the agony of mind she must have endured during this gloomy voyage, but probably no human being ever suffered greater. For during several years after her arrival, she was the inmate of a dungeon in the Russian capital. Catherine triumphed in the success of her plan, and amply rewarded those who had too successfully carried it out. Europe might exclaim against her, but her object was gained, and the Princess Tarranakoff was in her power. In her dark prison-house, the unhappy young woman spent, it is said, six years, and her deliverance came in a dreadful fashion. The autumnal equinox was at hand, and a furious gale raged in St. Petersburg. The angry waves of the Neva lashed the sides of the prison in which she was confined. Absorbed in sorrowful recollections, she scarcely heeded the storm, until she noticed that the floor of her dungeon was wet; then the horrible thought crossed her mind, that the river was rising. Perceiving that the water gained in height, she shrieked aloud; she strove, by every means in her power, to attract the attention of her jailor. But no human aid was at hand. She raised herself as high as possible by means of the articles of furniture in her cell, but still the water pursued her. The whole of the ground-floor of the prison was laid under water. When the gale had passed over, and the impetuous Neva returned to its ordinary course, her jailor found only the corpse of what had been the victim of Count Alexey Orloff's treachery, and the jealous hatred of Catherine Alexiewna.

(From a New York Paper.)

THE GREAT LITTLE WEDDING.

THE CEREMONY AT GRACE CHURCH.

The event which has elicited so much anticipatory gossip, and will be talked of and quoted in newspapers all over the world, actually took place to-day, at the hour of noon, or soon enough thereafter to satisfy all concerned, and Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren are now man and wife.

Although an effort was made to keep the name of the church from the public, it was early discovered that Grace Church was the place selected, and by ten o'clock this morning the stoops on the opposite side of the street and the sidewalks were thronged with curious spectators, those of the female sex naturally preponderating. From that time till the ceremonies were over, the multitude increased in numbers, indulging in good-natured remarks about the visitors, the bridal party and the police. These latter were out in strong force, and under the management of Captain Caffrey, of the Fifteenth Precinct, did their duty admirably. A cordon of police guarded the sidewalk to the north and south of the church, preventing the crowd from gaining other glimpses than could be obtained over their shoulders. The omnibusses were turned out of Broadway for this block, and the movements of the carriages were dictated by inexorable order, enforced by all the majesty of official authority.

THE SCENE IN THE CHURCH.

The invitations requested the invited to attend in full dress; but the request was but partially complied with. With the exception of friends of the little bride and bridegroom and some others, who probably wished they had followed the example of the majority, there was little display in dress. Ladies wore their bonnets, and though there were many elegant street toilets and walking dresses, the congregation was scarcely more brilliant than usually assembles at Grace Church on pleasant Sundays. The presence of numbers of children did not suggest that great scarcity of tickets, and that omnivorous demand by the adult *elite* for cards of admission. Yet, notwithstanding, there is no doubt that the stories afloat of large sums having been offered for tickets are, to a great measure, true.

THE MUSIC.

While waiting for the bridal party, the guests entertained themselves by looking at, commenting upon each other, and listening to the excellent organ music of Mr. Morgan, the organist of the church, who performed the following

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture, "William Tell," Rossini.
2. Overture, "Oberon," Weber.
3. March, "Tannhauser," Wagner.
4. Air, "Robert toi que j'aime," Meyerbeer.
5. Extemporaneous performances.

THE DEFECTIONS.

It had been announced that Bishop Potter would officiate, but that Right Reverend Prelate yesterday came to the conclusion that the interests of Christianity would be better served by his abstaining from active participation in the matter. He was reluctant to share in the notoriety of the great little wedding.

So also was Mr. Brown, the sexton of the church, who wishes to be distinctly understood, that he had nothing to do with the arrangements and management of the wedding as far as the interior of the church was concerned.

We also learn that President and Mrs. Lincoln, with various members of the Cabinet, were unable to accept the invitation tendered to them. It is said that important business at Washington detained them; for there are after all greater affairs in the world than this dwarf wedding.

THE VISITORS.

Perhaps the most notable of the guests was General Burnside, who was dressed in citizen's clothes, and occupied a pew near the chancel. A number of other notabilities were present.

THE NUPTIAL DIAS.

To the diminutive Stratton-Warren bridal pair the ordinary arrangements of the chancel would have been far too Brobdignagian. The chancel rail would have towered above their heads and the chancel steps would have proved heights beyond their powers to scale. Therefore a neat platform was erected in front of the chancel, to the right of the pulpit, carpeted like the aisles, six steps leading to it and spanning the three ordinary steps which suffice for ordinary-sized mortals. The platform was prettily bordered with gilded mouldings, and the surface of it was at about the height of the chancel rail.

POPULAR AGITATION.

The arrival at the church of the Rev. Mr. Wiley, one of the officiating clergymen, caused a great excitement in the congregation, and everybody rose to get a better view of the expected couple. But the alarm proved false. The flutter was, however, renewed when Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Mr. Wiley and two other clergymen entered the chancel in clerical robes and took their seats, awaiting the arrival of the man and woman soon to be joined in the bonds of matrimony. The organist, then striking up a lively strain, the audience, like the individual spoken of by the ancient mariner, became excited:

"The wedding guest here beat his breast,
And heard the loud bassoon."

THE ARRIVAL.

But now the excitement became more decided. They had actually arrived. Ladies mounted on the seats of the pews, and gentlemen stood on tip-toe. Of course the little bridal party were so small, that they could not be seen excepting by those who occupied the end seats of the middle aisle; but as they emerged into the open chancel, exclamations of delight and astonishment filled the house, as when one of Edge's most brilliant pieces of pyrotechnic art bursts in its full effulgence upon the admiring spectators' gaze.

Commodore Nutt led the way, gallantly escorting a most tiny bit of femininity—little Miss Warren, the sister of the bride. Next came Tom Thumb, gallant and gay, with his little bride upon his arm; and then came the relatives and friends, who were seated in the front pews.

THE CEREMONY.

In the meantime, the four tiny specimens of humanity ascended the little platform, while, without any delay, the officiating clergyman, Rev. Mr. Wiley, began to read the marriage ceremony.

And here be it known, that however farcical and absurd the whole affair may have appeared hitherto, from the moment that the words, "Dearly beloved, we are gathered together here in the sight of God and in the face of this company, to join together this man and this woman in holy matrimony"—from the moment that these words were said, everything was quiet and reverent, and the entire service was listened to amid the most profound attention.

The bridegroom repeated with clearness and distinctness the words set apart for him, and the bride—who was "given away" by her father, a tall and very respectable looking old gentleman—also appeared to be perfectly familiar with her part of the routine. Both bride and groom went through the ceremony with perfect ease and self-possession, but yet manifested an earnest seriousness, which showed that to them, at least, it was no farce. The slightest levity on their part would have made the affair repulsive; but this was carefully avoided.

THE BRIDEGROOM.

Mr. Stratton was attired in a black dress coat, lined throughout with black silk, the vest was of white corded silk, with an undervest of blue silk. His shirt was of embroidered cambric, elegantly ruffled; the cravat was of black silk, embroidered at the ends; a pair of fine black cloth pants, completed the attire of the bridegroom.

Commodore Nutt, by the way, wore a very solemn expression of countenance during the service, but performed his part in a very elegant style. None of the participators in this novel affair appeared at all alarmed or agitated. There was no weeping, no fainting, none of the sentimental excitement customary on such occasions.

Rev. Dr. Taylor pronounced the benediction. The service was otherwise effectively read by Rev. Mr. Wiley.

THE GROOMESMAN.

Commodore Nutt was attired in a dress coat similar to that of the bridegroom; his vest was of plain white silk, with a rose-colored *transparent*; the pantaloons were of fine black cloth. The amount of cloth used in the suits was enormous. Each gentleman required a yard and a quarter for coat and pantaloons, and at least a little less than a half yard of silk.

THE BRIDE.

Miss Lavinia Warren was arrayed in a dress of very rich white satin made *decollette*, the skirt trailing half a yard, and trimmed with *bouillonnes*, of satin tulle and applique, the lace flounces being nearly the depth of half a yard. The corsage and bridal veil was to match. Her hair was arranged ondule in front and releve in double rolls, the back hair forming the outspread wings of a butterfly, so lenthened as to almost touch the ears. In the centre of these was placed the *chule d'eau*.

The point lace bridal veil was tastefully entwined in three elaborate bandeaux, and was surmounted in front by a diamond star corresponding with the set of diamonds worn by the bride, over which was a crescent (or half) wreath of natural orange flowers. The bouquet de corsage was of natural flowers in star design, as was also the bride's bouquet. The bouquet differed from most star bouquets from the fact that the spaces were left open between the points and edges, gracefully tinged. White satin slippers with rosettes of white satin trimmed with seed pearls and lace, and a point lace handkerchief, completed the bride's petite and tasteful costume.

THE DEPARTURE.

After the cermony, the little creatures marched down the middle aisle, entered a carriage and were driven down Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel. The carriage was surrounded at once by the eager crowd—now numbering about five thousand persons—but by the aid of the police was not detained. At the hotel, during the afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Stratton held a reception, and exhibited their bridal presents.

THE CROWD

about the church was a very noticeable feature. It was so great as to completely prevent traffic on that part of the thoroughfare between Eighth and Twelfth streets. The windows looking upon the church were filled with eager faces, those of Stewart's new store presenting a very attractive sight, with the array of pretty ladies. The omnibusses were driven along the side streets.

Altogether, the wedding inside of the church was well attended; but the public would have had more respect for all concerned had it taken place in the village church where the little bridegroom is said to be an attendant, and where he undoubtedly has many personal friends. As it is, Grace Church and the Museum have met together; the clergy and the showman have kissed each other.

THE WAR IN THE STATES.

ENGLISH OPINION UPON THE WAR.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, under date December 22nd, after referring to the disorganized state of the Northern army after the battle of Fredericksburg, says:

Still, in Richmond the opinion seems to be universal that, undeterred by all the warnings of the past, the Federals will persevere in this hopeless struggle, if only with the hopes that, before they are compelled to desist, they may inflict a good deal more anguish and suffering upon their foe. Earnest and impassioned appeals are being addressed by the Richmond journals to the people, begging them not to be too much elated by this great victory, but to prepare for many and weary months of warfare before their independence is secured.—They are reminded that the Christmas of 1861 was passed in universal exultation by reason of the news just received of the Trent affair, and in confident anticipation than they should shortly have England for an ally. These hopes were blasted; the darkest months of the Confederacy were March and April of 1862.—They are cautioned against despising their enemy, and holding him too cheap, and witnessing a repetition in 1863 of the darkest moments of 1862.

The *Times* of late date contains the following able article on the horrors of the American war, and its probable continuance.

There a few who in cold blood, and without any exciting motive to overcome the natural aversion of danger, would wish to go through the excitements and perils of a great battle.—But what is a great battle, with all its tumult, its smoke, and its carnage, compared with the morning that succeeds it? The excitement is gone, the burning courage which hurled men upon mortal dangers, of the existence of which they were scarcely conscious, is chilled. War has lost all those natural ornaments which, if they do not make ambition virtue, conceal and ennoble the dreadful work of carnage, and the battle-field appears what it really is—a human shambles. Squalid and hideous, full of agonising and piteous entreaties from men who yesterday dreamt not of either giving or asking for mercy, full of death and slow lingering agony worse than death, who can read without a shudder the description given of the battle-field of Fredericksburg, on which the wounded were doomed to lie for three long days untended, uncared for, a prey to the dews of night, and sweltering in the hot sun of noon, because the Federal Commander could not bring himself at first to ask from his enemy leave to remove them? What can be more mournful than the sound of those voices, repeating, in tones that grew fainter and fainter, the name and number of their regiment, as if despairing of all human succour, unless they could summon one of their comrades to their assistance? We read these things and shudder; but we require no such lesson as every day affords, in some quarter or another of the United States, against the folly and wickedness of civil war. We only wish that the narratives which appear in our columns could find entrance into the newspapers of the North. There it is only read that so many had been killed and so many have been wounded. These are abstract figures, which excite no sympathy or pity, and leave those who hear them without any clear conception of the unutterable misery which they indicate. People who would shrink in horror and dismay from the spectacle of a single individual suffering the least of the horrors which thousands endured after the battle of Fredericksburg, sum the loss with indifference when it is expressed to them only through the cold and impassible medium of the Arabic numerals. The sight of that hill-side at Fredericksburg might well induce the most fiery zealot of the Northern tribune, pulpit, or printing-press to reconsider the whole question between North and South, and to ask himself what prospect this war affords which can compensate for the extraordinary misery it has thus wantonly called into existence. Is this the manner in which the North means to consummate the re-entrance of the South into the Union? Are these the memories which are to bring back alienated friends, and heal the wounds which civil discord has left behind her? But while the Northern soldiers see and suffer from all the realities of war, the Northern people in no way interrupt the avocations of daily life, nor strain their imaginations to picture to themselves what is passing on innumerable battle-fields, nor task their consciences with questions as to the amount of their responsibility. They are determined to win back by whatever means at whatever cost, that mighty Union which enabled them to defy the remonstrances and trample on the rights of so many European nations. Rather than give up the pleasure of insulting with impunity by turns every Power of the European Continent, they are content to offer up themselves, their Union, their freedom, to this deceptive dream of national elevation and glory. Nor is Fredericksburg alone famous for the slaughter that it witnessed. The battle for the possession of Nashville and the battle for the possession of Vicksburg, are only a repetition of the same monotonous tragedy in one of which the fortune of war seemed to favour the Federals, and in the other the Confederates. Five days of blood in either case led to the witdrawal of the attacking force, but, as to any influence the event is likely to have on the termination of the war, these dreadful struggles might as well have remained unattempted. Is, then, the conflict to be renewed as fast as fresh men can be brought up; and is the end of one battle still to be the prelude to another, until men, worn out by the bloody orgies through which they reel and stagger, shall lose even the thread of a history which connects them with peaceful times, when they were content to be governed by law, and to obey gentler persuasions than those of musketry and artillery? We fear that there is nothing in the tone of the American people to give us any very confident hope that the miseries of the nation are as yet drawing to an end. All the ordinary motives that can act on mankind has been tried upon them in vain. The ruin of a flourishing Commerce has threatened a people who used to be considered as among those most devoted to the acquisition of money of any nation on the face of the globe; but a currency morbidly abundant, and the power of investing it as soon as issued in lucrative government contracts, or in a thousand other ways which the necessity of this hard time points out, seem to have stifled in the breast of the Americans all anxiety as to their finances. The prospect of retaining power on the one side, and the fear of losing it by a premature and ill-concerted declaration of opinion on the other, have made the Republicans firm in the prosecution of the war, and the Democrats unwilling to advocate with sufficient vigour the propriety of an armistice, with the view to a general peace. If any one hoped that the Democrats, who are as yet irresponsible for the war, would avail themselves of the recent elections to speak their minds freely and openly, we fear that he is doomed, for some time at least, to be disappointed. The more the Union vanishes out of the sight of all reasonable men, the more do the two parties of the State vie with each other in their frantic promises to renew it. Governor Seymour can find in the policy of Mr. Lincoln many things most justly reprehensible, but the one thing which above all others, to an European eye draws upon the President the reprehension of all good men — his resolution to persist in the war—is now imitated by men who disapprove the cause of the war, who disapprove of the manner in which it is carried on, and who believe in their heart of hearts that the only chance to avert the ruin of their country is to do the very thing that they are most sedulous in denouncing. Winter, which used to be looked upon as, for a time at least, preventing the possibility of hostilities, seems to have been the signal for renewing them on a scale at once larger, more bloody, and more bitter than ever. Where shall we look for an end to this fratricidal madness? America will not accept the remedy from without, not if can she work it out for herself from within. We are sometimes appealed to, as if an imperative duty called upon us to join France in intervention; but no duty can bind us to push ourselves into the councils of men who entered into this war without consulting us, and who would see in any endeavour to put an end to it only provocation to be treasured up for future use, and a new ground for an enmity which there is no occasion for us by any means to increase. We must be content to look on yet awhile, and to hope that deliverance for this people, most sorely tried because most entirely handed over to its own devices, will come from some quarter of which present circumstances afford us no indication.

LATE WAR NEWS.

Both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature have passed resolutions urging Congress to repeal or reduce the duty on imported printed paper.

A Richmond paper of the 3d, says the Yankee iron-clad New ironsides is lying in the offing, near Charleston bar.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says French bankers have tendered the Confederacy a loan of 75 millions francs.

A Fortress Monroe letter says the Confederate steamer Patrick Henry will soon endeavor to get to sea as a privateer. She mounts eight heavy guns, and is strongly iron-plated. She was formerly the Yorktown.

The Washington *Star* says that Gen. Burnside, after giving evidence before the Court Martial which summoned him there, will go to Chicago and thence to Providence, where he will remain until the expiration of his leave of absence, when he will take the field.

There is nothing reliable relative to the Alabama and Florida. It was rumoured that the Alabama received four shots from the Hatteras, and that she arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, to which place she took her prisoners, and where she would stop three days to repair.

A vessel arrived at San Francisco on Friday week with 700 bales of cotton goods from China. It is expected that the California market will hereafter be liberally supplied with these goods from that quarter. Three cargoes of cotton were shipped from Japan for England in December.

A letter to Gen. Hamilton from the U. S. Consul at Monterey, says that a million dollars' worth of cotton was sold there recently, the pay for which was sent back to the Confederates in the shape of powder, lead, blankets, shoes—in fact, everything that can be used in their army. An order was then there for 600,000 blankets. J. R. Baylor, says the letter, is getting up another expedition for the invasion of Arizona and New Mexico, and intends to start soon.

The British gunboat Rinaldo has arrived at Havana from Galveston, bringing one extra of the Houston *Telegraph* of Jan. 23d, containing the account of the capture off Sabine Pass, of the Federal brig Morning Light, and one unknown schooner on the 21st by an expedition from the Magruder fleet. The following are the Confederate despatches contained therein:

"SABINE PASS, TEXAS, on board C. S. gunboat Bell, Jan. 21.—Captain: We met the enemy this morning in the Gulf of Mexico, whipped them, brought everything to Sabine Pass. I fought him ten guns to our one. We have captured 2 vessels, one a full-rigged ship the other a schooner, and 12 guns, naval stores and ammunition in abundance, and 109 prisoners. I am here waiting further orders.

O. M. WATKINS, Major-Commanding.
To Capt. E. P. Turner, A. A. G."

"Official Despatch—Sabine Pass, Jan. 21. To Capt. E. P. Turner, A. A. G. I engaged the enemy to-day, captured 13 guns, about $1,000,000 worth of property and 109 prisoners.

O. M. WATKINS, Major-Commanding."

Magruder on the 4th proclaimed Galveston open to commerce, but Commodore Bell issued a proclamation on the 20th, declaring Galveston, Sabine Pass, and the whole coast of Texas under actual blockade, and warning all vessels from trading under the penalty of capture.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb, 4. — Richmond papers of the 2nd and 3rd contain accounts from Charleston, already published.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31. — The Secretary of State has notified the British and French Consuls in this city that he has received notice of the opening of the blockade off Charleston.

We also learn, says the editor, that a steamer was despatched from Charleston to Nassau, conveying to the British authorities there the same announcement. It is understood that an official notice having been given at the opening of the blockade, it cannot be renewed by the enemy until after 60 days previous notice has been given to neutral maritime governments.

CHARLESTON, Feb, 3.—The British ship Cadmus touched off Charleston bar this noon. An officer with a boat's crew came up to the city, passing by the Yankee iron-clad lying in the offing.

MAGNIFICENT ACTION OF THE IRISH BRIGADE AT FREDERICKSBURG.—The special correspondent of the London Times, writing from Gen. Lee's Headquarters at Fredericksburg, pays the following compliment to the Irish Brigade, in his account of that memorable battle:

The impression that the Confederate batteries would not fire heavily upon the Federals advancing in this quarter, for fear of injuring the town of Fredericksburg, is believed to have prevailed among the Northern generals. How bitterly they deceived themselves subsequent events served to show. To the Irish division, commanded by Gen. Meagher, was principally committed the desperate task of bursting out of the town of Fredericksburg and forming under the withering fire of the Confederate batteries, to attack Marye's Heights, towering immediately in their front. Never at Fontenoy, Albuera or at Waterloo was more undoubted courage displayed by the sons of Erin than during those six frantic dashes which they directed against the almost impregnable position of their foe. There are stories that General Meagher harangued his troops in impassioned language on the morning of the 13th, and plied them extensively with whiskey found in the cellars of Fredericksburg. [This is a vile slander. The soldiers wanted no stimulant to do their duty. We have heard the same reports about the rebel soldiers.—Ed. N. Y. T.] After witnessing the gallantry and devotion exhibited by his troops, and viewing the hillside for acres strewn with their corpses thick as autumnal leaves, the spectator can remember nothing but their desperate courage, and regret that it was not exhibited in a holier cause. That any mortal men could have carried the position before which they were wantonly sacrificed, defended as it was, it seems to me idle for a moment to believe. But the bodies which lie in dense masses within forty yards of the muzzles of Col. Walton's guns are the best evidence what manner of men they were who pressed on to death with the dauntlessness of a race which had gained glory on a thousand battle-fields, and never more richly deserved it than at the foot of Marye's Heights, on the 13th day of December, 1862.

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON. — The blockading squadron off Charleston on the 23d ult. comprised about thirty vessels, all under steam. They are stationed along the entire outlet from Charleston, guarding every channel or inlet. So complete now is the blockade that it will be a difficult matter for any craft to enter the harbour day or night, as the strictest look-out is kept. The fleet is in charge of Capt. Gordon of the frigate Pohatan, who is second in command. The health of the officers and crews of the various ships and gunboats is remarkably good. A letter from an officer of the United States steamer Bibb, off Charleston, says that Fort Sumpter is plated with railroad iron.

NEW YORK, 14th.—It is rumored in military circles that a plan will be adopted authorizing the commanding Generals to transfer their entire regiments to the regular army for bravery in battle.

A letter from Murfreesboro' of the 6th, says the reason the army there does not advance, is, that they are windbound. The army is in excellent condition, but has suffered considerable by desertion.

A Memphis letter mentions the probability of reinforcing Farragut by a portion of Porter's fleet which will run the Vicksburg and Port Hudson batteries.

The *Times*' Washington despatch says the rebel forces which were sent to Sexton's Junction, have been sent back to the Rappahannock. There are some reasons for suspecting that Gen. Hooker is either at Suffolk, Va., or is soon going there.

Gen. Butler has stated that it is probable he will return to New Orleans, unless present plans are changed.

Bills have been prepared, and only await an opportunity to be reported from the select Committee on Emancipation, appropriating ten million dollars for the abolishment of slavery in Maryland, and one million and a half for West Virginia, and $450,000 for Delaware for similar purposes.

The Richmond Whig says: "Robert Bunch, the British Consul, sailed from Charleston on the 7th inst., in the Cadmus. From the officers of that steamer, we learn that the result of the late Naval engagement was much less substantially than supposed. No Yankee vessel was sunk.

A despatch from Port Hudson, Louisiana, Feb. 6, to a Richmond paper, announces that a report had reached Baton Rouge declaring the U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn to have been sunk by the steamers Alabama, Florida, and Harriet Lane, in pursuit of which latter vessel the Brooklyn was sent. Neither the locality nor date is given.—The source of the statement renders it, of course, unreliable.

CAIRO, 13th. — Memphis papers of the 11th have been received.

The rebel advance in Mississippi is said to be at Okolona trying to repair the railroad destroyed by Gen. Grant. The inclemency of the weather delays their movements by the way of Tuscumbia.

It is reported that the enemy have moved a large part of the army of Virginia to Vicksburg, and also taken all the garrison of Mobile except 400 for police duty. The railroad from Salem to Meriden is completed, thus enabling the rebels to rapidly concentrate their force at Vicksburg.

The enforcement of the conscription act is driving many from Alabama and Mississippi to the North.

In consequence of the frequent violation of regulations against carrying contraband articles South, more vigorous measures have been resolved upon. All downward boats are stopped at Island No. 10, and the cargo and passengers examined.

The steamer from Vicksburg on Monday reports that a barge loaded with coal ran the blockade on Monday.

BALTIMORE, 13th. — A despatch from Brig. Gen. Kelley, dated Harper's Ferry to-day, to Lieut. Col. Cheseboro, Assistant Adjutant General, says:—About 1 o'clock a squad of Bayler's cavalry attacked a small scouting party of 12 men of the 12th Pa. cavalry from Kerneysville, near Smithfield, killing 1, wounding 2, and capturing 4 men and several horses.

About 4 o'clock, p.m., my scouts from here fell in with the same party a few miles south of Charleston, and after a running fight of several miles we captured our men and horses, and captured Lieut. Baylor, two of his men and several horses.

A letter from Liverpool says the steamer Georgianna had sailed thence for Nassau, and it is believed she is intended to be made a pirate, as she had guns, ports, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIGHT, MORE LIGHT.

MR. WHELAN;

SIR, — A "Rate Payer" in the last *Islander*, "sitting in darkness," would invoke some of the Charlottetown Company's Gas, but some stiff-necked sinners in our city will not submit to his call. Poor fellow! If the farthing rush-light that illumines his last article goes out, he will be in a mess. He labours hard to make it appear that gas is lower here than in Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Point Levi, Port Hope, and St. John, N.B.; but he does not give any guide by which to ascertain whether the quality is worse here than in either of the above places. Many here believe that such is the case; no thanks then to its being cheaper, or rather lower priced, because virtually *cheaper* it is not, as any person may prove by paying two-pence for a candle composed of tallow and lard, and three-pence for one made of tallow alone. Let them both be burned, and see which is really the cheapest! "Rate Payer" whines a great deal about the wise men of the Gas Company being so silly as to spend a large amount of dollars in laying down Gas pipes on the flimsy security of *verbal promise!* Serve them right—they know very well that a majority of the Council, who inprudently made such a promise, * * * * * * * * * and did not care a chew of tobacco which way they got parts of the city lighted, so long as the hard-working, honest portion of the citizens could be made pay for it; but they found the latter too determined to prefer the light, aye and even the glimmer, of the "parish lamp" which they were used to from their infancy, and for which they pay nothing, to paying high for a few hours glare of bad gas! Success to our citizens; and if they would always act with such determination, innovation and imposition would have to look for lodgings some where else. But "Rate Payer" asks, if it will be believed in Halifax, or any other city having gas, that after the Charlottetown Gas Company had so condescendingly laid out so much money on pipes, and are giving their gas cheaper than other Companies, the inhabitants of Charlottetown should repudiate the grand bargain made with the City Council and refuse it? Alas, for the Company, that such is the naked fact! Now, it might be asked if it will be believed in Boston, Halifax or any other city, that *good* Gas is *worse* for the sight than *bad* Gas? The Manager of our Company has made such an assertion! but our citizens could not swallow this doctrine, and refused his gas. * * * * * * * * * * *

I have it from the best authority that the Manager was extremely anxious to foist his gas on the first City Council; but that body replied, the City is too much in want of improvement for us to spend the little money we have on Gas, consequently they would not take hold of the offer; and this, no doubt, has proved one of the reasons why they have been charged with running the city in debt over head and ears. Had they taken hold of the gas, and wasted our money as the present race have, it is probable there would have been as little charged against them as against those in power, who have not only thrown away our funds, but will not publish their accounts, "according to law."

"Rate Payer" winds up his melancholy epistle by saying the citizens might, with as much propriety, refuse to pay the City Debentures, or refund the money which may be loaned to build a Market House, as to set aside the contract made with the Company for Gas! Now, nothing can be more shallow, except that writer's mind. Does he not know that the City actually received money for the Debentures given? And in the event of a Market House being built, and debentures given for any funds received, that actual value will be first obtained by the city. But what value had the City in the pipes laid down through it? The fact is, the Gas Company thought they had made an excellent bargain, which would last for all time to come, proving in their brilliant fancy an "everlasting good milch cow;" hence the great haste they were in to get the pipes laid, believing that when once down "not a dog would dare to move his tongue" against their scheme; but they "reckoned without their host!"

Yours,
TAX PAYER.

Charlottetown, 12th February, 1863.

[We have made some alterations in the above letter, omitting passages which appeared to us unnecessarily personal. We regret that our correspondents will oblige us to do this. We have, however, no alternative, but to exclude their communications altogether. This, in some cases at least, we have no wish to do. As regards the statements of "Tax Payer," they may or may not be correct, for aught we know to the contrary. We take no interest now in our Corporation affairs—we feel that the incorporation of the City, to which we gave an effective helping hand in the Legislature, has not been followed by the good results we anticipated; but we are content to let the hand of Time cure the evils it has generated.—EDR. EXR.]

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, February 23rd, 1863

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

IN order to meet the wishes of a large number of our Subscribers in the western parts of the Island, we have concluded to publish an Edition of THE EXAMINER for the Monday morning Mails, as we did two or three years ago. This will entail considerable additional expense and labour, as we shall have to re-arrange our form for Monday evening's edition. We trust, however, our subscribers will indemnify us for the outlay, by not only paying their own subscriptions punctually and to the last shilling, but that they will use their best exertions to get others to subscribe and pay likewise. There is a very large amount of money due to us in the shape of old arrears, extending over periods of from one to twelve years These arrears, we assure the delinquents, must be speedily collected — if not by gentle entreaty, by some other means. Our only resource is our private business: if those who take our paper, which costs us a very large amount of money in the year to publish — money which must be disbursed—if parties who proclaim themselves to be our friends will really and truly act as such by paying us what they honestly owe — we shall be able to make THE EXAMINER far more influential than it is, as an organ of public opinion—(and we believe it will be admitted that it has well maintained its ground as such an organ.) As a purely secular and political journal, we believe it is indispensable to the Liberal cause. It it be desirable to sustain that cause, its friends must sustain THE EXAMINER. We want no subsidies — no hot-house nursing. We merely ask to be paid our honest dues, as we are required to pay dues to others. If our subscribers will take these plain hints, and act upon them promptly and effectually, we shall take great pride in making THE EXAMINER eminently worthy of their support — feeling better pleased with, and better rewarded for our labour by, their patronage than that which any Government office could supply.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

WE observe by the *Royal Gazette* that the Legislature of this Island is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 3d March, (to-morrow week.) We cannot, of course, conjecture what measures, if any, will be recommended to the collective wisdom in the Governor's Speech The Executive will have their hands full of work, at the beginning of the Session, in listening to, and adjusting the claims of, office-seekers, who will be in shoals at the heels of members in the majority, demanding the wages of corruption for their independent services at the late election; and numerous will be the caucus meetings to be held in consequence thereof. Rumour states that Mr. Haviland will be Speaker of the Assembly, and Mr. Montgomery President of the Council. We have no doubt that Mr. Haviland will make a very good Speaker, if he can manage to keep his somewhat irascible temper under control, and will not allow his strong political prejudices to bias his judgment. He has a thorough knowledge of the rules and practices of Parliament; and, on the whole, he is, perhaps, the most eligible person for the Speakership in the ranks of the Conservative party; besides, it will be a god-send to him to have such an opportunity for evading a vote, as the Speaker's chair will afford, on the obnoxious Land Commission, when the Government will bring forward their new dodge on that question—Mr. Haviland having been obliged to leave the Government a few months ago, because he could not, with a due regard for his agency business, support the delusion any longer. — As regards the Presidency of the Council, Mr. Montgomery is certainly the most eligible and the best entitled to the post, of all the Conservative party, except Mr. Palmer; but while the latter holds a salaried office, as he now does, it would be a violation of a well understood constitutional principle to make him the head of a representative body.

COL. GRAY'S RETIREMENT FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

WE learn from the *Monitor* of Wednesday last, that the Hon. Col. Gray, second Leader of the Government, has resigned his seat in the Executive Council. This announcement, which was not accompanied by one word of explanation as to the cause of the event, took us by surprise, and we certainly expected to see in the *Islander* of Friday some comments upon it; but the *Islander* is as barren of information on that subject as the *Monitor*. Indeed, the former does not even condescend to notice the bare fact of Col. Gray's resignation. That he has resigned, cannot be doubted, for a statement to that effect, if untrue, would not be made by a paper which is a servile tool of the Government, and which is under the control of a Clerk of the Executive Council. We are, therefore, left to vague conjecture as to the cause of the Colonel's retirement.

When a great man retires from a Government, as in this case, numerous reports are pretty sure to be circulated about him. We have heard of two, neither of which is improbable — both are probably true. The first is, that the Colonel is very much dissatisfied with the position assumed and held by Secretary Pope, who has smuggled himself into the Assembly ostensibly under the Colonel's wing, and who, on account of private affairs, is not considered to reflect any credit or honour on the Government. The second report is, that Col. Gray wanted to be sole leader of the Government, and as such, President of the Executive Council, leaving Mr. Palmer the chair of President in the Legislative Council. The Col., we suppose, has grown tired of playing second fiddle as "the other McNab," and considers that one fiddler is enough for our diminutive Government. Mr. Palmer, it is said, does not consider this arrangement satisfactory, because it would alienate Mr. Montgomery from the Government, and perhaps other country members. Whatever the cause of Mr. Gray's retirement may be, it is evidently the sign of weakness and contention in the Administration, and his influence and active services thus withdrawn must tend to embarrass it considerably.

The Executive Council consisted of only eight members, and within a few weeks, four of them, and the best four — have gone out of the way; first, Mr. Haviland, who resigned to please his employers in England; next, Dr. Johnson and Mr. Simpson, who have not succeeded in obtaining places in the Legislature, and must therefore be regarded as *out* of the Government; and lastly, Col. Gray. The filling of the four seats thus vacated cannot fail to lead to a good deal of heart-burning and jealousy amongst the ambitious men in the majorities of both Houses. As matters stand now, there is virtually no Government in existence.

THE GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED BY ONE OF THEIR OWN SUPPORTERS.

WE have been very much surprised to read in the *Islander* of Friday last, a communication signed "Pro Bono Publico," avowedly an enemy to the Liberal cause and a supporter of the Government, in which the most damaging testimony is given with regard to the neglect of our public affairs by the present Administration. The writer says, what is very true, that the money given for education is nearly thrown away, because the duty of inspecting the public schools is shamefully neglected—that they—(meaning the Tory party)—have managed to raise the demon of sectarian discord — that there is no improvement on our public highways, and that our principal lines of road are "almost impassible"—that our commerce is going to decay—that the lives of our mariners are imperilled for the want of lights on our coasts—that public improvements of all kinds are shamefully neglected — that public confidence in the management of our affairs is greatly weakened—that those who are in posts of honour (under the Government) are "unscrupulous demagogues"—and that "intolerance and fierceness" characterise some clergymen — meaning, we suppose, George Sutherland, and others who support the Government that have been guilty of all these sins. We say we have been surprised to read such testimony as this from a correspondent of the *Islander*. If we had written anything so strong we should be violently denounced for it, and told that we had not written the truth; but when statements such as we refer to, come from an enemy of the Liberal party, we should think they ought to be believed by the supporters of the Government. To convince our readers that we have not misrepresented the *Islander's* correspondent, we give as follows the exact words he has used:—

"We have introduced, and are endeavouring to carry out a system of FREE Education, which takes about one half of our clear revenue; and threatens to swallow the whole. Yet this great amount of public money is allowed to be spent with but a very futile surveillance, *and even that rendered almost nugatory, by the duty of investigating the performance of Teachers being so sadly neglected*; our youth, meanwhile, remaining amongst the most ignorant and least informed in Her Majesty's dominions.

"We have managed to raise the demon of sectarian discord, so that it may yet have to be extinguished in blood.

"Our principal lines of road become regularly almost impassable, season after season, when most required; yet we try no plan of improvement.

"Our commerce languishes, and gives symptoms of decay, and we leave it so.

"Our coasts remain unlighted, while the wail of the perishing mariner passes unheeded; proving to the world that public humanity has departed from the Island. Public works and improvements have long been at a stand still, and general confidence much impaired — yet such must continue to be the case, while unscrupulous demagogues have the post of honour and leadership of party—whilst the statesmanship of men is measured by the amount of their vindictive vituperation—and when the degrees of piety and usefulness of a clergyman are counted by his intolerance and fierceness, or subtlety as a partizan."

MEETING OF COLONIAL LEGISLATURES.

THE Legislatures of the three adjoining Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia met on the 12th inst. The speeches of the three Governors contain nothing that would be particularly interesting to the people of this Island. The much-talked of Intercolonial Railway is the topic most prominently introduced in all—the several Governors leaving their respective Legislatures to dispose of it as they may deem meet.—In the House of Assembly, at Halifax, there was a very sharp contest on the first day of the Session. Messrs. Tupper and Johnston, of the Opposition, warmly disputed Mr. Howe's right to remain in the Legislature and in the Provincial Secretary's Office, while holding the appointment of Fishery Commissioner under the Crown. Mr. Howe contended that he violated no local statute or constitutional principle in holding the Imperial commission with his Provincial one, and his seat in the Legislature. He said he intended to resign his place in the latter and in the Government early in the Spring, until which time his duties as Fishery Commissioner would not begin. On his Railway policy and other subjects, Mr. Howe defended himself with his usual spirit and eloquence against his opponents. The debate, as far as we can learn from our Halifax papers, led to no practical result.

OPINION OF A CONTEMPORARY JOURNAL ON OUR LATE ELECTIONS.

WE take the following short article from the St. John *Freeman*, of the 13th inst. There is a slight mistake in the statement as to there being only one Catholic in any Government of this Island. We believe the Liberals had two in their Government at one time, and so had the Conservatives two Catholics at another time. In all other respects our contemporary's statement is quite correct, and is written with considerable point:—

The Church Witness, of this city, was not ashamed to publish the following approvingly:—

A Charlottetown, P. E. I., correspondent of the Halifax Witness says, "It is with feelings of no ordinary pleasure that I inform your readers that Protestants are again victorious in our Island. The General Election for our House of Assembly took place on Wednesday, the 21st instant, and resulted in the thorough defeat of the Romish party. Our exclusively Protestant government is again sustained by the large majority of 18 to 12."

Strife, ill-will, uncharitableness, and sectarian frenzy such papers as the Witness are ever striving to excite. Whatever the result of this election, the Government would have been in no sense Romish. The population of the Island is seven-sixteenths Catholic; but we believe there was never more than one Catholic in any Government, and that Catholic — the Hon. Mr. Whelan — has been re-elected. The Government did indeed resort to the usual artifices, in order to excite an anti-Popery feeling, and their success may be in some measure attributable to this; but if the triumph of Pope & Co. be a Protestant victory, it is like the victory of Pyrrhus, and a few more such victories must be the ruin of the victors. What service the former Government rendered to Catholicity in the Island we never learned, nor can we perceive what harm the present Government can do it. They may indeed insult Catholics, and proclaim proscription and intolerance as their doctrine; but proscription of Catholics is rather the rule than the exception in fact, if not in theory, with all Governments; and Catholics, individually or collectively, can only be injured by measures which must injure all their neighbours. Catholics, we think, would feel neither pride nor pleasure in calling some of the men who compose the present Government of Prince Edward Island Catholic or Romish; and we know that respectable, intelligent Protestants are not at all disposed to recognize them as representative Protestants.

A P. E. ISLAND CLERGYMAN ABROAD.

A Canadian paper, sent to us by the last Mail, furnishes the following account of the zealous labours of a Catholic Missionary in Canada, which account, though somewhat old in point of date, is nevertheless interesting to us, and will be to very many of our readers, who cherish a pleasant recollection of the Reverend Gentleman mentioned in it. Dr. McIntyre is, we believe, a native of the East Point of this Island, where he has brothers and other family connexions now living. He was stationed as Missionary Priest at St. Andrew's for several years, where he was distinguished for his varied acquirements and talents:—

INTERESTING INCIDENTS AND CEREMONIES CONNECTED WITH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF CENTREVILLE, CAMDEN EAST, C. W.

CENTREVILLE, Nov. 19, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—DEAR SIR; Before proceeding to give a detail of the highly interesting and impressive ceremonies of which I was a witness today, and which seldom occur in this prosperous but comparatively remote district—I mean the ceremonies of Confirmation and the Consecration of a Church—I think it right to say a few words in connection with the worthy and universally esteemed Pastor, under whose vigilant, zealous, and persevering efforts, most, if not all, of them have been organized and consummated.

The Rev. Dr. McIntyre succeeded to his present position about three years since, and found his spiritual charge pretty much in the same state of ordinary discipline, &c., which is to be found among similar Catholic congregations throughout the various rural districts of this wide-spread country, with a substantial stone built church, *then* sufficiently large for his congregation and their religious wants and convenience. But, being a man of the right sort in the right place, his mature judgment at once suggested to him that both might be considerably enlarged and improved, with the advantage to the surrounding population and neighborhood. He, therefore, determinedly set to work to effect his purpose—first by faithfully impressing upon his flock the necessity of *vital personal religion*, and when by his faithful exhortations and fervid eloquence he had "won their hearts as the heart of one man," he frankly told them of his purpose to enlarge their chapel, so that every man, woman, and child of his flock should have ample accommodation in God's sanctuary, to have "the Bread of Life" broken to them. He was more surprised than disappointed to find with what a hearty concurrence and promptitude the hardy sons of the soil responded to his appeal for funds to enlarge the building in which he so faithfully administered the consoling and elevating truths of religion to their immortal souls.

The original structure was stripped of its roof, the walls raised five feet, with an additional length of eighteen feet, making its present dimensions 60 × 40 inside, and adding a new and convenient sacristy. A new roof replaced the former one, a gallery over the entrance stretches from side to side, together with a handsome and graceful steeple and spire, the latter covered with tin, which glistens in the rays of the glorious morning, evening, and noon-day sun, while its apex points to that Heaven where the "Son of Righteousness" sets in approving majesty, beholding the faithful labors of His servant, to whom he will at some future period (which it is hoped divine wisdom and infinite mercy may long defer) pronounce the irrevocable and happy declaration, "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

The cost of these improvements, &c., amounted in the aggregate to over $2,000, exclusive of materials. A large proportion of this sum the hardy and hard-working members of Dr. McIntyre's flock—though suffering pecuniary disadvantage and inconvenience in consequence of the strife at present devastating the United States — cheerfully subscribed. Their means circumscribing their wills, the Doctor, nothing daunted, said he would appeal to Protestant liberality to assist him in his pressing necessity. Thank God, he found that sectarianism or party bigotry had not blunted the common sense and generous sympathies of the good to the difficulties of a good man struggling in a good cause: he found a generous and gratifying response to his appeal, which in part relieved his present necessity. He still, however, is in debt, and needs further help. He purposes in time to furnish the steeple with a bell to call his flock to their spiritual repast. Will you not, Mr. Editor, help in this good cause, by calling the attention of those so disposed to the above facts through the columns of your respectable and widely circulating journal?

Having already trespassed too far on your columns and your time, I shall not further tax either, than merely will suffice to state, that to-day was appointed for the Confirmation of such members of Dr. McIntyre's charge as were prepared to be recipients of this solemn and imposing rite. The Bishop of the Diocese, together with the Doctor and three others of the Clergy, celebrated Mass in the enlarged building, after which about 160 candidates for Confirmation came forward, some of whom, both male and female, were of mature, if not of advanced, age. The majority, however, were of the ordinary youthful class to whom Confirmation is usually administered. It was highly gratifying to observe the becoming demeanor, not only of those about to be confirmed, but of the whole congregation, which I think numbered at least 1000, and which would no doubt have been larger but for the unfavourable state of the weather. After Confirmation, the Bishop made a suitable address to the recipients of this sacrament, and then addressed the congregation generally, in a most searching and practical lecture, on the necessity of brotherly love and Christian charity. The impressive admonition, conveyed by his Lordship, it is to be hoped, may have its desired effect in banishing all strife and animosity from the hearts of his hearers, and of inculcating and implanting, instead, a spirit of love and forbearance.

I should further remark, that the proceedings were rendered still more attractive and interesting by having some excellent singing. Three young ladies and two gentlemen came from Kingston for the occasion. T. L. F.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

Rumored that new difficulties have arisen between British and United States Governments, owing to alleged seizure of British vessels too near Bahamas.

There had been a great demonstration in Exeter Hall in favor of emancipation and the North.

Duke of Saxe Coburg has consented to be candidate for the Greek Throne.

Marquis of Lansdowne is dead.

Polish insurrection is said to be gaining strength.

Flour dull at 22s. to 27s. Wheat and Corn slightly lower, and very dull. Provisions quiet. Consols 92¾ a 92⅞.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The *Observer* says that in April Mr. Gladstone will be able to announce an increase of income of more than three millions pounds, and a decrease of expenditure of more than two millions pounds.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The *Nordeutsche Zeitung* of to-day says from news received from Thorn we learn that an insurrection has broken out in Poland. This is probably caused by the conscription which has taken place there. The telegraph wires round Warsaw have been destroyed. It is expected that the first conflict between the insurgents and the military will take place near Plosck.

ST PETERSBURG, Jan. 24. — (*Afternoon.*)—Three bands of insurgents have assembled in the direction of Minsk, some miles from Warsaw, the second at Blonie, near Sieroock, and the third at Putosk. The first was dispersed. Flying columns are traversing the disaffected districts.

A telegram from Warsaw, dated the 23rd, states that the Blonie insurgents, numbering 1000 men, had crossed the Nistula, in order to join the insurgents assembled in the forests of Nasielk. The bands effected a junction on the right bank; they were partly armed. A regiment had been sent against them.

Another telegram, dated Warsaw, 24th, says that on the night of the 22nd, attacks were everywhere made on the detachments of troops separately cantoned. The insurgents killed all the soldiers they found in the houses where they were billetted. The several detachments of military having, however, afterwards united and repulsed the insurgents and took many prisoners, 30 Russians were killed and three times that number wounded in the conflict. Col. Kliglianpon was killed in the woods; Gen. Kawaback was wounded. More serious encounters have taken place at Plosck, Ladziel, and in the environs of Sidlee. A general concentration of troops is taking place. The whole kingdom of Poland has been declared in a state of siege.

THE NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

The substance of the news received by the *Europa*, touching the disturbed state of Poland, will have prepared the reader for the announcement that an insurrection had actually broken out. The gathering of peasants, deserters from the Russian Army, and some thousands of escaped conscripts, in the forests, seemed to forbode resistance, and now the object is unmistakably revealed. The Poles are once more about to stand up for their rights. The chances of success are decidedly against them. They stand alone. Neither France nor England is in a position to come to their aid, *singly*, and an alliance for that purpose is, just now, by no means probable. Austria's heart, in such a contingency as this, is with Russia, whom she would aid, if she dare, as Russia aided her against Hungary. One good turn deserves another.

England in the matter of *finance*—a very important matter—has, it would seem, much cause for gratulation. Her Chancellor of the Exchequer, it appears, will come down to Parliament, in due season, and rejoice the hearts of the tax-payers with the announcement that the national income has increased by the sum of three millions, and that a decrease of expenditure, to the extent of two millions, is contemplated by the Government. It augurs well for the fate of any Government when it can face the country with such an announcement as this.—*Halifax Sun.*

The Quebec *Vindicator* says that it is rumoured that the resignation of Chief Justice Lafontaine is in the hands of the Attorney General.

During the month ending December 4th, 8,000 bales cotton rags were bought in the Liverpool market, and 3,000 bales in London, for shipment to the United States.

There are 43 vessels now in course of construction at the city of Quebec, and the total tonnage is 40,580 tons. All these are building under the direction of Lloyd's surveyor, and all are first class ships.