

fore the... requisition for a large sum of money, if... 40,000 livres, and a daily supply of twenty-four bullocks; besides, they had been carrying off all the sheep of the cottages in the neighbourhood that they could get hold of.

At daylight on the 3rd, the Colonel with... officers advanced to reconnoitre close to Bagni Nuovi. The enemy had withdrawn their whole force (computed at between 500 and 600) across the ravine to Bagni Vecchi.

As soon as the soldiers showed on the road within range, the enemy began to pepper us with balls, so the men were led under some banks out of fire to the baths.

The enemy have blown up two more bridges near the first cantiniera, so our work here is done. We cannot follow them over the confines of the Tyrol, though they can come through that country with troops, etc., on us, for by an odd sort of logic the Tyrol, forming part of the Confederation, is neutral ground, but being under the protectorate of Austria, she can pass through it without violating the neutrality, though she cannot follow our beaten enemies into that country.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

The following is from the Scottish American, published at New York, which has a very large circulation in the United States and British Provinces, chiefly among persons of British origin.

The period of Sir Edmund Head's appointment as Governor-General of the British Provinces expires this autumn, and speculation is already busy as to who is likely to be his successor. Mr. Cobden, it is rumoured, has had the offer of the appointment on his declining that of President of the Board of Trade.

What is wanted in a Governor is not much, simply enough of common sense to enable him to understand his own position, and the spirit of that system of Government of which he is appointed to be the nominal head.

Colleges mere aristocratic incubators, men without a comprehension of the rules of justice and propriety, speculative in short, of the egotistical, empty-headed, second-rate men, who think that in "foreign parts" he is at liberty to play the role of a petty tyrant, and the patron of petty John Bull.

We learn from an exchange that the debt of Canada, the union of the two provinces, has increased from six to eight millions of dollars, and the annual expense of the government from a million and a quarter to eleven millions and a half.

AN ANCIENT RACE.—The following is an instance of the tenacity with which the Highlanders hold to the honours and antiquity of their kindred: A dispute arose between a Campbell and a McLean upon this never-ending subject.

little more Biblical lore than his antagonist, and asked him if the clan of McLean was before the flood. "Flood, what flood?" said McLean. "A flood that you know drowned all the world but Noah and his family flocks," said Campbell.

Correspondence.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

ORANGE ASSOCIATIONS.

"Judeus damnatus omni noens absolutus."

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE DUNDAS, ESQ., LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency: I wish to direct your attention to the fact that an organised body exists in this colony, glorying in the name of Orangemen. Charged by your Sovereign with the administration of the laws for the security of life and property, and the development of the resources of this island, permit me to ask your Excellency do you imagine that either life or property can be secure, or confidence reposed in the administration of the laws where Orangemen—a name stereotyped in the blood of its thousands of unoffending victims—is suffered to exist?

Ireland, like your own "loved Caledonia," the land of the Celt, has inscribed her name in the brightest annals of British glory—enriched the crown of Britain with some of its choicest gems, but she has also, through a portion of her degenerate sons, and ruthless invaders, implanted burning memories in the national mind. The "Battle of the Diamond," fought on the 21st September, 1795, between the Defenders (Catholics) and the Protestant Ascendancy party ("Peep-of-Day Boys"), was the precursor of the Orange Lodges in Ireland.

From this fatal 21st September the County of Armagh was the scene of a course of systematic and unrelenting atrocities, such as in any other country than Ireland would be considered as transcending the ordinary licence of civil war.

The true character of the Orange system, and of Protestant Ascendancy, for which Orangemen is but another name, and of the Government which looked on with folded arms, whilst the Orange murderers were perpetrating their bloody orgies on the defenceless papists, appears sufficiently from the following often quoted address of Lord Gosford, as Governor of Armagh, to a meeting of the Magistrates of the County, on the 28th of December:—"It is no secret that a persecuting, accompanied with all the circumstances of atrocious cruelty, which have in all ages distinguished that dreadful calamity, is now raging in this country. Neither age nor sex, nor even acknowledged innocence, as to the late disturbances (alluding to the conflicts between the "Defenders" and "Peep-of-Day Boys") is sufficient to excite mercy, much less to afford protection.

In the month of February of the following year, the "Orator King," the great and glorious Grattan, was allowed to say in his place in Parliament, without the slightest contradiction in the debate, and without the slightest influence on the division, that "the object of the Armagh disturbances was the extermination of all the Catholics of that County." It was a persecution conceived in the bitterness of bigotry, carried on with the most ferocious barbarity by a banditti, who, being of the religion of the State, had committed with the greater audacity and confidence the most horrid murders, and had proceeded from robbery and massacre to extermination—they had repealed, by their own authority, all the laws lately passed in favour of the Catholics—had established in the place of those laws the inquisition of a mob, resembling Lord George Gordon's fanatics, equalling them in courage, and surpassing them in perseverance and success."

lated whole districts—whose infernal records are read in the blood of its myriad victims—its notes of triumph accompanied by the sighs of widows, the cries of orphans, and the expiring groans of violated maidens.

To trace the horrors of Orange cruelty in Ireland for the last sixty years would be to write the darkest page of Ireland's story. From its institution till 1836 it had been growing more rampant and intolerant by the annual immolation of its victims, the poor Catholics, and more defiant of the more liberal administration of the laws, that acknowledged the constitutional existence of the "Irish papist," which had been legally ignored for so many years, until the Government thought fit to arrest the Moloch of bigotted religious persecution by the enactment of the Procession Act. On the passing of this Act, the disloyal faction, who strove to set aside the claim to the throne of our present beloved Sovereign, and place the royal diadem on the guilty brow of the then Grand Master, the Duke of Cumberland; they disobeyed the law in every instance; and the Judges going circuit with hard labour, for years to pass sentence of imprisonment with hard labour, who boasted an open violation of the laws upon those rebels, who boasted an exclusive loyalty. In 1839, three years after the passing of the Party Processions Act, the Hon. Justice Moore addressed a batch of Orange banditti at the Assizes in the County of Tyrone, in the following language:—"You stand charged with disobeying an Act of Parliament, intended by the Legislature to give repose to this unfortunate country, from the periodical outrage and murder resulting from the commemoration of the Battle of the Boyne. You profess exclusive loyalty, but you are exclusively and particularly disloyal, because you disobey the law, and are rebels in intention and act. While there was no law against your processions, and that men of standing and respectability publicly united with you, you had some apparent semblance of justice on your side in commemorating your party anniversaries; but now that any respectable man obeys the law, you are an isolated class of disobedient and disloyal subjects to the throne—socially the SCUM OF SOCIETY."

The opposition to the law on the part of the Orangemen proceeded so far that at last it was found expedient by the body to dissolve the old organisation, and reconstruct it on a new principle—to hold no armed public processions, &c.; yet still the system became so obnoxious and was the cause of so many sanguinary conflicts with the emancipated Catholics—grown great, powerful and not to be trampled on with impunity—that under the Administration of the present Premier, when the Orange riots in Belfast threatened the peace of the kingdom, the Lord Chancellor issued a circular to the gentry of the country, informing them that to be an Orangeman was a disqualification from holding the commission of the peace. Orangemen, of course, felt insulted and buckled on their armour to make war upon the Queen's Government, who denied its blood-stained champions and defenders on the bench the power any longer to pervert justice by punishing the innocent and allowing the guilty to escape. To give vent to the outraged feelings of Orangemen, a deputation waited upon Lord Palmerston, composed of the GRAND MASTER, the Earl of Enniskillen, Lord Claude Hamilton, &c. &c. And having said "their say," his Lordship replied at great length. Space, however, will only afford a few extracts. "I think it would be better to look to the present than to the past, and I would beg leave to ask what is the good of this Orange Society? What is it that it is intended to accomplish? Even as reorganised, it belongs to a time which has gone by rather than to the time in which we live. Does it not, in fact, rather belong to the middle ages—to a period of social anarchy—when one part of a nation was compelled to organise itself together to resist some outrage or violence, or illegal proceeding of another party; and when they were not able to trust themselves to the general Government which ruled over both, for that protection and that security to which they deemed themselves entitled? But all that has passed away, and what, I ask, is the use of this Orange Society? The Earl of Enniskillen replied, "for self-defence." Lord Palmerston: "you say for self-defence? but that, I consider, is an offensive insinuation against the Government. It is really an insult to the institutions of the country to suppose that the Government of Her Majesty is not able to protect every individual in the country, or that persons are really obliged to combine together for self-defence." The most extraordinary statement on the part of the deputation was that made by Lord Claude Hamilton, "that since the re-organisation of the Orange Association there have recently been no armed processions." The Belfast "Northern Whig" replies: "Why, there has not been an assize hardly in Ulster, since the Association was re-constituted, at which Orangemen have not been arraigned for appearing armed in illegal processions." But how could any man think of denying the fact with the recollection of the Dolly Brae affair and the Beers in his mind.

Some member of the House of Commons should move for a return of the number of persons indicted since 1836 for walking in Orange armed processions, and then leave the member for Tyrone to explain away his assertions as he best may. On Monday, 7th June, 1858, Lord Duncannon, a violent Orangeman, in the House of Lords put several questions to the Earl of Derby with reference to the state of insubordination to the laws existing in Belfast, and charged the Catholics, as a matter of course, with being the disturbers of the public peace, to which the noble Earl replied:—"The only cause, in truth, for those occurrences which could be assigned was that religious rancour and animosity which existed between the Protestant and Catholic persuasions in that locality, which was with equal justice to be attributed to the lower classes of both, and which had rendered Belfast, the large majority of whose inhabitants were Presbyterians, notorious for the turbulence and violence of the proceedings by which from time to time it had been disgraced." I find, your Excellency, that this letter has already grown too long for the space available in the Island journals, and must conclude for the present, but will return to the subject again. Before closing I may observe, and it is with pleasure I do so, that the brethren with their chaplain, who, I presume, renned the pharisaic cant in the Monitor, which has been copied into the Protestant, feel ashamed to exhibit themselves in the light of day; but like the owl that bird of evil omen, conceal themselves in the gloom of obscurity. While the Islander, the organ of your Excellency's Government, has not sullied its pages with the infamous record of religious bigotry issued by the ashamed, there is still hope that the public sentiment of the colony repudiates the Orange bigots, and that there is still prospective prosperity for the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island. Queen's County, August 16, 1859. MENTOR.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

MODERN SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

What pigmies in intellect, however gigantic in stature, were those old rebellious Carbonari, the Titans, with their clumsy expedient of piling Pelion upon Ossa, and their hopeful project of taking the skies by escalade! It is the moderns, with their diminutive bodies and Titanian intellects, piling up one discovery upon another, and bringing all matter under the dominion of mind, who have climbed up, as it were, into the heavens—detected all the laws, motions, and distances of the celestial bodies, and brought the whole system of the universe as much within the grasp of our apprehension as if it were as tangible as the planisphere upon our table, by which it is represented in epitome. Having found for our moral lever what Archimedes wanted for his material one—a basis, we have performed what he threatened, by raising the world. Have we not rummaged and ransacked its uttermost corners? Have we not mounted above the clouds in balloons—made our descent upon the earth in parachutes, like so many Apollos, with umbrellas above our heads—drawn electric fire from heaven, without incurring the punishment of Prometheus—sporting beneath the waves in diving bells, and constructed subaqueous edifices with as much composure as if we were running up a coral palace for Amphitrite—crawled into the very bowels of the earth to extract its riches, by the assistance of Davy's Wire-gauge lamp, more wonderful than Aladdin's—sunk wells with as much perseverance as if we were digging to unkenneledness of an impalpable vapour, we have acquired such a dominion over matter that there is nothing too stupendous for the all-subjugating grapple of our machines; while we can tread upon the velocity of a thunderbolt. From coal and oil we have extracted a subtle gas, which, being conducted for miles through subterranean darkness, or brought to our doors and retained by the pint or half-pint, supplies at will a perpetual light. By means of the telegraph we can converse in

a few hours with persons stationed at the distance of a whole continent; and by the magic writing, we can eternalize our own thoughts, sentiments, almost our very voices, and transmit them unimpaired to the latest posterity. If we are already prone to leap out of our materiality in the vain glorious aspirations of the spirit, what shall restraints now projecting shall have received their full accomplishment, and the new patents for which applications have been made shall have been practically developed? The company for realizing Dr. Humbug's suggestion of moderating the burning ardours of the torrid zone, by towing a large portion of the icebergs from the northern to the southern latitude, is already in a considerable state of forwardness, and the shares are selling at a handsome premium. From this most ingenious process a double advantage will be derived. First, in so tempering the rigour of the Arctic circle, by withdrawing the frozen barrier in which it is immersed, that the Esquimaux may be enabled to crawl, for three whole months of the year, out of the holes in which they live,—while the Laplanders may turn the woolly side of the skins in which they are clothed outwards instead of inwards, to the great comfort of the inhabitants of the country, and the paramount discomfort of the inhabitants of the fleece—videlicet, the fleas. (Such are the terms set forth in the application to the House of Assembly for a charter.)

Secondly, by effecting such a modification of the torrid temperature, the negroes who now produce wool upon their heads, and the sheep hair, may effect an exchange, to the manifest advantage of both parties, and the obvious increase of commerce. It is calculated that the inhabitants of the great Desert will shortly be enabled to grow blackberries, sloes, and crab apples, where the soil now produces nothing but figs, melons, and pomegranates. Perkins's apparatus will be used, and by navigating the vessels by Carbonari from the neighbourhood of Mount Vesuvius, who are accustomed to coals and explosions, it is calculated that a pressure of fifteen hundred atmospheres to the square inch may be safely experimented, at which charge an engine of the smallest dimensions will attain such a prodigious concentration of power, as to drag an iceberg of a mile in circumference, supposing the requisite impulsion and velocity can be communicated to it, at the rate of twenty miles an hour. As the whole of the shares of this splendid invention of Dr. Humbug's are not yet sold, a few subscribers may still be taken in upon application at the proper office. A second undertaking, not less gigantic in its conception or beneficial in its object, has been suggested; it is well known that all bodies contain a certain portion of caloric, which they give out by pressure, independent of the quantity of this subtle element with which the moon, in common with all matter, is pervaded, she must have absorbed, almost to saturation, the ardent rays of the sun which have been playing upon her surface for such a succession of ages; and we have thus an immense reservoir of quiescent moonshine ready to be reconverted into active sunshine, if adequate means can be found for its expression. To effect this purpose it is proposed to raise, in patent balloons, a sufficient number of hydraulic presses to compel the moon to give out caloric in the proportions that may be required. From accurate calculations, it appears that a sufficient quantity may be easily procured to double the attraction of that planet upon the ocean, and of course to enable ships to work double tides,—an incalculable benefit to commerce. From the known influence of this luminary upon lunatics, some unfavourable symptoms may at first be manifested by our amateur spouters, craniologists, believers in the orthodoxy of Fitz's prouder, and that he is not Chaplain to an Orange Lodge. ***** religion, sincerity and stability, March hare, partizan Governors, holders of Gas and Bank Stock, and all those who believe the notes of the latter to be worth what they represent, &c. &c. &c. Many ingenious mechanics entertain serious doubts as to the feasibility of the third scheme, for which patents have been taken out. Volcanoes are now universally admitted to owe their projectile power to steam. Water from the surface of the earth, or from some of the caverns of the deep, comes in contact with the subterranean fires, producing such an instantaneous expansion of vapour, that, in its efforts to escape, it tears open the surface and carries all before it, thus forming a natural steam engine.

Hitherto its tremendous power, being left to its own irregular energies, has either ended in smoke or produced terror, havoc, and destruction, by desolating plains and overwhelming cities. It is, therefore, proposed to fix an apparatus over the crater of Vesuvius, so as to convert the mountain into a regular steam-engine. The direction of this incalculable power, which will give the shareholders the command of the whole world, is a matter for future consideration. The projector is decidedly of opinion that by this enormous engine he can, if necessary, stop the diurnal motion of the earth upon its axis—an invaluable security to our Asiatic possessions, as, in the event of another mutiny or revolution in that quarter, he could keep them in the dark for six months and so ruin them in the east of candles; or renew the days of Phaeton, by scorching them in the sun until they allowed us to rule the roast. A certain theorist has suggested that we might even lighten the earth nearer to the sun, provided it was previously lightened by embarking in balloons all our heaviest and most bulky articles, such as the Reverend Editors of the Protestant new-paper, the debates in both Houses, the Mayor and Corporation, Fitz's sermons, and all the tones of controversial divinity, more particularly the most Christian crusade against Catholicism, &c. but we confess we are disposed to consider this scheme as the chimera of a visionary.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., AUGUST 23, 1859.

FACTS AND QUERIES ABOUT THE LATE AND PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

However much we may dislike the present Government—and we are the last who can be suspected to have any weakness towards a party at whose hands, both in and out of the press, we have received an overflowing measure of abuse—we cannot help admitting that the state of public opinion is a very significant fact in their favour, let it be taken for what it is worth. That they govern the country in a better and wiser spirit—that they show more regard for the feelings and interests of the people than the same party did before the change in our constitution—is a thing which no one can be fool enough to assert; and their inferiority to the Liberal Government, when in the heyday of their power and popularity, could be proved by the most irresistible evidence. With, perhaps, not more than two exceptions, the present Cabinet does not possess anything at all like the ability, influence and education which belonged to what is known by the name of the old Family Compact Government, with the present Chief Justice and the elder Mr. Haviland at its head; and it is even inferior in every respect to the Government which had so short an existence in 1854 under the name of the Holl and Palmer Administration. Why, then, with less ability, less influence, and less regard for the public interests, do the people submit to their rule with less apparent objection than was shewn to their predecessors? This is a question worthy of some consideration. We may give a few observations to it, though we cannot promise a satisfactory solution.

For two or three years before the change occurred in 1851, the people evinced the greatest anxiety for the establishment of the new system of Government which had been put in successful operation in Canada and Nova Scotia a few years previously. The leading members of the administration were personally well liked, and it was this circumstance alone which prevented more than once a tumultuous expression of the public feeling against the old system. But the doom of that system could not be averted. The person then at the head of affairs was one of the most skilful, ingenious, and plotting politicians that ever governed a Colony and attempted to enslave a people. He did not spare any pains to discourage the agitation in favour of Responsible Government in the