

# THE EXAMINER

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, art to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

Vol. X.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, November 26, 1860.

New Series.—No. 46.

## Office of Public Lands. NOTICE. SELKIRK ESTATE.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS having, under the Act of the Colonial Legislature, 16th Victoria, cap. 15, concluded the purchase of parts of Townships Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 62 (the property of the Earl of Selkirk) and given notice to all parties whom it may concern, that he will attend at the different portions of the Estate (as below named), to give an opportunity to parties to produce their claims, leases, or other documents, and to receive the Agents from all persons desirous of purchasing the FREEHOLD of their several locations, in the terms of the said Act; also, for the disposal of WILDERNESS LANDS on the said Townships.

On MONDAY, the 3d day of DECEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at Mr. JOHN HARRIS, Currier, Road, Lot 53, where the Settlers on the said Township are required to attend.  
On TUESDAY, the 4th, and WEDNESDAY, the 5th, at Mr. AGNEW'S, Montague, Lot 59, where the Settlers on Dunes's Road, Whim Road, and Montague, are required to attend.  
On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 6th, 7th and 8th, at Mr. JOHN ENMAN'S Mills, Lot 58, where the Settlers on Murray Harbour Road, Green Marsh, Head of Montague and Back Settlements are required to attend.  
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 11th and 12th of DECEMBER, at 9 a.m., at Mr. S. A. NICHOLSON'S, Cross Roads, Belfast, where the Settlers on Newtown, Montague, Pinette, Selkirk, Souris and Upper Wood Island Road, are required to attend.  
On THURSDAY, the 13th, at 1 p.m., at Mr. JOHN KENNEDY'S, Wood Islands, Lot 62, where, and on which day, the Settlers on Little Sands will be required to attend.  
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th and 15th, at Mr. JOHN KENNEDY'S, where the Settlers on the remaining portions of Lots 60 and 62, are required to attend.  
NOTICE—All persons holding Leases or Agreements will be required to produce them, and all persons omitting or neglecting to meet the Commissioner at the places and dates before named, will have to attend at his Office in Charlottetown.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.  
Nov. 1, 1860.

## PUBLIC LANDS.

Townships Nos. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63.  
THE SETTLERS, and all persons under Contract for the work of the several Contractors on the above Townships, are hereby notified that the Commissioner will attend at MAURICE KENNEDY'S, Piquet, Lot 28, on MONDAY, the 19th day of NOVEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and from thence proceed to the new line of Road (commencing at Peak's Road, and extending East from Burr's Road by O'Brien's) to examine the work of the several Contractors in season, previous to which date it is required that they be well and faithfully executed, to entitle them to the credit of their respective contracts. Persons desirous of purchasing Farms will find good Land, well timbered, on the above Road.  
On TUESDAY, the 20th, at Mr. JOHN PHELPS'S, Lot 33.  
On WEDNESDAY, the 21st, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at Mr. THOMAS KENNEDY'S (Marine) Mill, on the Bay Road, extending 49 chains South beyond Murray's land.  
On THURSDAY, the 22d, at WIDOW KENNEDY'S, Lot 40.  
On FRIDAY, the 23d, at 10 a.m., at Mr. MALCOLM McDONALD'S, Upton Road, Lot 41, to examine the work of the several Contractors on the new line of Road running North to Bay River; and at 3 p.m., at Mr. MICHAEL McDONALD'S, Bay River, Lot 42, to inspect the work on the new line of Road commencing there.  
On SATURDAY, the 24th, at 10 a.m., at THOMAS CURTIS'S, Bay Fortune Road, Lot 42, to examine the work of the several Contractors on the new Road west of Bay River; and at 1 p.m., at Mr. JAMES DAVISON'S, Kello Bay, Lot 43, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at Mr. JOHN SUTHERLAND'S, Esquire, Head of St. Peter's Bay, Lot 41, and the following day, where payments from Settlers on Townships 41 and 42 are requested to be made.  
The Commissioner, desirous of avoiding coercive measures, requests all persons on the above Townships indebted to the Government, either by Bond, Instalment, or Note of Hand, to pay their respective amounts then due, at the places and dates above mentioned, namely, the 20th, 22d, 24th and 26th days of November next; and all persons having been previously notified, neglecting to make payment thereon, their Lands will be Gazetted in accordance with the Act Vic. 16, cap. 18.

## DEEDS.

The Commissioner having several Deeds of conveyance ready for delivery, all persons who do not yet received their Deeds, are requested to make application for the same, at the places and dates above mentioned.

## TRESPASSERS.

All persons trespassing on the Government Lands, by cutting timber, or settling on Lands without payment of the deposit as required by Statute, will be dealt with according to law.  
JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.  
October 18, 1860.

## MAPS FOR THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

FOR SALE at HAZARD'S Book Depot, Cundall's Maps of Prince Edward Island, new and improved edition, mounted on rollers, &c., price to Schools, 15s. 9d. only.—To be delivered, on payment, to the order of Teachers of School Trustees. The Board of Education has ordered that Trustees of each Public School heretofore supplied with a Map of the Island, shall forthwith procure a copy of the above.  
JOHN McNEILL, Sec'y. B. Education.  
September 4, 1860.

## Accounts, Arbitrations, &c., &c.

COMPLICATED Accounts arranged, Arbitration Papers prepared, Insolvent's Papers organized for appearance and presentation before the Court, and all intricate or improperly kept accounts clearly and intelligibly stated. Fees proportionate to the amount of business transacted.  
Address Accountant, care of SWABEY & ROBERTS.  
Great George's Street, Charlottetown.  
June 29, 1860. 1stly.

## NEW ZEALAND.

FREE GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND to all eligible persons, who emigrate at their own cost—for the purpose of settling in the Province of Auckland. Every information given upon application to  
CHARLES BELL,  
Emigrant Agent.  
City June 12, 1860.

## CHARLES BELL,

## MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS removed to his FORMER STAND, QUEEN'S SQUARE, where he is prepared to supply EVERYTHING in the way of Gentlemen's apparel, from HATS to SOCKS.  
—ALSO—  
A large supply of Fall and Winter  
Cloths, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings,  
just received per ISABELL, and the remainder of Stock hourly expected from Boston and N. York.  
City, Oct. 23, 1860. 1stly.

## ST. JOHN HOTEL,

BY  
WHITNEY & ADAMS,  
CORNER OF  
King and Charlotte Streets,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.  
John Q. Adams, P. T. Whitney

## VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE well known FARM, situated at Little River, Lot 56, King County, owned by the late J. J. DIXON, Esq., containing 200 acres under lease for 999 years at one shilling sterling per acre. There are about 170 acres under the highest state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with a splendid growth of Hardwood; a never failing Spring of the very best water is within a few yards of the house. Part of the Farm fronts on Little River, where any quantity of Sea Wood and Mud can be procured; also partly fronts on the Sea Shore and Little River Harbor, where Sea Manure can be obtained in abundance, and most convenient for fishing. Grand River Harbor is about three miles distant, being about one of the best Harbors on the Island at which to ship produce. There are on the premises a large Two Storey HOUSE, completely finished, large Barn and Stables, Coach House, Gravel, made between John Bay, of Charlottetown, and all necessary buildings required. The above Farm is in every respect so well known that a further description is deemed unnecessary. The Farm will be disposed of with the Stock, or Crop, or without, or with part or all of each, as may suit the purchaser. A part of the purchase money can remain on interest, by security on the property.

58 ACRES FREE LAND near the head of Rollo Bay, fronting on the Main Post Road, and in a most convenient situation; a few acres clear, and a considerable portion ready to stump; with a convenient House and small Stable on the same.

75 ACRES OF LAND on the road leading from Grand River Bridge to Georgetown, East Side, and joining Goff's Road, chiefly covered with Hard and Soft Wood.

20 ACRES OF LAND near the Head of Little River, about 10 acres under good cultivation; the remainder well covered with Hardwood and Fencing, and very conveniently situated.

LOTS IN GEORGETOWN.  
Half Lot No. 3, 3rd Range, Letter G, with convenient House and Stable.  
Lot No. 6, 1st Range, Letter D.  
Lot No. 7, 1st Range, Letter E.

A Plan of the above Farms and Lots, and all particulars, given on application to the Subscriber.  
ELIZABETH DINGWELL,  
Little River, King's County, October 16, 1860.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Colonial Building, Charlottetown, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, under a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Deed of Release in Mortgage, dated the 20th day of March, made between John Bay, of Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, Merchant, and his wife, of the one part, and Stephen Swaby and Daniel Jackson Roberts, of the same place, Merchants, of the other part: All that Tract of Land situated in ST. JOHN'S, on Lot or Lots No. 48, in Prince Edward Island, described in the said Mortgage as bounded as follows: that is to say, commencing at the North-west angle of John Street, on the East side of Hillsborough Street, or the Main Post Road, leading from Charlottetown Bay, to the North-west corner (according to the magnetic North of the year 1764); North 51 degrees, East 200 feet, or until it meets the South-west boundary of a Farm in possession of the Heirs of the late James Welsh, thence following the course of said South-west boundary North 29 degrees, West 60 feet, or until it meets the South-east boundary of a Plot of Land in possession of John Stewart, thence following the course of said South-east boundary, South 51 degrees West to said Hillsborough Street, thence following the course of the same South-westerly to the place of commencement. For particulars and terms of sale, apply to Messrs. SWABEY & ROBERTS, Charlottetown.  
Dated this 21st day of August, A. D., 1860.  
J. HESSLEY, Solicitor.

Excellent Business Stand for Sale.  
THE Subscriber will let or sell the Dwelling House, Shop, and Premises lately occupied by him at Traveller's Rest, Lot 19. The stand is a most desirable one, being well adapted for an Innkeeper, Tradesman, or Merchant. It is in the midst of the most flourishing community in the Island, and is within 4 miles of Summerside and St. Eleanor's. It is so well known that further description is unnecessary.  
Terms moderate, and possession given immediately.  
JAMES MURHEAD,  
Summerside, Lot 19, Sept. 11, 1860. 1stly.

## FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a fine FARM of 50 acres, near Queen's, Malpeque Road, fronting 150 chains on the Malpeque and 27 chains on the Loyalist Road—cropped with about 8 or 9 acres Out and Potatoes, and six acres Pasture. Some large old Wood on the property. Lately in the occupation of H. N. CRAIG. Apply to  
SWABEY & ROBERTS,  
Charlottetown, July 3, 1860.

## BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Sale, several BUILDING LOTS on the East side of the Malpeque Road, opposite Spring Park. If not previously disposed of, they will be offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, in lots to suit intending purchasers, on or about the first of MAY, of which notice will be given. Apply to  
WILLIAM FORGAN.  
March 27, 1860.

## ALMA.

FOR SALE, that valuable situation lately occupied by the subscriber, containing 100 acres of LAND, twenty acres of which are clear and mostly under hay, &c. There is a house 27 by 25 feet and stable 40 by 21 feet, situated on the Malpeque Road, in Township No. 3, in Prince Edward Island, one-half an acre side of said road; being one of the best stands for a House of Entertainment on the road, as the road from the West Shore to Cassempac passes through the Farm, crossing the Western Road at the house. The house and stable were built particularly for the business. For further description of the premises apply to Mr. Benjamin McEwen, on the adjoining Farm. For terms of sale to the owner at Lot 16. The Farm is a leasehold.  
JOHN CAMPBELL,  
Lot 16, June 19, 1860. 1stly.

## For Sale.

THAT FARM, containing 59 acres, lately occupied by Richard Milford, Esq., situated on Mill Creek, West River. On the Farm is an excellent Dwelling House, as well as new Out-buildings, consisting of Barn, Sheep-house, &c. Within a mile of the Farm are both Grist and Saw Mills, as well as Blacksmith's Forges and a Cartwright, and a short distance from the shore is a never-failing bed of muscle-mud. For further particulars apply to Mr. William E. Dawson, Charlottetown, or to  
April 18, 1859. (of) JOHN MILFORD, Royalty.

## FRANKLIN HOUSE,

SITUATED IN  
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,  
Now complete and open for the accommodation of  
TRANSIENT & PERMANENT BOARDERS.  
PETER MACGOWAN, PROPRIETOR.  
Aug. 7, 1860.

## ALEXANDER MCKINNON, AUCTIONEER

AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
QUEEN STREET,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. YATES, Esq.  
OFFICE in the same Building as A. H. YATES, Esq.  
PISCATAQUA FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF MAINE.  
CAPITAL . . . \$500,000.  
J. S. CARVELL, Agent.  
Charlottetown, P. E. I. Sept. 4, 1860. 3m.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY  
From St. John to Shediac.  
J. S. CARVELL, Agent.  
Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 4, 1860. 3m.

## Fairbanks's Patent Scales,

of all sizes and descriptions, for Sale by  
J. S. CARVELL, Agent.  
Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 4, 1860. 3m.

## W. M. HOWE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., St. Eleanor's, P. E. I.  
November 12, 1860.

## Poetry.

### THE MOSS-GROWN BRIDGE.

'Tis a wild, rude spot, though just the place  
Where poets love to dream.  
In the deep, deep shade, on the moss-grown-bridge  
That spans the mountain stream;  
On either side the craggy rocks  
Like sentries stand abreast,  
While on the top of their tawny brows  
The eagles build their nest.

'Tis a wild, wild spot, yet I love to stray  
Alone by the winding stream.  
And sitting down by the mossy bridge,  
Like sentries stand abreast,  
There fancy weaves her fairy web  
O'er every shade and hue,  
While a golden thread of the buried past  
Like a sunbeam wanders through.

Where evening weaves her mystic charms,  
To deck the twilight hours,  
With pleasant thoughts I live me there,  
To the bridge in the shady bow,  
And there with happy heart, I sing—  
Of future bliss I dream—  
While laughing echoes from the cave  
Come dancing down the stream.

And oft, methinks, I hear a voice  
Among the bending trees;  
And the rustling of an angel's wing  
Borne on the evening breeze;  
And countless voices seem to rise  
Around me everywhere—  
While friends I loved long ago,  
Come back to meet me there.

And this is why I love the spot.  
It ever brings to me  
The happy by-gones of my youth  
Enveloped in purity;  
And fancy weaves her fairy web,  
And thus I sit and dream,  
In the quiet shade on the moss-grown bridge  
That spans the mountain stream.

From the almost innumerable outpourings of the American muse in honor of the Prince, we select the following amusing sketch of

### BARON RENFREW'S BALL;

OR, THE BELLES HE DANCED WITH.  
Twas grand display, was the Prince's ball,  
A pageant or fete, or what you may call  
A brilliant occasion;  
Where ladies and lords of noble worth  
Enchanted a Prince of royal birth,  
By a royal demonstration.

Like Queens arrayed in their regal guise,  
They charmed the Prince with dazzling eyes,  
Fair ladies of rank and station—  
Till the hour came to part, and they sprang  
In a tabular style, when the artists called  
A floor all decoration.

At the Prince's feet like flowers they laid,  
In the brightest bouquet ever made,  
For a Prince's choice to linger—  
Perplexed to find, where all were rare,  
Which was the fairest of the fair  
To cull for a Queenly altar.

But soon the floor was set aright,  
And Peter Cooper's face grew bright,  
When, like the swell of an organ,  
All hearts beat time to the first quadrille,  
And the Prince confessed to a joyous thrill  
As he danced with Mrs. Morgan.

Then came the waltz, the Prince's own—  
And every bar and brilliant tone  
Mischief and Miss Yan Yarden;  
But the Prince himself ne'er felt its charm  
Till he slightly clasped with circling arm  
That lovely girl, Miss Mason.

But Ah! the work went bravely on,  
And meek-eyed Peter a trophy won  
When, like the magic art of dancers;  
For the daring Prince's next exploit  
Was to league with Scotts Camilla Hoyt,  
And overcome the Lancers!

Besides these three he deigned to yield  
His hand to Mrs. B. M. Field,  
Miss Russell, too, was given a place—  
All beauties, famous for their grace  
From Texas to Lake Huron.

With Mrs. Kernochan he "lanced,"  
With Mrs. Edward Cooper danced,  
With Mrs. Belmont expiated;  
With fair Miss Fish, in fairy rig,  
He tripped a sort of royal jig,  
And next Miss Butler favored,

And thus, 'mid many hopes and fears,  
By the brilliant light of the chandeliers,  
Did they gallily quaff and revel;  
Well pleased to charm a royal Prince,  
The only one from England since  
George Washington was a rebel.

And as the fleeting hours went by,  
And watches o'peped—fast time should fly—  
Or that they winding wanted;  
Old matrons dozed and papas smiled,  
And many a fair one was beguiled  
As the Prince danced on, undaunted.

'Tis now a dream—the Prince's Ball,  
Its vanished glories, one and all,  
The names of the fairy tales,  
For Cinderella herself was there,  
And Baron keeps for trial fair,  
The beautiful ship deposited there  
By His Highness the Prince of Wales.

## Miscellaneous.

(From the London Saturday Review.)  
ORANGEISM IN CANADA.

They who cross the sea only change the climate, but not their manners, says the poet; but, with Celtic manners more than this happens. Planted in a new soil, the Celtic race attains a rank luxuriance and displays a rich fecundity of vice which, in its old and outcropped habitats, it had never realized. In North America, the Lower Canadians are more French than France, while, in Upper Canada, and the States, the transplanted Irish are certainly *Hibernia ipsis Hiberniorum*. The outbreak of political religionism and religious politics which has just taken place on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Kingston, and which has scarcely been averted at Toronto—indeed, which actually occurred at the latter place, with its savage incoherence, cheered with an elaborate and mendacious politeness—far exceeds the 12th of July independence of the North of Ireland. No doubt the amalgamation of the two Canadas, with their opposed habits of religion and industry, traditions and manners, could only have produced exasperation on both sides. A conquered race cannot outgrow its silliness, and a transplanted immigration, imbued with the spirit of an active and vindictive supremacy, cannot forego its insolence of triumph in two or three generations. This is the political aspect of the Canadian provinces; and when to these elements of evil in solution is added the ingredient of religious

acid in its strongest form, it is no wonder that a very poisonous precipitate is the result.

The facts of the case are soon related. Kingston is a small place in which Orangeism is rampant; and it is a disappointed place, having failed as a candidate for metropolitan honours. The cities of Lower Canada, in which the vast preponderance of population is Roman Catholic, having welcomed the Prince and the Colonial Secretary with a most brilliant reception, the seat of Orangeism was determined to outstrip its rivals and to do a little business in the sectarian line. The thing to be done—and to which the Prince was to be made an accomplice—was to jubilate Protestant ascendancy at the same time. It was to sing "God save the Queen" to the tune of "Groppies, lie down," and to give an oration to the son of the Sovereign by making him wear a coronet of Orange lilies. Of course, it was all in an excess of loyalty and devotion to the Crown that, for every practical purpose, the Prince of Wales was to be made an Orangeman; for had he accepted the office of Grand Master of the Lodges, we do not mean to say that the projected scheme of Mr. Flanagan, the Protestant butcher, and of Mr. Robinson, the stump orator, was meant as a deliberate affront to the Prince—it was only using the heir of the British Crown to fling an especially insolent taunt at the Lower Canadians. There were longer heads at work instigating the movement, merely with a view of getting up a political embryo and a change of Ministry. But in Flanagan and Robinson there were tools excellently suited to the earsest work. Accordingly, Orange arches were raised, Orange processions were organized, and all the wretched frippery and froxy finery of the Lodges was brought out to do honour to the Prince of Wales by performing tricks which in Ireland are proscribed by law, and which, in point of taste, would disgrace a country fair, while, in point of sense, they would only be tolerated by associations in comparison with which our Ancient Foresters and Druids, and Old Fellows, are respectable and sensible. At the first rumour of these preparations, the Duke of Newcastle, in a most temperate allusion to the good feeling and good sense of the authorities of Kingston, pointed out the extreme impropriety and impolicy of the step contemplated by those vulgar fanatics, and intimated that, in the last resort, the Prince would not—and, indeed, could not—land at that place. This calm appeal only fired the loyal and religious susceptibilities of the barbarous Orange horde. They would give the Prince a lesson—they would teach him who were his true friends. Animated by the sublime recollection that an Irish Viceroy had permitted or invited the display of an Orange flag over his box at the Dublin Theatre, they were resolved that under the Orange arch—which, by the way, was the shabbiest of all the decorations produced during the Royal progress—the Prince should enter Kingston. He should be escorted by Orangemen; the dear old tunes should be played; the famous old watchwords should be paraded; the glorious, pious, and immortal memory, and the honours of the Boyne and the Siege of Derry, should be recalled in all their splendour of folly. If the Queen's son and the Queen's minister—the Heir-Apparent and the Colonial Secretary—did not like it, they might leave it. And leave it they did. The Prince did not land at Kingston; and the Orangemen had the satisfaction of having done their best to insult the British Crown, to affront all that was decent among their fellow-subjects, to exasperate their opponents in politics and religion, and to set up a faction fight which might perchance end in the trifling result of dismembering the whole province.

Not content with their Kingston success, the emissaries of discord attempted to carry the fiery cross of religious strife from station to station which the Prince was expected to visit. They did their best at various places to play off the same tricks which had only won too successful at Kingston, and actually had the temerity to exhort towns in which, as was the case almost universally, the Duke of Newcastle's appeal had prevented the threatened outbreaks of Orange insolence. Their final stand was made at Toronto, where unfortunately the Mayor was their warm partisan. At that place, one of the strongholds of Orangeism, an especial outbreak was threatened; the Mayor was summoned to an interview by the Duke of Newcastle, and the consequences of the threatened display were again pointed out. The utmost deference was expressed to the Prince's feelings and to the Minister's resolution. All offensive insignia were to be removed; the portrait of the glorious Dutch conqueror was to be taken down; the arch sacred to Orangeism was to be demolished of its paraphernalia; and, on the faith of this promise, the Prince landed, and was received by a most brilliant and enthusiastic ovation. Can it be believed that the municipal pledge was flagrantly violated? It was dark and rainy, and the trap was well concealed; but under the Orange arch—decorated, as it had been solemnly promised by the Mayor it should not be decorated—passed the unconscious Prince and the betrayed Duke. The Orangemen were in ecstasies at the success of this abominable and insolent trick; and the next day being Sunday, they lay in wait for the Heir-Apparent of the British Crown, and flaunted the old party flags in his face as he left the Cathedral. By way of showing their loyalty, they pursued the son of their Sovereign from town to town with the most offensive and illegal display of party hatred; and by way of showing their religion, they desecrated a sacred day and a sacred place by profaning its sanctuary and its services with an outbreak of savage intolerance, dishonouring to God and insulting to their fellow-citizens and fellow-Christians.

Of course this sort of thing tells its own tale, and carries with it its own condemnation. In a rude society alone such things are possible; but it is a curious chapter in the melancholy history of party hatred to find that, on a fresh soil, and under new associations, the undying traditions of ancestral hatred can be carried to this pitch of stupid frenzy. To say nothing of the folly of exporting Dutch William and Bishop Walker to the shores of the St. Lawrence, how utterly absurd the whole thing is! The men of Derry the other day made a sort of foolish apology for affronting the Judges, by saying that there was an unbroken tradition for the observance of Protestant zeal at London-derry, but that the flags and cannon and processions had ceased to have much, if any, party meaning—that the whole thing was a mere game, and little more. This excuse, poor enough in Ireland, has no place in Canada. For, at Kingston and Toronto, there could be no cherished local associations to preserve. To celebrate General Wolfe and the battle of Abraham by way of affronting the French colonists would have had some point; but the siege of Troy might as well have been commemorated as the siege of Derry.

To appeal to finer sensibilities was of course useless when such a person as the Mayor of Toronto was the individual appealed to—that dignified official whose letter of abject apology is a curiosity alike to the moralist and to the student of language. What this person, and the gang to whose intrigues he submitted, really did, may be best understood by a parallel case. The Hindus imagined that we greased the cartridges in order to entrap them into Christianity. If we had done this, and then boasted of our missionary success, this would have precisely matched the dignified trick played by the Flanagan and Robinsons in entrapping the Prince to pass under the Toronto arch, and then boasting of their Orange triumph. This was the grand thing to be done; and to accomplish this creditable end—to insult the Heir-Apparent of the English Crown, and to defy the remonstrance, and to scoff at the united request of the Queen's Governor, and the Queen's Minister—was nothing for the exclusive representatives of Canadian loyalty. Simply as a violation of the laws of hospitality, the act was one which, among the most savage tribes of Central Africa, would have been despised. The calm and dignified Mohawks and Mohicans, the aborigines of the province, might blush for their unworthy suppliants. We leave this disreputable business with the single consolation that our Telemachus had a Mentor so wise and resolute, and yet so conciliatory—so firm,

and yet so courteous—and possessed of so thorough a judgment as was exhibited by the Duke of Newcastle throughout these awkward and embarrassing incidents. The young Prince has at least been taught one "lesson" by Canadian Orangeism, which cannot too soon be learned—that all the splendour of his station has its accompanying alloys.

### A WIFE FOR THE PRINCE.

A report from Europe says that, besides other important things settled during the Queen's late visit to Germany, a wife was selected for the heir of the Crown. The happy lady is the Princess Augusta Louisa Adelaide Caroline Ida, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who was born August 6th, 1843. If the Prince of Wales was born November 6th, 1841, the young couple will be well matched in years.

The Saxe-Meiningen family have a great deal to be proud of in the matter of blood, though not much in territory or political grandeur. The dual dominions comprise a territory of less than a thousand square miles, and a population of about 170,000. Meiningen, the capital city, has between six and seven thousand inhabitants. The Saxe-Meiningen family is a branch of the old Saxon royal race to which belong Prince Albert's family, and several others that furnish husbands and wives for European royalty.

The young lady now spoken of as likely to be Queen of England, will not be the first of her family that has had that dignity. Queen Adelaide, the wife of William IV., was a princess of Saxe-Meiningen, and an aunt of the rumored wife of Albert Edward. She was selected as a bride for the then Duke of Clarence, after the lamentable death of the Princess Charlotte, when there was danger that of all George III's fifteen children none would leave a legitimate heir to wear the crown. The Dukes of Clarence, Kent and Cambridge, and the Princess Elizabeth were all married as rapidly as possible. Queen Adelaide never bore children, and the daughter of the Duke of Kent succeeded William IV. Her son, in turn, is to marry a niece of her own wife. The German element is becoming more strongly infused into the English royal family than ever. If lineage could be analytically traced, there would be found in Queen Victoria very little of the ancient Plantagenet, Tudor, or Stewart blood, and a great deal of the German. Her children have still more of it, and she married her oldest daughter to a German Prince, betrothed her second to another, and is likely to marry her oldest son to a German Princess, her grandchildren will be English only in name and rank. It is probably natural that she and her husband should prefer alliances with their own race. But another reason for selecting German husbands and wives for their children is that Protestant royalty is to be found only in Germany, and it is considered wrong for an English prince or princess to marry anything below royalty, in title at least.

The Liberal Party in England is gaining ground rapidly, if we may judge from the number of newspapers published in that interest, compared with those of the Conservative, or Tory party. According to the New Quarterly Review, itself Conservative, there are 397 Liberal journals and 193 Conservative; the rest being neutral or independent. If we look at their circulation, the excess is still greater; the London Liberal papers circulate 200,000 copies, while 55,000 is a high estimate for the Conservative. Of the London weeklies, 15 are Conservative and 32 Liberal, but the circulation of the latter is not equal to that of any four well-known Ultra Liberal weeklies.

A FEMALE PATRIOT.—There is at Naples an immense, strong woman, about forty years of age, called Donna Marianna, but commonly designated—I am unable to tell why—as La S. Giovannara. She keeps a little wine-shop, habitually frequented by many of the humbler classes, where they drop in and have their glass of wine just as a Londoner would take his pint of half-and-half. This woman is the great popular tribune of Naples. See it is who, even under the former Government, excited herself in every way for the purpose of calistening the lower classes and the lazzaroni on the Liberal side; in a word, she acted as the bond of connexion between the Liberals and the lazzaroni, between the rich and poor. On those days when the city was greatly agitated, the ignorant masses implicitly followed her guidance. On Garibaldi's arrival she has once presented herself to him, and was most cordially received, because Garibaldi especially likes and trusts the rough children of the people, such as S. Giovannara and the like. She often goes to the camp, and some evenings ago, when at Caserta, there happened to be there about thirty persons, amongst them individuals of high rank, who were waiting to have interviews with Garibaldi. He was not in the best possible humour on the occasion. He had been pestered with the ministerial squabbles, and did not wish to see any one; but on being informed that S. Giovannara was in the ante-chamber he said she alone might come in. The strong and stalwart woman entered. Garibaldi first asked her how she was, and then, in the presence of General Turr, Bixio, and many other officers, he said to her, "Now give me a kiss." She gave him one, and then said she would like to have another, and having obtained that the interview terminated. She does not dress with much elegance, but merely after the usual fashion of her class. A dark cotton gown, a large shawl with red flowers, and nothing on her head, by her side she carries two revolvers, and a dagger. She walks very gently and speaks very little. She has a severe, but self-satisfied expression. She is, in short, the air of a person of importance. When she shakes hands with a party she seems to look you through and through, and nola, as much as to say we understand one another. In consequence of her character and position, whilst all the other women in Naples have been debarred the right of voting, an exception has been made in favor of Donna Marianna.

A NEW SYSTEM OF SUPERBUILDING.—Mr. Tovel, of England, has recently patented a new system of ship-building, which he says is preferable to all others now in use, as it combines large stowage capacity with a very high rate of speed. The bow is copied from the head of the salmon, and the after-body from the form of the swan under water. Upon this combination he has built several vessels, all of which have proved eminently successful. One of them, the *Laughing Water*, was 401 tons register, and she had frequently performed 10 knots. She took to Hobart Town 104 tons dead weight, 15 tons liquids, 857 tons measurement goods—total 677 tons. This was within 5 tons of double her register, sufficient to establish his claim of large stowage capacity, and with this large cargo, she out-sailed every vessel which left about the same time. Mr. Tovel assumes that the speed lies "in the form of the fore body from the load water line to the keel, making only its due proportion of displacement, for the free passage of the largest or midship section; the direction given to the water under the fore part is found to lift the ship, so that, instead of accumulating about the bows or around her, and forming an obstruction, it causes a decrease of the submerged area of every section from forward to dead flat. He holds, also, that a latent propelling power is possessed, consequent on the form of the after body, which is brought into play as soon as the ship is put into motion ahead; that the preponderating weight of the after body over that of the fore, of the weight of cargo abaft the dead flat over that before it, with the addition caused by the lifting of the bow, all aid the onward progress of the ship. There is a foot of straight beam the load-water line, which in other ships retard their sailing power. Every ton weight put into such vessels, Mr. Tovel declares, increases the length and breadth to carry it, and that they go faster when heavily loaded than when in ballast trim. One feature in their construction is the curved in stead of the straight keelson.

With the exception of Queen Isabella of Spain, no Bourbon now reigns in Europe.