## GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The preliminaries of a treaty of peace between Germany and France have been formally exchanged and ratified. The despatches this morning give an outline of the treaty, from which it will be seen that France cedes to Germany nearly the whole of Alsace and a portion of Loraine, the great fortress of Metz included. Belfort in Alsace is retained by France. An enormous money indemnity is also to be paid within three years; and until the conditions of the treaty are fulfilled, the north-eastern part of France is to remain in German possession. The terms on which peace is thus purchased by France are exceedingly harsh, but it must not be forgotten that the French were the first to invoke the horrors of war; and that, if they had won, they would certainly have been not less severe with their enemy. Nothing remains for them now but to endeavour to repair as well as they can, by a peaceful career in which they will respect the rights of their neighbors, the ravages and sufferings of a conflict they so lightly and wantonly challenged. At present, we fear, their feelings are not of a very cordial nature towards the Germans, and if opportunity offered they would attack them again to-morrow; but, as time advances, the asperity and hatred caused by the war will soften down, and affairs return to something like their former course. In any event, France will be quite unprepared again for war on a large scale for many years to come.

The treaty having been ratified by the French Assembly, the German troops have wholly evacuated Paris, which again presents its old appearance. The German Emperor, who reviewed one hundred thousand men in the Bois de Bologne on Saturday, is to leave Versailles to-day on his return to Berlin. He will visit Amiens and Rouen, reviewing the German forces in these cities, and return to his capital soon afterwards — the greatest conqueror of the century. The army which is to remain in France will be commanded by Prince Frederick Charles, whose head quarters will be at Rheims. There have been great rejoicings at Berlin over the conclusion of peace, and the triumphal return of the Emperor will be a sight worth witnessing. The condition of Paris is on the whole tranquil, although some outrages have been committed since the withdrawal of the Germans, and the people and press speak very bitterly of their late visitors.

There are several rumors about the ex-Emperor Napoleon—one that he intends to live in Bohemia, and another that he is expected soon in England. His future place of residence is, perhaps, of little importance to anybody but himself, and as for France, she seems thoroughly determined to have no more of him.—*Leader*.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## Letter from an Islander in New Brunswick.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., March 12, 1871.

THE PATRIOTISM OF ISLANDERS ABROAD.

*My dear Mr. Editor*;

Partly to fulfil a promise made to you on the eve of your departure from us, to assume the onerous duties of an Editor, and partly to relieve somewhat an ever-present *ennui*, I attempt to gather up a little budget of news from this up-river county of New Brunswick for your interesting and ably-conducted paper; and, first of all, allow me to offer, on behalf of the many Islanders here, our sincere congratulations on your promotion to the Editor's seat, and our fervent hopes that it may prove an easy, and, above all, a prosperous one—prosperous both to yourself and your numerous readers. We have long felt that the Island wants a real live paper; this want we know you can ably fill. It was with deep regret that your friends, and especially your fellow-Islanders, who have drifted up this magnificent river, St John, saw you turn your back towards us, even though it was to return to that gem of the Gulf—that flower of the Continent—P. E. Island—which, in the hearts of all her sons, however widely they may roam, is always held in dearest remembrance. Fondly as the Irishman looks back to the land of his birth, dreaming that on no land does the sun shine so bright or the grass grow so green, not less fondly does the Islander think of his home. Other lands may be larger, richer, nay, throb with a stronger pulsation of life, but, well, they are not *his Island home*. Find us where you will, and we are almost ubiquitous, and swayed by whatever influences, yet deep down in every heart you will find this sentiment. 'Tis well. We love our home, she must have given us cause to love her so. May, her sons always have reason proudly to love her with an earnest heart.

PROGRESS OF RAILROADS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Far up from the centre of active life as this County of Carleton is, our local interests would fail to excite sufficient attention to demand careful record. And yet at the risk of being pronounced tedious, I will write you about our affairs, and will be as brief as possible. For the past few months the most prominent topic among us has been the same as with you, *Railroads*. We want our iron horses to run through our country more generally than heretofore; to open up our lands, to create new lines of travel and new marts of commerce. You had better push on your Roads quickly, or we will be rushing from *St. John* to *Edmondston* through the river De Loup Route before your sleepers are dragged from the cedar swamps. By the way, I see a startling assertion in one of your contemporaries of the patriotic (?) type, something like this, "Trade must create Railroads." Sometimes our backwoods farmers who are not favored with much instruction in political economy hold the reverse of this to be true. Before this country was opened by Railroads there was no trade, and the farmers were all poor and dependant upon a few merchants in Town. Now there is brisk trade every where and scarcely a poor man among us. And they say "the Railroads have made the country, not the country the Railroads." A few weeks ago these up river counties were called on to vote upon the river De Loup Road, and each one promised to furnish $100,000 towards the enterprise. Of course some obstructives cried out "ruin," but they were outvoted by the progressives. There was one instance in the voting not 100 miles from here that is, perhaps, suggestive One man travelled some distance to vote against it, because it would not pass his door, saying, "let them run it through my farm and I will give $200 towards it." Of course he was a mean one.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF ANTI-RAILROAD MEN.

They tell a strange story of this man. Something like this. When he sleeps his soul sometimes wanders from his body. One night it left him and lighted on the point of a needle on his wife's pincushion, there it wandered all night thinking it was pacing off one of his 40 acre lots. I cannot vouch for the truth of this story, but it serves to illustrate what our people think of a man who is little minded enough to oppose Railroads.

BRIDGING THE ST. JOHN RIVER.

Another public work that interests us is the bridging of the St. John. King Frost supplies us with a bridge without cost during the hard winter months as he does you; but about this time of the year his work begins to get shaky; so we contemplate investing some $50,000 of our taxes for a permanent structure. It will be a formidable undertaking, but we are satisfied that a few years will see it accomplished.

CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

Our Legislative Assemblies are in Session now, though our Local one is at present enjoying a short respite from its labors. The Government that misruled the country has come to grief, and your good friend the Surveyor General has been forced to yield his office into other hands. But soon the new party will be in working trim, pledged to free schools, and all the other reforms which a growing country demands.

NO ANNEXATION, BUT INDEPENDENCE FOR B. N. AMERICANS.

Our cousins across the border are still hopeful that we will ultimately throw in our lot with them. Some of them wonder that "manifest destiny" is so long delayed; others still sing sweetly the spider's song, "will you walk into my parlor?" Strange, we cannot see what they see. But we also see things which they do not; that the time is not far distant when we shall be a thriving, prosperous, independent nation, stretching like themselves from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but enjoying more real liberty than their boasted Eagle shelters beneath its wings.

Our winter this year has been pleasant, cold, but free from storms. The average rate of temperature has been higher than usual; for one week, however, the cold was intense, the mercury sinking some two inches below zero, and remaining there so long that we almost feared it had forgotten how to rise. March, however, has brought a change in this respect, and the indications are that we will be favored with an early spring.

For the present, Mr. Editor, I wish you good bye; but not without once more expressing the hope that your works may conduce to the general welfare of the Island, and in the establishment of a journal, that shall be powerful for good.

Yours, Truly,
ROCKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EXAMINER."

SIR,—By the Debates of the House of Assembly, Mr. McEachern, member for the first Electoral District for King's County, made use of language not in accordance with the pledges or promises made during his canvass for the above District.

"He (Hon. Mr. McE) would like to see all institutions of learning receiving Government aid; but the advocates of that principle must bide their time till public opinion would bear them out.' Does this Hon. Gentleman mean that all discussion on the matter must be laid aside for convenience sake, or does he mean that the majority of his constituents did not expect of him in his proper place to publicly advocate for a grant to St. Dunstan's? Let him here answer us, or he will be brought to the bar of "public opinion," there to answer for his back-sliding from matters of such public importance

Was it by "biding their time" that the great master minds who gave to us the freedom of religion and expression which we enjoy, accomplished anything? Let him answer me! Or does he expect that we must bear patiently with insult and injury. If Mr. McEachern can shew precedent for such conduct, either parliamentary or otherwise, I would like to see it. If the Debates express what the speakers mean, then there is no hope of such speeches as Mr. McEachern's effecting any good.

I remain, respectfully yours,
AN ELECTOR.

Souris, North Side.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EXAMINER."

SIR,—You evidently understand the interests of your numerous subscribers in this section by not opposing the Government policy of a railway We owe nearly all we have to the Liberal party of which the late deeply lamented Whelan was one of the leaders. Only for the circumstances of politics just now, I don't imagine that we would have any chance for a railroad coming our way; but the Members for this District and Souris can have justice done for us. Whatever course our representatives may take in politics, we beseech them not to betray our interests. The feeling of the people here is as one man for the railroad, if it comes this way, as our members can make it if they like. We have no great love for the Tories, you may be sure, and can't understand the reasons why the Liberals, or some of them, went over to them; but we know that a railroad would be good for us.

I see by your paper that oats in Town are bringing 3s. 2d. a bushel, while here we can't get more than 2s. 6d. If we could get them to Town at an expense of 3d. a bushel, you see we could save 5d, which would soon pay our little share of extra taxes, if we had to pay any, after a few years.

Yours truly,
AN OLD LIBERAL.

Head St. Peter's Bay, March 13th, 1871.

## Railway Meeting at New Glasgow.

In accordance with notice previously given, a large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of New Glasgow and vicinity, was held in the "New Glasgow Temperance Hall," for the purpose of discussing the important subject of a Railway for P. E. Island. The meeting was organized by appointing James Dickieson, Esq., as Chairman, and the undersigned as Secretary.

The following gentlemen addressed the meeting:—Hon J. Balderston, Hon. H. J. Callbeck, Wm. S. McNeill, Esq., D. Laird, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Laird Chas. Dickieson and James Laird, senr. who dwelt on the impropriety of the Government wishing to thrust upon the people such an extravagant expenditure without their asking, and against their wishes, (except by a few to be directly benefitted thereby). They also explained the enormous increase of taxation which it would cause, without corresponding benefits to be derived therefrom.

The gentlemen who addressed the meeting favoring the project, were Messrs Donald MacKay, George R. McCoubrey and George Smith, who dwelt on the many advantages to be derived from a railway communication through our Island, as a cheap transit for lime, coal, &c., &c.

After considerable ventilation of the subject, the following resolutions were put to the meeting:—

Moved by Wm. Laird, and seconded by Mr. John Moffat—

*Whereas*, It appears that the Government of this Island have in contemplation the building of a Railroad from Alberton to Georgetown—

*Therefore Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting the Legislature would not at present be justified in passing any measure whereby the construction of said railroad would be entered into, as we consider the revenue entirely inadequate to meet the expenditure of such an undertaking, therefore, if built, it must necessitate a heavy increase of taxation, and thereby burden the inhabitants of the colony to an extent which we consider should never be done without first referring the question to the people at the polls.

Moved, as an amendment, by Mr. Geo. Smith, seconded by Mr. George R McCoubrey—

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a line of railroad extending from the North Cape to the East Point, through the most central part of the Island, with branch lines where most required, would be of unspeakable advantage to the inhabitants in a commercial point of view. But we cannot justify the Government in taking any action in so important an enterprise until all wilderness lands on the Island are under their control, and leaseholders placed in a position to become freeholders by paying a fair price for their lands.

For the amendment, 22; for the motion, 200.

The following resolution was carried unanimously—

Moved by Mr Chas. Dickieson, and seconded by Mr. David Rattray—

*Whereas*, The building of a railway through this Island, and more especially through the proprietors' estates, would so enhance their value as forever to prevent the purchase of said lands by either Government or tenant—

*Therefore, Resolved*, That this meeting is of opinion, that to saddle the rent-payers, already overburdened, (whose rent in some cases is £15 per annum per 100 acres) with railway taxes, would be virtually to drive them from our shores.

The thanks of the meeting was then accorded to the gentlemen who spoke on the occasion, and also to the chairman. Direction being given to have the above matter published in the *Patriot* and other papers, the meeting closed.

ANGUS GREGOR, Sec'y.

New Glasgow Bridge, March 6, 1871.

IN NUMBERS there issafety, it was upon this principle that the formula of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills was prepared. It was not the result of one man's knowledge, Dr. Judson, intending to spend a fortune in advertising Pills, consulted the most intelligent and learned physicians of the age, and the result was the production of a simple but efficacious medicine the Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. These Pills cure Biliousness, Dyspepsia Liver Complaint Indigestion Female Irregularities, &c. They have now been used many years by the Public and thousands of testimonials bear witness to their virtues. As a family medicine they are unrivalled, Give the Mountain Herb Pills a trial. Sold by all dealers.

## DIRECTORY.

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.—Cashier, Wm Cundall. Discount days, Mondays and Thursdays.

UNION BANK.—Cashier, James Anderson. Discount days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

SUMMERSIDE BANK.—Cashier, R. McC. Stavert. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

FARMER'S BANK OF RUSTICO.—Cashier, Marin J. Blanchard. Discount day, Wednesday.

SAVINGS BANK. Colonial Building.—Banking days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB —Friday evenings, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.—Thursday evenings during winter.

C. Y. M. L. INSTITUTE.—Tuesday evenings, in St. Andrew's Hall.

METROPOLITAN LODGE, British Templars, meet in Falconer's Hall on Wednesday evenings

CITY LODGE, British Templars, meet in the Athenæum on Tuesday evenings.

VICTORIA DIVISION, Sons of Temperance, meet Monday evenings.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, Masons, meet second Tuesday in each month.

ODD FELLOWS meet Monday evenings.

# The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March 20, 1871.

## THE OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

The Railroad Question is now fairly before the Country. The Government have risked their fate upon it, and in a few days we will know whether or not they will stand or fall. This course is open and manly. Had they shuffled and withdrawn the subject this Session, or brought it down as an open question, then their moral defeat would have been overwhelming. The Leader of the Government has certainly risen in the estimation of his friends, and commanded the respect of his political enemies, by his energy and daring in this matter. If he should fall, it will be with a dignity that will place him higher up in public estimation. He will become the Leader of a great, progressive, liberal, Railroad party. The Opposition will get rid of some of its fossils, and the Coalition will be a routed horse, foot and artillery. That this will be the result of the defeat of the Railroad Bill, a General Election, we imagine, will prove. Some of the opposition to a Railroad has not yet come to the surface. Prince Edward Islanders, you have amongst you a class of merchants, or middle men, who are monopolizing trade, and who are getting the lands of the tenants and small freeholders into their own hands; they will be a more galling, grinding, grasping curse than ever the old land proprietors have been. The Railroad will break up their credit system of trade—it will enable the poor man in the North West and East to get cash prices for his produce, and it will give the small trader with his hundred pounds a chance to compete even, in some degree, with the owner of thousands. We do not wonder then that in the ranks of the Government supporters there are some who do not want to see their silver gods destroyed. But we will be surprised if such men as the Representatives of King's County, and others will not support the Railway party in a project which will break up monopolies, save the country from the impending ruin of middle men, and preserve the people in the fruits of their hard toil, and guarantee for them their hard fought for rights and privileges. Why do some of the leaders of the Liberal Party oppose the Railroad? Accident has placed them in "cool shades," but they will find it for the interests of the Liberal Party, not to give the Railroad a factious opposition. Some of them fear that they will not get into power at the expiration of four years because of the navies which will come here to build the Railroad. They forget that labor never sympathises with capital; if any number of laborers come here, the first blast of the Liberal Trumpet will array them against the Government. But do not despise honest labor; do not frown down upon those whom fate, or misfortune, or the stern necessities of life, may send to your shores. Do not damn the name of Liberals for ever by calling, from your side of the Legislature, those who may come to build your railroads, the scum of the earth. Of course such expressions are only words used in the excitement of debate. They come only from the lips, not the heart; still they may be used against us in a day we may least desire. The objection, therefore to the navies is neither sound nor politic.

By our exchanges we learn that the Dominion of Canada proposes to give a free gift of 100 acres of land in Manitoba to every emigrant going into the new Province. Next Spring the railroad from Woodstock to River de Loup will be commenced. Laborers there will get nine shillings per day, and any of them desiring to settle on excellent land, can get 100 acres for a mere trifle. These are greater inducements than any we can offer, and, therefore one of the greatest difficulties that we can see about the Railroad, will be to get labor. It will be surely time enough then, to denounce the laborers when we have them. The other and chief objection is that a railroad will overburthen us with taxation and drive us into Confederation. This objection is easily met. Taking the line from Shediac to St. John, it is generally admitted that, in all probability, a line through this Island would have as much to do as that line. With the line proposed to be constructed here, and deducting the differences in expenses of working both lines, our Railroad would pay all expenses, and the interest of the money expended. As to being driven into Confederation, even suppose our taxes were "levelled up" to the taxes which are paid in the Dominion now, yet in five years' time, after Canada will have finished the Intercolonial Railroad, the River de Loup Railroad, the Bay Verte Canal, and other great and expensive public works, the taxation will have considerably increased, so as to make Confederation as objectionable then as it is now.

The last objection of the Anti-Railroad men is, that the measure—not having been discussed at the last general election—should be submitted to the people at the polls. Why? To get consent of the people. Very well. If the representatives are not morally certain that they are not expressing the wishes of the people, let us have a dissolution of the House The expense and agitation of a general election will be very unpleasant to the Representatives of the people, but in the end it may be better for all concerned. With this great undertaking placed fairly before the people, (and the tongues and pens of Railroad advocates are no less able than those of their opponents) we believe a large majority will be returned for a speedy Railroad policy, and with the first sod turned up for a Railroad, will cease all opposition.

The ice in the Hillsboro' is broken up, and travellers have to use boats.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The glorious 17th of March, a day so cherished in the hearts of the Sons of the Emerald Isle, was not overlooked in Charlottetown. The national emblem of Ireland—the Shamrock—was worn by a not inconsiderable number. About 10 o'clock, the Irish Volunteers, about 50 strong, under command of Captain Charles Quirk, and the Benevolent Irish Society, under the Presidency of James Reddin Esquire, marched from St. Andrew's Hall to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, with banners flying, and the fife and drum corps playing "St. Patrick's Day" in first-rate style. The congregation assembled in the Cathedral was more than usually large, and after the celebration of High Mass by the Right Rev Bishop McIntyre, Rev. James Lamont of St. Dunstan's College, ascended the pulpit and delivered a very eloquent discourse, appropriate to the occasion.

We give below a synopsis, which we have only had time to write out hastily, but which will give our readers an idea of this really eloquent discourse.

It is highly becoming that we should celebrate the festival of St. Patrick here today, because he is one of the greatest Saints that reign in Heaven. Before speaking of the illustrious Saint, let us, for a moment, look at ourselves. What are we? Through the goodness of God, who called him, and sent him to Ireland to preach the Gospel, we have received the truth, and are his descendents. Great men have arisen in every age, and for a time have dazzled the world with a blaze of light. But, their systems becoming jarring and obscure their efforts have been lost in darkness. They were systems of a day, and have totally perished. Not so the system propounded by St. Patrick. Through his zeal we have the light of faith—Christianity, whose brilliancy and glory eye hath not seen, nor hath ear heard.

We have the claim and privilege, through the death and love of Christ, of serving, and being the temples of the Living God. Our bodies, says St. Paul, are His temples, and oh! should we not be worthy of Him. Stones may form a magnificent temple, but still each one is a separate, inanimate stone. A tree, though of dead matter, yet has the sap of life running through its outermost branches; so the grace of God that runs through us, is the life principle that makes us His temple, and qualifies us, as St. Peter says, for his royal priesthood.

St Patrick went to Ireland, poor and unprotected by the power of this world. He carried with him his Missal, his Breviary, and the Cross, whereon was Christ crucified. He taught them to love God above all things, to value truth, and to abhor treachery and baseness. He taught them to fear sin, and to regard, as their greatest evil, the loss of the love of God. We see men every day broken like reeds. They lose their worldly goods, they are robbed of their fair fame, they suffer persecutions from their enemies, and the most bitter cruelties from their friends—like holy Job, they are bereft of every comfort; yet they are solaced by the undying spirit of Christianity. A brave man, struggling against adversity, was said to be admired by the Pagan Gods; but a good man, sustained by the teaching of such Apostles as St. Patrick, cannot be overcome, though a whole world should combine to crush him.

The world has not seen greater persecutions than Ireland has suffered. It was not for a year, but for centuries and centuries. The Devil was let loose against the children of St. Patrick; but they never succumbed. They were always dignified in their trials, and amidst their sufferings their virtues shone out in a blaze of splendor. Ireland deserved to be called an Island of Saints. Should we not strive to be worthy descendents of such a people? We should war against our own passions, sloth, lust, anger, pride and all the evils of the man of sin Give me the Irishman that has dignity of character, grandeur, pride,—not vain, empty, boasting pride, which the world calls greatness, but which God extirpates. Let him have humility without baseness, and, as we read in the Holy Scriptures, he will have his reward in looking up to Heaven.

When St. Patrick went to Ireland it was ruled by one of the greatest Pagan Kings in Europe. His magnificient fleet roved over the seas, and in one of these incursions, St. Patrick was carried off from his native country. As to the place of his birth, biographers are not certain, but that he was intimately connected with France we know from the fact that his uncle was the great Bishop—Martin of Tours. Whilst a slave on the Mountain side, St. Patrick was constantly in prayer, and God called him to go to Ireland. What time did he spend in preparing for his mission? Was it a week, a month, or a year? He passed thirty-five years in solitude and study, and then he was duly appointed Bishop of Armagh by Pope Clement, to preach the Gospel, and to have jurisdiction over all Ireland. There in the presence of King, warriors, bards, and satirists, he expounded the word of God in the Halls of Tara. To the honor of Ireland, it must be said, that she is the only nation that received the Gospel without making martyrs of the apostles sent to her.

What do modern teachers do for man? Though they make every day new discoveries, yet they cannot satisfy the heart of man. It is the divine teaching of Christianity alone, that shews him the regions of the Great Unknown; that opens for him the portals of immortality, and inspires him with the joyful hope of seeing God face to face. Hence the success of the preaching of St. Patrick. He converted Ireland to the faith from which she never departed; his efforts were almost superhuman. Let us behold in a brief view his character. He was the most humble of men; he was the most ardent in prayer. One hundred times a day, and one hundred times each night he engaged in prayer. He recited the one hundred and fifty psalms every day, and constantly performed the severest penance. He arose three times in the night for prayer, not from a downy bed, but from a slab or stone. It was thus he destroyed the empire of satan. Thus he disseminated the truths of christanity, which Ireland has maintained for seven centuries. She has maintained the faith under cruelties and persecutions, more unrelenting than were borne by the first Christians from the Pagans The children of Erin, have been scattered over the whole earth, but God in his wisdom has entrusted to them a great mission. They have to spread Christianity, and to extirpate idolatry over all the world, as did St. Patrick in Ireland. Dreadful will be the judgment if they do not faithfully perform their duty. Let us aim at ever shewing a good example in our lives; let us do our best in the practice of self-denial; let us be humble. Let us trust in God's providence. Then we will prove ourselves worthy children, or descendents of the great Saint, whom we honor this day as our patron.

God has given to his Church the choicest of lands, the most precious of gems, and the loveliest of flowers; but above them all he has given her the Emerald Isle of the Ocean. In thus, taking Ireland for his Church he will confer—what St Patrick enjoys—the Beatific vision upon us all

## POLITICAL FAVORITISM vs. PROFESSIONAL ETIQUETTE.

The ingratitude for which politicians are proverbial is strikingly exemplified by the treatment which the Honorable Edward Palmer now receives at the hands of those who are indebted to him for their present political standing in the country. Mr. Palmer was the life and soul of the old Tory party. He it was who saved that party from complete annihilation after its defeat by the Liberal party under Messrs. Coles and Whelan. It was his ability, his energy, his courage and indomitable perseverance, that made the Conservative party respectable during the first years of Responsible Government. Under him, Messrs. Haviland, Brecken, and the rest of the Conservative politicians were proud to serve, and without him they would, in all probability, never have emerged from the ranks of private life to their present high and influential positions. Mr. Palmer devoted the best of his years to the service of his party, and sacrificed his professional career to its interests. After serving the "Family Compact" for more than half a lifetime, what return do they now make him for his labors? He is not only neglected by them in his old age, but he is treated with contempt and scorn. The present Attorney General owes much to Mr. Palmer; yet when, by a political accident, he is placed in a position of power, the only return he makes for the many favors conferred on him, are slight and apparently studied insult.

The late sitting of the Georgetown Court, as our readers are aware, was held while the House of Assembly was in Session. Their parliamentary duties—the Solicitor General being Law Clerk to both branches of the Legislature—kept both the Crown Law Officers in the Capital. That this was necessary we are far from admitting. The country pays the Crown Law Officers upwards of six hundred and fifty pounds a year for the performance of the ordinary law business, which is, in our opinion, amply sufficient. However, as the Attorney General considered that the contested election cases could not be decided without his invaluable assistance, it was necessary to engage the services of an able and experienced lawyer to manage the Crown business, (which happened to be more than usually important) at the Georgetown Court. Here was an opportunity for the Attorney General to show that he possessed a spirit of magnanimity, and to convince both his friends and his enemies that he is above any feelings of vindictiveness. The Honorable Edward Palmer is Senior Queen's Counsel, and an experienced lawyer of unquestioned ability. It is the practice, in the absence of the Crown Law Officers, to place in the hands of the Senior Queen's Counsel all Crown cases. The Attorney General should have given the management of all the Government business to Mr. Palmer. This is the course which gratitude, professional etiquette, common sense, and sound policy would have led him to pursue. To gratify personal feelings, and to prove to the world that even the Honorable Edward Palmer cannot offend the Family Compact with impunity, he passes over the Senior Queen's Counsel, who is, besides, his old friend and benefactor, and chooses two junior Barristers, who are not Queen's Counsel—one of whom never addressed a jury or conducted a case in Court in his life—and the other of whom is Mr. Brecken's brother-in-law. Two ends were accomplished by this selection—an anti-Confederate was punished, and—a consideration of great weight always with the Compact—money was kept in the family.

We have heard it urged in excuse that, in acting as he did, the Attorney General was influenced by other Members of the Government. This only makes matters worse, and will serve to confirm the country in the opinion that he has neither a will nor a mind of his own—that he only plays into the hands of other and stronger men, and is merely the medium through which they express their opinions. Mr. Brecken is at the head of a department, and is responsible for the manner in which the business of that department is conducted. If he can be bullied or persuaded into doing what his judgment and his principles condemn, he is not fit to hold any situation to which responsibility is attached. The first Crown Law Officer of the Colony should be nobler than to echo other men's opinions, and to perform the duties of his office as a mere automaton.

## THE CONCERT IN AID OF THE FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

The Concert in the Market Hall, on Thursday evening, was a decided success. The audience was quite large, though the Hall was not crowded His Honor the Lieut. Governor and Lady, accompanied by his Private Secretary and Aide de-camp; Right Rev. Dr. MacIntyre, Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, Very Rev. James McDonald; Chief Justice Hodgson, His Worship the Mayor, and several members of the Legislature, honored the occasion with their presence Many of the ladies in the reserved seats wore scarlet or white opera cloaks, giving the assemblage a brilliant appearance. The arrangements were almost all that could be desired, and tended to make the Concert pass off as pleasantly as it did.

The opening peice was Beyer's arrangement for the Violin and Piano, of the thrilling "Marseillaise." The other violin and piano Duetts were Rossini's March and Chorus from "Tancredi," Verdi's "Il Trovatore," and Flotow's "Martha" All of this music, which is from the finest works of composers, whose names are enrolled amongst the great masters, was rendered with skill and excellent taste. The opera of "Martha," especially the airs of the "Anvil chorus," and "How so Fair," were executed in a masterly style, so much so as to entitle the performers to be classed almost as artists. The audience evinced their appreciation of the work of Flotow, by giving the performers their enthusiastic applause. The other instrumental pieces were "The Canary Bird Quadrilles," by Panormo, and selections from Wallace's opera of "Lurline." The first is a very sprightly composition. The time well marked, and abounding in melody. Both Duetts were excellently performed.

The Vocal Duetts were Glover's "Slowly and Softly," which was very pleasingly sung; "In the Starlight," which was well sustained in the solos as well as in duett; "Music and her Sister Song," which is a lovely duett and which gave the audience evidently a great deal of pleasure; and Horn's "I know a Bank," which was one of the best sung pieces at the Concert.

The greater portion of the programme was made up of solos, there being sixteen in all. The first "The White Squall," which is a difficult baritone song was done ample justice to by a young gentleman, whose powerful, manly voice shewed considerable culture, and which with careful training is capable of reaching high artistic excellence.

The next solo "La Arditi"—*Valse Brilliante* could be undertaken by only a finished singer, as the lady proved who sang it. She also rendered in artistic style—Moore's "Oh! Erin my country," and on both occasions was deservedly applauded. "The Harp that once thro' Tara's Halls;" "Will you come to my Mountain Home;" and "Logie Buchan" were sung by the same lady, and she was at home in the different styles of music which these pieces required. Her voice is peculiarly sweet, her intonation faultless, and her enunciation so perfect that every word could be distinctly heard. "Jessie's Dream" was sung with spirit, and good taste by a young gentleman whose fine metallic tones resounded through the Hall filling it without any extra effort. "Tell me my Heart," by Bishop, was one of the gems of the evening, but not till the same lady who sung it sang Arditi's famous "Il Bacio" was the full beauty, sweetness, and purity of her voice brought out. In all the graces of song, especially the trill and cadenza, she reminds one of the first class artist. The audience were evidently delighted with the exquisite tones so liquid, fresh, and brilliant that they asked an encore, and she sang the "Nightengale's Trill," by Gantz. "Philip the Falconer:" "The Happy Muleteer;" and "I'm Afloat" were fairly rendered by Male voices, and the latter closed the first part of the programme. "Pulling Hard against the Stream" called forth an encore, which brought down the House, it being a Comic song. "The Stirrup Cup" was performed in good style, as was also "Man the Life Boat." We have heard the gentleman who sang it in better voice. Yet he rendered it with such spirit that he was rapturously encored.

It is seldom that an Amateur Concert passes off so well. Though the programme was very long there was not a single failure. The programme, however, was too long. In the next Concert (on Monday, 27th) we respectfully suggest that the programme be not so lengthy

There should also be a few Choruses and Quartettes. Concerted pieces at a Concert set off, and bring out the good points of the solos as a frame brings out the beauty of the picture. The Concert closed with the National Anthem, and the proceeds amounted to nearly £60.

## Doings of the House of Assembly

The House is now fairly at work, and got through a good deal last week. The earlier part was occupied with various petitions, chiefly of a local character, and returns from the public offices. The Appropriation Bill was under discussion, and also the Liquor Licence Law. The tavern-keepers complain that the law in reference to selling liquor to minors lays them open to heavy penalties, as, often, persons purchase liquor who look like adults, and who in years are only minors. The matter has not yet been finally disposed of.

Mr. McLean brought up his resolution on the Education question, which had for its object the discussion of the School Question. One would suppose the present Education Act is defective enough, and that after seeing its working, some improvements could be made. But the majority "would have none of it," as the Resolution of Mr. McLean, which was seconded by Mr. Hooper, was lost,—the majority voting against it, and the minority for it. We give the Resolution, which is as follows:

"*Whereas*, The present system of Education in this Colony does not give general satisfaction,

*Resolved therefore*, That this House do now Resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the expediency of making, if required, some alteration in the Educational system."

The Railroad Question is under discussion, as we write The only difference betwixt the resolutions of the Government and Opposition is the manner and time of constructing a Road. The Members of the House seems pretty generally to "go it" for Railroads. The speeches, so far, on the question were animated and able, yet we observed more than one honorable member during the hottest part of the debate, who were "happily unconnected" with the Railroad—except as sleepers.

[From the Halifax Express]

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Prince Edward Islanders appear to be anxious for the construction of a railroad in the Colony, to facilitate trade and travel. There are some anxious to submit the question at the polls, only *eight* of the Representatives, as the division in the House of Assembly shows; while the great majority, fifteen, are in favor. We do not see why the Islanders should hesitate about building the line at once. The Legislature represents the people; and, as the late lamented D'Arcy McGee said, what are Legislators for except to grapple with the great questions of a country. The *Islander* says:—

"It is obvious that the majority of the people of the Island are anxious that the railroad should be undertaken, and that it should be undertaken at once. If it be demonstrated that the Colony is equal to the construction of a railroad, the sooner the work is undertaken the better. The present time is opportune for the construct on of a railway. Money is abundant in the Island; and in London, the great money market of the world whither all go who desire to raise loans upon a large scale, it is unusually plenty."

Such being the case, we would advise the Islanders to commence the work at once. When the Railways were undertaken in Nova Scotia we had our usual number of "croakers." Now these very same croakers wonder how we ever got along without them, and are crying out for their extension. Witness for instance, the present action of the Yarmouth and Digby people, who were formerly the most strenuous opponents of railways; now they clamor for their extension. Knowing something of the Island and of the difficulty of bringing the products of farmers to market in the fall of the year, we do not see how any sensible man in the Island should endeavor to retard this great public and beneficial work.

The *Express* has fallen into the same error as have most of the papers abroad in reference to the vote in the House of Assembly. The vote taken was on a paragraph in the Address in answer to the Governor's Speech. When the Railroad Bill is brought up, there will be probably 16 for and 14 against undertaking the building of a railroad at present.

"To us the miseries of war are happily evils of which we only know by reading. We neither agree with the people of France in religion or politics, but we go in with all our heart for assisting them in their present distress. We believe in a charity that rises above the prejudices of creed and country. If both branches of the Legislature should practically show their appreciation of the blessings of peace and plenty by contributing to the Relief Fund from the public purse, they shall have our cordial support and we believe that of the country at large."

Good for the *Patriot*. We expect now to have the admission that the bogus Anathema, which it published, was what we proved it to be—a detestable forgery. If our contemporary would only adopt that noble sentence—"We believe in a charity that rises above the prejudices of creed and country"—for a motto, what good might it not accomplish!

S. PETER'S CHURCH.—Saturday next, the 25th instant, being the *Feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady*, the services at S. Peter's Church will be as follows: Holy Communion, 7.30 a. m.; Mattins, 9 30 a. m.; Evensong (plain), 5 p. m. There is also a Celebration of *The Blessed Sacrament* on Thursday morning, at 7.30. Daily prayers at 9.30 a. m., and 5 p. m. Special Service at 7.30 p. m. on each evening of the week except Saturday.

Several patriotic sons of the Heather, and their guests will celebrate the marriage of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, by dining at 8 o'clock to morrow evening, at the Rankin House. They will have a good time, particulars of which we will give.

MR. NUGENT, of St. John *Telegraph*, is in Town. We are glad to learn that the Chief Editor, Mr. Livingston, is now in better health, than he had been for some time past.

The Decimal Currency Question is made an Order of the Day in the House of Assembly. It is time we had some change in our currency system, or rather want of system.

Notice of Concert in St. Patrick's Hall, we have been obliged to lay over, as well as some others matters that will appear next week.

IN Mr. Sinclair's speech, published on first column of extra, the word *expected* should be printed "exacted."

Remember the Entertainment in Market Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) evening.

The new Bank is to be called the Merchants' Bank. Why not the People's Bank?

### To Correspondents.

We have received a communication from Mr. John Hughes, of Wheatly River, in reference to a case before the Commissioners for granting relief to insolvent debtors, which we will publish next week.

W. C. B.—Thanks for your good opinion.

L. A. M.—Glad to hear from you. Will send *Blackwood* and EXAMINER. Heartily reciprocate your good wishes.

L. R., Lot 3.—Remittance received. Will send it. Much obliged to you.

J. L.—Will be attended to.

J. G.—Will publish it at our earliest convenience. RAW RECRUITS—Letter on "Camp Life in New Brunswick, received. F. C.—Will be welcome any time. J. A. McN.—Amount received Papers will be sent this week. J. C.—New Brunswick.—Will send you some extra numbers. You can buy a fast horse here very much more reasonably than in New Brunswick. Heavy draft horses are not so plenty as carriage horses. Prices vary so much that can not give any reliable estimate. Can get fair carriage horse for from $150 to $200.

## A CARD.

We, the undersigned, on behalf of all interested in the Wesleyan Church at Cranberry Point, Hillsboro' River, take this opportunity of publicly thanking those who so kindly and energetically assisted in hauling the said building from its former site to Mount Stewart Bridge. More particularly would we make mention of the ready and unanimous response to the call for assistance given by our Roman Catholic friends We are happy to announce the removal of the church as a complete success. The building is now just where required; far better located, and is more central. Fortunately no accident occurred to mar the happiness we all felt.

We tender our warmest thanks individually for the assistance given, and can assure you all this act of kindness will not speedily be forgotten by us.

Samuel B. Clarke, John J. Fletcher, Albert Vickerson, Haviland Clarke, James Glover.
Alexr. Hayden, Sen., J. R Bourke, Jr., Wm. Vickerson, David Pigot, Benj. Webster.

Mount Stewart Bridge, March 13, 1871.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the above Company took place at their office, Lower Water Street, on Tuesday last, the 14th inst. After the reading of the Report and the adoption of the same, a number of new shareholders were admitted by ballot. The following gentlemen were then elected Directors for the present year: Messrs. Daniel Davies, James Duncan, James C. Pope, L. C. Owen, Robert Longworth, Thomas Handrahan, and Andrew A. McDonald.—*Isl.*

## UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A despatch from Columbia, South Carolina, last night, says large bodies of armed men from East Tennessee and North Carolina have made their appearance in York and Chester counties, and fighting has been going on for several days. Most horrible outrages have been perpetrated in these counties, both by colored militia and the Ku Klux organization.

CITY OF MEXICO March 3.—Via New York, March 11.—The investigating Committee of Congress has discovered a defalcation of a million of dollars in the Treasury Department.

## Marriages.

At Hartsville, on the 23rd Feb., by the Rev. A. Campbell, Strathalbyn, Mr. John McKay, Lot 67, and Miss Mary McLeod, Lot 22

At the Manse, Strathalbyn, on the 8th inst., by the same, Mr. John Gunn Granville, Lot 21, and Miss Catherine McKenzie, Lot 21.

## Deaths.

At Charlottetown, on Friday, the 17th ult., after a protracted illness of fifteen months, borne with Christian patience, Theophilus Desbrisay Robinson, aged 51 years.

On Wednesday morning, 15th inst., after a protracted illness, Richard Faught, aged 73 years. Upwards fifty years resident of this City

At Appin Road, Lot 30, on Saturday, 11th inst., Robert Bruce, ninth child of the late William Gillespie, aged 5 years and 2 months.

At Charlottetown, on the 12th of February, after much suffering, which she endured with Christian patience, Annie Affleck, the beloved wife of the late John Brown, aged 55 years.

At French Village, on Monday the 13th inst., after a short but painful illness which she bore with christian resignation to the Divine Will, Mary the beloved wife of Mr Patrick McInnis, in the 38th year of her age. leaving a disconsolate husband and six children, besides a large circle of friends and aquaintances to mourn their irreparable loss. May she rest in peace, Amen.