Father; for so it seemeth good in thy sight.'"

The influence of Cowper's mother upon his character may be learned from the following expression of filial affection which he wrote to Lady Hesketh on the receipt of his mother's picture:—"I had rather possess my mother's picture, than the richest jewel in the British crown; for I loved her with an affection that her death, fifty years since, has not the least abated." And he penned the following lines on that occasion:

"My mother! when I learned that thou wast dead,
Say, wast thou conscious of the tears I shed?
Hovered thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son,
Wretch even then, life's journey just begun?
Perhaps though gav'st me, though unfelt, a kiss,
Perhaps a tear, if souls can weep in bliss,
Ah, that maternal smile! it answers, 'Yes!'"

NEWS ABOUT THE WAR.

From the Illustrated London News.

Whatever may be the result of the present contest, it is already decided, that the Prussian Government must suffer degradation. It is possible that its subjects in the East, carrying on much of the customary trade in Riga, Revel, and St. Petersburg, must be enriched by the war. In fact, the blockade instituted by our ships, has had the effect of driving the Russian trade with Western Europe, through Prussia; and Prussia will gain much that Russia loses, and much that the Western States—including England, will have to pay in the increase of price of Russian products for the difficulty of procuring them. But this gain will be a poor compensation for the loss of character which the Prussian Government has already incurred. When she extended her frontier to the Rhine, and acquired there the extensive territories she now holds, she ceased to be a strictly northern German Power, and became a sharer in the enlightenment and feelings of the western part of that great country. A large portion of her subjects are now closely allied with the more advanced Powers of Europe and her Government has forfeited their respect as well as the good opinion of all the enlightened people of Germany, by covertly supporting the pretensions of Russia. More immediately dangerous to Germany than to either France or England, the advance of Russia is looked on, in Germany, with greater apprehension than even here: and the German Monarch who has favoured Russia, when an opportunity offered successfully to oppose it, has sacrificed the good opinion of all patriotic Germans. Independently of the conduct of Prussia having been erroneous in principle, it has been vacillating, feeble, and unreliable. In a circular note recently addressed to its foreign Ministers, regret is expressed that Russia has rejected the conditions which would have put an end to the war; but it is satisfied with the assurances of Russia that it will "evacuate the Principalities," and "will remain henceforth on the defensive." Like Austria, therefore, Prussia finds, after her prolonged negotiations with the Western Powers, that she has no *casus belli* against Russia; and she therefore denies—contrary, we believe, to the general opinion of Germany—that there is any necessity to interfere by arms, and so bring the contest—which, if it be continued, may desolate all Europe—to a speedy conclusion. The Court of Prussia would gladly save Russia from humiliation, were that possible; and would weaken its old opponent, Austria, as much as possible, to which the Prussian Court, but not the people, are more decidedly opposed, than to abating the power of Russia. In fact, Prussia finds the success of Austria, in getting a footing in the Principalities, more annoying than the growth of Russia "She cannot realise," says the Circular, "the project of a common protectorate over the Principalities; and believes that that protectorate might even lead to a state of things but little in conformity with German interests." The occupation of the Principalities by Austrian troops is extremely galling to Prussia; it extends the power of Austria on both sides of the Danube, and it is one of the remarkable incidents of the present remarkable contest, that the act of the Allies, in introducing the Austrians into the Principalities, has given umbrage to Prussia, and goes far to dissolve the feeble alliance which she has lately formed with Austria. Her people may dread the Russians—her Court dread and hate the Austrians a great deal more. Thus the marked success of Austria in getting possession of the Principalities, and the important position she now occupies, being powerful to mediate between Russia and the Western Powers, are extremely grating to the Government of Prussia, which seems willing to sacrifice the good opinion of all enlightened Germany and of the inhabitants of Western Europe to gratify its old hereditary enmity for the House of Hapsburgh. Austria and Prussia, the two greatest Powers in Germany, can never act long in concert. On this the Emperor of Russia relies; and the consent of the Allies to the occupation of the Principalities by Austria has had the effect of alienating more than ever the Court of Prussia from the Western Powers. Hence in the Note already quoted, it avows itself adverse to the Protectorate, and quite adverse to taking any active measures against Russia.

DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND THE RUSSIANS, UNDER THE WALLS OF SEBASTOPOL

Despatches from Paris refer to an engagement between the allied troops and Russians on the banks of the Alma, and the total defeat of Menschikoff's army. The latter decided not to give battle in the open field, bnt awaited an attack of the allies in the entrenched camp protecting Sebastopol on the land side. The principal entrenchments were stormed and taken by the allies on the 19th. The despatch states that 18,000 Russians have already surrendered, and that Menschikoff had sent a flag of truce to treat; the answer of the allies was, that they had been ordered to take Sebastopol and could not negociate until they had done so. The heights in front of Sebastopol were encircled by redoubts and trenches, having 18 batteries manned by 20,000 troops and 5,000 sailors. Menschikoff has issued a proclamation naming the victories gained by the Russians, this century, and calls upon his soldiers to show themselves equal to their predecessors, concluding—"Again I entreat you to die rather than surrender." The *Emancipation* of Brussels, says—"It appears that the battle has been a bloody one, that the action had began between the Russian and allied fleets. The former had left to oppose the landing of the allies (reserve) but were driven back to port in disorder. —Great praise is due to H. M. Steamer *Retribution* for the bravery of her officers and crew, displayed in placing that ship within 250 yards of the shore batteries, which were rapidly destroyed —the attack having commenced at 8 30 A. M., rnd continued until 6 P. M. of 19th, when the guns or the enemy were silenced—the batteries having been shelled and fired into with round shot. Further details of the occurrence together with the storming of Sebastopol were looked for with much interest.

LONDON, Sept. 8, 1854.

It seems that in the capture and destruction of Bomarsund, we have accomplished a much more important thing than we imagined when we did it. For amongst the treasures discovered in the fortress, the Admiral found certain plans which the Emperor of Russia had caused long since to be prepared, and which indeed had been to a great extent acted upon, which would have had the effect, when realised, of converting the whole Aland Archipelago into one complete network of fortresses, capable of resisting all the strength that could be brought to bear against it, and giving to Russia the complete and absolute control of the Baltic, and entire dominion over Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. This grand design, which it is quite clear would have been fatal to the whole west of Europe, by giving a vast preponderance of power to Russia, has now most fortunately been not only seen through, but nipped in the bud; and even if Sir Charles Napier accomplish nothing more than this unconsciously remarkable achievement, we shall have no reason to grumble that we have had a barren campaign.

THE APPROACH OF A NORTHERN WINTER.—A letter from the Baltic:—"A portion of the Russian fleet which is in the harbour of Helsinfors has commenced preparation for the winter season. The ships have unbent their sails and struck their topmasts. In a month from the present time, they will be frozen in.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Archbishop Whately has succeeded in establishing a Society for the protection of the rights of conscience; the object of which, it appears, is to find employment for those persons of humble condition in Ireland who are turned out of work for their religious opinions, or to provide goods at reasonable prices for those who would otherwise be practically tabooed on account of their religious opinions.

Her Majesty has been pleased to make a grant of £100 to Mrs. Taylor, the widow of Mr. James Taylor, the discoverer of steam navigation.

Mr. Harden, the County Court judge, has decided, that stakes deposited in the hands of any person could not be recovered either by the gainer or loser of a bet.

CHINA, Aug. 5th.—Canton was in a state of siege, all business suspended, and in a few days would be in the hand of the rebels. No tea brought to market. Whamboa and Fushan are still in the north.

ADELAIDE, July 29,—In Australia there is great depression in all commerical affairs. The half-yearly report of the Great Nuggget Vein Mining Company is unfavourable, and no dividend was declared. Mrs Chisholm and her party of emigrants landed at Port Philip on the 14th July. New South Wales gold was worth at Sydney £3 17s.; Port Philip, £4.

Washington Irving is cultivating his grounds and gardens at Sunnyside. He says that his potatoes cost him about sixpence a piece.

Forty females are now being educated for the medical profession in the New England College, Boston.

There is not an unemployed field labourer around Dublin, nor in any part of Ireland, unless he choose to be so.

The steamer which conveyed Lord Harris to Madrid, also carried a Frenchman of very engaging manners. He was thought to be a Governor of Chandernagore, and received attentions from every one, including Lord Harris. After the new governor of Madras had landed at his destination "Governor" continued his voyage to Calcutta—there to assume the Duties of Lord Dalhousie's French cook!

From late American Papers.

YANKEES IN CANADA.—The Provincial Parliament have passed an act granting to aliens the right to purchase and convey lands in the Queen's Provinces to the extent of 400 acres each. The government have put large tracts of land into market at $1 *a* $1,25 per acre. No reservation have been made respecting minerals, and the Yankees in flocks are prospecting on the North shore of Lake Superior for copper and iron, and some rich openings have been discovered, and where one Yankee squatter could not cover the mineral field, several unite, make their claim, and jointly purchase the site. It is said that there have been some tall speculations already.

GREAT FAMILY EMIGRATION.—Among the upward passengers on the eastern Railroad yesterday was a patriarchal family, consisting of a father, mother, and thirteen children, who were journeying from their home and birth-place in Maine to cast their lot in the fruitful West. They were bound for Wisconsin. The eldest of the family was a smart young man of about twenty-five years of age. The youngest was a child in its mother's arms.—*Boston Courier*.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—The brig Zenophon, Caleb Moody, Master, of Portland, and bound to Philadelphia with a cargo of coal, sailed from this port on the 5th instant. The pilot left the vessel, when in the Straits of Canso, and she proceeded on her voyage; when about 10 miles from Canso Light, at eight in the evening, the wind blowing W. S. W. very fresh, called all hands to reef topsails, the captain going aloft to assist; he took the weather yard-arm, the ship was rolling very heavily at the time, and the flapping of the sail shook him off, and he fell into the water. Two men were on deck, and a rope was thrown him, but he could not reach it; the helm was then put down, and the boat cut away and manned with two men, who pulled away in the wake of the ship, but could not find him and returned to the ship. The sea was so heavy, that the boat could not be hoisted, and she was towed astern until the vessel arrived inside the light.

Much credit is due to Mr. John O. Farmer, a seaman on board, for bringing the vessel into the Straits of Canso, there being no mate, as well as to the crew for the ready obedience paid to his orders. Such conduct is deserving of reward. The brig arrived here on Tuesday morning, and was placed in charge of the American Consul.

What renders this sad affair still more melancholy is, that the evening before he sailed, he was married to the daughter of one of our townsmen, who was on board at the time the accident happened. Captain Moody was much respected by all who knew him at this port; and on receiving the melancholy intelligence, Major Norton, the United States' Consul, paid the mournful tribute to his memory, by hoisting the American Flag over the Consulate at *half-mast*, during the day; which example was followed, by all the vessels in port; and on the signal post at Battery Hill, under the charge of Mr. Alexander McKay.—*Pictou paper*.

FAUSTIN I.—The St. Louis Intelligencer says that a gentleman of that city has recently received a present of coffee and sugar from Faustin 1, Emperor of Hayti, The gentleman was formerly a resident at St. Domingo, and owned a number of slaves, among whom was His Majesty, Faustin 1, who has, it seems, not forgotten his old master.

Bulwer, the novelist, in a letter to a gentleman in Boston, said:—"I have closed my career as a writer of fiction. I am gloomy and unhappy. I have exhausted the powers of life, chasing pleasure where it is not to be found."

On Tuesday was issued at the State Department a passport for Young Wing, Esq., who has just graduated at Yale College with the highest honors. He is a young Chinese gentleman of fine talents and great learning, and has been eight years among us. He is about returning to China. —*N. Y. Sun*.

DEATH OF A MORMON SAINT.—The Desert News is clothed in mourning for the death of Elder William Richards, one of the Mormon saints, who leaves twenty desolate wives to mourn their loss.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The French merchant screw steamer, Vesta, arrived from St. Peter's. bound to Granville, arrived here on Saturday last, with loss of foremast and bows completely shattered to pieces, having been in collision with the Collins paddle steamer Arctic from Liverpool to New York, about 54 miles S. E. of Cape Race.

It appears that the Vesta left St. Peter's on Tuesday last, and on the following day at noon, in the neighbourhood of Virgin Rocks, in an exceedingly dense fog, steaming 8 knots, came into collision with a large steamer, which was recognized as the Arctic of New York, whose speed is said to have been not less than 12 knots. The Vesta appeared to be sinking, but immediately rose again, but no hope was entertained of her ultimate safety, the passengers and crew looking upon the Arctic as their only chance of saving their lives.—One man was killed, and others severely wounded. Two boats were put over the side, the first of which was sunk, and the second was immediately boarded by two of the crew and several of the passengers, who not heeding the order of the captain to return on board, abandoned the vessel. The fog continuing very thick, they lost sight of the Arctic altogether, still hoping, however, that she would not desert them. A cry of distress was now heard, which was attributed to some men of the Vesta, who, it appears, had jumped overboard, to get on board the Arctic.

Providentially, the bulkhead in the forecastle was not started, which the Captain (Duchensne) noticed as affording a chance of safety. He immediately, with the utmost prompitude, gave orders for lightening the vessel by the head, which was as readily obeyed by throwing overboard all the fish, cargo, luggage of the passengers, &c., which was in the forepart of the vessel, and which raised her bows considerably. This elevation, with the firmness of the bulkhead, contributed much to stop the heavy rush of water. About 150 mattrasses, palliases, and other effects of the crew and passengers were now placed abaft the safety partition, over which were thrown sails, backed by boards and planks, the whole being secured by cables well and firmly wrapped round all.

The foremast, which had received some damage was cut away, and contributed considerably to raise the head still more. This occupied two days. They then ran under small steam for the nearest port, (St. John's), which they entered on Saturday last, most providentially before the rising of the severe gale which blew on that day. Upon mustering the hands, 13 were missed. The *Vesta* had on board 117 passengers, and a crew of 50 men. The conduct of Capt. Duchesne, is much applauded, and the condition of the vessel, as she now appears, elicits the admiration of all who visit her. Indeed, nothing but the most indomitable superior seamanship could have succeeded in bringing the vessel into port—The unfortunate men have been taken into the hospitable keeping of Mr. Toussaint (through whose kindness we have been enabled to gather the foregoing account), who spares no pains to provide for their comfort.

Nothing further was known of the Arctic until the evening of Saturday, when news reached town that she had suffered considerably from the shock, and had been abandoned by the passengers and crew. On Sunday, some of those who had taken to the boats, arrived here from Renews.

The Legislature of New Brunswick, is summoned to meet on 19th instant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.—In the sermon on the Mount, our Lord says, "Whosoever shall compel thee to go one mile, go with him twain." We can all of us easily understand the other part of this command, that when struck on one cheek, we should in humility offer the other; because, unfortunately, we know what striking is. But many must have wondered what can have given rise to the command of going a second mile with the violent man, who has already compelled you to go one mile. Nobody now, in this country, is ever injured by such treatment. But we learn from coins and inscriptions, that the couriers in the service of the Roman government had the privilege of travelling through the provinces free of expense, and of calling upon the villagers to forward their carriages and baggage to the next town. Under a despotic government, this became a cruel grievance. Every Roman of high rank claimed the same privilege; the horses were unyoked from the plough to be harnessed to the rich man's carriage. It was the most galling injustice which the provinces suffered. We have an inscription on the frontier town of Egypt and Nubia, mentioning its petition for a redress of this grievance; and a coin of Nerva's reign records its abolition in Italy. Our Lord could give no stronger exhortation to patient humility, than by advising his Syrian hearers, instead of resenting the demand for one stage's "vehiculation," to go willingly a second stage.—*Electic Review*.

PRAYER.—God looks not at the pomp of words, and variety of expression, but sincerity of the heart. The key opens not the door because gilt, but because fitted to the lock.

Oil makes the nail drive without splitting the board. A word never enters the heart more kindly than when it falls most gently.

Many young ladies make fools of themselves by the looking glass, and many young men by the drinking glass.

LINDLEY MURRAY ASTONISHED.—Three Cockneys, being out one evening in a dense fog, came up to a building that they thus described. The first said, "There's a *nouse*." "No" said the second' "it's a *nut*." The third exclaimed, "You're both wrong! it's a *nin*."

A WIFE'S RIGHTS.—"Wife," said a married man, looking for his bootjack, after she was in bed, "I have a place for all things, and you ought to know it by this time." "Yes," replied she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours, but I don't.

CURIOUS MEDICAL FACT.—Seguin demonstrated, many years since, that the average amount of insensible perspirable matter which is thrown off through the skin of an adult person, amounts to more than fifty ounces every twenty-four hours, or about half a ton annually.

The origin of the word "Canada" is curious enough. The Spaniards visited that country, previous to the French, and made particular search for gold and silver, and finding none they often said among themselves, "*acanada*," (there is nothing here.) The Indians who watched closely —learned this sentence and its meaning. The French arrived, and the Indians, (who wanted none of their company, and supposed they were also Spaniards come on the same errand,) were anxious to inform them in the Spanish sentence, "*Acanadat*." The French, who knew as little of Spanish as the Indians, supposed this incessantly recurring sound as the name of the country, and gave it the name of "Canada" which it has borne ever since.

RAT KILLING.—Traps for catching rats or mice, ought to be baited with oat or Indian meal, and scented with oil of rhodium. This article, which may be had at the druggists, will attract rats and mice in great numbers. Bait the traps in this manner for two days, with the springs checked, and renew the composition when consumed. On the third day they will enter freely, remove the check, and commence the work of destruction. Be careful to remove the vermin as soon as caught.

Wars Since the Revolution of 1688.

The War of the Revolution.—Enemies, the French; our allies, the Dutch, Austrians, Prussians, Spaniards, and the people of Savoy. Commenced in 1688, and ended by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. Events:—Battles of Dieppe, of the Boyne, of La Hogue, and Steinkirk, and Nerwinde. National Debt of England commenced.

The War of the Spanish Succession.—Enemies, the French and Spaniards; allies, the Dutch, Austrians, the people of Savoy, and Portuguese. Commenced in 1702 and ended by the peace of Utrecht in 1713.—Events: Battles of Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet. England gains Gibraltar, Minorca, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.

The Spanish War, 1739, *and the War of Austrian Succession*, 1741.—Enemies, Spaniards and French; allies, Austrians, Dutch, Russians, Sardinians, and Hungarians. Ended 1748, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Battles;—Dettingen, Fontenoy, Culloden, and Finisterre.

The Seven Years' War.—Enemies, French, Spaniards, Austrians; allies, Prussians. Commenced in 1756, and ended in 1763, by the peace of Paris. Battles: Minden and Quebec. England gains Bengal, Canada, Cape Breton, Tobago, &c.

American War.—Enemies, Americans, French, Spaniards, and Dutch; allies, none. Commenced in 1775, and ended by the peace of Versailes in 1783. Events:—Rodney's naval victories, Gibraltar besieged, battles of Bunker's Hill, Brandywine, and German Town. England loses 13 North American Provinces, Minorca, Tobago, and the Floridas.

The War of the French Revolution.—Enemies, French and Spaniards, from 1786; allies, Dutch, Prussians, Austrians and Portuguse. Commenced in 1793, and ended by the peace of Amiens in 1802. Events:—France loses all power in India; battles of Lodi, Arcola, Marengo, and Alexandria; England gains Malta, Trinidad and Coromandel.

The Wars against Napoleon Buonaparte. Enemies, French, Spaniards till 1808, Americans from 1812; allies Austrians, Prussians, Russians, and Spaniards from 1808, and Portuguese. Commenced in 1803 and ended by the peace of Paris in 1815. Battles of Austerlitz, Trafalgar, Jena, Vimiero, Corunna, Wagram, Talavera, Barossa, Albuera, Eylau, Salamanca, Smolensko, Borodino, Leipsic, and Waterloo. England gains Ceylon, the Cape, Berbice, Demerara, St. Lucia, Mauritius, &c.

PERSEVERE IN DOING GOOD.—I believe the quiet admission which we are all of us so ready to make, that, because things have long been wrong, it is impossible they should ever be right, is one of the most fatal sources of misery and crime from which the world suffers. Whenever you hear a man dissuading you from attempting to do well, on the ground that perfection is Utopian, beware of that man. Cast the word out of your dictionary altogether; there is no need for it. Things are either possible or impossible; you can easily determine which, in any given state of human science. If the thing is impossible, you need not trouble yourself about it; if possible, try for it. It is very Utopian to hope for the entire doing away with drunkenness and misery out of the Canon-gate; but the Utopianism is not our business;—the *work* is. It is Utopian to hope to give every child in this kingdom a knowledge of God from its youth; but the Utopianism is not our business.—the *work* is —*Ruskin*.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 18, 1854.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

IN all exhibitions of the productions of either the garden or the field, so much depends upon the season, that a comparison of one year with the preceding one will hardly at all times afford a just criterion whereby to estimate the rate of improvement. It seldom happens, that the alternations of the weather have been such as to be equally favorable to the fruit and the green crop, and great variations may be expected in the yield of both species, owing to various causes, some plain and manifest, as a long continuance of dry or wet weather, and others involved in a degree of mist and obscurity that the most experienced are unable to penetrate. Fruit trees in particular, independently of the various casualities to which they are subject, are extremely capricious in their yield, not only as regards quantity, but quality. It must, therefore, be kept in mind by our readers, and especially by those who are or who would become horticulturists, that, when we speak of the show being superior or inferior to that of last year, we by no means wish it to be inferred, that it is owing either to the diligence or negligence of the gardener, but that such discrepancies are to be expected, and that it is only by comparing a series of years, usually three, with a like number at given distances of time, that a fair and impartial judgment can be obtained of the progress or otherwise of the art. This was especially evident in the show of Wednesday last. Although the specimens of fruit exhibited were highly creditable to those by whom they were grown, yet, they were not to be compared either as respects variety or numbers, with those that were offered for competition at the autumn show of last year. It is, however, one of the most usual things in fruit-growing, to find a productive year succeeded by one not so much so, and sometimes by one entirely the reverse; one species also will be productive while another will give hardly an average crop. We must not, therefore be discouraged by the fact of our tables not groaning under the same weight of pomological treasures that they did this time twelvemonth, but look forward with hope to a more favorable season, and an increased number of competitors. With respect to vegetables, the exhibition was, on the whole, superior to that of last year. The parsnips, carrots, beets and turnips, were admitted by all, to be of as fine a quality as these articles could well be, and would have done the raisers credit in any market, whether of the Old or New World. Some specimens of the Brassica or Cabbage tribe challenged admiration, especially those of the Drum-Head kind, exhibited by Mr. Philip Cahill. We had hoped to have seen a greater variety of Cauliflower and Brocoli; there is nothing to prevent these delicious esculents from being as plentiful in our market as the common cabbage. All that is wanting, is to have the plants raised early in the season. The best plan is to force them, and early York, celery, &c., may be joined, in a common hot bed, and then when the season permits, placed in the open air in deep and well-manured soil— every species of brassica being great feeders.— There would have been a much greater show of that valuable production, the Tomato, had it not been for the early frost. Its virtues are not, as yet, appreciated here, but it will, doubtless, be a greater favorite when better known and understood. We were highly pleased to observe the different specimens of onions. We shall not be content until we see the day when these will become an article of export, instead of constituting, as they do now, a considerable one in our list of imports. Independently of those shewn by the Chief Justice, who has grown them for years, and with equal success, Robert Fellows, Esq., exhibited some, in our opinion, equal to any there. His eschalots were superior to any that we have ever seen. We are glad to hear that the potato variety is becoming more extensively cultivated. The heads of celery were of a superior mark to those of last year. There was a decided improvement in the article of sweet herbs, and we trust it will continue to be manifested upon a more extensive scale every year: much of the comfort of a dinner depends upon the seasoning. What is goose without sage? What is turkey without the stuffing? and what is the stuffing without thyme and marjoram? The show of flowers was far better than we could have anticipated, considering the lateness of the season, and the cruel frosts that in one night made such havoc in our flower gardens. We shall have a word to say at the Public Meeting of the Society, about the propriety of having a show of Flowers seperate from that of Vegetables and Fruit. On tve whole, the Society may be congratulated on the steady progress it is evidently making.

IN the *Examiner* of October 9th, we are taken to task for having presumed to treat the Governor's speech as emanating from the administration. The Editor of that periodical thus expresses himself:—

"Now, if there is any act of a Government more personal to the Governor himself than to the Executive Council, it is that of the Speech at the opening or closing of Parliament, because it is generally, perhaps in all cases, the production of the Governor's own pen, although the Ministers feel that they are responsible for every statement it contains,—and therefore, we contend that no odium can be cast upon that speech without personally offending the Lieut. Governor."

Under the old regime, this would have been most undoubtedly correct. But under the new system of Self or Responsible Government as we are so often pompously reminded we have now the happiness to be permitted to exist, we were under the impression that that antique custom, was, among the rest, exploded. Have we not been told from the hustings, in the Legislative Council, and in the House of Assembly, that the Constitution of the Colony is in every respects assimilated to the glorious exemplar of the Mother Country. Does not the Hon. and gallant Captain Swabey work himself into a passion that threatens annihilation to himself and all around, when the least mention is made of the Colony being rather on too small a scale for it to presume to vie with its august Mother. Has he not sent the simple and economical institutions of the United States severally and collectively to nobody knows where, when it has only been hinted that, all things considered, they were better models to copy from than the costly and expensive one at Westminster, which those who knew its formation and mode of working best, have repeatedly said was fit for no other people under the sun than those who adopted it, not from choice but necessity! And yet we are told, that the speech is the Governor's *own* speech, and that it is a sort of treason to attack it. If Responsible Government in P. E. Island be a *fac*