THE WORKING MAN.

"When we entered upon our great European war, our population was less than half what it is now. Lavish as was the squandering of treasure, the expenditure of blood was greater. In the Army and Navy, not less than 500,000 of our most ablebodied producers were drawn from the labour to the killing market; and yet, withal, our productive powers increased so rapidly (almost in the ratio of the decrease in the supply of our workers) that the waste was more than supplied by the increase; and we fought Napoleon, the great weaver in the loom of fate, with our weavers in cotton, and in wool. Money was found whenever money was wanted for the purpose of destruction; and yet it was never deaf to the calls of commerce. We have now more than double the capital we then possessed, and a great deal more than double the population—yet we are greatly more sensitive to the perils of war—our funds and our trade are in a far more nervous state. We seem as if we could bear the drain of hostilities less easily—the burden of taxation less lightly—the drafts upon our population less conveniently. Emigration grows by what it feeds on. One settler gives courage to and facilities for another. The home heart goes across the broad Atlantic, or doubles the Cape with the sons, mothers or sisters that have wandered thither; the home affection rises on the ashes of the hearth of mere nationality. Then trade and commerce gradually follow the stream of moving human life. The diggers of nuggets, and the fellers of the great forests draw around them parasitical trades, and ancillary caterers for their wants and appetites—the preponderance first, the equilibrium afterwards, of affection and population to the old country is overcome; and we see that in Ireland cheap land and high wages fail to arrest the migratory instincts, or the new convictions of the people. At last they even prefer poorer fare in the new region of their fancy, to improved conditions in the country of their birth. Perhaps the facts we see around us now account for the mysterious decay of great nations. A hankering after 'untried being' becomes a furor of flight, and suggestions of self interest utterly fail to arrest the desire for change. It cannot be that labour should go, and that capital, enterprise and ability, or skill, should remain behind. The brain worker must have his tools. The merchant must follow his customers. The seller must go where buyers have money. Where the carcase is there will the eagles be gathered. We are, in this old world and this old country, in a state just now of most critical transition. Following on free trade, emigration and the Pactolus streams which have flowed in upon Europe from the West and South, have arisen a serious of strikes of the most extensive description, and ominously protracted duration. These do not betray any symptoms of subsidence or exhaustion. In fact, we must expect them to grow and strengthen. The most universally abundant harvest ever known to the furthest reach of universal history has not only been grown but garnered; and with bread cheap, and capital set at liberty for commercial purposes, it is quite obvious that the working man can at once live upon less and exact more; the great conditions of scarcity in the supply of labour and consequent increase of its price. It will require a steady hand and a wise head to bear this overflowing cup steadily to the lips. Nothing but the sagacity of the labourer can save him from the great injury of all other classes, and the ruin of his own. The significant fact is before us, that one of the best remunerated and largest bodies of workers in this kingdom refuse to toil for more than a sixth part of the day—that as yet they have contrived to rule their employers, and enormously tax the public—and that in reference to a great necessary of life for which the present consumption is Materially contracted by the season, they manage to increase the price. What it will be in winter, is an anxious consideration to the community. It is not to be concealed that the poor are chiefly interested in moderating an excess in the wages of labor. For every shilling more paid to the worker the consumer has to pay at least eighteenpence. An advance in wages in one direction is equalised ultimately by an increase in another. If the collier charges more for heating the baker's oven, or for the fuel of the flour-mill steam-engine, the baker must have more for his bread. If the farmer gets high prices for his cattle, or the grazier for his wool, he has to pay more for the leather of his shoes and harness, and an advance to the tailor and hosier on his clothes. At first sight, indeed, this seems to result merely in a theory of compensation. But under a system of free trade its end must be the ruin of trade. Our chief, indeed our sole dependance for progress, for existence as a nation, is on our foreign trade. Let it be clearly seen, therefore, by our readers of the working classes that—*First*, No single trade can long enjoy a rate of wages greatly in excess of those of other classes. Even the colliers will attract persons from less liberally rewarded employments; their employers will invent contrivances for overcoming the resistance of their tyrants, and the high price of the article will check the demand. *Second*—If all trades have their wages raised, none will benefit by a general change of level, seeing that the increased wages received with the one hand will be absorbed by the enhanced price of commodities paid with the other. *Third*—While no substantial improvement in the absolute condition of the labourers will flow from a general exorbitancy of wages, the cost of production will thereby be so raised above the level of that of the rest of the world, that we will be gradually eaten out of neutral markets and driven even from our own, unless we return to that protective policy which to us would de the end of things—our exclusion from the circle of the European system and our ultimate certain ruin. Not even in the time of the Corn Laws was there so much need of sending the schoolmaster abroad to teach the people the great elementary principles of political economy."—*Weekly Dispatch.*

INSTINCT OF CAMELS.—The camels with which I traversed this part of the desert were very different in their ways and habits from those which you get on a frequented route. They were never led. There was not the slighted sign of a track in this part of the desert, but the camels never fail to chose the right line. By the directions taken at first starting they knew, I suppose, the point (some encampment) for which they were to make. There is always a leading camel (generally I believe the eldest who marches formost and determines the path for the whole party. If it happens that not one of the camels has been accustomed to lead the others, there is a very great difficulty to make a start. If you force your beast forward for a moment, he will contrive to wheel and draw back, at the same time looking at one of the other camels with an expression and gesture exactly equivalent to "after you." The responsibility of finding the way is evidently assumed very unwillingly. After some time, however, it becomes understood that one of the beasts has reluctantly consented to take the lead, and accordingly advances for that purpose. For a minute or two he goes on with much indecision, taking one line and the other, but soon, by the aid of some mysterious sense, he discovers the true direction, and follows it steadily from morning to night. When once the leadership is established you cannot by any pursuasion, and can scarcely by force, induce a junior camel to walk one single step in advance of the chosen guide.—*Traces of Travels.*

MECHANICS vs. STUDENTS.—"I was acquaint during the latter years in which I wrought as a mason, with a good many university lads; and I some times could not avoid comparing them in my mind with working men, of, as nearly as I could guess, the some original calibre. I did not always find that general superiority on the side of the scholar, which the scholar himself usually took for granted. What he specially studied he knew, save in rare and exceptional cases, better than the working man; but while the student had been mastering his Greek and Latin, and expatiating in Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, the working man, if of an enquiring mind, had been doing something else; and it is at least a fact, that all the great readers of my acquaintance at this time, the men most extensively acquainted with English literature, were not the men who had received a classical education. On the other hand, in framing an argument, the advantage lay with the scholars. In that common sense, which reasons but does not argue, and which enables men to pick their stepping prudeutly through the journey of life, I found that the classical education gave no superiority whatever: nor did it appear to form so fitting an introduction to the realities of business as that course of dealing with things tangible and actual in which the working man has to exercise his faculties, and from which he derives his experience. One cause of the over-law estimate which the clasical scholar so often forms of that class of people to which our skilled mechanics belong, arises very much from the forwardness of a set of blockheads, who are always sure to obtrude themselves upon his notice, and who come to be rgarded by him as an average specemin of his order. I never knew an intelligent mechanic obstructive.—*Hugh Miller.*

MARRIED AGAINST HIS WILL.—Sir Walter Scott used to relate the following anecdote:—

"My cousin Watty," said he, "was a midshipman some forty years ago at Portsmouth; he and two other companions had gone on shore and overstaid their leave, spent all their money and run up an immense bill at a tavern on the Point. The ship made a signal for sailing, but the landlady said:—

"No, gentlemen you cannot escape without paying your reckoning," and she accompanied her words by appropriate actions, and placed them under the keeping of a sufficient number of bailiffs.

They felt they were in a scrape, and begged to be released.

"No, no," said Mrs. Quickly. "I must be satisfied some way or other; you must be aware, gentlemen, that you must be totally ruined if you don't get on board in time."

They all made long faces and confessed that it was true.

"Well," said she, "I'll give you a chance. I am so circumstanced here that I cannot carry on business as a single woman, and I must contrive somehow to have a husband, or at all events, I must be able to produce a marriage certificate, and therefore the only terms on which you shall have leave to go on board to morrow is, that one of you consent to marry me; I don't care a snap which it is, but by all that's good, one of you I will have or else all three go to jail, and let your ships sail without you."

The Virago was not to be pacified, and the poor youths, left to themselves, agreed after a time to draw lots, and it happened to fall on my cousin. No time was to be lost, and so off they marched to the church, and my poor relative was forthwith spliced. The bride, on returning, gave them a good dinner, and several bottles of wine a piece, and having tumbled them all in a wherry, sent them off. The ship sailed, and the young men religiously adhered to the oaths of secrecy they had made previous to drawing lots.

The bride I should have said, was the first to propose an eternal seperation.

Some months after, at Jamaica, a file of papers reached the midshipman's birth, and Watty who was observed to be looking over them, carelessly reading an account of a robbery and murder at Portsmouth, suddenly jumped up in ecstasy and forgetting his obligation of secrecy, cried out—

"Thank heaven my wife is hanged!"

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—A discovery, which is likely to be of great advantage to agriculture, has just been reported to the Agricultural Society of Clermont (Oise.) A gardener, whose frames and hot house required painting, decided on making them black, as likely to attract the heat better, and from a principle of economy he made use of gas-tar instead of black paint. The work was performed, during the winter, and on the approach of spring the gardener was surprised to find that all the spiders and insects which usually infested his hot-house had disappeared, and also that a vine which for the last two years had so fallen off that he intended to replace it by another, had acquired fresh force and vigour, and gave every sign of producing a large crop of grapes. He afterwards used the substance to the post and trellis-work which supported the trees in the open air, and met with the same result, all the caterpillars and other insects completely disappearing. It is said that similar experiments have been made in some of the vineyards of the Gironde with similar results.—*Galignani.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEST INDIES.

The colony of Jamaica was in a state of excitement on the 11th instant in consequence of a general election, under circumstances such as have never hitherto attended any similar event.

The packet which left England on the 17th of August, brought us the long expected order in council, confirming the act for the reform of our local constitution. A Privy Council was thereupon summoned by his Excellency the Governor, and yesterday a proclamation was issued, dissolving the late Assembly, as the first step towards the construction of the new state of things.

Her Majesty's steamer Argus arrived on the 7th instant from Halifax, with despatches from the Commodore announcing that an American squadron had been despatched by the United States government to Greyton, for what purpose it is not exactly known.

TOBAGO.

Our advices from Tobago are dated to the 22d of August. The House of Assembly met August 8, when the rum bill was read a third time, and passed. In consequence of the late period of the session, and the opposition of certain members to vote supplies without being requested to do so by the Executive, the notice relative to a supply bill was withdrawn. An honorable member gave notice that he would take the sense of the House on the propriety of passing what we understand to be a vote of want of confidence in His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the Church Witness.

The Americans are making great preparations to take advantage of the right of fishing in Colonial waters, conceded to them by the Imperial authorities under the Reciprocity Treaty, and considerable dissatisfaction is exhibited both in this Province and Nova Scotia, that the tariff laws of the United States had not, at the same time, been suspended by the American Executive. It seems however that the legislation of the United States has been made dependent entirely upon the action of the Colonial Legislatures, and that therefore the government is powerless until such action is taken. Canada has accepted the treaty, and passed the necessary laws, and New Brunswick no doubt will follow her example.

We have received from a mercantile firm in New York, the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of Customs at that port, on the subject referred to, which explains the matter at length. It was written in consequence of vessels having arrived in New York with cargoes of coal and other products of the Provinces, and claimed their admission duty free, under the terms of the treaty and the proclamation of the President of the United States.

Treasury Department, September 19, 1854.

SIR—The fifth article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain provides that "the present treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American colonies which are affected by this treaty on the one hand, and the United States on the other;" and the sixth article provides the treaty shall not embrace Newfoundland, until the Provincial Parliament of the colony of Newfoundland and the Congress of the United States shall pass laws to that effect.

It is understood that the Imperial Parliament and the Congress of the United States have passed the necessary laws to carry the treaty into effect, including Newfoundland; but that the parliaments of none of the British North American colonies have as yet acted upon the subject, and some of them will not be in session for several months.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence and the fisheries, being considered Imperial rights, have been conceded to the United States by Great Britain in advance of the proper legislation by the colonies; but that has no effect upon the tariff of the colonies, which can only be taken away by their legislation, and the legislation of the United States has been made dependent upon their action. The tariff laws will, therefore, be in force, as though the treaty had not been made, until the British colonies shall legislate upon the subject, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty. Their legislation will of course, be communicated to the government of the United States, and when so communicated will be made public, and the proper notice given as to cessation of duties. I am, respectfully.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

H. J. Redfield, Esq., Collector, &c., New York.

We regret to announce the death of the Provisional Bishop of New York, Dr. Wainwright, after a very short illness. In the discharge of the duties of his responsible office, he had acquired the esteem of men of all parties—of different shades of opinion, and his loss will be severely felt.

QUEBEC, Sept. 23.

The 71st Regiment has been withdrawn from Canada, and embarked to-day for Liverpool. It will not be replaced by other troops. Other troops will soon follow.

The Royal assent was to-day given to the Reciprocity Bill. Mr. Sydney Webster, private Secretary to President Pierce, was on the floor of the house when the vote was taken.

The Grand Jury of New York have found two bills of indictment against the Mayor of that city, in one of which he was jointly indicted with a Councilman of the eighth ward for granting a license to a female who was not a citizen. In the other case, he was jointly indicted, with a Councilman of the seventh ward, for licensing an improper person.

The Galway Vindicator states that a singular epidemic, resembling cholera in its external symptoms, has broken out amongst the pigs in that town and many rural districts. On one farm 16 pigs died in one week.

WRECK OF THE SCREW STEAMER CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Merlin*, from St. John's Newfoundland, arrived yesterday forenoon. The most important item of news is the stranding of the new screw steamer *City of Philadelphia*, Capt. Leitch, of 2100 tons, at Chance Cove, in the neighbourhood of Cape Race. According to the 'Newfoundlander' "she was on her first voyage—from Liverpool (which port she left on the 30th ulto.) bound to Philadelphia with a cargo, the estimated value of which is £60,000, and with about 540 passengers. The weather on Thursday night in the locality of the accident, we understand, was very foggy. The vessel was steaming at the rate of between 9 and 10 miles an hour, when a little after eleven o'clock she struck on Cape Race, and then backed at full speed into Chance Cove, where she now lies ashore. Fortunately, there have been no lives lost, and no accident of any kind, except to the ship. The passengers at once got tents pitched, and quartered themselves as best they could, until, on Saturday morning, the Telegraph Company's steamer 'Victoria' coming from the westward hove in to their assistance, brought more than 200 of them to St. John's and then left immediately for the remainder. Messrs. Brooking and Son, agents of Lloyd's, have had accommodation provided for the passengers, and, we presume, steps will be forthwith taken for the rescue of the ship and cargo, as far as this may be practicable. A party of the military, with Lieut. Law, were dispatched yesterdyy morning to Chance Cove for the protection of the property.—*Halifax Sun.*

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The proprietors of four of the Cincinnati dailies, namely, the *Inquirer*, *Times*, *Commercial*, and *Columbian*, have changed the price of their respective papers, from ten to twelve cents per week. Reasons assigned, the increased expenses of labour, material; and the necessaries of life.

MORMONS RETURNING.—A Western paper says that a few days since a train, composed of nine wagons and fifty persons, crossed the Missouri eastwardly in search of a new home. They had left Salt Lake City on account of the oppression and immortality of their Church.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 4, 1854.

THE SPEECH.

In our observations on this and all other public acts of the Government, we must be fully understood as not inculpating the Lieut. Governor, nor intending the least personal disrepect. He follows and is, we admit, bound to follow the advice given him by his Executive Council, and had his predecessor, Sir Alexander Bannerman persevered in the same constitutional course, we should have given him the praise due to his consistency. The speech of the Lt. Governor we shall continue to consider as that of the Administration. The second cause assigned for calling the Legislature at this particular time is to provide the means "by which the Government of this Island will be placed in a position to maintain the supremacy of the law, and to preserve internal tranquillity under all circumstances." We can hardly venture an opinion as to what will be the method proposed to meet a contingency produced by the factious conduct of those members of the Legislature who, dead to all the feelings of honor, and respect to the constitution, and actuated only by the desire to embarrass an Administration, the crowning sin of which was, that no part of the public money was set apart for them individually, throw out a bill, which if passed, would have had the effect of keeping the detachment still here. There will now be no pretence, we should hope, of saddling the town of Charlottetown, with the whole or with indeed any part of the expense. It was argued that if the soldiers were retained by reason of that bill, the benefit derived to the people of Charlottetown by their continuance was such as to make it but fair that they should bear the cost of the sustentation of a police force. Whatever plausibility there might have been in the argument then, is of no consequence now. The troops have been withdrawn, and not only does Charlottetown feel the loss, but in like manner those parts of the country which were in the habit of supplying the wants of the garrison. In fact the whole Island will participate in the loss for £10,000 or £12,000 which was expended by the military and those connected with it, was one of the most profitable additions to the exports that could be imagined. One made without risk, and consequently free from the charges of Insurance, Freight, Brokerage, &c., for though the articles were used and consumed here, they were paid for from abroad, and was, so far as respects the Island in a commercial point of view, the same thing as if they had been exported to London and paid for there. But what cared the Hon. office-hunters for this? Of what consequence were the interests of commerce to them? They had their own interests to look after, and of course gave these the preference. In what manner the loss of the regular troops is to be supplied, is as yet a mystery, and designedly, so we suspect. There are some things that, like committing suicide, will not admit of reflection, and the less that it is thought of then the better. When, however, the figure that it makes in the appropriation bill comes to be looked at by the unfortunate wights out of whose pockets it is to come, and when that is added to the loss occasioned by the withdrawal of the troops, it will not be matter of reflection but of regret, that there should be a body of men invested with the power of thus indirectly and unconstitutionally taxing them to so large an amount, and solely for the furtherance of their own selfish purposes. We shall, however, wait, and shall not fail to give the public a full and true account of the matter. There is no fear but that whatever the measure is, and however hard it may bear upon the people, it will be carried, any opposition to it will be labor in vain. Mooney's boast is effectually silenced, and the rest are too well bred to oppose their master's will. They will all give tongue at the right time and in the required key. There is a third point submitted, and that is, the establishment of a Normal School for Teachers. We shall take occasion to enter largely into this subject at an early day, but in the mean time, we would suggest why expend the means of the country in the education of men to a profession by which, when acquired, they will not be able to live. Until the financial resources of the country are such as to afford a remuneration to a teacher such as will enable him to live with comfort, support a wife and family, and lay by a sum to ensure his life, or accumulate a fund for sickness and old age, it is folly to think of embodying them into a seperate class. So long as the salary of the teacher is, as it now is, below the average wages of a common laborer, it is folly of the most egregious description, to think of men willingly engaging in the equally fatiguing, though more distinguished occupation of a School-master. We shall have time enough we think, for the consideration of this question, as when the expense of the insular police comes to be ascertained, it will make, if we be not greatly mistaken, such an inroad into the ways and means that it will be considered prudent to defer the consideration of this important question. And we would in conclusion, beg leave to suggest that now, when the necessaries of life have most of them advanced 50 per cent, and will in all likelihood, if the war continues, rise to a higher figure, it would be more consistent with the dictates of common honesty, to raise the salaries of those we have, than to endeavuor to encourage others.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The House of Assembly have now been in session more than a week, without doing any thing—according to the showing of the *Examiner*. The Editor of that paper was very hard upon the majority of the late House, for their tardiness in doing business. We think he has a much more favorable opportunity of showing up the present House *should he be so inclined.*

The following Message has been transmitted to the House by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

D. DALY, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits herewith Copies of the following Despatches from Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty, for the information of the House of Assembly, viz:—

No. 4, 18th August, 1854, (signed by the Earl of Clarendon.).

No. 5, 31st August, 1854, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

On receipt of the first mentioned Despatch, the Lieutenant Governor summoned the Legislature at this early period, and caused a Bill to be prepared by the Attorney General for giving effect to the provisions of the Treaty, in so far as they could affect this Island, at the earliest possible period.

The subsequent receipt of the second Despatch, however, the House of Assembly will not fail to perceive, made it impossible for the Lieutenant Governor to permit the introduction of the measure that had been prepared, without previous communication with the Governor General.

The Lieutenant Governor has accordingly transmitted the draft Bill to the Governor General for such observations or suggestions as he may wish to make regarding it.

Government House, 30th September, 1854.

ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY IN ANSWER TO THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

We, Her Majesty's faithful subjects, the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, respectfully offer our thanks for the speech with which your Excellency was pleased to open the present Session, and while admitting the necessity for assembling at this season of the year, we trust that no serious inconvenience will arise to ourselves or others in doing so.

We are quite sensible of the importance to this Island of the Treaty which has been concluded between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, and we shall give our best consideration to whatever measure may be submitted to us by your Excellency in reference to this subject.

Although we have long since been made acquainted with the intention of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the final removal of the small military force stationed in this Colony, we cannot avoid regarding that occurrence with sincere regret. It has been the opinion of former Houses of Assembly, as it is unquestionably the opinion of the present one, that this Colony possesses peculiar claims to the fostering care and protection of the mother country; because, at the time of its first settlement, the government of England thought proper to bestow all the land in the Colony upon some few individuals, thereby lessening the means at the disposal of the local government, for supporting a military as well as a civil establishment. The other Colonies have extensive tracts of valuable lands, from which a large revenue is derived, but this Colony is suffering from the disposal of its soil, and yet Her Majesty's Government have not only provided for a considerable military force in each of those Colonies, but have allowed such force, to a certain extent, to remain stationed there. From the position of this Island—great numbers, often amounting to thousands, of the fishermen of the neighbouring Republic having recourse to our shores during the summer season—a military force would seem to be required for the preservation of tranquillity more so than in any other of Her Majesty's North American provinces. But from the well known loyalty of the people of this country, we apprehend no interruption to the public tranquillity from the withdrawal of the Troops. Nevertheless, we shall make such provision as may in some measure supply their place, so far as the means at our disposal will warrant us in doing—trusting that when the circumstances which required the removal of the military have ceased to exist, this Island will be placed on an equal footing, as regards this matter, with the other Colonies.

The progress of the war in which our beloved Sovereign is now engaged, and which your Excellency has been pleased to say has in some degree influenced the immediate removal of the troops from this Island, is a source of deep sollicitude to Her Majesty's dutiful subjects in Prince Edward Island, and there is no section of Her Majesty's dominions where the motives with which Her Majesty engaged in this contest are more highly appreciated; nor is there any one place where success to her arms is more earnestly prayed for.

We are happy to learn that the state of the Revenue at this time indicates the progressive prosperity of the Colony; and we desire to assure your Excellency that we shall most willingly make the necessary provision for the public service.

It affords us gratification, not unmingled with pride, that during your Excellency's excursions through this Island you witnessed evidences of the enterprise, industry and contentment of the inhabitants, as well as of the loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's person and government by which all classes are distinguished; and we are no less gratified to learn that the kindness manifested towards your Excellency personally has made an impression upon your Excellency highly favorable to the people committed to your charge.

We are glad to learn that there exists throughout the Island a growing appreciation of the advantages of education. It will be our constant aim to strengthen such appreciation by bringing education within the reach of all; and we shall, with pleasure, give the fullest consideration to your Excellency's recommendation with regard to the establishment of a normal school, or to any measure calculated to diffuse sound instruction and extend the blessings of free education to the rising generation.