

it fearfully, and despatched him with the carpenter's hatchet; they then made a rush to the coals for the arms. While this was going on, the coals forward were calling out "Fire," "Fire," to induce the watch forward to go below.

Fortunately the captain came on the poop just in time to see the rush off. He immediately ran into his stateroom, seized his revolver, while his brother aimed himself, and half a dozen shots from them put the mutineers to rout, but not before one of the crew had been hacked to pieces and killed, and several others wounded.

A strict inquiry brought to light a deep and widely extended scheme for killing the officers and crew, and taking possession of the ship, all those who had agreed to join in it giving up their contract papers as a kind of pledge or guarantee to the ringleaders, from whom they were to receive \$40 a man.

ALLEGED ATROCIOUS MURDER AT SEA.

The first and second mates of the American barque Anna, of New York, have been brought this week before the magistrates for the crime of murder, on the information of John Thomas and Abraham Kirk, seaman on board the vessel, on a charge of having murdered John Purdie and several other seamen during the voyage from Legona to England.

The information of the dreadful circumstance was communicated to the police on the vessel arriving at Cowes. The names of the mates are Edmund Lane and George Hires. It appears that the vessel first sailed from New York to Mobile in June last, with a crew consisting of eight men, besides the captain and officers, and they included John Purdie, a man known as Frank, William Johnson, David Pugin, James Armstrong, and William Pottery, who are now dead.

The proposed European Congress.—The last news received from Europe conveys the impression that a meeting of the representatives of the great Powers may be indefinitely postponed. The London Times, which is adverse to the proposed meeting, is doing all in its power to throw "cold water" upon the Congress, and resolutely opposes the object in view by the Emperor of the French. It remarks:—

ALLEGED MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

A seaman, named William Lorenson, 16 years of age, attended before the stipendiary magistrate at the Hull police-court, and made the following deposition upon oath:—"I am a seaman on board a Dutch schooner. They had on board one able seaman, two ordinary seamen, the cook, the mate, and master. The cook's age was 16. He had never been to sea before, and the day after he left Hamburg he was sent aloft to furl one of the sails. He was very much frightened, and only partly did the work. When he came down on the deck the captain and the mate beat the lad. On that occasion he got 10 lashes with a rope's end. Whenever he could not work he was beaten, and the captain and mate had a violent quarrel against him after the first beating. He was beaten a day or two after the first time because he could not remember the names of the different ropes. On that occasion he got 20 lashes with a cane. He called out terribly, and there were marks all over him. The captain and mate beat him many times afterwards. On the last day he was beaten he got 80 lashes, but the captain threatened to give him 150 lashes. The day before he died he was not beaten; but they tied his head between his legs. They then put a piece of wood behind his neck, and another behind his knees, then tied both pieces of wood together, having first made the deceased head double. In this state they threw him about the deck, and the mate threw chains upon him. On 10 or 12 different days he was treated in this way, sometimes twice a day, remaining so tied for half an hour. The captain also made him drink urine, but this the witness did not see. When he was tied up, and the chains were upon him, he cried out that he could not breathe, and could endure it no longer. The day before he died the chains were on him for half an hour—from the time he was tied up to the time he was liberated. He was tied up at half-past five, and at midnight was ordered to go to pump. When he got hold of the pump he fell down, and never spoke again. He died about ten o'clock the next morning. That was on the 13th of August, and the vessel was off a small island belonging to Sicily. In the evening, when the sun went down, deceased was thrown overboard in his sleeping clothes. There were marks all over the body, except the chest. There were also many small holes and wounds. The body was coloured red and blue. About four weeks before deceased died, on one day he got first 10 lashes, then 20, and then 40, and then 80. The face of deceased was so swollen with blows that he could not be recognized. Sometimes he had to take off his clothes and receive lashes on the bare skin.—The Danish consul and the collector of customs at Hull were corresponded with by the magistrate, and the case is to be further inquired into.

EXCITING SCENE IN A RAILROAD CAR.

On Thursday of last week a riotous scene happened to a passenger train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, by which several passengers were injured, but fortunately none killed. The witness of the late Senator Linn, of Missouri, and daughter, Judge Delaford, of Memphis, and a dozen others, who were in the sleeping car, were thrown down an embankment of thirty feet, the car turning over several times once over a sink and rider fence. It took fire and burned up. A passenger furnishes the Pittsburg Chronicle with the following account of the accident:—

After stating that the accident was occasioned by a broken rail, and that the locomotive and baggage cars passed over safely, he says:—"The passenger car first meets the obstruction and is thrown off the track. With its load of human life, it is hurled over and over down a steep embankment on an adjacent fence. Its inmates scramble out; the stoves set on fire, and abandoned to its fate. It is a beacon-light to what follows. Its flames throw over the ice and snow a lurid glare. That car is consumed and the fence itself is in flames; but, in God's Providence, not a life was lost, and, save with a few bruises only, the passengers escaped unharmed. The sleeping car, last on the train, was by a severe wrench, severed from the passenger car and carried on with velocity. It struck the sleepers on which the rail is laid; it wavered a moment or two, and suddenly leaning over, its impetus carried it forward, onward and onward, and over the precipice. Down the precipice it tumbled; leap after leap it took; crash after crash came broken glass, falling like rain among its occupants, until, jumping over a fence, within a field! Crash was only succeeded by terror. 'Help!' was cried, but who was there to help? Those who had escaped the burning car a short distance in front had gone on to the shelter of the baggage car, still on the track, with a very few exceptions.

Picture to your mind's eye that sleeping car—fallen on its side at that moment—all prostrate! The lamps extinguished, the smoke of the overturned stoves filling and stifling the car, adding to its gloom, distraction and danger. The cry of fire was raised, and followed by the most terrible confusion, in the midst of which a lady was heard to cry, 'Help! my mother will be burned!' The car was now filled with smoke, while all around was so dark that nothing whatever could be distinguished. The passengers knew not where they were, or the extent of their danger. At length the door was found, and a general rush for the open air was made. Some few, however, remained behind, and assisted in rescuing the lady before referred to and her noble and courageous daughter, from their perilous position.

In the meantime other cries for assistance were heard. A young lad, named Eugene Service, only twelve years old, travelling with his widowed mother, finds her under the heated stove badly injured, and threatened with immediate death. Calmly, but promptly, he drew his coat sleeve over his hand, and, raising the fallen stove, rescued his frightened parent from death. We will say he is proud of that boy. She was helped out of the car badly burned, and her teeth knocked out. Another young lady was carried out with her collar bone broken. A mattress was spread upon the snow, on which she was laid, and was protected from the extreme cold by coverlets hastily thrown out of the car. A gentleman of Springfield, Ill., S. S. Whitehurst, Esq., was among the most active in doing good. He was everywhere, helping every one. When the excitement subsided, he found himself with a dislocated shoulder, and otherwise severely injured, and other passengers also suffered much. The lady whose collar bone was broken was a Miss Lonsdale, an actress. No one was killed. I need only add that the injured lady, first spoken of, was the respected widow of Senator Linn, of Missouri, and that noble-hearted girl, her daughter, Mary L. Barr.

The Proposed European Congress.—The last news received from Europe conveys the impression that a meeting of the representatives of the great Powers may be indefinitely postponed. The London Times, which is adverse to the proposed meeting, is doing all in its power to throw "cold water" upon the Congress, and resolutely opposes the object in view by the Emperor of the French. It remarks:—

We may say that at the present moment it looks as if there would be no Congress at all. Such a diplomatic Council presupposes some union of opinion among its members, for the most zealous upholder of the system scarcely claims that a majority of votes should bind any Power, or interfere with the organization of any recognized State.

A Congress is a meeting of independent Powers to give a moral sanction to something done or to be done by those who have a just claim to act, or whose acts, being already accomplished, cannot be reversed. It may recognize the enlargement of the Sardinian kingdom, although the States concerned may not approve the war of 1859. It may recognize the overthrow of the Papal authority in the Romagna, although the members expressly disapprove of people choosing their own rulers. But there its powers end, and no one will arrogate its right to bind the minority from siding either the Pope, or his subjects at their will. Hence it follows, that unless there is a hope of something like unanimity, it is of little use to meet at all. A Congress which can bind no one will be of little service when it exhibits five States voting against four, or some two or three protesting against a particular resolution. The moral weight of its decisions will then be small indeed, and they will form no part of the public laws of Europe.

NEGRO OUTRAGE IN CANADA.—The Detroit Free Press gives an account of outrages committed by a band of negroes upon the persons and property of several white citizens of Anderson, O. W., on Saturday night. It would appear that the difficulty originated in the ill-feeling which has lately been growing up between the negroes and the Canadian citizens, a sentiment which found vent in the late formation of the Grand Jury of the county, which set forth the grievances resulting from the influx of criminals to the county by means of the negro immigration, and adverted in the severest terms to the worthless character and shiftless disposition of a large majority of the negro population resident near and upon the borders. This action caused great disturbance among the negroes, an indignation meeting was held by them, and many threats were made. At about twelve o'clock on Saturday night, four negroes, named Bill Stevens, George Miller, and two brothers named Leak, went to the house of a Mr. Grayson, and made an attack upon the inmates consisted of the mistress of the house, a respectable, aged woman, and three men, who boarded with her, who all belonged to the anti-negro party.

THE MOROCCO WAR.

The following is the official despatch of the battle of Castilleja, sent by the Spanish Commander-in-Chief to the Spanish Government:—"Camp of Los Castillejos, Jan. 1, 7 p. m. At seven o'clock this morning I mounted on horseback, and have not left the saddle till seven this evening. The enemy obstinately opposed our movement, without, however, being able to prevent it. General Prim advanced beyond the limit I had traced for him, and he took positions where his Division camped. In addition to his Division, eight battalions only of the 2nd Division took part in the combat. The Hussars gave brilliant proofs of courage; one of their charges was heroic; they penetrated into the enemy's camp, carrying off a Cavalry standard. I look upon this feat of arms as the most important which has as yet taken place, as the enemy showed obstinate resistance. We are encamped on the positions we have taken. The troops fought bravely. Generals Zabala, Prim, and O'Donnell especially distinguished themselves. I cannot give an exact report of our loss; I estimate it from 400 to 600 men; that of the enemy at 1,500. Their loss was very considerable, owing to the determined attempts they made to retreat and maintain their positions. According to the statement of prisoners the enemy's force under Maley-Abbas is from 40,000 to 50,000 strong. I think this is exaggerated."

POLITICAL AGITATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Letters from Constantinople to the 4th announce that public agitation was increasing. It was supposed that Foad Pacha would soon be dismissed. The Emperor of Russia had forwarded decorations to the Pashas who were sent to Odessa to command a ship. Active preparations were being made for the execution of the Suez Canal.

beautiful Church of St. Philomena. He was appointed by the present Pope Bishop of Philadelphia, and was consecrated such on the 25th March, 1852, succeeding the present Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore. He was the fourth Bishop of Philadelphia. He was a man greatly beloved in his diocese, and his sudden death in the very prime of a most useful and active life, will be a heavy blow to the members of his church, by whom he was justly held in high esteem and veneration.

Among the notables present at the late mass meeting in Lynchburg, Va., called to express the opinion of the people of that section in relation to the Harper's Ferry raid, was the well-known Parson Brownlow, a celebrated Presbyterian minister.—The remarks on the occasion were characteristic. A reporter, in noticing the speech, says it was "intensely Southern," and represents the Parson as saying, "he would rather be with the South in Pandemonium than with the abolitionists in Heaven." The Parson also remarked that he intended to give his family instructions not to bury him in a Yankee coffin; but in case of an emergency, they should be forced to do so, they must leave both ends open, so that when the Devil or abolitionists came at one end, he could crawl out at the other.

Late English News.

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

When the increased and daily increasing mercantile transactions between England and France and the liberal tendencies of both Governments are considered, it cannot fail to give the liveliest satisfaction to the two nations to understand that negotiations are at this moment on foot, having for their object the conclusion of a commercial treaty on the broad basis of mutual advantage.

SURRENDER OF THE NEPAULI REBELS.

The following telegram has been received in anticipation of the Bombay mail, due in London, via Marseilles, on the 19th inst.—

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.—The campaign against the rebels in Nepal is over. All the rebels surrendered except the Begum.

THE PAPAL ARMY.

The enlistments abroad for the Papal army have no other object than to bring its effective, which numbers 18,000 up to 20,000 men. This augmentation of the Papal army was agreed upon by the Holy See and France before the war in Italy. The Emperor's revolutionary committee has organized manifestations in the neighboring Papal provinces. Those which took place in the theatres of Ancona and Pesaro are specially mentioned. On the authorities appearing in their boxes all the spectators left the theatres, as if in accordance with a preconcerted arrangement.

AUSTRIA AND THE CONGRESS.

The Austrian Government has ordered Prince Metternich to declare to the French Cabinet that it would decline to enter into negotiations on any other basis than the agreement of Villafranca or the treaty of Zurich.

COUNT CAUVOR AND THE CONGRESS.

A Correspondent of the Times, writing from Florence, after describing with much force the obstacles which foreign diplomacy opposes to the formation of a strong Italian kingdom by the annexation to Piedmont of the states which have voted their union with that monarchy, adds that Count Cavour goes to the Paris Congress to renounce the votes of the Central Italian States, and declares, in the name of Sardinia, that she will in no event sanction those votes, so far as she herself may benefit by them. In other words, that Cavour returns to take part in the affairs of his country, only to undo the work of which he has hitherto been the soul. What an attempt to account for the origin of the remarkable story, we refer our readers to an explicit and authentic declaration of Count Cavour, to the following effect:—"Amidst all the difficulties of my task, I esteem myself fortunate in this, that my proposal will be simple and unambiguous: Let the wishes of the people be gratified. Should, therefore, the Congress require a fresh demonstration by the inhabitants of Italy of their firm and general wish, I neither can nor ought to oppose it; and I have the complete conviction that they would respond to the vote they have already given more than once. Any other proposal will be contested by me." He states "that at the Congress he has one thing alone to demand, one thing alone to follow up assiduously—the annexation of Central Italy." I believe fear the project of a Central Italian State, which they know is put forward to prevent the construction of a kingdom strong enough to guarantee Italian independence. Cavour will be the uncompromising opponent of that scheme, wherever it is put forward.

RESIGNATION OF COUNT WALEWSKI.

The Monitor contains a decree of the Emperor of the French appointing M. Thouvenin Minister for Foreign Affairs in place of Count Walewski, whose resignation has been accepted. M. Baroche is instructed, *ad interim*, with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs until the arrival of M. Thouvenin.

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

THE BATTLE OF CASTILLEJA.

The following is the official despatch of the battle of Castilleja, sent by the Spanish Commander-in-Chief to the Spanish Government:—"Camp of Los Castillejos, Jan. 1, 7 p. m. At seven o'clock this morning I mounted on horseback, and have not left the saddle till seven this evening. The enemy obstinately opposed our movement, without, however, being able to prevent it. General Prim advanced beyond the limit I had traced for him, and he took positions where his Division camped. In addition to his Division, eight battalions only of the 2nd Division took part in the combat. The Hussars gave brilliant proofs of courage; one of their charges was heroic; they penetrated into the enemy's camp, carrying off a Cavalry standard. I look upon this feat of arms as the most important which has as yet taken place, as the enemy showed obstinate resistance. We are encamped on the positions we have taken. The troops fought bravely. Generals Zabala, Prim, and O'Donnell especially distinguished themselves. I cannot give an exact report of our loss; I estimate it from 400 to 600 men; that of the enemy at 1,500. Their loss was very considerable, owing to the determined attempts they made to retreat and maintain their positions. According to the statement of prisoners the enemy's force under Maley-Abbas is from 40,000 to 50,000 strong. I think this is exaggerated."

THE MOROCCO WAR.

The Spaniards lost 400 or 500 men, killed and wounded, in the battle on the 21st inst. The Moors burnt their dead instead of burying them. Gen. Riva, with the Siragosa, detached, had arrived at Ceuta. A letter says that the engagement of the 21st at Castilleja was a glorious one, in which the Spanish troops proved themselves with glory. 8,000 Moors retreated southward to defend the plains of Tetuan, a position which, if carried by assault, would be attended with heavy loss. Severe fighting was expected between Castilleja and Tetuan. The Spanish army was encamped on the heights of Monte Negro overlooking Tetuan. The Spanish squadron left Algeiras on the 4th inst. for Castilleja, in order to concert with the land forces under M. Rial (O'Donnell). The siege train was to be shipped at Ceuta on the 30th. Four or five hospitals had been established in Ceuta. The Jewish refugees had reached Oram, where they were well received by the French Government. Everything remained tranquil at Casablanca. Cholera was fast declining in the camp, and the army were greatly improving in health. The brig Eliza was wrecked off the coast of Vejer on the 27th inst.; crew saved. She was bound from Liverpool to a port in Greece with coal, iron, and a general cargo. The bark Vermouth, schooner Resoludo, and brig Caroline, all where at last advices, had been got off.

POLITICAL AGITATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

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AUSTRALIA.

SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND QUESTION IN VICTORIA.

This bill, the most liberal propounded by any Ministry, and which comes nearly up to what the conventionists have been so clamorously about for the last two years, is to deal as follows:—1. To order the survey of the land in the several States to terminate in 1851, this branch of the question will be referred for consideration, in the interval, to a select committee of the Legislative Assembly, which will take evidence and report thereon.—2. The auction system of disposing of the Crown lands is to be abandoned, except in so far as town lands and others which have acquired a special value are concerned.—3. Large areas of the best agricultural land in all parts of the country are to be immediately surveyed and made available for selection at 21 per acre.—4. Persons selecting any quantity

not exceeding 320 acres will be allowed to rent a contiguous block of three times the purchased area, with a pre-emptive right under certain conditions within a given number of years.—5. A "penal tax" to be imposed upon alienated lands unimproved, so as to discourage speculative purchases.—6. Commutations to be reserved both for agricultural settlers and miners.

THE GOLD FIELDS—MORE MONSTER nuggets.

An abundant supply of water once again, from the heavy rains of two weeks since, has imparted renewed life and activity to the miners for a time, and has enabled them to realise an amount of gold large in the aggregate, and which ought to tell on the exports for some weeks to come. At the commencement and during the continuance of every summer the fact that the want of water is one of the greatest hindrances, and difficulties the miner has to contend with, is forced on the attention of all, and this is deemed sufficient to account for any decrease in the yield; but still it was only too manifest during the winter and spring months, while water is comparatively plentiful, that the yield of gold is falling off, and from something more than a temporary cause. It was long hoped that the export for the year would at least equal that of last; but of this we have now no prospect. The reefs in different districts of the colony have become famous for their yield of gold, but of late Poverty Reef, at Sardinia Creek, has eclipsed all others. Two monster cakes of amalgamated gold have been produced from quartz raised within the last few weeks from one claim on this reef, the first larger than any cake of gold before reported in the colony, and weighing 1,472 oz., and the second still larger, and weighing no less than 1,522 oz. Several mining schemes have been brought before the public—the only object of which appears to be to dupe the unsuspecting shareholders. This has led to the neglect of some of the best and most profitable fields, and which might be productive of large profits to shareholders and of immense good to the colony.

LORD MACAULAY.

The death of Macaulay elicited many extended eulogies from the British press. The notice in the London Times is very elaborate and discriminating. We copy the opening paragraphs:—"No death which we could chronicle will be more deeply and widely lamented than that of Lord Macaulay. His loss is not simply that of a great man. It is the loss of a great man who accumulated immense stores of information; that great man who had not only a vast range of general knowledge, but who was also a profound scholar, and whose wealth of a province is heaped up to be burned, we see passing with the historian into the darkness of the grave not only a majestic mind, which sooner or later must have gone from among us, but also the vast acquisitions of this mind, which we fancy might have remained with us forever.

Macaulay's wealth of information was immense indeed, and in all his writings, in his speeches, in his conversations, he poured forth so lavishly, and yet so carefully, that reader and hearer scarcely knew which to admire most—the extent of his knowledge or the felicity with which he brought it to bear upon the matter in hand. He had a more intimate acquaintance with English history than any man living, or perhaps any man who ever lived. His acquaintance with it was not a barren knowledge, but had fructified into political wisdom; and no man could surpass him in the description of what he knew, and thought, and felt.

The death of such a man is more than a common loss—is more than the loss of a man equally great in other departments of literature. The material which he handles gives to the work of the historian a value which the work of no other artist enjoys. A great novelist or a great poet may be compared to a worker in colors, which have no value except in the historian, on the other hand, is a worker in gold and silver and precious stones, which have a value independent of the workmanship bestowed upon them. It requires a great mind to elicit the facts, but the facts have a great value in themselves, and if they are not transmitted by the historian who is in possession of them, the loss which we sustain is not comparable to that of an additional poem or a new novel from the poet or the novelist too soon struck down. Macaulay is cut off in his 60th year, and in the midst of his work.

Who is to finish what he has begun? We are to make good wherein he has failed? The deep regret for such a loss which will be universally felt, however the English language is spoken, will be mingled with surprise at its suddenness. Only on Monday last Lord Macaulay had entertained his family at a Christmas party. It is true that for some years he had suffered from an affection of the heart, and three weeks ago he had a return of a threatening symptom. But he appeared to rally again, the symptoms, although serious, were not alarming; and at the Christmas party on Monday last he was only so far unlike himself as to be rather silent. If Sydney Smith had been there he would not have had to complain, as he once did, that he longed for some "brilliant flashes of silence," and yet, in spite of Lord Macaulay's quietness, his friends, in parting with him that night, little thought that in less than eight-and-forty hours he would be no more for that world.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—It appears that the Editor of the Protestant has been informing his readers that at the *Islander* published some communications relative to the funeral obsequies of the late Bishop of Charlottetown, as any respectable paper would have done of whatever religion the conductors thereof might be. The Editor of the *Islander*, who is, I understand, no less a personage than W. H. Pope, Esq., Col. in Chief Secretary, in the last No. of that paper endeavored to notice the attacks of the low and common-sense true Protestants, justifying his conduct with regard to the said communications, and advising Mr. Laird to have recourse to argument and not abuse when he writes against any of the tenets of Catholicism. Had the editor of the *Islander* stopped here, all would have been well—he would be respected as having discharged his duty as a public journalist. But behold! he marks the most extraordinary transgression which he has ever committed, and that is, he has dared to turn their attention to the Catholics, who are, says the truthful editor, determined to place themselves in power—he was not against the danger of being subjected to Ecclesiastical rule, and after calumniating and insulting Catholics, he hints at the necessity that may probably exist for curtailing their privileges. Mr. Pope is far from being a bigot, so is Mr. Inge; but they may take credit to themselves for publishing the most liberal sentiments that have ever yet, in my opinion, disgraced the pages of any Journal printed on this Island. Their object in doing so is not difficult to divine. The editor and proprietor of the *Islander* now enjoy the sweets of office. A great many of those who enable them to do so are ignorant bigots who would take umbrage at anything said against their favorite organ the *Protestant*, unless they were accompanied by a *flag* at Catholics, in order to rally again the symptoms, although serious, were not alarming; and at the Christmas party on Monday last he was only so far unlike himself as to be rather silent. If Sydney Smith had been there he would not have had to complain, as he once did, that he longed for some "brilliant flashes of silence," and yet, in spite of Lord Macaulay's quietness, his friends, in parting with him that night, little thought that in less than eight-and-forty hours he would be no more for that world.

THE EX-MEMBER FOR CHARLOTTETOWN AND HIS PANEGYRIST.

There are three rather serious defects in the brilliant article which the Colonial Secretary has furnished as a leader to the last *Islander*, and which appears to have been intended for a panegyric on the Hon. Mr. Palmer. In the first place, it is not intelligible in some parts; secondly, it rather confuses our notions with regard to the rules laid down by such authors as Lindley Murray and Lennie as guides to our speaking and writing the English language; and, thirdly, the learned author has mistaken the wisest fictions for the most commonplace facts that are within the knowledge of every intelligent man in the Colony. We may be told that we should justify this little bit of criticism by some extracts. We should be happy to do so if we knew where to begin our selection. The article to which we refer is a very lengthy one; and its length and incomprehensibility are no doubt, intended to convey to the obtuse minds of the readers of the *Islander* some shadow of an idea of the vast importance of the distinguished subject of the essay. To expose its merits to the admiring gaze of our readers, we should reproduce the whole article; and much as we respect our friend the Colonial Secretary, we trust he will excuse our putting the patience of an intelligent class of the community to so severe a test. We have done him the honour to read his article twice over—have put extra light on our gas burners—have rubbed our spectacles, and shaken ourselves to ascertain if we were thoroughly awake, and somehow or other we cannot yet make head or tail of the following curious passage, which is by no means the greatest curiosity of this literary production:—"His opposition, therefore, to the proceedings of the Escheat party, often consisting of measures of the most extravagant and ridiculous character, added to the knowledge of Parliamentary usage which he was prone to acquire, soon made him a powerful opponent to that party; and, with the exception of his contemporary the late member, Mr. Pope, the most formidable one in the House."

Church. In the last No. of his paper he has *Romanist* instead of Catholic. In a former No. I noticed some other nicknames, and indeed I was not a little surprised to find that a person whom I thought was a gentleman should so far forget himself as to make use of epithets offensive to nearly one half of our population.

Will the editor of the *Islander* prove by facts his assertion, that the Catholics of this Island are determined to place themselves in power? If not let his paper be considered the medium of propagating falsehoods calculated to mislead the ignorant, and to increase the prejudice against Catholics which designing knaves have already succeeded in establishing in certain quarters. When time will permit I will return to this subject. In the meantime, I am,

Your's very truly,

LECTOR.

Queen's County, Feb. 6th, 1860.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

Mr. WHELAN.—The editor of the *Protestant* publishes in that paper of the 31st a very indecent attack upon the late Right Rev. Bishop McDonald—the bold bassness of that slanderer of the good Prelate, now in his grave, is so unchristian and monstrous, that I deem him and his calumny unworthy of further remark than this, that justice must sooner or later overtake and punish that detractor, who, like a feroce Hyena, has brutally dared to rend the sanctity of the tomb of Bishop McDonald, and

"Draw frailties from the dread abode"

which belonged not to the man.

The same editor has, in that paper, treated the public to a high panegyric on the Legislative abilities and action of the Hon. Edward Palmer. The astute panegyrist, of course, sees something in the Legislative qualifications and acts of Mr. Palmer which are invisible to other men; perhaps he would have the kindness to show wherever the statesmanship of Mr. P. has been exhibited, and when he proved himself, by any Legislative act or acts of his own, a benefactor of this Colony. If Mr. P. is not a variety of vanities he must consider his eulogist a distributor of an ungenerous irony.

Not satisfied with writing mere nonsense about Mr. Palmer, the willful and mischievous editor trusts a full primed paragraph of fun at Mr. George Beer and bits that person off hardy. * * * * * VERITAS.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., February 7, 1860.

THE REVENUE.

A statement was lately made in the *Islander* and *Monitor* to the effect that the Revenue for the past year exceeds that of the previous one by about £7,000. This announcement was given with a great flourish of trumpets for the Government, who were held up for the special admiration of Her Majesty's lieges in this Colony on account of such wonderful improvement in our financial affairs. It is well the Government papers did not go beyond the year immediately prior to the last, for it is well known that there was a lamentable depression in trade of all kinds at that period, that few merchants in the place were exempt from embarrassment, which affected all the Provinces alike—and that there was consequently a great falling off in the value of our imports. Besides, it will be remembered that in the fall of that very year the ship *Majestic* was lost—she was laden with the most valuable merchandise, which, according to a correct computation made at the time, would have yielded to the Colony if the goods had been saved, a revenue of at least £4,000. Deduct this amount from the £7,000 said to be an increase over the revenue of 1858, and the Government financiers have very little to boast of. But let them go back for four years previous to the time when commercial embarrassment commenced—take the years of 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857, and it will be seen that the revenue in each of those years, under a liberal Government, was much larger than the last year's revenue. In short, from the time the Liberals came into office until 1858—the last year of their rule—when the whole commercial body of the country was on the verge of bankruptcy, there was a gradual increase in the revenue, as will be seen by the following statement taken from the Journal of the House of Assembly:—

Table with 4 columns: Year, Revenue, and other columns. Data: 1848, £17,792 6 1; 1849, 16,615 1 0; 1850, 22,788 18 4; 1851, 22,836 9 11; 1852, 31,283 9 0; 1853, 35,345 3 5; 1854, £46,035 11 6; 1855, 42,081 2 2; 1856, 40,662 16 9; 1857, 41,456 2 0; 1858, 33,292 2 3.

THE EX-MEMBER FOR CHARLOTTETOWN AND HIS PANEGYRIST.

There are three rather serious defects in the brilliant article which the Colonial Secretary has furnished as a leader to the last *Islander*, and which appears to have been intended for a panegyric on the Hon. Mr. Palmer. In the first place, it is not intelligible in some parts; secondly, it rather confuses our notions with regard to the rules laid down by such authors as Lindley Murray and Lennie as guides to our speaking and writing the English language; and, thirdly, the learned author has mistaken the wisest fictions for the most commonplace facts that are within the knowledge of every intelligent man in the Colony. We may be told that we should justify this little bit of criticism by some extracts. We should be happy to do so if we knew where to begin our selection. The article to which we refer is a very lengthy one; and its length and incomprehensibility are no doubt, intended to convey to the obtuse minds of the readers of the *Islander* some shadow of an idea of the vast importance of the distinguished subject of the essay. To expose its merits to the admiring gaze of our readers, we should reproduce the whole article; and much as we respect our friend the Colonial Secretary, we trust he will excuse our putting the patience of an intelligent class of the community to so severe a test. We have done him the honour to read his article twice over—have put extra light on our gas burners—have rubbed our spectacles, and shaken ourselves to ascertain if we were thoroughly awake, and somehow or other we cannot yet make head or tail of the following curious passage, which is by no means the greatest curiosity of this literary production:—"His opposition, therefore, to the proceedings of the Escheat party, often consisting of measures of the most extravagant and ridiculous character, added to the knowledge of Parliamentary usage which he was prone to acquire, soon made him a powerful opponent to that party; and, with the exception of his contemporary the late member, Mr. Pope, the most formidable one in the House."

His opposition, therefore, to the proceedings of the Escheat party, often consisting of measures of the most extravagant and ridiculous character, added to the knowledge of Parliamentary usage which he was prone to acquire, soon made him a powerful opponent to that party; and, with the exception of his contemporary the late member, Mr. Pope, the most formidable one in the House."

The only interpretation we can put upon this passage is that "measures of the most extravagant and ridiculous character" constituted Mr. Palmer's opposition to the Escheat party. We always thought so, but we hardly expected to find the *Islander* acknowledge the fact. With respect to the details of Mr. Palmer's public life, as lucidly commented on by the *Islander*, it will be only necessary to say that the hon. ex-member gets credit for having supported and fought for every measure of reform, except one, which divided the Liberals and Conservatives in this Colony for the past ten or twelve years. Responsible Government, Free Trade, Free Education, One-ninth Bill, were all objects of his especial care and affection, according to the testimony of the Colonial Secretary. What a cloud we have been all groping under, to be sure! What an injustice has been done to Mr. Palmer by intelligent men of all shades of politics in admitting and declaring as they have done repeatedly that he was opposed to all these things! What a blessing it is to have a reliable historian like the Colonial Secretary to enlighten the ignorance of us all respecting our past political affairs! and what an absurdity it would be on our part to contradict the assertions by which we are all taken with surprise!