

scarcely left the bedside of her ill-fated mistress. I met her not ten minutes ago, half mad with grief. You all know how she loved the princess; and the sight of her sufferings had been more than she could bear. They are, she says, so violent and so acute, that nothing short of a miracle can enable her to endure them for another hour. Every one is up in the palace, and the citizens are already astir in the town. The duke has locked himself into his apartment, and refuses to be seen by any one. I only trust that he may not sink under the blow.

"And she still stood there and listened—she whose last chance of life had been the good faith of the treacherous follower by whom she was thus betrayed—listened until the voices hissed in her ears, and strange lights danced before her dilated eyes. Once she strove to shriek out an appeal for help, but her parched tongue refused its office, and she only emitted a gurgling sob, which died away in her throat. Paralysed by terror, she was unconscious of a muffled sound which gradually approached. There were heavy, but cautious footsteps in the deep sand which formed the flooring of the vault, but she heard them not. Her whole being was absorbed in the conversation which was still going on beside her, although she was no longer able to comprehend its nature; suddenly she felt herself seized by two robust arms, and dragged violently away from the iron-barred window that connected the vault with the kitchens. Vainly did she struggle in the grasp of her captors; her cry for assistance awoke no response as it died away in the depths of the subterranean, along which she was hurried, in dull and mocking echoes. Without respect either for her sex or for her rank, she was flung rudely to the ground, and her hands and feet secured with cords. Wildly she prayed for mercy; and called upon her family, and even upon her husband to save her; she was far removed from human aid. Vainly she sought to bribe her tormentors.

"Take all—al— she moaned in her agony: 'here are gold and jewels—spare my life—I am too young to die!' The brutal beings who were now the masters of her fate vouchsafed no reply, save by so tightening her bonds that she could not move a limb, and finally forcing a gag into her mouth. This outrage accomplished, the lower part of her body was thrust into a sack of black velvet, which was fastened round her waist and secured under her feet; and from that moment her Maker alone could hear her supplications for assistance.

"What!" exclaimed the Empress in an accent of mingled horror and dismay. "was that really the fate of the first wife of the Elector of Wurtemberg? Was it she whom the headman of Strasburg was compelled to murder?"

"Madame," replied Napoleon, "I am not aware that the name of the Elector of Wurtemberg has once escaped my lips throughout the tale to which you have just listened. It is true that our *did* connect it with the death of the princess; but the great are always calumniated by the envious. I therefore offer no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Frederic William; nor shall I even permit myself to express my sense of the extent to which such an act of retribution would have been justifiable or unjustifiable on his part. I have merely been relating to you a story which was not, as I conceived, without a certain amount of interest. I have given it to you as it was told to me; and I need not point out its moral. But I have unwittingly permitted my tale to intrude too far into the night, and I should regret to cause you unpleasant dreams."

So saying, the Emperor returned his snuff-box to his pocket; kissed the forehead of his mother, according to his invariable custom; and before his auditors had recovered from the painful impression produced by the dark page of history which he had spread before them, he had left the room.

A GOOD JOKE.

A number of politicians, all of whom were seeking office under government, were seated on a tavern porch talking, when an old toper, named John D., a person who is very loquacious when corned, but exactly the opposite when sober, said that if the company had no objections, he would tell them a story. They told him to "fire away," whereupon he spoke as follows:—

A certain King—I don't recollect his name—had a philosopher upon whose judgment he always depended. Now, it so happened that one day the King took it into his head to go a hunting, and after summoning his nobles, and making the necessary preparations, he summoned the philosopher and asked him if it would rain. The philosopher told him it would not, and he and his nobles departed. While journeying along they met a countryman mounted on a jackass. He advised them to return; "for," said he, "it certainly will rain." They smiled contemptuously upon him and passed on. Before they had gone many miles, however, they had reason to regret not taking the rustic's advice, as a heavy shower coming up, they were drenched to the skin. When they had returned to the palace the King reprimanded the philosopher severely.

"I met a countryman," said he, "and he knows a great deal more than you, for he told me it would rain, whereas you told me it would not."

The King then gave him his walking papers, and sent for the countryman, who soon made his appearance.

"Tell me," said the King, "how you knew it would rain."

"I didn't know," said the rustic, "my jackass told me."

"And how, pray, did he tell you?" asked the King.

"By pricking up his ears, your Majesty," returned the rustic.

The King sent the countryman away, and procuring the jackass of him, he placed him—the jackass—in the office of the philosopher filled.

"And here," observed Jack, looking very wise, "is where the King made a great mistake."

"How so," inquired the auditors.

"Why, ever since that time," said Jack, with a grin on his pliz, "every jackass wants an office."

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 13th APRIL, 1859.

NOTICES COPIED FROM THE ORDER BOOK.

FORMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"April 13th, 1859.—Mr. Swabey gives notice that he will, on Monday the 20th instant, call the attention of the House to the formation of the Government of the Colony, and propose an address to Her Majesty the Queen relating thereto."

VACCINATION—SMALL POX.

Mr. John-o gives notice that he will, on Friday, ask permission to bring in a Bill to encourage and facilitate Vaccination in Prince Edward Island, in order to the amelioration and prevention of the dangers of Small Pox—and also move for the production of papers and correspondence relating thereto.

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

HON. COL. SWABEY, from the Committee appointed to prepare an Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, reported the draft thereof.

TENDERS FOR PRINTING THE JOURNALS.

HON. MR. ALDOUS, from the Committee appointed to receive Tenders for printing the Journals of this House of the

present session, reported that the Committee had received five Tenders, which are as follows:

First—From Mr. James J. Rice—offering to perform the work for the sum of Nineteen shillings and ten pence per sheet of four pages, and to bind the same for the sum of 3s. 9d. each copy.

Second—From Mr. James Barrett Cooper—offering to perform the work for 19s. 6d. per sheet of four pages, and to bind each copy for the sum of 3s. 6d.

Third—From Mr. William Malone—offering to perform the work for the sum of 17s. per sheet, and to bind each copy for the sum of 3s. 6d.

Fourth—From Messrs. Walsh & Grant—offering to perform the work for the sum of Twenty shillings per sheet, and the sum of 3s. 6d. for binding and stitching each copy.

Fifth—From Mr. John S. Bremner—offering to perform the work for the sum of Seventeen shillings per sheet, and three shillings for binding each copy.

Mr. Bremner's Tender, being the lowest, was accepted by the House.

THURSDAY, 14th April, 1858.

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

The Address of the House to His Excellency, as below given, was agreed to in Committee of the whole, reported, and ordered to be engrossed.

To His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, Knight, Lieut. Governor, &c., &c., &c.

The humble Address of Her Majesty's Legislative Council in General Assembly convened—

May it please your Excellency, we her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council in General Assembly convened, beg to offer our thanks for Your Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present session.

We beg to assure Your Excellency of our readiness under the circumstances of the country, to devote our time cheerfully and diligently to the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to sustain public credit.

We rejoice to find that, notwithstanding the great difficulties which have oppressed and limited the movements of the commercial world, the deficiencies in the revenue of the Island are far less than at such a crisis might have been reasonably apprehended; and we trust the embarrassment which we have shared in common with the rest of the world will soon disappear.

We hope that these difficulties to which Your Excellency has alluded will in some measure receive alleviation from the happy circumstance that the labours of the agricultural population have, through divine favour, been blessed with a plentiful harvest.

The progressive increase of the Fisheries, though by no means commensurate with the capabilities of the Colony, affords satisfactory hope that this source of prosperity may be at length rendered available.

The question of a Federal Union of Her Majesty's North American Provinces is one beset with difficulties; but should any proposition, suited to the isolated position of this Island, be moved on this subject it will receive our anxious consideration.

When we shall obtain official knowledge of the Despatches of Her Majesty's Colonial Minister, to which Your Excellency makes allusion, they shall receive our careful attention.

We learn with regret of Your Excellency's intended departure from our shores. Wherever Providence may guide your steps we trust that health and happiness may attend Your Excellency; and we cannot suffer this opportunity to pass without conveying to Your Excellency the expression of our highest sense of the strict impartiality with which, under circumstances of much difficulty, you have exercised Her Majesty's authority in this Island, not only with credit to yourself, but also to the satisfaction of a large majority of the inhabitants of this loyal Colony.

It was ordered that the said Address be presented to His Excellency by the whole House.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, 14th April, 1859.

ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

MR. DOUSE moved the order of the day, that the House go into Committee on the draft Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

The draft having been read, Mr. Conroy was appointed Chairman of the Committee.

The first five paragraphs passed without opposition or comment.

On the sixth being read by the Chairman—

Hon. Mr. COLES rose, not for the purpose of objecting to the paragraph, but when he considered that, last year the word "abundant" in reference to the harvest of the then past season, he could not but consider that, in applying the term "very abundant" to last year's crop, they had out-heroded Herod. Hon. Mr. Yeo, in particular, asserted that the Government was not as well acquainted with the country as he was. He was happy to bear testimony to the abundance of the late harvest, and it must be gratifying not only to the Legislature but to all classes of the community to know that the agriculturists had obtained remunerative prices for their produce. Last year the Government were taunted with the absence of reference to the introduction of any specific measure in the speech, which was termed a bag of wind. The present speech was entitled to the same designation, and when he reflected that after eight years in opposition, the new Government had mentioned no intended measures of a beneficial nature to be introduced, he certainly was surprised. They should at least show something to induce the country to believe that they were sincere in their assertions that the late Government was a do-nothing Government, and that they would do everything. Last year the Government introduced a bill, but up to the present time there was no information before the House of the formation of the Executive or of the new incumbents of the public offices. He believed that some were not yet appointed. It was reported that one appointment had been made of a gentleman not in the Island. Since the decline of prices in shipbuilding, and the constant diminution in the quantity of timber, the main and most reliable resources of the people would be found in the diligent prosecution of agriculture and the fisheries. The example set by a few individuals from the United States who had largely, and he believed, successfully embarked in the latter business, must have the effect of stimulating our people to greater exertions. He trusted that their past experience would induce them to persevere, and although he was not disposed to adopt the American system of bounties, he considered that every reasonable encouragement should be afforded to them. As the next paragraph would probably elicit discussion, he suggested the propriety of an adjournment.

Hon. Mr. YEO.—As reference had been made to him, he had no hesitation in stating that in the part of the country with which he was more particularly acquainted, the crops last year exceeded those of the preceding one by at least 25 per cent., especially in the articles of oats and barley.

Hon. Mr. COLES admitted that there was an increase in these articles, but last year the turnip crop failed to a considerable extent.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND had objected last year to the term "abundant" in the speech, because he considered that it was not justified by the facts. As to the partial failure of the turnip crop it was not so generally cultivated as the cereals. In fact, oats and barley were the main dependence of the agriculturist, the former especially, and never had there been known in the Island such crops and such prices, nor where the general depression in commercial business was considered, was money so plenty with our farmers. With reference to the character of the Address, it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any new measures of importance, as the season was too far advanced. The blame for that omission

rested with the late Government, who, knowing the close division of parties returned at the general election in June last, should have convened the Legislature in January. The country did not expect extraordinary measures at this session. Besides, what would be the use of the Government introducing and carrying through the House any measures in accordance with the political views of the majority, when the other branch of the Legislature was in so extraordinary a state. The Government would be foolish, indeed, did they submit to such measures to a packed body, bound hand and foot to support those who sent them there. The hon. member had alluded to the fact that the Government would bring in no Bill. A reference to the order book would show that he had given notice of his intention to introduce a Bill authorizing Aliens to hold lands in the Island to a limited extent. The inducement afforded by such a measure to Americans to settle among us would be found very beneficial to the agricultural and other interests of the Island.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—The hon. member appeared to be very wrathful about the Legislative Council. His allusions to that body were un courteous, and by no means calculated to induce them to pass the Bill of which he had spoken. Perhaps he hoped that they would not sanction it. If he tried it, however, he would find that it would receive the disapproval. That body was not packed; they were as independent as the Members of this House, but the hon. member fears that they will not be a party to the destruction of the constitution, and so he wished to make the country believe that they would not pass his Bill. It had been reported that the two gentlemen last nominated to seats in the Council had not been confirmed in their appointments, but he could tell the Government that they had received their mandamuses. It had been the object of the liberal party to have every part of the country represented in that branch of the Legislature; to the effect that—to induce gentlemen resident in the country to consent to take their seats at the board, it was necessary that they should be indemnified their expenses. Even the old Tory party introduced a Bill to pay some of the Councilors;—that Bill was rejected, as it was partial in its application. It was not to be wondered at that the Council had been abused when even the Lieut. Governor had not escaped the censure of the hon. member, but now he finds it convenient to change his views. The prosperity of the country was due principally to the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, where a ready market is always to be found for our staple exports. Before the passing of the Bill relative to that subject the case was widely different. True, the markets of the neighbouring Colonies were open to us, but they did not afford sufficient demand for our surplus produce. Newfoundland and New Brunswick are partially dependent on this Island for agricultural produce, but they were too limited to absorb what we could send. No less than 300,000 bushels of grain had been shipped last year. According to the opinions of some hon. members of the Government, Reciprocity would never be conceded.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—With reference to the abundance of the last harvest, the hon. member knew well that it was not attributable to the political principles or action of any party; but it afforded cause of thankfulness to that higher power who causes the earth to bring forth her fruits. He was surprised at the assurance of the hon. member in claiming credit for the institution of Reciprocity with the United States. The Bill did not originate with him.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—It did.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—It did not. So far back as the year 1849 Mr. McLean, then a member of the House, introduced a Bill with that object, and he, Tory as he was, turned had voted in favor of it.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—considered that the present discussion was altogether unnecessary. It arose from the circumstance of the hon. member (Mr. Coles) cavilling at the expression "very abundant" in reference to the late harvest. That it was so, is a fact which could not be disputed, and as that was admitted by the hon. member himself, his observations amounted to nothing. He regretted that the hon. member had, in legal phrase, travelled so far out of the record. A variety of topics had been touched upon having no possible connection with the subject matter of the paragraph now before the committee; and as those several matters would be legitimately before the House for discussion at a future period, he trusted hon. members would see the propriety of confining their observations to the matter under consideration. It could not be expected that important measures, calculated to call forth protracted discussion, could be introduced in a Session convened at so late a season of the year, and so soon after the formation of the Government. As to the observations which had been made with reference to the constitution of the Legislative Council, every hon. member would have an opportunity of expressing his sentiments at a proper time; and although the hon. member (Mr. Coles) might say that the appointments made to that body were proper, he would assuredly find that they were not made in accordance with the Royal Instructions. There was no time now for any measures but those essentially necessary for the public service.

Mr. COOPER rejoiced to hear that the crops had been so abundant, more especially as he heard last fall that the weevil had injured the wheat; and potatoes had manifested symptoms of decay after having been dug. It was true that he raised large quantities of oats—more indeed than was consistent with proper farming. The prices obtained in the markets of the United States caused this by no means judicious mode of farming, which must have the ultimate effect of diminishing the productive capacity of the soil.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN did not rise with the intention of alluding to all the topics to which reference had been made, but he could not refrain from complimenting the hon. members of the Government on the rare skill they had displayed in framing the speech. It was an admirable specimen of that kind of document which is calculated to give the least possible trouble to its concoctors. No doubt, in framing it, the Government had acted on the idea enunciated by Talleyrand, that language was bestowed upon man for the purpose of concealing his thoughts. The speech bore such internal evidence of its being the production of a mind versed in the composition of such papers, that he really began to think that some of his political friends had lent their assistance in its completion. However that might be, the non-committal character of the speech, although it might do very well for the Government, would not satisfy the country. Before their advent to power the supporters of the Government were loud in their promises of reform; nought was heard but the necessity of energetic measures of the most important nature, affecting materially, nay, in some cases subverting the institutions of the country, and the lamentations over the ruin of the country, the general exodus of the people, the almost universal bankruptcy caused by the late Government while they held the reins of power, were neither few nor far between. When at length they were invested with the coveted power, instead of propounding any remedial measures, any scheme having a tendency to relieve the evils they had, when in opposition, so feelingly deplored, they congratulated themselves upon the high prices of agricultural produce. The hon. member Mr. Longworth had alluded to the recent date at which the Government was formed, as one reason for the omission in the speech of reference to any new measures to be submitted. He presumed that the Government had been formed, but at present the House and the country had no official intelligence of its construction. True, he could infer, from the remarks that had fallen from two honorable members, Messrs. Haviland and Longworth, that they belonged to the late Government; and to them, therefore, he addressed his congratulations on the style of the speech. He would ask who were in the Government? Who was the leader? As no one rose to answer, he repeated his questions—as he still got no reply, he could but attribute the silence to the proud self conceit with which their new honors had inspired them. Did the Liberal party, when power became theirs in 1851, sit in the House three days, leaving the Opposition in ignorance of the names of the individuals composing the Government and filling the offices? Such a state of affairs as the present was reserved for the year of grace 1859. As he knew but the two honorable members of the Government to whom he could refer, as such he would ask one of them, hon. Mr. Longworth, what were the measures essential to the public service which the Government was ready to pass?

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—Such as are essential to the maintenance of the public credit.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—Was that all! after all the direful assertions of the ruin of the country, the urgent necessity of vigorous measures to avert impending destruction, they were prepared to introduce only the annual Revenue Bill, and the reason assigned for their showings is the lateness of the season. Truly their patriotism was at a low ebb. Let the House contract their conduct with that of the Liberal party when it

came into power in the year 1851. They took office on the 23d of April, eleven days later than the commencement of the present session; yet they passed some 40 measures, many of them of a very important character. The speech contained references to the Fishery Reserves Bill, the Loan Bill, the Land Question, and other matters. The paragraph on the subject of a Federal Union of the Colonies was a most important one; yet no opinion has been enunciated.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH considered that the assertion of the hon. member, to the effect, that he was ignorant of the composition of the Government, when in his own semi-official journal, *The Examiner*, appeared not only the names of the several members of the present Government, but the leader was also announced. It was not usual for a government to make such a statement until they had been asked. The hon. member had stated, in the commencement of a somewhat lengthy speech, that it was not his intention to go into a discussion, until the debatable questions were before the House, yet he had gone over a list of alleged grievances, one of the principal of which was that the Government had not announced any important propositions at so late a period of the season. He could, however, inform him that it was probable that the Government would introduce, during the present session, two or three Bills, having reference to the public finances, and if any others were necessary, at this particular period, they would be submitted.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—The hon. member affected surprise at his saying that he knew not who formed the Government, because in a certain non-official paper, under his control, a list of the members of the new administration had appeared. But it was probably in the recollection of hon. members that two lists, widely differing from each other, had appeared in that journal, and how was he to know which was the correct one? As the hon. member appeared desirous that the question should be asked, he gave notice that he would do so when the Speaker was in the chair. No less than three hon. gentlemen had been named as leaders, viz: Hon. Col. Gray, Hon. Messrs. Palmer and Laird.

(To be Continued.)

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., APRIL 18, 1859.

DISPATCH OF BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

We noticed in our last issue the first day's proceedings of the House of Assembly, which related to the election of its officers, and the appointment of the usual Committees.

On Wednesday the Government submitted their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech. This was made the order of the day on Thursday, and gave rise to the most protracted debate which has ever occurred in the Assembly of this Colony in answering the Governor's Speech. The discussion was kept up until about half-past six o'clock that evening—was continued from twelve o'clock the next day (Friday) until about 2 p.m.; and from 4 o'clock until 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr. Whelan proposed several amendments to the Address:—The first, in reference to the Bill passed last Session on the subject of the Fishery Reserves, which has been disallowed; the second was on the subject of the Imperial guarantee of the Loan Bill, which has been withdrawn from the British Parliament; the third related to the Land Question generally; and the fourth was an expression of opinion on the past policy of His Excellency Sir D. Daly—a review of the changes which have recently taken place in the Government, and a condemnation of the action of the Executive in setting aside the constitution established in 1851, and based on the Civil List Bill. The Address and the Amendment will be found below. The latter were intended to be substituted for the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th paragraphs of the former. They were all lost, as the Opposition were quite sure they would be, but the position in which some members on the Government side of the House were placed by having to vote against two of those amendments, was damaging to their political character, and showed that consistency was no virtue of theirs. It will be understood that we refer to the Land Question and the Fishery Reserves. The Hon. Mr. Laird and the Speaker (Hon. D. Montgomery) were formerly very strenuous advocates for the views put forth on those questions in the amendments, but particularly that part which has reference to the Land Question; yet both those gentlemen voted against that question without assigning any reason for their change of opinion. We have heard that another member on the Government side of the House—the "Master" of the whole Executive Council, as he delights to style himself—canvassed, and received the suffrages of his constituents with a promise incessantly on his lips, that he would give his best support to the settlement of the Land Question, by establishing a Court of Enquiry. We state merely what we have heard. If the hon. member referred to—who will be easily known by his soubriquet—has given no pledge to support the Land Question, we will cheerfully correct the mistake into which we have fallen. There is one thing very evident, that, from the opinions expressed in debate by several members of the Government, the ruling party are determined to leave the Land Question just as they found it, notwithstanding pledges to the contrary made by some of themselves, and a promise given generally on their behalf, to the same effect, by the Political Alliance—of which they now pretend to be mightily independent, though they could not have secured their majority without its co-operation. The principle of the Purchase Bill they repudiate in toto; and one member of the Government very energetically denounced Escheat as a piece of "tomfoolery," which elicited an approbatory chuckle from his colleagues.

ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

To His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c.

- MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—
1. We, the Representatives of the People of Prince Edward Island, in Colonial Parliament assembled, beg to thank your Excellency for your speech in opening the present Session.
 2. Notwithstanding the late period at which it has become necessary for your Excellency to convene the Legislature, your Excellency may rely on our willingness to devote the time necessary for the maturing of those measures which are essential for the maintenance of public credit.
 3. The embarrassment and inconvenience which has been so severely felt in this community, consequent upon the late commercial crisis, we may reasonably expect will not be without their ulterior advantages, by restraining commercial enterprise in future within more reasonable limits.
 4. It is gratifying to learn from your Excellency that the anticipated decrease in the public revenue is not so great as was apprehended. In order to meet the deficiency, we beg to assure your Excellency that we will studiously endeavour to exercise the most judicious economy in our future appropriations.
 5. We shall be prepared to grant the necessary supplies for the public service so soon as the accounts for the past, and the estimates for the current year shall be laid before us.
 6. The very abundant harvest with which Providence last season has blessed the labours of the husbandman naturally