CONDITION OF SEWING WOMEN IN LONDON. —The London *Times* thus speaks of the condition of sewing women in London, and if it i[s] not grossly exaggerated, *it* represents a state of things truly deplorable :—

The young female slaves of whom we speak are worked by gangs in ill-ventilated rooms, or rooms that are not ventilated at all, for it is found by experience, that if the air be admitted it brings with it "blacks" of another kind, which damage the work upon which the seamstress is employed. Their occupation is to sew from morning to night, and night to morning—stitch, stitch, stitch, without speech — without a smile — without a sigh. In the grey morning they must be at work—say at six o'clock, having a quarter of an hour allowed for breaking their fast. The food served out to them is scanty and miserable enough, but still, in all probability, more than their fevered systems can digest. From six o'clock, then, till eleven it is stitch, stitch. At eleven a small piece of dry bread is served to each seamstress, but still she must stitch on. At one o'clock twenty minutes are allowed for dinner—a slice of meat and a potato with a glass of toast and water to each work-woman. Then again the work—stitch, stitch, stitch—until five o'clock, when fifteen minutes are again allowed for tea. Their needles are again set in motion once more—stitch, stitch, stitch —until nine o'clock, when fifteen minutes are allowed for supper—a piece of dry bread and cheese and a glass of beer. From nine o'clock at night until one, two and three o'clock in the morning, stitch, stitch! the only break in this long period being a minute or two—just time enough to swallow a cup of strong tea, which is supplied lest the young people should "feel sleepy." At three o'clock, A. M., to bed; at six o'clock, A. M., out of it again to resume the duties of the day. There must be a good deal of monotony in the occupation. But when we have said that for certain months of the year these unfortunate young persons are worked in the manner described, we have not said all. Even during the few hours allotted to sleep—should we not rather say to a feverish cessation from toil?—their miseries continue. They are cooped up in sleeping pens, ten in a room, which would, perhaps, be sufficient for the accommodation of two persons. The alternation is from a treadmill (and what a treadmill!) to the Black Hole of Calcutta! Not a word of remonstrance is allowed or is possible. The seamstress may leave the mill, no doubt, but what awaits them on the other side of the door? Starvation, if honest; if not, in all probability, prostitution and its consequences.

COMPOSITION FOR LEATHER.— One of the very best compounds known to us for rendering leather boots and shoes almost perfectly water-proof, and at the same time keeping them soft and pliable, is composed of fresh beef tallow, half an ounce, yellow bees-wax, one ounce, and one eighth of an ounce of shellac. Melt the tallow first and then remove all the membrane from it; add the bees-wax in thin shavings, and when it is melted and combined with the tallow, add the shellac in powder and stir until it is melted. Bees-wax is one of the best known preservatives of leather. This compound should be applied warm to the boot or shoe, and the soles should receive a similar application to the uppers. In using it a rag or a piece of sponge should be employed, and the boot or shoe held cautiously before the fire or stove until the compound soaks into it. Care must be exercised not to expose the leather too close to the fire. If the boot be blackened and brushed until it becomes glossy before the application of the preparation, it will remain black and shining for a long period after it is applied. A little vegetable tar mixed with the foregoing composition makes it more adhesive, and improves its quality for walking among snow. A liberal application of this composition every two weeks during winter, will keep boots and shoes that are worn daily water-proof and soft.—*Scientific American.*

WHY A LAMP WICK DOES NOT BURN.—If we take a piece of lamp wicking and place it in the flame of a lamp it is immediately consumed, but the same kind of wicking placed in the lamp and lighted at the top, lasts the whole evening, and if the lamp is supplied with alcohol the wick is not even charred. The cause of this was a perfect mystery until a hundred years ago, when Dr. Black, of Glasgow, discovered the principle of latent heat. As the oil or the alcohol comes near the flame it is evaporated, and by this change in its form a large quantity of heat is destroyed, or rather is rendered latent, so that it does not manifest itself in any way. It requires a great quantity of heat to change a liquid into vapor, so that evaporation always cools surrounding objects. The wick is cooled by the evaporation of the oil or alcohol below the temperature at which it will combine with oxygen—in other words, below the temperature at which it will burn.

Dr. Black's discovery suggested to Watt his great improvement in the steam engine; condensing the steam in a separate vessel from the cylinder. Watt attended Dr. Black's lectures.

TORTURE IN THE SEA.—One morning towards the end of June, while swimming off the Margate coast, I saw at a distance something that looked like a patch of sand occasionally visible, and occasionally covered as it were, by the waves, which were then running high in consequence of a lengthened gale which had not long gone down. Knowing the coast pretty well, and thinking that no sand ought to be in such a locality, I swam towards the strange object, and had got within some eight or ten yards of it before finding it was composed af animal substance. I naturally thought that it must be the refuse of some animal that had been thrown overboard and swam from it, not being anxious to come in contact with so unpleasant a substance. While approaching it, I had noticed a slight tingling in the toes of the left foot, but as I invariably suffer from cramp in those regions while swimming, I took the "pins and needles" sensation for a symptom of the cramp, and thought nothing of it. As I swam on, ho[illegible] extended fo[illegible]

he could not keep an hotel. It is said "he was his own best customer," and as a natural result, he commenced treating his wife badly. [illegible] a short w[illegible] [a]ll their money was spent, and with po[illegible] comi[ng] in at the [illegible] door, love, as usual, [illegible] the window. John beat and abuse[d] [illegible] wife, but all this she put up with until starvation stared her in the face, when she was compelled to ask admission into the A[illegible]. The petition was granted, and the fashionable, elegant and accomplished belle of the Fifth Avenue —a few years ago—is now the associate of beggars and paupers.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF TWENTY-FOUR LIVES.—Two men, survivors of a most disastrous shipwreck, have been landed at Queenstown, and received into the Cork Sailors' Home. On Sunday last the Eliza, a barque of 760 tons, Capt. Smith, left Liverpool for Monte Video, laden with machinery and coals. Her crew, inclusive of the officers, consisted of 26 men. After passing Holyhead the breeze freshened, and it began to blow strong from the south-east. About two o'clock the next morning the wind grew so strong that sail was shortened, and at nine o'clock in the forenoon the three top-gallant masts were carried away. With the loss of these spars one man was carried overboard, another had his leg broken, and the third, one of the two landed at Queenstown, a man named Montgomery, had his arm dislocated at the shoulder. In an hour after the ship sprang a leak, and before long she had seven feet of water in the hold. The ship was then about midchannel. All hands were employed at the pumps, but the leak continued to gain at the rate of an inch and-a-half every two hours. The mate, an American named Burns, urged the captain to bear up for Queenstown, but the captain refused. For twenty-four hours they continued in this position, when the captain at last consented, and the vessel's course was changed for this port. The wind, however, continued in full force, and the ship laboured heavily. All at once her three top-masts went by the board, and shortly after the sea began to make breach over her. One sea swept her fore and aft, carrying away with resistless force two boats, and no less than twelve men, not one of whom was ever seen again. At three o'clock she was completely awash and sinking. The two seamen who have been saved, William Lyons, a native of Liverpool, and John Montgomery, a native of Scotland, got into the lifeboat and cut away the tackle. The boat was driven clear of the ship, and she had scarcely parted with it when the vessel went down bodily, with every soul on board, these two men alone escaping. A small schooner, named the Aspia, whose captain was also an American named Smith, and like the lost vessel was bound from Liverpool to Monte Video, hove in sight to windward, and picked up the two men. They were received on board and treated with the greatest humanity. The schooner getting leaky, she had to bear up for Queenstown to get pumps repaired.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.—We have rarely heard of a more heart-rending yet thrilling scene than the following, described by the Dumfries (Scotland) *Courier :*

"On Thursday last the Comet put into Garliestown, and took the ground on a sandbank at a short distance from the quay.—Next day, as the tide was flowing, five men were engaged in docking the vessel, when a person standing on the quay observed that she was about to keel over. He forthwith gave the alarm, and four out of the five succeeded in keeping clear; the fifth, a man named William Loch, was caught by the hull of the vessel as it went over, the bulwarks resting on his loins, leaving his head, arms and upper part of his body free. The tide was coming in rapidly, and it was known that the prostrate body would be submerged in the course of an hour if the weight of the vessel could not be shifted.

"In the course of a few minutes all the seamen, carpenters and able-bodied men in Garliestown were upon the spot, and every effort was made to lift the vessel a few inches, but in vain; and by the time the water had reached the prostrate prisoner it was evident that his fate was sealed. The scene which ensued was truly pitiable and heart-rending; it was witnessed by a large number of spectators, among whom there was hardly a dry eye. The Rev. Thomas Young walked into the water beside the drowning man, engaged in prayer, and drew his attention to thoughts befitting the sudden and inevitable change awaiting him. His last words to his companions were, 'Oh, take off my vest and cover my head, so that I may not see the water.' An effort was made to do this, but the garment could not be removed, and his face was covered with a napkin just as the tide was rising around him. In the course of a few minutes after this the cold green waves covered his body, and the sorrowing crowd dispersed."

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR BARNSLEY.—On Monday, shortly before eleven o'clock, an explosion of fire-damp took place at the Edmund's Main Colliery, which it is to be feared will be attended with a shocking loss of life; indeed, since the terrible catastrophe at Lundhill, in 1857, nothing apparently so calamitous has occurred in this district. The colliery, which is about 180 yards deep, and in which the Barnsley bed of coal is principally worked, has been hitherto nearly free from accident involving loss of life, the proprietors having adopted every means for the safety of the men. At the time stated themen in the pits numbering close upon 300, were startled by an explosion of fire-damp, which caused those men near the pit bottom to at once rush thither for safety; those in the advance levels, some 1,400 to 1,600 yards distance were unable to reach there in consequence of the gas The men at the top were soon made acquainted with the state of affairs by the quantity [illegible] and rubbish thrown up [illegible] the explosi[illegible]

the husband of the deceased died of sunstroke. He was a well to do mechanic, and the family were in comfortable circumstances, but by his death they were left unprovided for. Mrs. Marian eked out a precarious living for herself and child, a boy about 12 years old, by sewing. Being unable to pay her rent, she was turned out of her apartments last week by the landlord. Having no place to go to, she kept her few articles of furniture in the hall way of the house, and sat there with them for three nights. The exposure brought on inflammation of the lungs. A kind neighbor gave her permission to place her furniture in his cellar, and she was just able to move there, and lay down on a mattrass and die.

A WONDERFUL TELEGRAPHIC FEAT. — A most interesting fact has to be recorded, to show that scarcely a limit exists to the power of electricity. A telegraphic despatch was sent recently from New York to San Francisco between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, the answer to which was received between six and seven in the evening. Taking into consideration that there is a difference between the cities of New York and San Francisco of three hours and a quarter of time, space is overcome by the telegraph. The distance is about 3500 miles, and is greater than any circuit ever worked in the history of telegraphy.

FRIGHTFUL SCENE AT AN EXECUTION IN WOODSTOCK.—Yesterday a horrible occurrence took place at the town of Woodstock, at the execution of a man named Cook. The criminal was a blind man, aged 70, and had been convicted of the murder of his wife, which he alleged he had perpetrated under the influence of liquor; making very little defence of any other kind. The usual grim apparatus of executions, and the crowd common to such occasions, were on the ground; but the last finisher of the law had constructed a part of his machinery so badly as to add double horror to the usual disgusting character of the spectacle. He employed so long a rope that the man fell much further than is usual, or than was required, and the jerk of his body was consequently so great as to completely sever the head from his body. This was more than the crowd had bargained for, and it produced a sickening effect upon all who witnessed it.—*Montreal Herald.*

It is announced at Copenhagen (but not officially) that the second daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark, the Princess Marie Sophie Frederica Dagmar, aged 15 (the sister of the Princess Alexandra), will be affianced to the Hereditary Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, the Ceasarwitch, aged 19; and that their confirmation is postponed because, previous to this ceremony, they will enter the Greco-Catholic Church. Denmark will be highly fortunate indeed if she should thus furnish brides to two Princes who may one day rule in England and Russia.

It is rumored on good autnority that Ministers contemplate proposing, in the ensuing session of the Imperial Parliament, reductions on the national expenditure to the amount of £10,000,000 sterling; and that a very large portion of the intended saving is to fall on the commissariat and store departments of the army.

The *Montreal Gazette* of the 15th says :—"It has been generally rumoured here for the last few days, that an officer of rank in one of the regiments constituting the garrison had been placed in a very unpleasant position on account of a certain accusation preferred against him. We have made inquiries concerning the matter, and are happy to find that the story in circulation had been magnified far beyond the truth. The fact is simply this, that the officer in question submitted himself to a Court of Inquiry on a charge of unbecoming conduct towards a brother officer and family, and the result of the investigation was an honourable acquittal."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A special general meeting of the shareholders was held this afternoon, for the purpose of reviving the scheme for a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic. The chair was taken by the Hon. James Stuart Wortley. He said the capital required would be about £600,000. The directors reported to issue preferential shares of £5 each. It was proposed that after 8 per cent. the next 4 per cent. earned should be appropriated to the old shareholders, and that all above 12 per cent. should be divided between the old and the new shares. The following gentlemen had consented to act as directors, viz, Mr. William Brown (*of Liverpool*), Mr. Cropper, Mr. Bidder, and the Hon. Robert Grimstone. Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co. had embarked £25,000 in the enterprise, and would undertake the entire responsibility of laying down the cable. The chairman stated that within three days £75,000 had, in response to circulars, been subscribed. He concluded by proposing a resolution for the raising of shares of £5 each, £1 being payable on allotment, for the laying down a new cable.

GOING GREAT LENGTHS. — It requires 4,000,000 dollars per day to carry on our expenses. Four million dollar bills placed lengthwise will extend 431 miles In 54 days they would extend round the globe. In one year they would form a belt of dollar bills about 20 inches wide which would extend round the entire globe of 24,000 miles It would require a railroad train to run 12 hours per day, and at a rate of 36 miles per hour, to keep up with the line of 1 dollar bills issued daily to meet the expenses of the war.—*New York World.*

In the House of Representatives at Washington on Tuesday last, a resolution was adopted 78 against 51. "That the proclamation of the President of September 22d is warranted by the Constitution, that the policy of emancipation as indicated therein is well adapted to hasten the restoration of peace, that it is well chosen as a war measure, and is an exercise of power with a proper regard to the rights of citizens and the perpetuity of our free government."

DEATH OF MR. SHERIDAN KNOWLES. — We regret to announce the death of Mr. Sheridan Knowles. He was dangerously ill some weeks ago at Matlock, but in being removed to Torquay he rallied, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. A change, however, for the worse took place during the week, and at six a.m. on Sunday last he expired. Mr. Knowles was in his 79th year.

[illegible] report that [illegible] ll there.

trary to his better judgment, is all gammon. Certain presses in the interests of the rebels lie faster than a dog can trot. Speaking on this point, the Philadelphia Press says :

These journalists of our country, who have during the rebellion exhibited the strongest sympathy for the traitors now in arms against the Government, are endeavouring to prove that it was the pressure of politicians that forced Gen. Burnside to move across the Rappahannock and attack the rebels under General Lee.

They say that the movement was made in opposition to General Burnside's better judgment. Will the loyal people of the United States listen to this foul imputation upon a noble commander, who on the Massaponax met his first repulse; who is earnest and zealous in all that he does for his country? We think not. We believe Gen. Burnside is an honest general and a man of honour, and, as such, would have resigned any position the Government might have honored him with rather than to have crossed the Rappahannock to meet a check the nature and extent of which he fully anticipated before the movement was made. The fact is, Gen Burnside "took the responsibility," crossed the river, and did what he could to dislodge the rebels.

His movement and management of the army demonstrated that the position could not be taken without great sacrifice of life, and he therefore wisely determined to recross the river; and we point to the creditable execution of the retrograde movement with pride, as an indisputable evidence that our young general can wield the largest army in the world in a satisfactory manner. The future will show the importance of this movement in a military point of view. A vigorous prosecution of the war will be continued, and the army will not hesitate in Virginia for muddy roads, cold weather, repulses, or anything else. How good the condition of the army may be at present will be shown when the movements now under consideration by Gens. Halleck, Burnside, Sumner, Hooker, Franklin, Siegel, and others, are executed. The rebels will not be allowed time to repair losses, or to hold the advantage of a strong position much longer.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 14.

The official despatch from Fredericksburg says :—

"Nine o'clock Saturday morning the enemy attacked our right wing, and as the fog lifted the battle raged along *the line from* right to left until 6 p. m., the enemy being repulsed at all points—thanks be to God As usual we have to mourn the loss of many brave men. I expect the battle will be renewed to-morrow morning.

(Signed) R. E. LEE."

A second despatch to Richmond says :—

"Passengers report the enemy driven back two miles yesterday. Our troops occupied the battle field yesterday morning Our loss is variously stated, probably not more than 500 killed and 2500 wounded. The body of Gen. Tom Cobb was brought down this evening. The enemy's loss is reported to be immense; 1000 lay dead in the field. Gen. Hooker, Union, is reported killed."

A private despatch from General Stewart says :—

"We have had a great fight, and repulsed the enemy at all points. We have lost many good men. Passengers report that we have 1500 prisoners."

CORRESPONDENCE.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MARSHFIELD SCHOOL HOUSE, LOT 34.

Printed notices having been posted in many places along the St. Peter's road, and other places through the said Township, announcing that *Mr. Beer* requested a meeting of the Electors of the South and East portions of Lots 34 and 35, at the Marshfield School-house, Lot 34, at two o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 28th December—being the same day and hour on which Hon. Mr. Coles had previously published for a Meeting at Saw Mill Bridge, Covehead, in the same Township, *(where Mr. Beer thought it advisable not to attend)*, a large number of the electors of Lot 35, and some of Lot 34, being on their way to Mr. Coles' meeting when Mr. Beer drove up to the said School-house, remained to hear what he had to say, who, after delaying until nearly three o'clock, in hopes of more friends assembling, called the people into the School-house; but instead of regularly organizing the Meeting by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary, he proceeded to inform them that at a previous meeting, held at Hales' Mills in the same Lot a few days before, he had been nominated as a candidate for the Legislative Council, and now came here with the view of obtaining their approbation thereto — that he was not very good at making speeches, but would shew from documents then in his possession that the present Governmint, of whom he was a supporter, was immensely more beneficial to the people of the Colony than the preceding Government, and taking a bundle of sheets of foolscap, printed on both sides, and headed *Information for the plople, Islander Office, 12th Dec., 1862*, which he distributed to whoever wished, pointing out thereon the tables of expenditure of the present Government for its last three years, and that of the late Government for its last three years, and said there were twenty-nine items of the same in which a large saving of some thousands appeared in favour of the present Government compared with that of the late Government, including therein, *the Road Grants, Education, Public Lands, Public Offices, &c., &c.*, also the low estimation of Treasury Warrants then as compared with now — that the present Government had a large outlay to expend on the Government House, and nearly £3000 by the Prince of Wales Committee. Francis McQuade, Esq., complained of that Committee, of which he believed Mr. Beer was a member, observing that although he [yie]lded to none in the Island in esteem and regard [illegible] Majesty and all her Royal Family, he at [illegible] thought the sum of £3000 exacted [illegible] habitants of this Colony was too sumptuously feasting the would- [illegible] about Charlottteown — that [illegible] was flowing among the Go[illegible] Island Volunteers, who [illegible] were very shabbi[illegible] deserv[illegible] hat he [illegible] hat he [illegible] broad [illegible] sought [illegible] recurred [illegible] and said [illegible] ure (Hon. [illegible] corrobo[illegible] contro[illegible] did not come [illegible] unts to justify [illegible] nts, but could [illegible] ying that those [illegible] r instance the [illegible] of £4768 expended [illegible], corresponding with [illegible] nment, was any benefit [illegible] ony, who were thus de[illegible] their public roads; but [illegible] in useless [illegible] man be ap[illegible] ch the Meet[illegible] such

of by all assembled, with the exception of three or four of Mr. Beer's *friends*. Mr. Beer becoming excited and alarmed—(knowing that had a chairman been appointed, and his nomination as a candidate for the Council be put to the meeting, would be indignantly rejected), took up his hat and declared he would not wait a minute longer if a chairman was appointed, or anything like a public meeting organized, reiterating that he came not there to be nominated as a candidate for the Legislative Council. Mr. Kelly then said as Mr. Beer declined to witness the appointment of a chairman, or have his name proposed for nomination, the people might depart, as he would not press his motion for a chairman or occupy the School House any longer, as it was said that Rev. Mr. Grant and Mr. Haythorne were to lecture or commence the discussion of a lecture soon after. The people, therefore, arose and departed, and thus ended Mr. Beer's nomination meeting at Marshfield School House, where he said not one word about the Award or the danger of our civil and religious liberties; nor did those at that meeting say they would accept Mr. Beer as a Legislative Councillor.

ONE OF THE MEETING.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SOURIS.

A Public Meeting of the electors of the First District of King's County convened at Souris on Saturday, 27th December, for the purpose of nominating Candidates to serve them in the General Assembly. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, the gathering was large and numbered over 300 electors, representing all that electorate, and including leading men from each section of the district.

Doctor Muttart was by acclaim chosen and kindly consented to act as Chairman of the Meeting. The learned gentleman opened the proceedings in a short and pertinent speech, after which the Hon. Joseph Hensley was called for by the electors, and responded to their call in a terse and lucid address, during the delivery of which he gave a satisfactory account of himself as their late Representative. He briefly reviewed the Award of the Royal Commissioners and dilated upon its result. The hon. gentleman touched upon the Land Question generally, and other vital subjects connected with the prosperity and happiness of the Colony. Mr. Hensley was listened to with marked attention, and had the approval of the meeting.

William Cooper, Esq., next came forward and received a respectful hearing, as for a while he expatiated on the land tenure and Award, and expressed a hope and belief that the British Government would yet fall in with his views of Escheat.

John McIntosh, Esq., followed, concurring in the sentiments and cherishing the hope of Escheat, as expressed by Mr. Cooper. Mr. McIntosh concluded by naming Mr. Cooper for the District.

The Hon. Donald Beaton next addressed the meeting, and spoke with vigor and point upon the political questions agitating the Island, and received the plaudits of the assemblage.

After Mr. Beaton retired the Hon. Emanuel McEachern took a place upon the stand, and announced himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the First District of King's County. He stated his conservative principles and adherence to the Government; he, however, would pin himself to no man in Legislative capacity. He thought as no attack had been made upon the Government by preceding speakers, that their acts must be beyond censure. He was there, we understood him, to answer any question which might be put to him. Whereupon one was proposed relating to the Small Debt Court, but this question he acknowledged his inability to answer. An elector on the Government side inquired of Mr. McEachern as to the propriety or otherwise of retaining Mr. Secretary Pope in office. This was unintentionally a stunning question, and baffled the ingenuity of Mr. McEachern to answer successfully for the Government; but spoke of the twelve apostles chosen by one master, among whom Judas sat, and attempted to excuse his (Pope's) continuance in office on the crippled and unjustifiable pretext of peculiar services rendered by Mr. Pope to the Government. Mr. McEachern's address was temperate and delivered with calmness and propriety.

Angus McDonald, Esqr., occupied the attention of the meeting for a few minutes in a sensible address, based upon the object of the assemblage. He eulogised the conduct and character of Mr. Hensley, and enforced his (Mr. H.'s) deservement of the universal suffrages of the district.

Mr. Kickham now occupied the platform. He spoke energetically to the object of the meeting, and impressed the desirability of amity among the people, notwithstanding opposing political principles and difference in religious creed. His speech breathed sound christian feeling and political firmness. Mr. K. concluded his address by proposing the Hon. Joseph Hensley and Donald Beaton as candidates for the representation of the First District of King's County. This nomination having been seconded, it was next moved that the Hon. Emanuel McEachern be a candidate for the representation of the same district. The chairman, at request of the meeting, put the proposals to vote, and a division having been called and taken there appeared 8 or 10 for McEachern and some 300 in favor of Hensley and Beaton.

This overwhelming decision needs no comment, it breathes its own animas and proclaims the issue of the franchise in the First District of King's County, should opposition dare to show front against the Liberal candidates on the day of election.

Speeches were subsequently made by Messrs. Gabriel McDonald, —— Leslie and others, but were not heard by this writer; he, however, understood that these gentlemen delivered themselves excellently. By verbal resolution Doctor Muttart vacated and the Hon. D. Beaton occupied the chair, when by loud acclaim the meeting thanked the Doctor for his efficiency and impartiality in conducting the meeting.

The Hon. James Dingwell was nominated as a candidate to represent the first and second electoral districts of King's County in the Legislative Council. The Hon. gentleman, in a short and pithy speech, thanked the meeting for the honor conferred. He spoke upon some pertinent general matters, and expressed his determination, if returned to the Council, to exert his best ability for the benefit of the districts and the general welfare of the Island; and in conclusion, he proposed the Hon. Patrick Walker for his colleague in the Council. This nomination was hailed with acclaim; and doubtless these two gentlemen will be the chosen Councillors for the district.

Thus closed a public political meeting without presence or semblance of acrimonious feeling, and undisturbed by an angry word. It was, indeed, a model assemblage of men distinguished for order and decency, and highly eloquent of the good feeling and respectful bearing of the independent and intelligent electors of the First District of King's County.—*Communicated.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

[illegible] ifying to all who really love [illegible] who desire its peace and pros[illegible] Electors throughout the [illegible] t to allow no religious [illegible] choosing candidates [illegible] Those who travel [illegible] the pub[illegible] senti[illegible] lly that the Go[illegible] that their [illegible] nion, and [illegible] o engen[illegible] their

The fact that recourse is had to the religious prejudices of such as are supposed to be governed in that way, is a convincing proof of the weakness of their political status. Government officials, who rant and rave in and about the Colonial Building and other public places in Charlottetown, may rest assured that *their* pious appeals are well understood, and the motives which actuate them deservedly appreciated.

People who have emigrated to this Colony from England, Ireland and Scotland many years ago, and who have all struggled for a livelihood for themselves and their families among the stumps of an unbroken forest,—people who have endured the hardships and privations which are the common lot of all new *settlers in every country*, but who, in the midst of all their difficulties, have lived in perfect amity and good will towards each other, and have worshipped God according to the dictates of their own conscience, and in adherence to the respective creeds and opinions which they carried with them from their mother country, the memory of which and of whose institutions they still love to cherish—people, I say, thus allied to each other by all the ties which render life pleasant, are not now going to allow themselves and *their* families to be divided, to have neighbour against neighbour, and one settlement against another, actuated and influenced by embittered feelings of hostilities, engendered by politico-religious agitators, whose sole aim is the securing of place and power at the expense of all that is dear to every rational and intelligent man.

We know our fellow-Colonists have too much good sense to allow themselves to be duped by any such nefarious schemes. The present Government party have most wantonly failed to perform their pledges; they have been weighed in the balance of public opinion and are found wanting, and must now be hurled from the battlements of official life, no longer to feed on public spoils.

CENSOR.

31st December, 1862.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR;

Since the *last* Session was "knocked on the head," and the election Writs issued, the general topic in this locality was the coming election, and the intrigues of the Government. Every one was desirous to know who were to be our representatives, but no one was able to give the much desired information, although there were many persons in the District who knew something about the trickery of the Tories, but kept all concealed, for reasons best known to themselves; they were Government friends, persons who had received an emolument from the Government for their pettifoggery.

Affairs continued to advance in this dull and monotonous way until about a week agone, when we were visited by no *less* a personage than W. H. Pope, Esq., Colonial Secretary, &c. &c., who created as much consternation here as the *Merrimac* or *Monitor* would by appearing on our waters. This personage, after writing some of the most scurrilous and untruthful letters which ever occupied the columns of a public newspaper, and after circulating, with unremitting assiduity, some of the most slanderous tales, now applies with unblushing affrontery to the people to return him for their *Representative*. What a *picture this* brings to our view! Our worthy Secretary will find that the people are not so easily led as he imagines. He has visited several ministers, and intends holding meetings in all the Orange Lodges to obtain their support. Little do these dupes imagine that he is sporting with the credulity of the uninformed multitude, who, seduced by the artifice of imposture, and incapable of discussion, adopt the ravings of this Orange leader as oracles of truth.

We are all aware that *this* individual is always ready to sacrifice every duty and every virtue to the necessities of his ambition, and in the paroxysms of his selfishness, he fears not the commission of any act, however enormous or detestable.

I have used very strong language in the course of this letter, but it amounts to *nothing* in comparison to the mode of writing adopted by the man with the "unclean hands."

I will keep an eye on this man with the *calf-skin* vest, and report his doings from time to time.

Hoping you will excuse me for occupying so much of your valuable space,

I am, &c.,

WIDE AWAKE.

Orwell Bay, Dec. 28th, 1862.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, January 5th, 1863.

THE OLD YEAR.

ON this, the occasion of our first issue in the year 1863, we are naturally led to reflect upon the more prominent events which have characterised its predecessor. As the merchant is, at the close of each year, in the habit of going through the operation of what is commonly called "taking stock," in order that he may ascertain what proportion of his wares he has disposed of, and how much yet remains on his shelves, so journalists are somewhat prone to the somewhat analogous duty of glancing retrospectively at the subjects which have formed the staple of their business during the year which has terminated. The mercantile man, however, has, in his examination, an object which inexorable fate has denied to the unfortunate members of the *corps editorial*. The one can, after examination of his stock in trade, order just what commodities he may wish, to render his business profitable and consequently pleasant, while the editor—a very slave of the mine—is compelled by the nature of his vocation to toil and bring to the light of day not alone the sparkling gem or the precious ore, but also the rubbish and debris which he encounters at each step of his laborious progress.

The subject which stands in such pre-eminence over all others that have occupied the attention of the civilized world during the past twelve months, and which was fain to drag its slow, but alas! bloody length along, is the Civil War which has so long wasted the mutual blood and treasure of the once *United* States. This contest has continued to "grow by what it feeds on;" and as fast as brave men on either side are slaughtered and disabled, the ghastly gaps in the opposing ranks of brethren are filled up by fresh offerings to the Moloch of the deadly struggle.

This *elan* and dash which have distinguished the military operations of the Confederates in the stricken field could only have resulted from wise and energetic heads in council—and the pertinacity with which the North stakes its thousands of lives upon the bloody game, induces in the mind of the dispassionate observer the conviction that this fratricidal blot upon the history of the nineteenth century will be a war of extermination, in so far at least as the ability of the combatants shall enable them to continue the struggle. We confess that we were of those who thought that the want of money would long ere this have prevented aggressive operations on the part of the Federals, but experience has shewn us that the aroused spirit of the people has induced them to submit to the heavy inconveniences arising from the disappearance from general circulation of everything entitled to be designated as money, to submit to the inconveniences and loss inevitably consequent upon the compulsory adoption of an irresponsible and irredeemable paper currency; and this has been endured. and is being endured, from a feeling that the restoration of the *status quo* is not only desirable from a commercial and national point of view, but that there is a moral and patriotic obligation devolved upon the men of this generation to transmit unimpaired to their posterity the territorial legacy left them by their sires. This feeling, laudable as it is, has doubtless been fostered by the swarms of clever but unprincipled men whom the practical working of our neighbour's political institutions has thrown up to the surface of the seething cauldron, and who find their interests and those of their attendant cliques bound up in the profitable business of perpetuating the war. The Southerners, although hitherto having fought on the defensive, with reference to the general plans of the campaigns, have manifested a degree of generalship which we could not have supposed ordinary human intellect capable of having improvised, and a courage, patriotic bearing, and administrative capacity, which must earn from an unprejudiced opinion respect and admiration. Have they sustained a partial reverse? The momentary check but inspires them with redoubled energy; and like the fabled Antæus, they obtain fresh vigor from the fall.

The constantly recurring notices of the progress of the War which have been given to the public, as they have taken place, render it unnecessary for us to dwell at more length on the general character of this contest; while any detailed notice of particular occurrences would be but an useless waste of our space and our readers' time.

A glance at the map of Europe will afford many and diversified topics of reflection. Although the past has become historical, the present state of affairs on the great modern theatre of action is big with the seeds of future commotion. The respective relations of the newly elected kingdom of Italy with the Sovereign Pontiff and the inscrutable Emperor of the French—the delicate position of Victor Emmanuel towards Austria—the sympathies of the latter with the fallen King of Naples—and the moral influence of the vast political changes introduced by the Russian autocrat into the whole social and political constitution of his vast empire — would afford ample materials for extended disquisitions—and when to these are added the unfortunate attitude assumed by the King of Prussia towards his subjects, and the recent bloodless but most effectual dethronement of the late King of Greece—no journalist can fairly complain of a want of topics for his pen.

But we gladly turn from these questions to raise the curtain of the future merely so far as to shew the auspicious prospect of the approaching nuptials of the heir of the proud throne of Britain, and we are happy to record the universal opinion that, unlike the majority of royal espousals, the Prince of Wales has wooed and won his intended bride as man should woo and win woman, by the affection and esteem with which her society and personal charms have impressed him. In this respect it is fortunate, indeed, that his peculiar position as heir apparent has not militated against his individual feelings, and no better epithalamic aspiration can be offered than that the wedded life of the royal pair may equal in dignified happiness that of the parents of the bridegroom.

In our Island home the farmer has seen his labours crowned by an abundant harvest, which has lightened to a very appreciable extent the burden that weighed so heavily upon the mercantile portion of the community; and we confidently believe that the people will ere long be relieved from another cause of grief. But we must not introduce politics into this article—so we are fain to enshrine our opinion of the Government and the result of the approaching elections in separate articles.

MEETING AT MONAGHAN SETTLEMENT.

A VERY numerous assemblage of the electors of the Third District of Queen's County took place at the House of Mr. Owen Simpson, in the Monaghan Settlement, on Wednesday last, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Angus McDonald, Esq., J. P., occupied the Chair on the occasion.

The Hon Mr. Coles addressed the Meeting on the political affairs of the Colony — on the failure of the Government to settle the Land Question after their repeated promises to do so — and on their extravagance in adding to the public debt in four years between thirty and forty thousand pounds, without any corresponding benefits to the country.

Hons. Messrs Kelly and Whelan addressed the Meeting also on these and other topics; after which Messrs. Coles and Kelly were proposed as candidates for members to represent the third District in the House of Assembly. The proposal having been promptly seconded, it was carried unanimously. Not one person at the meeting offered the least opposition to either candidate.

William McGill, Esq., of Charlottetown, and David Lawson, Esq., of Stanhope, were then proposed as candidates for membership to represent the second division of the County in the Legislative Council. This motion, being seconded, was also carried by acclamation. Mr. Lawson then stepped upon the platform, and delivered an excellent speech, declaring his entire concurrence in all the leading principles of the Liberal party,—his approval of the course pursued by the late Liberal Government—and his determination to support the same party should he be honoured with a seat in the second Chamber. Mr. Lawson's speech elicited frequent bursts of applause; and there is no doubt that he will poll all the Council votes in the thriving settlements represented at this Meeting. We must not forget to mention that Mr. McGill's name was received with enthusiastic expressions of approval of him as a candidate, and the people regretted that engagements elsewhere prevented his attendance at this meeting. A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman, the meeting dispersed about 4 o'clock.

MEETING AT ST. ANDREW'S.

A rapid and pleasant drive over a very fine road brought us to St. Andrew's before nightfall, where a large assemblage was awaiting the arrival of the new candidates. The Meeting was speedily organized in front of Mr. P. Griffin's Store, at Mount Pleasant—James McDonald, Esq., Alisary, being Chairman. The gentlemen who addressed the Meeting at Owen Simpsons' likewise addressed this Meeting most successfully, and to the entire satisfaction of the assembled electors, as evinced by their frequent cheers. Francis McQuaid, Esqr., whose zeal in the Liberal cause is well known not only all over the District, but throughout the County, also addressed both Meetings in favour of the Liberal candidates, and in support of Liberal principles. Messrs Coles and Kelly were proposed as the popular candidates for the House of Assembly, and Messrs. McGill and Lawson as the candidates on the same side for the Council. There was not one dissenting voice to the nomination of either of these gentlemen.

Shortly before the Meeting was at an end, Mr. J. Scott McLeod, an officer of the Government from St. Peter's Road, accompanied by a Mr. Deacon, from Little York, made their appearance on the ground, armed with a requisition to Benjamin Coffin, Esqr., of Savage Harbour, urging that gentleman to come forward as a candidate for a seat in the Assembly. Mr. Coffin, who was present, as were likewise several others of the same large, respectable and influential family, advised with his relatives and friends as to the propriety of his coming out as a candidate independent of all political parties—but they assured him that it would be quite useless for him to do so—that the District was pledged to the support of avowed Liberal candidates in opposition to the Government; and that the emissaries of the ruling party only wanted to make a tool of him to create dissensions among the people. A brother of Mr. Benjamin Coffin took this view, and urged it very earnestly. The intended victim of Government intrigue and duplicity then told the petty official and his companion that he would not comply with the requisition, and advised them to go to no further trouble about it. Mr. Coffin declared, moreover, that he would support the Liberal candidates with all his influence, and this announcement fell