

We country villagers are so obtuse as not to see the faintest glimmering of wit in calling a schoolmaster a pedagogue, or anything original in dubbing a teacher a 'knight of the birchen rod.' As for puns, they are here barely tolerated in familiar conversation, and we imagined that they had long since been banished from every civilized community, at least in written discourse. They have been pronounced by a very high authority as belonging to "decidedly a bad race of wit," and that perpetrated by 'D. C.' is of such a nature that there is not a schoolboy in the country who could not furnish him with half a dozen better ones; besides, jokes on personal peculiarities are vulgar in the extreme. As for his saying that your correspondent's statements were untruthful, unfounded, &c., &c., that is a common trick of shuffling politicians of every calibre, when hampered by unanswerable arguments and confronted with undeniable facts. I wonder in whose fertile brain that most elaborate, cogent, and convincing argument, about the five pounds additional salary given to the pedagogues by our generous Tory Government, was excogitated. He certainly must have been a genius, and D. C. and a multitude of other politicians must feel everlastingly indebted to him. I have heard it echoed and re-echoed on all sides by Conservatives of all sorts, sizes, and sexes. Did it never occur to 'D. C.' that it argues a very low state of political morality in those who thus refer questions of principle to a money standard? The man who habitually uses such arguments and such appeals could be bought, body and soul, by any one who would think it worth his while to higgle about the price. The fact is, if 'D. C's.' wit is not generally more sparkling, his abuse more prudent, and his reasoning more convincing than in this his attempt to demolish a "deep read pedagogue," it is not at all wonderful that the circulation of the *Monitor* in these parts has dwindled down to the solitary copy that makes its weekly appearance at the Post Office in St. Eleanor's. I have little doubt that if he were allowed ample scope and verge enough he would write a much better paper out of existence in a short time.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir;

Without preface or preamble, I shall now proceed to contrast the spirit of Orangeism with the spirit of Christianity, taking Mr. Sutherland's letter in one hand and the written word in the other:

But when Peter was come to Antioch, I withstood him to the face, because he was to be blamed.—Gal. 2 chap. 11 v.	Are not these choice phrases to be used by a Protestant Minister concerning some of his Ministerial brethren.
From Jerusalem round about unto Illyricum, I have fully preached the Gospel of Christ.—Rom 15 chap. 19 v.	I have preached to Orangemen, and have addressed them from the platform and in the open air.
Woe unto you when all men speak well of you: for so did their fathers to the false prophets.	They embrace a large proportion of the most peaceable, industrious, upright, and pious men in the community.
We are made as the filth of the earth, and are the offscouring of all things unto this day.—1 Cor. 4 chap. 13 v.	Their influence was brought to bear in all its force in our recent Elections.
When he was reviled, he reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not; but committed himself to Him that judgeth righteously.—1 Peter, 2 c. 23 v.	Let any man who values his own respectability and influence beware what he says against the Orangemen of P. E. Island.
Know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God; whosoever, therefore, will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God.—James, 4 c. 4 v.	My friends of the highest standing in the community affirm that I cannot allow it to pass without a civil prosecution.
I speak to your shame. Is it so that there is not a wise man among you, no, not one, that shall be able to judge between his brethren.	Unless this statement is publicly withdrawn, and an ample apology given, he shall be prosecuted for it.
But brother goeth to law with brother, and that before the unbelievers.—1 Cor. 5 c. 5 & 6 v.	I demand an absolute withdrawal of this gross accusation, and an ample apology.
Vengeance is mine: I will repay, saith the Lord. Romans, 12 c. 20 v.	I WILL BE SATISFIED WITH NOTHING LESS.
We are made a spectacle unto the world, and to angels, and unto men 1 Cor. 4 c. 9 v.	I know that I have the sympathy and support of both of the Government and of the country.

Often and often have the advocates of Orangeism stated that it was Protestantism—the best, the purest Protestantism; and those Protestants who know but little of the Word of God may (we may well suppose) swallow down their statements for Gospel truth. I have taken the liberty to compare (rater contrast) some of the utterances of a gentleman who has "preached to Orangemen, and addressed them from the platform and in the open air"; and believing Protestantism, Religion and Bible Christianity to be synonymous terms, I reject the idea that the Bible or Christianity has any thing to do with Orangeism whatsoever; and here a quotation from "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is so *apropos* that I cannot forbear giving it, only adding a word in brackets to make my meaning more obvious;

"Religion! Is what you hear at Church [in the Lodge] religion? Is that which can bind and turn, and descend ascend, to fit every crooked phrase of selfish, worldly society, religion? Is that religion which is less scrupulous, less generous, less just, less considerate for man, than even my own ungodly, worldly, blinded nature? No! When I look for a religion, I must look for something above me, not something beneath."

"Then you don't believe the Bible justifies slavery?" [Orangeism] said Miss Ophelia.

"The Bible was my *mother's* book," said St. Clare. "By it she lived and died; and I would be very sorry to think it did. I'd as soon desire to have it proved that my mother could drink brandy, chew tobacco, and swear, by way of satisfying me that I did right in doing the same."

In fact, the whole system of Orangeism resolves itself into one short aphorism, "God, I thank thee, I am not a papist." And who is there that does not know that a man may be covetous, a boaster, proud, a blasphemer, and not a papist; disobedient, unthankful, unholy, and not a papist; *without natural affection*, trucebreakers, incontinent, false accuser, and not a papist; in a word, he may break every command of the decalogue, he may be guilty of every crime pointed at by Jesus Christ and St. Paul, and after all not be a papist.

Yours, E. E.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

"ROB ROY" AND "LOOKER ON."

Malice, Mr. Editor, has always been considered to be the mother of wit; but not until I saw the classic lucubration of a "Looker On" from the East, was I aware that it gave attic fire to native stupidity or constituted the very genius of detraction. Talk of the "happy country"! How little our sentimental gentry of the cities know of the devil's literature as studied there! But a "Looker On" has settled this matter. Taking it, of course, for granted that "Rob Roy" of the *Monitor* and a certain genial young gentleman of infinite fun and the most generous nature, residing at St. Peter's, are one and the same, he treats us to a revelation regarding him. It will certainly be news for the good people of that place to hear of their propriety having been disturbed by stories of "Red Foxes" or of "Three Black Crows," told round their winter firesides by our friend, who doubtless takes this harmless mode upon occasion to kill the *ennui* of country life, or divert his listeners from habits of detraction such as those which characterise a "Looker On" from there. And when one knows that Mr. McCallum's disposition to oblige his neighbours, whether Catholic or Protestant, is only limited by his modest means; whilst, as Road Commissioner, his work can fairly challenge the Island: one might be at some loss to account for charges in this respect, did we not know that all persons cannot be supplied with road jobs, and that of those who happen to get them there will necessarily be some grateful recipients of little occasional favors. But this is a strange return. Then as to the late elections, what traveller eastward does not know that the polling place selected, and complained of by "Looker On," was not the best sheltered spot at the Bay.

Mr. McCallum is, indeed, a Conservative, a loyal and enlightened one; but both himself and some other Conservatives of his district would, in our opinion, have given their votes cheerfully to both the Catholic Liberal candidates, had both persisted in coming forward. Mr. Dixon's ambition was his sole monitor.

Yours,
HONESTAS.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March 2nd, 1863.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The R. M. Steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax on Saturday, 21st ultimo, and the Mail for this Island reached here on the Tuesday following. Latest dates are to the 7th ult. The principal news is comprised in the following extracts from our latest English papers.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Letters continue to arrive from different parts of Poland containing descriptions of obstinate encounters between the Russian troops and the insurgents, with varying results. It is reported that at the village of Surage a battalion of nearly 2,000 Russian troops was put to flight by an armed band of Poles. At Bodzenlyn the soldiers were also defeated, men and women attacking them with poniards, revolvers, and carbines. The garrisons at several other places have been disarmed. One letter says:—"The whole country is in motion; people are exasperated beyond measure; all classes of society are in the movement; the Jews figure among the insurgents who hold the country. In the Government offices and among the nobility there is a party formed whose object is to proclaim the Grand Duke Constantine King of Poland. This party is urging the population of Warsaw to an imposing manifestation with this view. Many persons have heard cries of 'Long live Constantine, King of Poland!' A great number of conscripts, now shut up in the citadel, have taken part in that demonstration. The Russians have already lost five colonels, among whom are MM. Kozianinow, Wrzesmowski, and Prince Tcherkassow. They have also lost many lieutenant-colonels and chiefs of battalion, as well as a Councillor of State, M. Schewetroff, one of the organisers of the conscription. Moreover, many colonels and superior officers have been made prisoners. One of them has been set at liberty by the insurgents."

Aide-de-camp Nostiz, with the force under his command, was attacked last Sunday night, near Biala, by several bands of insurgents. The conflict lasted two hours, when the insurgents retreated to Janow, carrying with them 42 killed and wounded. General Likhatsche, with a division of hussars coming from Wilna, attacked a body of Polish insurgents, inflicting upon them a loss of 20 killed and taking four prisoners. Another insurgent band has crossed the river Nieman, and appeared in the district of Iroki.

Letters from Warsaw announce that the insurgents occupy and are fortifying Lypa, on the Polish and Lithuanian frontier. They have occupied the railway station at that town, and used the materials of the workshops attached to the station in constructing their fortifications. Siege trains have been despatched against Lypa.

On Sunday evening 800 insurgents entered the important manufacturing town of Lodz, in the province of Masovie, took from the branch establishment of the bank 18,000 roubles, and from the post-office 31,000 roubles. They also ordered a conscription to recruit their own forces. Private property was respected. All the public functionaries fled from the town.

The conscripts confined in the citadel of Warsaw refuse to take the oath of allegiance.

Tomasgow has again been taken by the insurgents. A sanguinary conflict has taken place near Olygence, between the insurgents and the Russian troops, in which the latter were beaten. 83 insurgents have taken possession of a train while it was stopping near Warsaw, and compelled the driver to put the engine to its greatest speed. They left the train near Skerniewicz.

In consequence of the insurrection it has been resolved to increase the force of cavalry stationed in the kingdom of Poland. It is stated in official quarters that the regiments which were to be transferred next spring to Poland are about to be despatched for the present to Wilna. Two regiments of Cossacks have set out for Poland, and will be followed by two regiments of Uhlans and a battery of Artillery.

The *Cologne Gazette* says:—"The Prussian Government is taking measures which seem to prove that the Polish insurrection inspires more uneasiness than is manifested by the official despatches. A squadron of the 8th Hulans and two companies of infantry are on their way from Grandens to the border town of Straussburg. The 5th Regiment of infantry is leaving for Thorn, the garrison of which town is employed in keeping the frontier. The reserves of all those corps are called under arms. Troops are being sent by express trains from Silesia to Posen, and those of the latter province are, it is said, to be sent to Silesia. The reserves of the 4th, 6th, and 59th Regiments of Posen are called out, and the Black Hussars are watching the Polish frontier."

THE KING OF PRUSSIA REBUKING HIS COMMONS AGAIN.

The King of Prussia has administered a new rebuke to his faithful Commons. In the Chamber of Deputies a letter was read from Herr von Bismarck to the President of the Chamber, wherein the former states that the King cannot be induced to receive a deputation from the Chamber for the presentation of the address. The President of the Chamber, therefore, proposed that the address should be sent direct to the King as a letter, which was agreed to without debate. King William therefore finds himself once more contending against the reiterated vote of the Prussian people who so lately sent deputies to Parliament determined to make the Constitution a reality. The leading members of the Chambers say—"We have done our duty to Prussia; come what may, we will defend the constitutional rights to the last." The King on his side is reported to declare—"He intends to respect the Constitution; but the interests of the Crown and Prussia come before all." The fact is that the King, like Ferdinand of Naples in 1848, never could understand constitutional rights when they thwarted his own will. William of Prussia comprehends Divine right only because Divine right is the basis of his own uncontrolled inspirations. The question is—What will be the next move? His Majesty can send the deputies home again and demand new elections, as was done a few months ago. Time may thus be gained; but the result will be the same, coupled with additional popular irritation. Some people talk of a sort of *coup d'etat*; but Prussian authorities say that the King is not the man for such bold measures. Finally, there is abdication, which would perhaps be the alternative most acceptable to Prussia and Germany.

IMPORTANT ADDRESS OF MEMBERS OF THE UPPER HOUSE.

Fifty members of the Upper House belonging to different political parties have proposed the draft of an address which is to be presented to the King. The address says that the present conflict has arisen because each of the three Legislative Powers of the State has exceeded the rights formally conferred upon it by the Constitution. The Prussian Constitution does not prescribe which of the three ruling bodies is to yield in case of dissension: but the German language contains the word *Landesvater* (father of the country). The members proposing the address do not wish the Crown to infringe the law, nor do they regard the present emergency as one in which any of the ruling bodies is placed upon its defence. They hope that, by moderation and strictly legal means, the existing dangers of anarchy and absolutism may be averted, and they promise their support to any feasible project of agreement between the Lower House and the Crown.

THE COLLISION IN BRAZIL.

Letters from Rio Janeiro to the 9th ult., give further details of the late disagreement between the English Minister and the Brazilian Government, which happened thus:—Some shipwrecked Englishmen were plundered by the inhabitants. The English Legation at Rio Janeiro demanded a pecuniary indemnity, and the punishment of three officers of the Brazilian navy who had not fulfilled their duty upon the occasion of the outrage. The Brazilian Government having formally refused to comply with these demands, the English Admiral seized five merchantmen. An arrangement then took place, according to which the Brazilian Government will pay an indemnity, the amount of which is to be fixed in London, while further details of the question are to be submitted to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians. Much excitement has been produced at Rio by these proceedings, but the agitation had partly subsided at the departure of the mail.

OUTRAGE ON BRITISH OFFICERS IN INDIA—GREAT SUPPLY OF COTTON FOR ENGLAND.

Bombay journals of the 13th ult., have the following items of news:—The Governor-General is at Calcutta. A gross outrage has been perpetrated on two British officers of artillery by Sindia's retainers. Two officers went to see the fort of Jhansi, and they were seized by Sindia's men, pinioned, and marched into cantonments as prisoners. According to the *Delhi Gazette's* Cabul correspondence, Dost Mahomed has a fair chance of taking Herat, which he has invested on every side, having planted his batteries opposite to the five gates of the city, so as entirely to command them. The besieged are represented as being "very much in want of everything, and cannot come out of the city without being taken prisoners, or deserting to the Ameer's camp." The court-martial at Mooltan on Lieut. L. D. A. Jackson, Royal Engineers, who is accused of having flogged his servant to death, closed its proceedings on the 23rd Dec. The finding and sentence are not yet known. The East India Railway is now open from Calcutta to Benares, a distance of five hundred and forty miles. A very large increase in cotton cultivation took place during the past year, but the crops have sustained serious injury in some places by the want of rain, and in other places by the storms in October. The *Calcutta Englishman* of the 4th ult., says:—"We are glad indeed to state that travellers down country by the Grand Trunk Road from the north-west provinces to Calcutta, state that the road is 'actually swarming with cotton.' Not only, it appears, are long trains of carts laden with cotton to be met with at short intervals along the road, but in the villages, and at the Serais and other halting places, enormous quantities of cotton are collected, *en route* to Calcutta for exportation." This is cheering intelligence indeed, and gives promise of real relief to the unfortunate operatives of Lancashire.

CHINA.

VICTORY GAINED BY COMBINED FORCES OF IMPERIALISTS AND BURGOVINE'S FORCES.

British Consulate, Shanghae, Nov. 19, 1862.—Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that a large force of rebels left Soochow, Hangchow, and Hoochow, headed by the Ting Wang, Mu Wang, and Ha Wang, for the purpose of attempting the recapture of Kahding and Tsingpo, and take, if possible, Sung Keong, Shanghae, and Paushun. They were to have assembled at Nasziang, and thence marched in three separate divisions on the above named enterprise. Information being received that a large portion of this force had already reached Wahgdo, between Tsingpo and Kahding, the governor of the province marched against them from this city in person, and Colonel Burgovine, with a force of some 1500 disciplined Chinese, simultaneously left Sung Keong for Tsingpo. Both parties fell in with the rebel force on the 16th inst., and after a hard fight of some hours the main body of rebels were dislodged from their position in a strong stockade by Col. Burgovine's artillery, and the whole force was utterly routed with immense loss. The Ting Wang was drowned, the Mu Wang badly wounded, and an extraordinary number of chiefs killed and taken prisoners, the rebels having incautiously trusted to a floating bridge, which gave way at the first rush for escape. What with killed, prisoners, and deserters (chiefly the last), 10,000 only are said to have got away, and the Chinese authorities express their confidence that this victory will have the effect of keeping the 30 miles round Shanghae free from rebels for some time to come. Colonel Burgovine's men are said to have behaved extremely well, and to have shown great confidence in their officers. Their loss was trifling. — Signed, John Markham, Her Majesty's Vice Consul in Charge.

The following is from the *Overland China Mail*, of the 15th December: — "No political incidents of importance have occurred during the past fortnight. The state of the Imperial cause in China appears, however, to be improving. The rebels have not been seen in the neighbourhood of Shanghai. The city of Shang-yu, in the Ningpo district, has been taken from the rebels by an Imperial force. Troops are being concentrated in the vicinity of Nanking, in order to besiege that city, and additional forces are being collected for its defence. From Pekin, we learn that the remains of the late Emperor have been conveyed to their last resting place, about eighty miles distant from the capital. An attempt was made to have as great a display as possible on the occasion. The procession was about a mile in length, but it is described as having had a decidedly "rag affair" appearance, the general paraphernalia being much inferior in style to what has been known in the case of high Mandarins. The young Emperor accompanied the remains of his late father for a short distance beyond the city, when he knelt down and bade them adieu. From the three northern ports we have not much news. At Taku, the drilling of Chinese troops proceeds satisfactorily; foreign troops may probably be withdrawn next spring. Rumours of banditti continue to float about in the provinces of Shantung and Shensi, but the people do not seem to be alarmed. The three ports of Hankow, Kiu-Kiang, and Ching-kiang are declared open to trade. The Foreign Customs Collectorate has established agents at each, and the strictest measures are to prevent illegitimate trading in any other part of the river except at the three ports. At Hankow all is quiet. Another destructive fire broke out at that port on the 13th ultimo, totally destroying two foreign hongs, those of Messrs. Sassoon and Co. and Dow and Co. The natives attribute these fires to incendiaries belonging to the rebels; their origin will probably never be discovered. A force has been despatched from Hankow to pursue the Shensi rebels, who lately threatened the city, but are now supposed to be on their way to Nanking to assist in the defence of that city; and already a fight has been reported as having taken place outside the walls of Nanking, in which the Imperial forces, though at one time surrounded, were ultimately the victors, after severe fighting on both sides. The reports from Kiu-kiang continue to be favourable. From Shanghai, we hear that the increase of residents, buildings, and shipping, shows no signs of abatement. On the 20th ultimo a strong reconnoitring force left the city in consequence of reports that the rebels had shown themselves "within the radius." The force took seven days' provisions with them, and when last heard of had not seen anything of the Taepings. One or two acts of piracy are recorded on the river. From Ningpo we learn that Shang-yu has been recaptured from the rebels by a combined expedition of 700 disciplined Chinese of Ward's corps under Major Wood; 100 French drilled Chinese under General Le Brithon; and a corps of artillery with three howitzers and two 32-pounders under M. Giquel, the Custom's agent at Ningpo. After driving in the enemy by artillery practice, from a dozen stockades outside of the city, the attacking force were preparing to charge them outside of the gates, where they made a stand. Without waiting to act with the others, however, M. Giquel gave himself the word to charge, which he at once obeyed with about thirty men. It was like the Balaclava affair on a small scale — brilliant, but not war. Giquel was shot through the arm, his men repulsed, and the city re-entered by the Taepings. Fires during the night showed that the place was being evacuated, and when morning came it was found that the Taepings had withdrawn. The loot was very large; 7,000 non-combatants were found in the place, and allowed to go unmolested. Thaou-hing will be next attacked.

Shanghae, Dec. 24.—The rebels are strengthening Nankin. They are supposed to be in distress through want of supplies. Their leader is stated to have left Nankin for Chingchou on learning of the interference of the Russians.

Advices from Japan state that the English Legation remains at Yokohama.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

On Thursday Parliament was opened by Commission. Soon after one o'clock the Lords began to assemble, and at two the Royal Commissioners took their seats in front of the throne. Black Rod was despatched to summon the Speaker and members of the Commons to attend at the bar to hear Her Majesty's speech. In a few minutes the right hon. gentleman, accompanied by Lord Palmerston and a considerable number of members of the Lower House, and attended by the officers, appeared at the bar. The Lord Chancellor then read

HER MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that since you were last assembled, she has declared her consent to a marriage between His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark; and Her Majesty has concluded thereupon a treaty with the King of Denmark, which will be laid before you.

"The constant proofs which Her Majesty has received of your attachment to her person and family persuade her that you will participate in her sentiments in an event so interesting to Her Majesty, and which, with the blessing of God, will, she trusts, prove so conducive to the happiness of her family, and to the welfare of her people.

"Her Majesty doubts not that you will enable her to make provision for such an establishment as you may think suitable to the rank and dignity of the Heir Apparent to the Crown of these realms.

"A revolution having taken place in Greece, by which the throne of that Kingdom has become vacant, the Greek nation have expressed the strongest desire that Her Majesty's son, Prince Alfred, should accept the Greek Crown. This unsolicited and spontaneous manifestation of good will towards Her Majesty and her family, and of a due appreciation of the benefits conferred by the principles and practice of the British Constitution, could not fail to be highly gratifying, and has been deeply felt by Her Majesty.

"But the diplomatic engagements of Her Majesty's Crown, together with other weighty considerations, have prevented Her Majesty from yielding to this general wish of the Greek nation.

"Her Majesty trusts, however, that the same principles of choice which led the Greek nation to direct their thoughts, in the first instance, towards His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, may guide them to the selection of a Sovereign under whose sway the Kingdom of Greece may enjoy the blessings of internal prosperity and of peaceful relations with other States; and if in such a state of things the Republic of the Seven Islands should declare a deliberate wish to be united to the Kingdom of Greece, Her Majesty would be prepared to take such steps as may be necessary for a revision of the Treaty of November, 1815, by which that republic was reconstituted and was placed under the protection of the British Crown.

"Her Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory.

"Her Majesty has abstained from taking any step with a view to induce a cessation of the conflict between the contending parties in the North American States: because it has not yet seemed to Her Majesty that any such overtures could be attended with a probability of success.

"Her Majesty has viewed with the deepest concern the desolating warfare which still rages in those regions; and she has witnessed with heartfelt grief the severe distress and suffering which that war has inflicted upon a large class of Her Majesty's subjects, but which have been borne by them with noble fortitude and with exemplary resignation. It is some consolation to Her Majesty to be led to hope that this suffering and this distress are rather diminishing than increasing; and that some revival of employment is beginning to take place in the manufacturing districts.

"It has been most gratifying to Her Majesty to witness the abundant generosity with which all classes of her subjects in all parts of her empire have contributed to relieve the wants of their suffering fellow countrymen; and the liberality with which Her Majesty's colonial subjects have on this occasion given their aid has proved that, although their dwelling-places are far away, their hearts are still warm with unabated affection for the land of their fathers.

"The relief committees have superintended with constant and laborious attention the distribution of the funds entrusted to their charge.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded with the King of the Belgians a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and a Convention respecting Joint-Stock Companies. That Treaty and that Convention will be laid before you.

"Her Majesty has likewise given directions that there shall be laid before you papers relating to the affairs of Italy, of Greece, and of Denmark, and that papers shall also be laid before you relating to occurrences which have lately taken place in Japan.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"Her Majesty has directed that the estimates for the ensuing year shall be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy, and will provide for such reductions of expenditure as have appeared to be consistent with the proper efficiency of the public service.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that, notwithstanding the continuance of the civil war in North America, the general commerce of the country during the past year has not sensibly diminished.

"The Treaty of Commerce which her Majesty concluded with the Emperor of the French has already been productive of results highly advantageous to both the nations to which it applies; and the general state of the Revenue, notwithstanding many unfavourable circumstances, has not been unsatisfactory.

"Her Majesty trusts that these results may be taken as proofs that the productive resources of the country are unimpaired.

"It has been gratifying to Her Majesty to observe the spirit of order which happily prevails throughout her dominions, and which is so essential an element in the well-being and prosperity of nations.

"Various measures of public usefulness and improvement will be submitted for your consideration; and Her Majesty firmly prays that in all your deliberations the blessing of Almighty God may guide your counsels to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of her people."

At the close of the proceedings the Commissioners withdrew, and the Speaker and members of the Commons returned to the Lower House. The two Houses then adjourned till the evening.

House of Lords.—Thursday, February 5.

The Prince of Wales taking his Seat in the House.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales took the oaths and his seat, amid loud cheers. He was accompanied into the House by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Derby, Lord Granville, Lord St. Germains, Lord Kingsdown, Lord Sydney, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, and several others. After taking the oaths, he walked to his own chair beside the throne, instead of taking his seat on the cross benches. He put on his hat after having sat down, and remained for a short time talking to the peers near. He then left the house. At about ten minutes past five his Royal Highness returned to the house, and took his seat with the Duke of Cambridge on the cross benches.

The New Archbishops.—The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York took the oaths and their seats, and signed the Parliamentary roll.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

No. 3.

In addition to the various influences described in previous Nos., as having been brought to bear upon the late Elections, with the view of securing a majority for the Government, we mentioned, but we have not yet enlarged upon, the Proprietary influence We know that in a general way this influence was used most perseveringly, and in one or two cases it was pressed with offensive conspicuousness. In the first place, we must remember that all the land proprietors and land agents in the Island are, with only one or two exceptions, warmly attached to the Tory party. More than half the Executive Council, before it was disorganized, were landlords and agents, and with them were connected by marriage ties some of the *principal* salaried officials. The Government itself, collectively, is a land proprietor on a very large scale; and we are quite sure that most of the settlers about Belfast cast their eyes with a keener look to the main chance when they were giving their votes than to the merits of W. H. Pope or Col. Gray. Five or ten pounds deducted from the price first set upon their lands — six months indulgence for the payment of an instalment overdue—a good *spec.* in the way of getting a mill site for something next to nothing — an easy, comfortable, and profitable way of settling about arrears of rent — a tremendous haul for making a bridge where there was no water or morass to be found below it—or a cool fifty pounds, to be credited on a deed for the purchase of a farm, for the making of a road which nobody would ever travel, except the skilful and ingenious man who conceived the job — these things gave rise to considerations of far more importance than a contemplation of the transcendant abilities of Secretary Pope or Colonel Gray. Nearly every voter at Belfast came to the hustings with an axe to grind, and the independent elector having given his vote for the Secretary and Colonel, the least he could expect was to have the stone turned for him by those influential functionaries. If a voter on the opposition side were rash enough to ask the Government for a favour, his case would most likely be referred to Messrs. Gray and Pope—these gentlemen would know instantly how the vote was given, and the unfortunate man would be sure to have the cold shoulder turned upon him. All this was very well known to the Belfasters, and upon this Mr. Pope calculated to secure his election. We don't suppose his constituents were much impressed by his garbled extracts from the Latin works of Dens or Ligouri,—so long as they could extract the price of a barrel of flour from Mr. Gray, and a promise to be favourably remembered at the Land Office, they were better pleased, even if they were educated people, than they could be with all the Latin that was ever penned;—they might have a misty appreciation of Mr. Pope's newly assumed Protestantism; but *that* signified nothing to the importance of having pounds, shillings and pence, wherewith to lay in a plentiful stock of oatmeal when the grain crop was scant, and to indulge in the luxury of buying a little coal tar, so as to cultivate a taste for the fine arts by painting the fancy sleighs of their friends.

The influence of the Government through the Land Office, silently felt at the election for the Lower House, was most shamefully and offensively exhibited in the election for the Upper one. Hundreds of votes on what was formerly the Selkirk Estate in Queen's and King's County were made expressly for the occasion by the Land Commissioner, acting under the direction of the Government. The law clearly states that no person can vote for a Councillor unless he is twelve months in possession as a freeholder or leaseholder of property worth £100. Now, very many persons on the Selkirk Estate, and on Lot 54 in King's County, had no such possession, yet, they were coerced into voting for Government candidates by the agents of the Government. They were not leaseholders, because their leasehold interest terminated when they undertook the liabilities and privileges of proprietorship; and they were not freeholders of twelve months standing, for the change in their condition occurred not merely within the year, but in most cases within a few days of the time for holding the election. We are informed, indeed, that on the very day of the election, the Commissioner of Public Lands was running about amongst the Government supporters at the Montague polling place, delivering deeds right and left to the misguided men, who were beseeched to swear to their votes for the Government candidates. The ink was scarcely dry upon the deeds:—on some of them, we understand, no instalments had been paid; and even the trifling fee for the deeds themselves were not received by the Commissioner.

Mr. Aldous exhibited great caution and discrimination in extending his favours. Wherever he found a man likely to vote for the Liberals, and who had made arrangements for becoming a freeholder on the Government estates, just as the most orthodox Tory voters had done, the Commissioner had most certainly forgotten to bring that man's deed in the bag which contained the deeds of the Tory voters. The Liberal elector must come to town—pay his instalment, and pay the price of his deed, and *then* the Commissioner would honor him with a modicum of his bland civility.

The influence of the Government was even more glaringly exhibited amongst the intelligent Belfast people. It appears that the poor fellows felt that they had some remnant of a conscience. They were not quite sure that they could vote for Messrs. Beer and Goff, because they had ceased to be tenants, and they were not long enough in possession as freeholders to qualify them. Messrs. Beer and Goff applied to Mr. Attorney General Palmer for his opinion on the matter. The Attorney General gave, as might be expected, the most accommodating advice. He said that any settler on the Selkirk estate would be entitled to vote for a Councillor, although he had ceased to be a tenant, and was not a freeholder for any time, *provided he had made no assignment of his lease.* Mr. Palmer did not condescend to point out the fact, that an assignment of lease *never* takes place when a tenant on Government land seeks to become a freeholder. This opinion of Mr. Palmer was extensively circulated in handbills, printed in the English language—we are not aware that there was any Gaelic version of it in type; but we hope it was correctly construed for the brilliant, enlightened, highly civilized people "who most do congregate" about Belfast.

Of the individual instances in which proprietary influence was used to check the freedom of election, the conduct of Mr. Haviland, agent for the Montgomeries, is the most noteworthy. It was of great importance to the Government to compass the defeat of Messrs. Wightman and Harris, and to secure the return of Messrs. Kaye and Duncan. Mr. Wightman's position was very strong, and something more was required to dislodge him than the foolish, phrenzied cry about the Bible and the Papists. At the hustings on Nomination day, on the 14th February, and at several public meetings