

sell at its own price. Nor is even this all; in previous years the Government allowed the unfortunate farmers to set off the amount due to them for tobacco against what was due from them for taxes; but, rendered perfectly desperate by the want of money, it will not permit this to be done any longer. It is accordingly forcing the tobacco producers of the Comitat de Debrezin, to which it is largely indebted, to pay up their taxes to the last farthing; and is causing the furniture and stock of those who cannot pay to be sold by auction. You will hardly believe that such things can be, but they are true."

THE AUSTRIAN NATIONAL LOAN.

The Imperial Law Gazette publishes a decree ordering the payment of the interest of the National Loan, falling due on and after the 1st of January next, to be effected in silver as formerly.

THE CONGRESS.

The adhesions of Rome and Naples to the Congress have arrived; Naples will send two Plenipotentiaries. All the Powers invited to the Congress have not yet constituted in principle. The unanimous adhesion to it proves that Europe knows how to appreciate and acknowledge the energetic and loyal policy of the Emperor, and allows us to presage a satisfactory solution of the difficulties of the Italian question."

CHINA.

Our advices from Hong-Kong are to the 29th October. The following is from the summary of the China Mail:—Everything remains dull. A portion of the 67th Regiment has come up here from Calcutta, and the 3rd Buffs are daily expected from the same place; it having been supposed that Shanghai was in danger at the time of the riot there. It is said that a recent survey of the mouth of the Peiho has disclosed that large vessels can move in very close to the banks; so it directions come out for the destruction of the forts and forts on the coast. A... The British and French governments have agreed to forward the mails for Canada and the United States by the Canadian steamers, as well as the United States by the German steamers. The British and French governments have agreed to forward the mails for Canada and the United States by the Canadian steamers, as well as the United States by the German steamers. The British and French governments have agreed to forward the mails for Canada and the United States by the Canadian steamers, as well as the United States by the German steamers.

THE WAR WITH MOROCCO.

The Madrid Gazette of the 25th inst. publishes the following despatches from the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish troops:—Halifax de Sevilla, Dec. 22.—General Prim advised this morning, with his division on the Tetan road to continue the work. At 11 o'clock he was attacked, when the Spanish troops were repulsed. The Tetan road was cut off, and the Spanish troops were repulsed. The Tetan road was cut off, and the Spanish troops were repulsed. The Tetan road was cut off, and the Spanish troops were repulsed.

FATAL LOSS OF THE "BIERVIE CASTLE" EMERALD SHIP.

Several French fishing vessels have brought into Cadix... The "Biervie Castle" was a small vessel, and was lost in the Channel. The ship was carrying a cargo of fish, and was bound for the coast of France. The ship was lost on the 10th of October, and the crew were rescued. The ship was carrying a cargo of fish, and was bound for the coast of France. The ship was lost on the 10th of October, and the crew were rescued.

particulars of her having been off that place, which is a noted slave station. Having ascertained next morning that a vessel had shipped slaves the previous afternoon, he proceeded again in chase of the brigantine, and came up with her at 10 a.m. September 26th. Lieut. Chapman boarded the person supposed to be the master of the vessel, who said that he had no papers, directed the hatches to be opened, whence issued immediately the frantic cries of zifling hundreds of wretched human beings, who were huddled together in heaps, naked, regardless of sex or age. At the same time two or three of the slave's crew leaped out of the hold, and, thinking there was no prospect of being extricated, cut his own throat to end his sufferings; but still he was extricated, and lifted some time after arriving at the Hall.

Late English News.

DEATH OF LORD MACAULAY.

At a late hour last night we learned with the deepest regret that England had suffered an irreparable loss by the sudden death of Lord Macaulay, at his residence in Kensington, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Although in 1852 he had a serious and protracted illness, from declared disease of the heart, the attack was subdued, and till within the last three weeks his health was tolerably good. About a fortnight since he had a second attack, from which, however, he rallied, and his medical advisers considered him out of immediate danger. Up to the end of last week he continued to amend, but a relapse took place, and terminated fatally. Lord Macaulay was never married, and the title died with him. He was only 59 years of age.—Daily News, Dec. 30.

Lord John Russell tells the monarchists relative to Mexico that England is endeavouring to come to an understanding with the other powers respecting the course to pursue. He points out the difficulty of the United States recognizing the President, an Emperor and a Emperor and a Emperor.

The wife of J. H. Gurney, member of Parliament, had signed with one of the family domestics. The lady is possessed of half a million sterling, in her own right.

The Belgian government has agreed to forward the mails for Canada and the United States by the Canadian steamers, as well as the United States by the German steamers. The British and French governments have agreed to forward the mails for Canada and the United States by the Canadian steamers, as well as the United States by the German steamers.

France.—A pamphlet entitled "The Pope and the Congress," signed by M. de Laguerre, had been published and attracted great attention both in France and England, as it was believed to express the sentiments of the Emperor. The pamphlet is written in a spirit of moderation and compromise, and urges that the Romanists should not be restored to the Papal dominion.

The Constitutionals in an article by its principal editor, approve, in general, the contents of the pamphlet, declaring, however, that it intends to combat some of the propositions made by the author.

The English papers generally oblige the pamphlet. The Times says: "We have often to criticise the opinions and conclusions of the Constitutionals, but we have never before seen a paper which so fully and so ably defends the views of the Emperor, and so ably attacks the views of the Emperor."

The number of French flag officers is to be increased from 33 to 40, post captains from 110 to 150, commandants from 220 to 250, lieutenants from 200 to 230, and mates from 350 to 380.

Austria.—Military preparations continued to be made against the apprehended trouble in Hungary. A rumor prevailed in Paris on the 25th that a revolution had actually broken out in Hungary, but it lacked confirmation.

One of the Vienna journals had received a second warning from the government.

Lord Haddington died on the 27th, at his town residence, in an attack of paralysis, in the 63rd year of age.

A serious riot had occurred on Christmas Day, at the Aldershot Camp, between the 24th Regt. and the 5th Militia. One man was killed and several others seriously injured.

Mr. Trull, the Greenock magistrate, who with Captain Harris as a witness, lately held an official inquiry into the loss of the steamship, the "Parramatta," has just made his official report to the Board of Trade. The "Parramatta" was wrecked on her first voyage on the Hornet-shoal, near St. Thomas. It is considered by the Commissioners, as stated in their report, that Captain Haytyn, who commanded the vessel, at the time of the wreck, did not exercise a proper degree of caution under the circumstances, and in consequence his certificate is suspended for twelve months.

Prince Bariatinsky has addressed a despatch to the Russian Minister of War, giving an account of his operations in the Caucasus. After mentioning the troops who he submitted, and the extent of territory acquired by Russia during the war, he says, "Thus, from the sources of the Rouban to the eastern limit of the Schopoung, only one tribe remains that has not submitted."

A dreadful inundation took place at Nicosia, in Cyprus, by which the town was completely flooded, and many property destroyed. It is stated that about 47 houses and 147 shops have been undermined and fell, and four men, 11 women, and 1 child perished beneath the ruins. Upwards of 100 mules also perished.

UNITED STATES.

APPALLING ACCIDENT AND TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

LAWRENCE, Mass., January 10, 11 p. m. About 10 minutes to 5 o'clock, this afternoon, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which proceeded from the Pemberton Mills, about four-fifths of which had fallen, a shapeless mass, without the slightest warning to the 800 human beings who were then at work.

At present it is impossible to give anything like a correct account of the loss of life, but from the best authority, it is believed that at least two hundred are dead in the ruins. The building had never been considered as staunch as it ought to have been. It was built about seven years since, and was then thought a sham; indeed, before the machinery was put in, the walls spread to such a degree that some 22 tons of iron stays were put in to save the building from falling by its own weight.

The building appeared from the best information that can be gathered, to crumble and fall from the eastern corner or end, towards the Duck Mill. It fell inwards, as if powerfully drawn that way. The fire companies at once repaired to the spot, but there being no fire, they at once set to work to remove the rubbish. They very soon reached some of the rooms, so that the dead and wounded were taken out as fast as they could be reached.

Mr. Chas. Battefelder helped to remove some 26 in various conditions. Some still living—others dead and terribly mutilated. Mr. Chase, the Agent, and Mr. Howe, the Treasurer, were both providentially saved. They were in the spinning-room, conversing, when warned by some unusual noise, both started for a door which was, by orders, strictly prohibited from being unlocked, but it being the only possible exit, they tried that and found it unaccountably open. They had no more than made their escape when the part they had just left fell to the ground.

Messrs. Chase, Clark, Tatterson, Melvin and Winn (overseers and Clerks) are safe. Mr. Branch, an overseer, has not been found, and it is supposed he is still under the ruins.

The City Hall has been converted into a temporary hospital for the dead and wounded, to remain there until recognized by friends.

Scores of both dead and mangled, and stiffened, are recognised when taken from the ruins, and immediately taken to their homes.

Mr. Palmer was deeply buried in the ruins at the time, and, thinking there was no prospect of being extricated, cut his own throat to end his sufferings; but still he was extricated, and lifted some time after arriving at the Hall.

One woman in the part of the mill standing became frightened, threw her bonnet and shawl out of a fifth story window, and then jumped out herself, breaking an arm and otherwise injuring herself so that she cannot recover.

The laboring force of the mill was about 950, and it is supposed that about 700 beings were actually buried in the ruins.

11 30 p. m. A woman has just been rescued who says here are some twenty-five more in the vicinity of the place from whence she was extricated, still alive.

One poor girl lies in the Hall badly hurt, attended by her mother. She had only entered the mill the day previous.

An engine has just arrived from Manchester, bringing four more physicians.

THE ENTIRE RUINS IN FLAMES!—About half-past nine o'clock fire was kindled. This additional horror, although somewhat apprehended, struck terror to hearts that had heretofore been hopeful of saving more lives. Still the work of removal went briskly on.

MINUTE!—Calamity succeeds calamity! Within the next ten minutes the whole mass of ruins has become one sheet of flame!

The screams and moanings of the poor, buried, burning, and suffocating creatures can be distinctly heard, but no power on earth can save them.

Half-past one o'clock.—The Pemberton Mills are now a hot smoking mass.

Brick, mortar, and human bones are promiscuously mingled. Probably not less than two hundred human beings perished in the flames!

The fire made quick work, burning not only the buildings, as they lay flat, but spreading to the material that had in kindness been removed.

2 o'clock, a. m.—Everything is being done there that can be thought of to save property or life.

Fire companies are present from Methuen, Andover, Bradford, Haverhill, and Lowell.

Between 40 and 50 physicians are in attendance at the City Hall, and other places, wherever the injured need their services.

The ruins having burned up, it will be many days before a true knowledge of the number of killed and wounded can be arrived at.

The fire, which finally sacrificed the buried human beings, caught, without doubt, from a lantern containing burning dust, which was accidentally dropped.

One fireman dropped down dead in the street, probably from over-heating and over-exertion. His name is unknown.

The Pemberton Boarding Houses, in which nearly all the operatives of the Mills boarded, were at one time in great danger from the conflagration, but are now safe.

The streets of the city, from one end to the other, are filled with one mass of human beings, every one eager to render assistance in any way or shape, and all anxious to see or hear what might transpire.

Friends of the operatives, who were alternating, previous to the bursting out of the flames, between hope and fear, are now sitting down in hopeless despair.

After the fire, hope could no longer hold supremacy.

REMARKABLE ADVENTURES ON THE VOYAGE OF THE WANDERER.

On the 26th of October, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Lincoln Patton, under the assumed name of D. Vid Martin, put 15 men on board the yacht Wanderer, lying in the river below Savannah, to assist in taking aboard provisions, water and stores. At the late he came on board himself, accompanied by Edward Talbot, and Capt. J. Black, shipping agent. He called all hands to get under way, and desired a revolver, where he would shoot the first one who refused to obey, or who might interrupt his movements. He also threatened the shipping agent and pilot with death if they attempted to leave the vessel. Some of the crew who knew his plans, loaded the two guns with grape, and armed themselves to enforce his orders against those who had been seduced by false promises to come on board.

Though there was a pilot on board, he directed the movements of the vessel, and got her twice ashore. At last she reached the Light, and anchored, where the pilot and shipping-master left her. Again she ran aground, and remained aground for hours. At nine o'clock in the morning of October 21 she floated again, made sail, slipped 3000 barrels of salt and went to sea, carrying more than half the crew against their wishes.

The Captain, to stay their fears, pretended that the vessel was bound to Matanzas and Nassau, N. P., and back to Savannah, but a few days afterwards he declared the ship was without papers, the Collector having refused her a clearance. He said he was bound to the Western Islands for more provisions and water, and thence to the Coast of Africa for a cargo of seven hundred negroes.

These he proposed to land at Cardenas, saying that he was sure of receiving for them \$6.00 each, being well acquainted with the trade, having landed several cargoes from the barque Niagara, Ocean Tyrant, brig Frances Ellen, and other vessels. He further informed them that on leaving Savannah he had had to procure a chronometer, charts, or nautical almanac, and consequently would have to perform the voyage by dead reckoning.

On the 23rd of October, however, he fell in with the ship Troy, of Boston, and sought from her one Epitome, Blunt's Coast Pilot, and a chart of the Gulf of Florida, for which he paid sixty \$5. He next chased the barque Clara Brewer, but when he failed her, finding the captain to be an old acquaintance, he did not go on board.

The next day he saw a schooner and made sail in chase, carrying a cargo of canvas that he carried away his success, and on the 25th, he failed to overhaul her. On the 26th of October he chased a brig and fired at her, but she would not heave to; the chase was continued until 11 p. m., when the brig favored by the darkness of the night, by suddenly changing her course, ran out of sight.

The Wanderer was now headed for Fayal, and was favored with a strong gale from N. N. W., going sometimes twenty knots an hour, and requiring two men at the helm to steer her. On the 31st the gale moderated to five weather, which continued until November 9th, when she encountered another North-west gale, which brought her to the Isles of Flores.

She stood off, and on being gored for a pilot, and when off the settlement of Santa Cruz, the British Consul, the Chief Magistrate of the place and pilot, came on board. She then anchored in twenty-five fathoms water. The captain produced a false clearance of the vessel, under the name of the "William, of Savannah, bound to Smyrna," stating at the same time that he had lost sails, provisions, spars, galley, and chronometer, and was in want of all these.

Redressed by the British Consul and the authorities ashore, he procured thirty-eight casks containing about 4000 gallons of water, firewood, liquor, flour, rope, 250 bushels of potatoes, an anchor, and 150 fathoms of chain.

He was promised twenty tons more flour, but some of his movements exciting suspicion, he came on board in great haste, and made everything ready for getting under weigh that night. He smuggled two Portuguese women on board, and this circumstance came to the knowledge of the authorities. He had not a moment to spare, so he slipped sixty fathoms of cable, left one of his men ashore, and did not pay one dollar for the supplies received, valued at about fifteen hundred dollars. He openly avowed to the crew that he could procure eighty negroes for the women he had kidnapped.

chased without being able to bring them to. At last she fell in with the barque Tenney, of Marseilles, which hove to, and promised to give him some of her stores. With a boat and four men he boarded her.

Now was the crisis of the crew's fate. They determined, unanimously, to seize the vessel and carry her to the United States. With that object in view, Mr. Henry Welton, a native of British North America, was placed in command, and she was immediately run before the wind, all sail set, and when well clear of the barque, was headed to the Westward.

The next day she made the westward of the Canaries and saw lying in a Cove a suspicious looking polacre brig, which fired a gun when the Wanderer hove in sight. Having no desire to ascertain her true character, the Wanderer pursued her course to the westward without any other incident worthy of notice.

She made Fire Island Light, thence proceeded to Tarpaulin Cove, and arrived at Boston on the 24th December. She has now on board ten men and the two Portuguese women already noticed.

Mr. Welton proceeded at once to notify the Collector, who, as the vessel was without papers, issued an order for her seizure under the matter could be investigated in the U. S. Courts. She now lies at anchor in the stream off the end of India wharf, near South Boston Flats.—Boston paper.

Correspondence.

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir.—The *Islander* of the 6th instant, for want of argument to convince the country of the great services rendered by the present Government, attempts to vilify the character of our late worthy and esteemed Governor Sir D. Daly and his advisers; but the security of the *Islander* will be more injurious to its unscrupulous editor, in the estimation of all right-thinking men, than to the objects of his abuse. The charge against Sir D. Daly for exercising the royal prerogative in issuing large sentences passed by the Supreme Court, and "letting large disturbers of the public peace," is a wilful misrepresentation put upon his acts. The only case in which Sir D. Daly interfered with the administration of justice are the following. The first was that of the man who was sentenced to death for the murder of Lane, and who was proved to be a lunatic. The Governor at first refused to mitigate his sentence, but the Judges recommended him to do so, as the Court had no alternative but to sentence him in accordance with the verdict, and as there was no doubt of his insanity. To prevent, therefore, a judicial murder, the Governor commuted the sentence of the maniac to imprisonment for life.—The other case was that of Burke, who was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years; but the man's being in a declining state, as shown by the medical certificates, and that applications were made to the Governor to have him released from prison, in order to save his life. The Governor, yielding to the solicitations on behalf of Burke, commuted his sentence to banishment from the Island, and he was put in custody of an officer of the Court until he was removed out of the Colony.

Now, Sir, if the present Government commit no greater error than in doing so, on an entirely similar circumstance, should they occur in his time, I hope the Tory party will be a little more sparing of their slander and abuse than they have been with respect to his predecessors. Instead of the Government promoting wise and beneficial measures for the welfare of the country, as they promised to do, they appear to think that their whole duty consists in encouraging their Colonial Secretary to abuse, in the vilest manner, an absent Lieut. Governor for actions which were not only praiseworthy in themselves, but which were loudly called for by public feeling and opinion. Let the Government organ desist for once from its low personal abuse, and inform us what has become of that famous measure by which our present rulers proposed to relieve the poor tenantry from the payment of back rents, and to sell to farmers their several holdings at lower prices than were put on the Warren estate lands in 1783. Some portions of the tenantry, who were loudly called for by public feeling and opinion, have been honored, I understand, with a visit from the Sheriff, with writs of distress in his pocket, and an attempt was made to extract 40s. from each of them for new leases. Is this the right way to settle the Land Question and improve the condition of the tenantry?

The Colonial Secretary has alluded more than once, in the official organ, to the disinterestedness of the Executive Council in devoting their time gratuitously to the public affairs; but the present year's Almanac discloses a fine state of things, when it gives the names of no less than nearly six hundred persons who have been appointed to office by the Tory Government, and many of whom are new relations of members of the Executive Council. There is not a man in the Executive Council who is not a relation of some member of the Executive Council, and who is not a relation of some member of the Executive Council. There is not a man in the Executive Council who is not a relation of some member of the Executive Council, and who is not a relation of some member of the Executive Council.

Yours respectfully,
FAIR PLAY.
January 10, 1860.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., January 24, 1860.

THE LATE MEMBER FOR CHARLOTTETOWN.

The report of Mr. Palmer's resignation of his seat in the House of Assembly, referred to in our last No., has been fully confirmed over his own signature in a card addressed to his late constituents. He states, as a reason for the step taken by him, that the Lieut. Governor has lately received instructions "to make an essential alteration in the constitution of the Legislative Council," and it being necessary for the Government to find a supporter in the Upper House possessed of Parliamentary experience, he has expressed his willingness to take a seat there. Mr. Palmer—ignoring the right of public opinion to pry into the secrets of the Executive—promises to explain everything to the Political Alliance, which, apparently died since the last Election, has been resuscitated for the nonce. It appears that this secret organization—composed of a few simple-minded men in Charlottetown who call themselves "merchants," two or three fifth rate lawyers, a few mechanics, labourers, and a sprinkling of shop boys—are to be the real rulers of the country, to whom public men shall be responsible—in whose hands the Executive of the day, with the Lieut. Governor at their head, must be tumbled and tossed about like nine pins, to be set up and thrown down when the members of the "Alliance" please,—and the country at large must submit to its dictation in all political affairs. If the country people and their representatives will submit to the usurpation of a contemptible faction, who, individually, have no influence, and no claim to much respectability on the score of intelligence or anything else—we hope the Political Alliance will become more powerful and arrogant than they are at present; and the realization of this hope will be the heaviest punishment for the meanness and folly which seem to counsel submission to the cabal.

With regard to the "essential alteration in the constitution of the Legislative Council," referred to by Mr. Palmer, it has been whispered about by the leaky friends and supporters of the Government, that the number of members in that branch of the Legislature may be raised from twelve to fifteen—keeping up the usual and long established proportion of numbers in the Upper House to the Lower one. This is just what many intelligent Liberals wanted—what they would have proposed two or three years ago, when they carried their new Representation Bill; but as there appeared to be no necessity at that time for an increase in the Upper House, and knowing that it would add to the expense of legislation, the project was not generally entertained.

Now, with Mr. Palmer in the Legislative Council, the Government have only three supporters. Let them add three more—and that, we believe, will be developing their power to the fullest extent—the Liberals will still have nine out of the fifteen which will then compose the Council. The Liberal members of the Council are not such fools as to be led astray by the bluster of the Government and its supporters, who, with the view of intimidating the majority into supporting the vicious policy of a most unpopular Administration, may threaten to dissolve that branch of the Legislature, and appoint a new set of Councillors. Let them try it, if they dare. Mr. Dundas, backed as he is by the influence of Sir Samuel Cunard and other absentee proprietors, has no power to attempt anything of the kind. The little consequential despots who surround his person and poison his ears, may talk of the necessity which they say exists for removing refractory members of the Legislative Council; but we hope that Mr. Dundas has more common sense than he would show by listening to such suicidal advice. Should our hope, however, be unfounded, His Excellency will be more the object of public commiseration than reproach.

In alluding to Mr. Palmer's proposed elevation to the Council, the *Islander* indulges in a style of panegyric which is supremely ridiculous from the extravagant falsehood of it. We are told that "no man in the Colony are our people more indebted for the political privileges which they enjoy than they are to Edward Palmer." Such arrant bombast as this is scarcely worth the notice of any intelligent man; but we may venture to ask the panegyrist—(who has become so uncommonly polite of late days that he answers all our questions)—to define those great "privileges" for which ourselves and our fellow colonists are indebted to Mr. Palmer? Did he help us to get self-Government—the most important of all—the advantages of which some of his friends are now enjoying in a material sense—and against which not one member of his Government now dare to raise his voice? No—Mr. Palmer did not help us to obtain that "privilege," but opposed the people's application for it in every way, and attempted to thwart their efforts on every side.

Did he help to confer on our people the "privilege" of free trade with the United States, which has been the means of abolishing the old "truck system," and securing a ready and remunerating price for our agricultural produce, making many of our farmers rich, and converting the fruits of the earth, as soon as they were taken from the ground, into so much gold and silver? No—but Mr. Palmer laboured to deny us this "privilege," assigning as a reason, that if we had free trade with the United States we would become republican in our ideas and habits. The sequel shows what a prophet he is.

How did he demean himself in the great struggle we have had to relieve our rising generation from the darkness and trammels of ignorance? The Liberals proposed the free system of education—they carried their object—the country has been profited of it ever since, for its advantages are every where apparent. Mr. Palmer not only exhausted in this Colony all his influence and energy in opposition to that system, but he aided and encouraged an application to the throne to have it set aside.

The Land Purchase Bill is a measure which has conferred great advantages or "privileges" on many of our fellow colonists. Mr. Palmer opposed it to the last; and now he is the leader of a Government which must continue to carry out its provisions. The settlement of the Land Question in every shape has invariably received his opposition;—he has set his face against giving compensation to tenants for their improvements; he opposed the One-Ninth Bill, which has checked the exorbitant exactions of the Land Proprietors;—he was a fierce enemy to the extension of the franchise;—and he was an adviser of Sir Donald Campbell when the old worn out despot devised the diabolical scheme of changing the constitution to the advantage of the landed gentry.

Now, what are the "privileges" which Mr. Palmer has laboured to obtain for his countrymen during his twenty-five years legislation? Will the *Islander* inform us of one? In offering these questions and remarks, we do not wish to find any fault with the Lieut. Governor in placing him in the Council. We shall miss him in the House of Assembly—there is no man able to take his place there—no man on his own side possesses a title of his debating qualities, his hardihood, pluck and perseverance;—but the Government will have more reason to lament his absence than the Opposition. He will, no doubt, be a very useful member in the Legislative Council; but his usefulness will consist pretty much in relieving the Hon. Col. Swaby and other prominent members of the Council from doing the amiable in standing godfather for the measures of the Government. The honourable and learned gentleman is eminently worthy of the honour conferred upon him; we congratulate him sincerely on his good stroke of political fortune. We have only one feeling in the matter, and that is respect to the Government, that he, with his talent for debate and knowledge of public affairs, should be considered as the only man fit to cope with the "factious" Liberals of the Legislative Council.

We understand that the Political Alliance have put forward Mr. George Esler as a candidate for Mr. Palmer's place in the Assembly. It is probable the Alliance will be able to secure his distinguished services in the House. The electors of Charlottetown, as a body of freemen, will not be allowed to have any say in the election.

The last No. of the paper styled the *Protestant* publishes some comments on the life and character of the late Right Rev. Dr. McDonald, over whom the grave has but just closed, and whose decease awakened such general sympathy in the breasts of all right thinking Christians who remembered the many virtues of his Lordship. We have no desire, as we recently stated, to enter into a controversy with the *Protestant* on any subject. It may abuse the Catholic Church and its members to any extent. The Church will be none the worse for the abuse, and the Catholics have too much good sense to be put out of temper by the barking of such a cur. But we leave to the Protestants of all denominations to say whether they approve of the conduct of a paper which professes to represent their religious views, in assailing the memory of a distinguished ecclesiastic, whose life and conduct, according to its own testimony, was without reproach—whose charities were indiscriminate and bountiful; and who was, in every sense of the word, an exemplary Christian minister and a good member of society? We are far from thinking that any respectable number of Protestants endorse the sentiments of the unchristian attack on the late Bishop McDonald; and the person who could pen the article must be such a disgrace to our common humanity as to justify us in taking no further notice of him.

AN ADMISSION.

We thank the official organ for answering our enquiry respecting the armory lately rented by the Government. It appears that the rent is to be £35, instead of £75, for the upper flat of a common warehouse, with a garret room attached—which must be considered as a very heavy rent after all.

Another question for the *Islander*, as our contemporary appears to be in the humour of answering us: Has not Mr. Lowe, the Superintendent of Public Works, been directed to fit up Mr. Pope's warehouse—the one in question—as a place for drill and an armory stand; and when the cost of that work be taken into account, how far short will the amount be of the £75 which we stated as the price of this job? The *Islander* attempts to excuse the Government expenditure in this instance by saying, that the Barrack armory was not a safe place for depositing the few rifles that have been lately received here—that it is damp, &c. All we need say is, that Her Majesty's arms, to a very considerable value, have been deposited there for half a century—that they never received any injury—were never stolen, were never injured by damp,