GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

According to the despatches of Captain McClure, the chances are that Sir John Franklin did not perish by starvation in the Arctic regions, for game is said to be quite abundant there. At the commencement of winter, says Captain McClure, "we had nine deer, fifty-three hares, and forty-four patarmigan, the former having from two to three inches of fat; and on the first of April we had upwards of one thousand pounds of venision hanging at the yard arms." During their third winter they seem to have fared even better:—"A supply of game has been kept up during the winter, which has enabled a meal to be issued twice weekly, and the usual Christmas festivities have passed off with the greatest cheerfulness. As it was to be our last, the crew were determined to make it memorable; but the grand features of the day were the enormous plum puddings, haunches of venson, roasted hares, hare soup, with patarmigan and sea-pies. Such dainties in such profusion never graced a ship's lower deck; any stranger witnessing the scene could but faintly imagine that he saw a crew which had passed upwards of two years on their own resources in these regions, enjoying such excellent health, and so joyful and happy." In another place Captain McClure alludes to the quantity of wild sorrel which was found on Melville Island, and which proved an excellent anti-scorbutic."

Russian Censorship of the Press.—It is impossible to conceive anything more ridiculous than the aspect of the censorship of the press under Prince Mentschikoff's administration. It is true that the General Board in Russia has never been distinguished by any great amount of perspicacity and luminous enlightenment, but it was reserved for Prince Mentschikoff to render it supereminently absurd. . . .The words "Liberty" and "Freedom," with all the adjectives and adverbs derived from them, are proscribed, and expunged from the Russian vocabulary; and the following ludicrous anecdote will show the manner in which the censors act upon this proscription:—Some time since a professor of mathematics, sent in the manuscript of a work on mechanics for the inspection of the Board, soliciting permission to publish it. Now it happened that in describing the action of some mechanical apparatus, the author stated that the wheels, springs, &c., worked freely: and further on he wrote that a straight line could be elongated into infinite space without the slightest limit. Whereupon the censors struck out both words—the first without any comment, the second on the ground that the Russian Emperor's authority was the only thing without limit in the world.—*L. L. le Duc.*

Russia.—In Russia, one person in two hundred and twenty receives instruction at a shool of some kind; in the United States, the proportion is one in five. This morning, at nine o'clok, four millions of American boys and girls went to school; while at the same time only a quarter of a million of Russian boys and gsrls enjoyed a similar walk.

That is a Boy I can Trust.—I once visited a large public school. At recess, a little fellow came up and spoke to the master; as he turned to go down the platform, the master said, "*That is a boy I can trust.* He *never* failed me." I followed him with my eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine, open, manly face. I thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character had that little boy earned. He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in the city, and what is better, into the confidence and respect of the whole community.

I wonder if the boys know how soon they are *rated* by older people: every boy in the neighborhood is known and opinions are formed of him; he has a character, either favorable or unfavorable. A boy of whom the master can say, "I can trust him; he *never* failed me," will never want employment. The fidelity, promptness, and industry which he shows at school are in demand everywhere, and are prized everywhere. He who is faithful in little, will be faithful also in much. Be sure, boys, that you earn a good reputation at school. Remember, you are just where God has placed you, and your duties are not so much given you by your teachers or your parents, as by God himself. You must render an account to them, and you also will be called to render an account to him. Be trusty—be true.—*Child's Paper.*

The Anchor.—This simple and common instrument is not only very useful, but quite necessary to every vessel, from the little sail-boat that appears no larger than the sea fowl on the bosom of the deep, to the mighty man-of-war, which rides the mountain-billow and carries the thundering cannon upon its deck. It is very interesting to see the sailors hoist the anchor, hauling with measured pull to the time of their rough song, as they are setting forth upon a long cruise; and still more to hear the "Yo, heave O," as after a long and tedious voyage they once more cast anchor on their native shore. But there is a better anchor, and it is the anchor of hope. It is of use on the land as well as on the sea. It sustains the sailor in the tempest, and the youth in all the toils and anxieties of his upward course. It holds us steadily through all the prosperous and adverse scenes of this chequered life. It visits the chamber of the sick, and consoles both the patient and the nurse. And if it is fixed on the rock of Ages, it will cheer and sustain us to the last.—*Weekly Task.*

A Faithless Generation.—To obtain the service of a person who will prove faithful to your interest, in your absence, is exceedingly difficult. We have had some experience in this line; and in some instances, we have been fortunate in securing the services of faithful men; in others we have been disappointed. For the man or boy who will neglect his duties during an employer's absence, we have a most thorough contempt. We view him as little superior to a common robber: and in one sense, he is more despicable; because he not only robs you, but proves himself unworthy the confinence you have reposed in him. The faithful, honest, trust-worthy boy or man, we highly esteem. His services cannot well be estimated in dollars and cents. Such a one will always find employment, and when he once becomes known, and has established himself in the confidence of the parties with whom he is connected, he will be "a made man." In serving his employer faithfully, he does the best possible thing to advance his own interests. When will the negligent and faithless appreciate this?—*Merchant's Ledger*

Interesting Discoveries.—A letter from Naples of the 14th inst., announces the discoveries of the remains of an antique villa between Acerno and Scafati, on the banks of the Sarno, at a depth of only three or four feet under the level of the earth. The architecture, with the exception of the arcades, bears no resemblance to the buildings of Herculaneum and Pompeii,—The house, of which the front wall is partly rotted by the oozing of the waters of the Sarno, contains ten large rooms. There were found in it a male and female skeleton, that of a bird, and agricultural implements of bronze. During the last excavations made at Pompeii several human skeletons. and one of a dog, were discovered, pressed one npon the other. Two gold rings, ornamented with cameos, were found on the fingers of the left hand of one of the skeletons.—They have been deposited in the Bourbon Museum at Naples.

Cure for Corns.—The *Augusbury Zeitung* announces that Dr. Landolfi, physician to the King of Naples and director of the principal hospital in that city, has discovered a cure for cancer even in its last stage—that he has effected an entire cure of a lady of rank and several other persons in Munich suffering from the disease, in presence of the most distinguished physician of the city and has left Munich for North Germany to attend a princess who is affected with the same dreadful malady. He will shortly, it s said, publish an account of his discovery.

Temperance.—There is no better or more forcible description of intemperance, than that given to St. Augustine, who calls it, 'A distemper of the head; a subversion of the senses; a tempest in the tongue; a storm in the body; a shipwreck of virtue; a loss of time; a wilful madness; a pleasant devil; a sugared poison; a sweet sin; which he that has it has not himself: and he that commits it, doth not only commit sin, but he himself is altogether sin.'

'Intemperance has been aptly called,' saith Flavel, 'the devil's bridle, by which he turneth sinners which way he pleases; he that is overcome by it can overcome no other sin.'

Among the heathen he was considered the best man who spent more oil in the lamp than wine in the bottle.

Tertullian says of the Primitive Christians: 'They sat not down before they prayed: they eat not more than might suffice their hunger: they drank no more than was sufficient for temperate men: they did so eat and drink, as those that remembred that they must pray afterwards.'

The Two Armies.—A striking contrast contained in the following statement, which we find in the "Economist" of this city:—

'The United States' army numbers about 10,000 men, and they cost the country last year $8,225,246 for pay, subsistence, clothing, &c. That is to say, $820 per man, or if we deduct the militia expenses, $800 per man. It would puzzle any one to tell of what service were those men, living useless in barracks and old forts, eating three meals per day, and turning out occasionally to touch their caps to their officers.

"The Illinois Central Railroad army numbers ten thousand men also, and they receive from the company $3,7000,000 per annum, in return for which they labour twelve hours per day upon a work which gradually stretches itself through the most fertile plains, connecting the great lakes with the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and ultimately with the Gulf of Mexico."

The *perspective* building of the great Central Rail, road of Illinois alone, has added to the wealth of that state, in the appropriation of wild lands, the sum of 40 millions within a strip of but twelve miles in width, and the actual construction of the road will bring to a ready market millions of acres of land now owned by the general government, which, were the road not constructed, would lay waste for years to come.

The federal government employes ten thousand men at an expense of eight millions of dollars, to carry about muskets. The Central Railroad Company, employing ten thousand at less than four millions, confers a vast porperty upon the state, upon the federal government, and upon thousands of farmers. Year after year the government spends its millions of dollars, effecting nothing, producing nothing, and resulting in nothing but the turning loose of superannuated soldiers, made paupers, by a life of idleness to prey upon the industrious during the remainder of their existence.

The Illinois Company, by three years expenditure, establishes seven hundred miles in iron rail, through prolific farms, many of them owned by tue persons whom they employed to build the road—men of industry, vigor, wealth, and intelligence. The United States, in thirty years, have spent $3000,000,000 enough to build a double track to the Pacific, and they have nothing to show for the money but some old forts, guns, tattered uniforms, and demoralized veterans.—*New York Evening Post.*

Arctic Travelling.—In his speech at Lynn, Lieut. Cresswell remarked—"You must be aware that in Arctic travelling you must entirely depend on your own resources. You save not a single thing to depend on—no produce of the country, or firewood, or coals, or anything of the sort; and whatever you have to take to sustain you for the journey you must carry or drag. It is found by experience more easy to drag it on sledges than to carry it. The plan we adopt is this;—We have a sledge, generally manned by about six or ten men. We load this with provisions, with tents, and all requisites for travelling; simple cooking utensils, spirits of wine for cooking, &c., and start off. The quantity people can generally drag is about forty days' provisions; and gives about 200lbs. weight to each. After starting from the ship, and travelling on for a certain number of hours—generally about ten or eleven—we then encamp for the night, or rather for the day, because it is considered best to travel by night and sleep in the day, on account of the glare of the sun on the snow. We used to travel all night, about ten hours, and then encamp, light our spirits of wine, put our small kettle on it to thaw the snow water, and after we had our supper—just a piece of pemmican and a glass of water—we were very glad to get in after smoking our pipes. The first thing we did after pitching the tent was to lay a sort of mackintosh cloth over the snow. Each man and officer had a blanket sewed up in the form of a bag, and this was used to jump into, much the same as you may see a boy in a sack. We lay down. head and feet, the next person having his feet to my head, and his head to my feet, just the same as herrings in a barrel. After this we covered ourselves with skins over the whole of us, aud the closer we got the better, as there was more warmth, We lay till the evening and then the process was the same rgain."

In Aarau, a town of 6000 to 8000 inhabitants, in Switzerland, the Protestants and Catholics have but one church. They share it peaceably together. What is more, considering man's prejudices, they have but one grave yard, and there their dust mingles.

CALIFORNIA.

The recent election in California brought to light such delectable localities as Whiskey Creek, Jackass Gulch, Humbug City, One Horse Town, One Mule Town, Drunkard's Bar, Murderer's Bar, Shirt Tail Canon, Lower Humbug, Negro-hill, Fiddletown, Coon Hollow, Jay Hawk, Condemned Bar, Grizzly Flat, Musquito Canon, Poverty Bar, Mule Canon, Greenhorn, Mugginsville, Mad Muletown, Sucker Flat, Rattlesnake Bar, Yankee Jim's, Peppermint Bar, Mad Canon, Humbug Canon, Rough and Ready, French Coral, &c.

At Logan, the seat of Colonel M'Dowall, there is a pond cut out of the natural rock, which is accessible by steps; and in this pond, to which the tide has regular entrance, various fishes, among others cods and ling, are kept. They are submitted to the care of an old woman. whose voice seems to be familiar to the fishes. "No sooner," says Mr. Pettigrew, in the *Literary Gazette*, "is her voice heard than the head of numerous fish may be seen projected from the surface of the water, and they eagerly proceed to the side of the pond, there to receive from the hands of their keeper sustenance in the form of limpets, which are most eagerly seized and rapidly swallowed. This docility in the obtaining of food is however, not the most remarkable circumstance connected with their habitation here, for so thoroughly domesticated are they by this attention to their wants, that they readily permit themselves *to be taken out of the water*, fondled and shook about apparently to the great satisfaction of the animal.

Rev. Mr. Cooper.—Our friends of the Episcopal Church, meet with many discouragements. After the departure of the Rev. Mr. Beatty, in the Spring of this year, they secured the services of a most efficient successor, in the person of the Rev. Mr. Cooper. The latter was called by the General Missionary Society of his Church to proceed to Rio Janeiro, in South America, to lay the foundation of what will doubtless become, under the energetic superintendence of Mr. Cooper, a future diocese. The very suddenness of his departure is an earnest of what he will likely accomplish in that distant land. He left Tamaqua on Monday, went to New York, and determined to accept the mission; went thence to Boston, and made arrangements for the education of his children; returned to Tamaqua on Friday evening; wound up his affairs here; took leave of his congregation on Sunday, and left with his family in the early train on Monday, and no doubt reached New York in time to sail in the steamer on Wednesday. The vestry of the Church are already making arrangements to supply his place, and we earnestly hope they may find one worthy to tread in his steps. *Tamaqua Gaz., Dec. 3.*

[The Rev. Mr. Cooper was for many years stationed at Port Hill, in this Island.—Ed.]

Twenty-Six Vessels are frozen up in Quebec, two above Quebec, and twenty-four below, many of the latter being ashore and in the ice, and abandoned by their crews. In all, fifty two vessels, measuring 24,043 tons.

GREAT FIRE IN ST. JOHN. N. B.

(By Telegraph.)

St. John, Dec. 21, 2½ p. m.—Great Fire in St. John, N. B., commenced at 10 a. m. Manchester House, Frost's Shoe Store, and a Dwelling House burned, the shells only left standing. Not learned if insured. Origen not known. The buildings were of wood, very old and dry; so dry, engines could not succeed in putting it out. Probably a great part of King Street will be destroyed. Fire still raging—*Adst.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, December 24, 1853.

MR. WHELAN AND THE MAGISTRACY.

Mr. Whelan having, as we shewed in our last, laid on the table of the House the deed of conveyance in fee simple of 75 acres of land on Lot 37, on which he rested his qualification, the same was produced in evidence before the Committee of Privileges. It appeared by the testimony of the late Mr. John Dawson and William Cundall, Esq. that on the 24th of July, 1843, Mr. Dawson purchased, at a Sheriff's sale for arrears of land assessment, 75 acres of land, for £6; for which the usual Sheriff's deed was given. This land Mr. Dawson says he sold to Mr. Whelan, for £80, in 1846, by a written agreement, and at the same time Mr. Dawson handed over to Mr. Whelan the Sheriff's deed above alluded to,—but without any conveyance or legal transfer, either by a separate instrument or by indorsation on the deed itself; and Mr. Dawson, on being asked, why it was that no transfer was executed at the time the agreement was given to Mr. Whelan, replied, "I did not get payment at the time." Nor did Mr. Whelan, says he, "secure me in the payment of the £50 at that time, otherwise than by his bare word. The agreement did not secure me." And thus matters remained until the *24th of April*, 1850, when for the first time a legal transfer was made by Dawson and wife, by indorsement on the back of the deed, in the presence of the Honorables George Coles and James Warburton; but even then no part of the purchase money was paid,—it was secured to be paid by note of hand, at two different periods—but what these were is uncertain; and what is still more strange, £20 was paid before it was due, and the last instalment paid within a month previous to the time of Dawson's giving his evidence. It is extremely singular, and makes very much against Mr. Whelan, that the agreement about which so much was said, and on which his whole title depended, was not produced in evidence. Had the question been before a competent tribunal, the case would have ended here, and Mr. Whelan would have been told so by the Court. The production of this deed—it would have said—goes to shew, that on the 29th day of January, 1850, the title to the land was in Dawson;—Dawson's own evidence goes to that effect, for he says that he refused to transfer the title until the money was paid or secured. Unless you can clearly shew, by the agreement referred to in the deed of indorsement, that Dawson divested himself of all legal claim to the property, and vested it in you, we must decide that until the day of the date of the transfer the title was in Dawson, and not in you. Every presumption of law is against you; the very recital of the agreement in the deed serves to shew, that it was—in the words of Mr. Coles [see his evidence]—"an agreement to purchase." Had it been an absolute deed, there would have been no necessity for the subsequent transfer, and both might have been put upon record together. In fact, the transferring of land in this way is a most irregular one, and liable to many exceptions; and it may be doubtful whether you have either the seizin or possession,—for the Sheriff's deed, though it might have given to Dawson the right of possession, did not give the possession itself. Now unless you produce the agreement, you have shewn no title to possession or seizin; but on the contrary, have proved—and that very clearly—that you were out of possession, both actual and legal, on the 29th day of January, 1850. Mr. Whelan's answer to this is, that it certainly had not appeared necessary to him (Mr. W.) to rummage his drawers in search of a document which had been fulfilled to the very letter, as shewn by a valid instrument of a subsequent date [see Mr. Whelan's speech, as published in all the newspapers, his own included]. This, however, is begging the question,—for the valid instrument shows nothing more than that the transfer was made in pursuance of the agreement, not what the agreement contained. Mr. Whelan indirectly admits, that it was in his power to produce the agreement; and he *ought to have rummaged his drawers*,—and he ought to have produced it, if it was in his power to do so. His not having done so, affords the best presumptive evidence that there was something in it that would not bear inspection,—that it would have borne neither Dawson nor himself out in the assertion, that he could have sold it or done what he pleased with it. We might here rest; but there are many other circumstances connected with the case which we think will all go to elucidate the truth of the opinion we long since formed, that Mr. Whelan had—as Mr. Palmer most justly observed—taken his seat in that House without a legal qualification. One part of the Candidate's oath is, that the property is worth £50 "over and above all incumbrances that may affect the same." Mr. Palmer has with legal clearness shown, from indisputable authority, that the fact of the purchase money remaining unpaid gave to the vendor an equitable lien on the land,—and this too with reference to the time when the transfer was made, in April, 1850. We will, however, go a little further back. On the 29th of January, the day the oath was taken, was not the withholding of the deed of transfer an incumbrance? Could a property be said to be worth £50 to the person who, before he could get a legal title, in order to enable him to put it upon the book, of registry, must pay £50? And yet this is precisely the predicament in which Mr. Whelan stood when he took the oath. How a property for which the holder—even supposing him in possession, which he was not—had not paid a single farthing, of which the vendor still held the legal title in his own hands and refused to deliver or part with until he was paid the consideration money, £50;—how a property upon which the holder was not able until the 24th July, 1850, at the soonest, if he even could then, to raise one single pound, might by any possibility be termed a property worth £50 to the holder—Mr. Whelan—and still more, be with truth called *free from all incumbrances*, is one of those mysteries that will tax the utmost strength of Mr. Whelan's, or any other man's ingenuity, to persuade any person in his sound senses. It is no uncommon thing for a man, situated as Mr. Whelan then was, to purchase a property for which he is at the moment unable to pay; and it is a perfectly legal and honest practice to have a conveyance to him in fee simple drawn out and duly executed, as far as signing and sealing goes, and then to put the deed, thus complete in all its parts, into the hands of a third party, to be by him held until the consideration money is paid,—upon which it is handed over to the buyer, and vests in him a clear and unincumbered estate from that moment. Now this is a much stronger case than that of Mr. Whelan's, who had barely the original title deed of Dawson placed in his hands—for what purpose, we shall afterwards enquire;—but we will make the case above supposed stronger, and add to it that the title deeds were put into the hands of the purchaser. Would the person in whose favor such dispositions had been made been justified, either in law or in conscience, in coming forward and swearing that he was the possessor of such estate in fee simple free of all incumbrances? If he did so swear, would he, or would he not have been guilty of perjury? What man, or jury, would hesitate to answer in the affirmative? Was the delivery of the Sheriff's deed to Mr. Whelan anything but a mere deposit? Supposing the agreement to have been as stringent as possible, would it not have been necessary to have returned the deed to Dawson for the purpose of being transferred, or having the title transferred by a separate deed? Nay, had Mr. Dawson both at this period a candidate, what would have prevented his qualifying on this very same deed, if the property was worth £50? How then could Mr. Whelan say, with the hope of being believed, that this property was to him worth £50 clear over and above all incumbrances,—when he had not paid one shilling of the purchase money, and, as we may reasonably suppose, was not able to pay?—and when before he could make it his by a legal title he must pay Dawson the £50? To all this Mr. Whelan answers, "Mr. Dawson has sworn that I had the right to sell and dispose of the land, that I was in possession of it, and that he had no claim to it; that there was no incumbrance; that he had nothing but my bare word to depend upon for the payment. It is needless, we think, to tell our readers again, that in all this Mr. Dawson swore to that which—although he might not have meant it—was untrue, and which his own evidence admits to be untrue,—for we repeat, at the risk of being a little tedious, that Dawson's admission that he refused to transfer the deed until payment for the land was made, contradicts every one of his previous and subsequent assertions of the property being Mr. Whelan's. Our readers will now be able to judge for themselves whether, on the 29th day of January, 1850—what happened afterwards is of no consequence—Mr. Whelan was in the seizin and possession of a property in fee simple, in the 75 acres of land described in the agreement, free and clear of all incumbrances that might affect the same; and whether the oath that he took on that day was, or was not, in accordance with the fact. In our next we shall consider the remaining and last clause of the oath: "and that the same hath not been conveyed or granted to me fraudulently, on purpose to qualify me to be elected."

Erratum: in our last article on this subject, page 2, last column, line 25, for *seat* read *oath*.

THE ADDRESS TO PETER MACGOWAN AND EMANUEL M'EACHEN, ESQUIRES.

If we have in our last, as we trust we have, made it evident that there exists no right in those by whose votes the member has been elected, to dictate imperatively to him how he shall vote and act, what shall we say to the claim set up by those against whose will he has been placed in the situation of a representative in Parliament? Shall we concede a privilege to those that we have denied to the others? Or shall we not rather enquire of them on what grounds do they rest their claims? In every contested election, but more especially where the contest is one of principle, there are two parties in the field; one for maintaining things as the stand, commonly termed the *ministerial side;* and the other for a change, either of men or measures, or of both, generally known as the *opposition;* and they are usually not difficult to be recognized. Where you see *new men*, whose political leanings and whose peculiar ideas of government have yet to be developed, they may in general be classed as belonging to the latter,—but when opposed to known *veterans* and out and out supporters of the men in power at the moment, the thing is made certain—we are no longer in doubt. When the contest is decided, and the veterans have been routed and discomfited by the recruits, was it ever heard of, or dreamed even, that the latter should submit to be drilled, and instructed, and put through their political facings by the former—the victors to submit to the dictation of the vanquished? Surely not! If a man will not suffer himself to be led by his friends, he will hardly submit to be driven by his enemies. It is, we think, the height of folly, to suppose that such an absurdity could for a moment be tolerated. But, it will be said, do not seasons sometimes occur—are there not particular crises at which the people may come forward and demand of those they intend should represent them, pledges that they will give their unqualified support to particular men and the measures these men advocate? It is possible that such conjunctures may arise; but they have never yet occurred here, nor do we ever expect to see such; and of one thing we are perfectly certain, that the late election was not one of them. A crisis such as to call forth precautions of this description on the part of electors, would have been preceded by numerous and well attended public meetings, at which the voice of the majority—the unequivocal majority—of the constituency would be made manifest. The candidates would be required to declare their sentiments in language that would admit of no doubtful construction. A written formula would in all probability be tendered to them, and they called upon to sign it. The public press would teem with the accounts of these meetings, the resolutions passed and the pledges required. A record would thus be made to which reference could at any time be had, and in the event of the recantation of any of them, might be brought forward and the recreant taxed with his infamy. But where is there any record of the pledges of Messrs. Macgowan and McEachen. On the day of the nomination at Georgetown, how many, we would ask, of the 437 who signed this address were present when these gentlemen made these solemn pledges? That they pledged themselves to support Responsible Government we well believe,—and they did right. There is no wish on any side, that we are aware of, to bring back the rule of the Family Compact—the Tory Clique—according to the ridiculous slang that is voided by the organs of the present Administration, for the purpose of misleading the people. *But there is a desire—a strong desire—to purify and amend the system, to make it a real boon to the people of Prince Edward Island*,—and to this we trust not only Messrs. Macgowan and McEachen will contribute their hearty aid and co-operation, but that, with the exception of the three placemen who fill seats in the House, every member will do so likewise. It by no means follows that a system which works well in an old, civilized, rich and populous country, will do equally well for a young, poor and thinly peopled one. Besides, every institution of man is imperfect. Departmental Government has not worked well in the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the evil of entrusting the government of the Country to the hands of officials, whose sole anxiety seems to be to keep themselves and their friends in the possession of their places of profit and emolument, cannot be the best government for a community with a limited ter-