

GLANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

The Outer Harbour of Sebastopol.—Every one has heard of Sebastopol, but every one has not heard of Colonel Upton, for many years the chief engineer of that redoubtable fortification. Mr. Upton was the surveyor of the Dnepr and Stratford roads, and resided at Davenport many years. His name frequently appears in the parliamentary reports of the Commissioners of the Holyhead-road, between the years 1818 and 1825. All the great improvements on the above line were made under his superintendence; and Mr. Telford, who was the engineer of the Holyhead-road, had the highest opinion of his acquirements, and took every opportunity of stating his opinion of him to the commissioners. Mr. Upton got into a course of expensive living unwarranted by his means, and was induced to commit many gross frauds on the trustees of the road. These frauds were discovered in the month of April, 1835, and on inquiry by a competent person employed, it was discovered that he had treacherously transferred to an amount exceeding £2000. Evidence was taken at the time of the fraud, and he was held to bail to appear at the July assizes following, to answer to a charge. He appeared at the assizes, and answered, when called upon to plead. The trial did not come on the first day of the assize. He had been given to understand by his solicitor, that he would be merely indicted for a fraud, but he obtained information he could not doubt, that he would be indicted for forgery, and, if found guilty, would probably be hanged. His sleep at Northampton was about seven o'clock, and he was going to take a walk, and should return to breakfast. He did not, however, appear again, and, as it seemed, went that morning to London. His name means he got a recommendation to the Russian authorities in London, received the appointment of engineer, and was, in a few days, off his way to the Crimea. We have heard by what means he obtained his recommendation, but if we were to publish them, they would implicate parties whose characters were unimpeachable. As talents are much more highly prized in Russia than honesty, it is possible that his real character might have been given. Views are the first thing that comes into the mind of a man who is engaged in being otherwise. When Mr. Upton went to Sebastopol, the harbour was in a very inefficient state, and in vain had several engineers endeavoured to improve it. There was great difficulty in getting the water into it so as to admit large ships. He proposed to construct a dam at Broomfield, and by dint of science, labour, and expense, he made it what it is. The whole time of his residence in the Crimea he has been engaged in the fortification in the Black Sea, and has been for some years the chief engineer at Sebastopol. The Emperor was so pleased with him, that he gave him the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, and he received at the palace at St. Petersburg. In addition to his numerous forgeries and frauds he got upwards of three thousand pounds of the money of his wife's relations, not one farthing of which he repaid. He held the post-office at Davenport for a year, and at the end of it was a defaulter of nearly three hundred pounds, which one of his relatives was obliged to pay. He died about a year ago, and has left a name (infamous though it be) more durable than the brass artillery he planted at Sebastopol.—Northampton Herald.

WHAT THE Czar HAS TO ANSWER FOR.—The reign of Nicholas has been considered as a time of peace, and yet, in the course of twenty-eight years, he has sacrificed the lives of 600,000 Russians in attacks upon the Circassians; 300,000 of his subjects fell from disease or in battle, in the campaigns against Turkey in 1828 and 1829; and in the present war he has probably lost 50,000 or 60,000 more. Besides these losses must be added those which took place in Persia, Poland, and Hungary, and we should then have a grand total of considerably more than one million deaths among his Russian subjects only; and if to these we were to add the number of deaths inflicted upon the various races with whom these wars were carried on, we should have between two and three millions of lives sacrificed.—London Atlas.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, AND HIS COMPANIONS IN MISFORTUNE.

Dr. Roe's Letter to Sir George Simpson, Year Factory, August 4, 1854. My dear Sir George: Your several letters, public and private, of date 15th June and 1st December, 1853, and 13th and 16th of June, 1854, were handed me on the 25th ultimo, on my reaching Churchill, and I rejoiced to learn that your health had benefited so much by your visit to the north.

Let me now allude to the expedition affairs; I arrived here on the 21st ult., with my small party in excellent health, but I am sorry to say without having effected our object. At the same time, information has been obtained and articles purchased from the natives, which place the fate of a portion, if not all, of the then survivors of Sir John Franklin's miserable party beyond a doubt.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—We learn from a friend, that a few days since the tusks of a Mastodon of enormous size were discovered protruding from the inclined side of a marshy declivity, a few miles from the city of Poughkeepsie. Measures were immediately taken to excavate the place and exhume the skeleton. We are informed that the work thus far has been remarkably successful, and the condition of the skeleton such as to promise the security of the most perfect specimen of the Mastodon ever found. The location is extremely favourable. The excavation which is prosecuted under the direction of Prof. Morse, the discoverer of the Mastodon, has proceeded as far as the head and shoulders of the mammoth. The bones are partially petrified as far as the excavation has extended, and this promises the recovery of the entire skeleton in a more perfect state than any yet discovered. If our information is correct, and it emanates from an entirely responsible source, an object of great interest will be added to the scientific study of Natural History.— Albany Register.

DIVIDEND OF SCENT.—The bank where the wild thyme grows has declared a dividend of ten cents on the share. The barber who dressed the head of a hare has been engaged to "sit up" the locks of a coal.

he became aware that a quantity of stale wheat was about to be shipped from London to Leeds, and he foretold, that if that corn was allowed to reach its destination, the cholera would follow in its wake. Within fifteen days after, the cholera broke out in Leeds with great virulence. Numbers of other instances are cited in proof of the miller's opinion.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—The project of connecting, telegraphically, Great Britain with America, is at the present moment anxiously engaging the attention of scientific and commercial men. During engineers are sanguine of the practicability of laying a submarine cable directly across the Atlantic, from Galway to Cape Race in Newfoundland. The chief question, whether, if a line were laid, an electric current can be passed through three thousand miles of cable; Professor Faraday and others, whose opinions must be regarded as weighty, believe that it could not. And so (says the Glasgow Commonwealth) by far the larger proportion of scientific men favour the route to America via Scotland. To connect the present dubious ocean path," says a well informed writer in the current number of the Quarterly Review, "it is proposed to carry a cable from the northernmost part of the Highlands of Scotland to Iceland, by way of Orkney, Shetland and Faeroe Islands, to lay it from Iceland across to the nearest point in Greenland, thence down the coast to Cape Farewell, where the cable would not be more than one hundred miles long; and as it seems pretty certain that a sand bank extends, with good soundings, all the way to Cape Farewell, there would be little difficulty in moving the cable to a level and soft bottom. The only obstacle that we see in the strong probability of the Equinox for old iron. The more expense of making and laying the cable would not be much more than double that of building the new Westminster Bridge across the river Thames.

AMERICAN MACHINERY ABROAD.—The Messrs. Adams of South Boston have constructed a series of the improved roller printing-presses for Scotland, which are now ready to be shipped. One of them is for Blackie & Son, Glasgow, the other is for a printing house in Edinburgh. They are designed for printing the finest wood cuts, and have improvements, consisting of powerful fly and struts, that obviate all difficulty heretofore existing in the way of good work—each of them is the extent of 4000 turns each. The one for a printing house in Edinburgh, they are designed for printing the finest wood cuts, and have improvements, consisting of powerful fly and struts, that obviate all difficulty heretofore existing in the way of good work—each of them is the extent of 4000 turns each. The one for a printing house in Edinburgh, they are designed for printing the finest wood cuts, and have improvements, consisting of powerful fly and struts, that obviate all difficulty heretofore existing in the way of good work—each of them is the extent of 4000 turns each.

YANKEES IN CANADA.—The Provincial Parliament have passed an act granting to aliens the right to purchase and convey lands in the Queen's Province to the extent of 400 acres each. The government have got large tracts of land into market at \$1 a 1.25 per acre. No reservations have been made respecting minerals, and the Yankees in stocks are prospecting on the North shore of Lake Superior for copper and iron, and some rich opening have been discovered, and where one Yankee quarter could not cover the mineral field, several units, make their claim, and jointly purchase the site. It is said that there have been some tall speculations already.

There are six hundred and fifty beds in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and it is stated that it affords relief to ninety thousand patients annually. There are many other large hospitals in London, and it is estimated that the number who receive relief from them annually cannot be far from half a million.

There are now twenty brick houses going up in Omaha City, Nebraska, opposite Council Bluff. The company that own the town are building a State House for the use of the Territorial Government.

Samuel Jones of Somerset County, Maryland has made this year \$1,500 from his farm of 70 acres. Among his receipts were \$180 for rosewater-mint water and peach water; and \$300 from ice, strawberries, butter, milk, cream, and soap. His wheat crop realized \$503; his corn \$350 and his potatoes \$200.

Since the discovery of gold in California, the yield has averaged, about \$60,000,000 a year, or \$5,000,000 a month, \$1,250,000 a week \$178,571 a day, \$7,440 an hour, or one hundred and twenty-four dollars a minute!

Dividend of Scent.—The bank where the wild thyme grows has declared a dividend of ten cents on the share. The barber who dressed the head of a hare has been engaged to "sit up" the locks of a coal.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Telegraph to Merchant's Reading Room Halifax, November 1, 1854. The American Steamer, Pacific arrived at N. York on Monday evening. Liverpool dates to 18th.

No war News. Consols quoted at 92 1/2 to 95. The market for Breadstuffs was in an excited state. An advance of 3d per bushel is quoted in Flour—Western Casual being held 34s to 37s 6d per bushel. Wheat was held for an advance of 6d to 9d per bushel. Corn in brisk demand. Sales had been effected at an advance of 1s per quarter.

Second Special Despatch.

Absolutely there is no news from the Seat of War. The dispatches (as they are received), are altogether conflicting. It is, however authentic, nothing further has been accomplished. The Allies now number 20,000 men in the Crimea, and occupy strong positions South of Sebastopol.

They have all the siege apparatus landed. Menchikov continues to hold the field North of Sebastopol with 30,000 men, expecting a reinforcement of 30,000 more.

The total number of Russian prisoners now at Milbary is 800. It is proposed that those among them who may be desirous shall be allowed to emigrate to Australia.

BRUXELLES, Oct. 11.—Intelligence received via Vienna states, that the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 4th.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 5.—Fifty heavy guns, 650 sailors, and 2000 marines have been landed from the fleet at Balaklava. The English army is close to Sebastopol, which is heavily garrisoned. The batteries of heavy guns have been constructed. The enemy is working at his fortifications night and day. The bombardment was to commence on the 4th. It was thought that the allies would be in possession of it, when the 8th Lord Raglan had been made President of the Council of War. The reserve has left Varna for the Crimea. Two Russian generals had been buried at Constantinople that day.

A Russian general was captured at Alma after the battle under rather singular circumstances. He had heard the firing; and, perfectly confident that the action must have resulted in our repulse, came with a single attendant to the heights to congratulate, as he believed, Prince Menschikov upon his victory. To his intense surprise, he was made prisoner, and brought in by Sergeant Trotter, of the Coldstream Guards, who was on duty at one of the outposts.

Another general officer was captured in the rout. He was stretched on the ground beside his fallen horse, apparently dead. An artilleryman, who had taken a violent fancy to his coat was about to divest the supposed corpse of it, when the body began to move and nearly frightened the man off. It was soon discovered that no harm had come to the general, and on his coat being opened, two stars announced his rank. The general's object was evidently to lie quietly until night, and then make off.

One of the Russian generals (an old man) who is prisoner on board the Agamemnon, is described as being more distressed about the loss of his uniform coat and epaulettes than anything else, and is constantly worrying about them, and repeatedly has asked for a flag of truce to be sent to Sebastopol for his things.

A corporal of the 23d found himself alone in the enemy's battery, and actually bayoneted three men before assistance came to him. He was at once promoted to sergeant, which we hope is only a stop to further advancement.

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My dear Sir George: Your several letters, public and private, of date 15th June and 1st December, 1853, and 13th and 16th of June, 1854, were handed me on the 25th ultimo, on my reaching Churchill, and I rejoiced to learn that your health had benefited so much by your visit to the north.

Let me now allude to the expedition affairs; I arrived here on the 21st ult., with my small party in excellent health, but I am sorry to say without having effected our object. At the same time, information has been obtained and articles purchased from the natives, which place the fate of a portion, if not all, of the then survivors of Sir John Franklin's miserable party beyond a doubt.

I reached my old quarters at Repulse Bay on the 15th August, and preparations were immediately commenced for wintering. On the 1st September I explained to the men our position, the stock of provisions we had on hand, (not more than three months' rations) and the prospect we had of getting more, &c., &c., pointing out all the dangers and difficulties of our position. All readily volunteered to remain, and our exertions to collect fuel and fuel went on with unabated energy. By the end of September, 108 deer, 1 moose ox, 54 bears of Przewalski and 1 seal had been shot; and the men produced 100 salmon, all party.

On the 29th of October, the snow being sufficiently hard for building, we were happy to exchange our cold tents for the more comfortable shelter of the snowsheds. The winter was very severe, but the temperature in our snow huts was never so low as in any winter quarters of 1847-7. Up to the 15th January we had not set out on the ice, but the latter day we were taken up on the ice, &c., as they produced nothing.

days journey to the westward. The substance of the information, obtained at various times and from various sources was as follows:

In the spring four winters past, (spring, 1850) a party of white men, amounting to about forty were seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging a boat with them, by some Eskimau, who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island named Kot-let-ak by the Eskimau. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but by signs, the natives were made to understand that their ship or ship had been crushed by ice, and that the "whites" were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one officer, (chief,) looked thin, they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a small seal from the natives.

At a later date the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five on an island near it, about a long day's journey (say thirty-five or forty miles) to the North-west of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River, (named by the Eskimau Out-koob-koob-lik,) as its description, and that of the low shore in the neighbourhood of Point Ogden and Montreal Island, agree exactly with that of Sir George Back. Some of the bodies had been buried, (probably those of the first victims of famine,) some were in a tent or tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of these found on the island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder and his double-barrelled gun lay underneath him. From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and contents of the kettles, it is evident that our miserable countrymen had been driven to the last resource—cannibalism—as a means of prolonging life.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives, out of the kegs or cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, (several double-barrelled,) &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of the different articles with the Eskimau, and together with some silver spoons and forks, purchased as many as I could obtain. A list of the most important of these I enclose, with a rough pencil sketch of the contents and initials on the forks and spoons. The articles themselves shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hon. H. B. Co., on my arrival in London.

None of the Eskimau with whom I conversed had seen the "whites," nor had they ever been at the place where the dead were found; but their information from those who had been there, and those who had seen the party when alive.

From the head of Pelly Bay—which is a bay, spite of Sir H. Beaufort's opinion to the contrary—I crossed sixty miles of land in a westerly direction, traced the west shore from Casper and Pollux rivers to Cape Porter of Sir James Ross, and I could have got within thirty or forty miles of Beloit Strait, but I thought it useless proceeding further, as I could not complete the whole.

Never in my former Arctic journeys had I met with such an accumulation of obstacles. Fog, storms, rough ice and deep snow had but few intervals. On one occasion, we were four and a half days unable to get a glimpse of the sun, or even to make out his position in the heavens. This, on a level coast, where the compass was of little or no use, was perplexing in the extreme.

The weather was much finer on our return journey than when outward bound, and our loads being lighter, our days' marches were nearly double the distance, and we arrived at Repulse Bay on the 26th May, without accident, except in one instance, in which one of the party lost a toe from a frost bite.

The commencement of spring was very fine, but just as July was colder. We were unable to get out of the bay until the 6th of August.

Our progress along the coast as far as Cape Fullerton was much impeded by ice; but on getting to the southward of the cape, we had clear water, and saw no ice afterwards.

The conduct of the men, I am happy to say, was generally speaking, good; and we had not a single case of sickness all the time of our absence.

Being anxious to send this to Red River by the first boat, I write in haste and briefly, but shall have the pleasure of sending a more detailed account by some future opportunity. With the utmost respect, I have the honor to be, Your very ob'dt servant, JOHN RAE.

List enclosed in Dr. Roe's Letter. CRESTS. No. 1.—Head of (apparently) a Walrus or Sea-bore, with dragon's wings. No. 2.—A Griffin, with wings and forked tongue and tail. No. 3.—A Griffin's head, with wings. No. 4.—A Dove, with an olive branch in its bill, surrounded by a scroll, with the motto Spero meliora.

No. 5.—A Fish's head, with (apparently) coral branches on either side. List of Articles purchased from the Eskimau, said to have been found to the West or rather to N.W. of Back's River, at the place where the party mentioned to have died in Spring, 1850. No. 1.—1 silver table fork. No. 2.—1 do do do. No. 3.—1 do do do. No. 4.—1 do do do. No. 5.—1 do do do. No. 6.—1 do do do. No. 7.—1 do do do. No. 8.—1 do do do. No. 9.—1 do do do. No. 10.—1 do do do. No. 11.—1 do do do. No. 12.—1 do do do. No. 13.—1 do do do. No. 14.—1 do do do. No. 15.—1 do do do. No. 16.—1 do do do. No. 17.—1 do do do. No. 18.—1 do do do. No. 19.—1 do do do. No. 20.—1 do do do. No. 21.—1 do do do. No. 22.—1 do do do. No. 23.—1 do do do. No. 24.—1 do do do. No. 25.—1 do do do. No. 26.—1 do do do. No. 27.—1 do do do. No. 28.—1 do do do. No. 29.—1 do do do. No. 30.—1 do do do. No. 31.—1 do do do. No. 32.—1 do do do. No. 33.—1 do do do. No. 34.—1 do do do. No. 35.—1 do do do. No. 36.—1 do do do. No. 37.—1 do do do. No. 38.—1 do do do. No. 39.—1 do do do. No. 40.—1 do do do. No. 41.—1 do do do. No. 42.—1 do do do. No. 43.—1 do do do. No. 44.—1 do do do. No. 45.—1 do do do. No. 46.—1 do do do. No. 47.—1 do do do. No. 48.—1 do do do. No. 49.—1 do do do. No. 50.—1 do do do. No. 51.—1 do do do. No. 52.—1 do do do. No. 53.—1 do do do. No. 54.—1 do do do. No. 55.—1 do do do. No. 56.—1 do do do. No. 57.—1 do do do. No. 58.—1 do do do. No. 59.—1 do do do. No. 60.—1 do do do. No. 61.—1 do do do. No. 62.—1 do do do. No. 63.—1 do do do. No. 64.—1 do do do. No. 65.—1 do do do. No. 66.—1 do do do. No. 67.—1 do do do. No. 68.—1 do do do. No. 69.—1 do do do. No. 70.—1 do do do. No. 71.—1 do do do. No. 72.—1 do do do. No. 73.—1 do do do. No. 74.—1 do do do. No. 75.—1 do do do. No. 76.—1 do do do. No. 77.—1 do do do. No. 78.—1 do do do. No. 79.—1 do do do. No. 80.—1 do do do. No. 81.—1 do do do. No. 82.—1 do do do. No. 83.—1 do do do. No. 84.—1 do do do. No. 85.—1 do do do. No. 86.—1 do do do. No. 87.—1 do do do. No. 88.—1 do do do. No. 89.—1 do do do. No. 90.—1 do do do. No. 91.—1 do do do. No. 92.—1 do do do. No. 93.—1 do do do. No. 94.—1 do do do. No. 95.—1 do do do. No. 96.—1 do do do. No. 97.—1 do do do. No. 98.—1 do do do. No. 99.—1 do do do. No. 100.—1 do do do.

Also a number of other things of minor importance, as they have no particular merit by which they could be recognized, but which, along with the above named, shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hon. H. B. Co. by the first boat. JOHN RAE, G. F. Company. Repulse Bay, July, 1854.

the latter by 65. Total 138 men all. The vessels were ordered as follows: The Erebus—Sir John Franklin, Captain; James Fitzjames, Comdr.; Graham Gore, Hon. T. D. Leveson, and Jas. Wm. Fairbairn, Lieut.

The Terror—Richard Crozier, Captain; Edward Little, George H. Hodgson, and John Irving, Lieuts.

On 22nd.—Recently in the Pacific Ocean, a vessel found upwards of a hundred casks of oil floating in a group near the equator; the casks were covered with bayonets, and bore the marks of a Nantucket whaler, which disappeared several years ago and has not since been heard from. It is evident that she sank with crew and cargo, and that after decaying so long in the silent caves of the ocean, her hull was broken up so that her casks of oil have risen to the surface in a body. What a tale of wonder and horror could these barnacled casks tell, if they had speech!

Snow Storm.—We hear that there was a snow storm on Tuesday and yesterday between this and Kingston, the northern parts of the State of New York, and the Eastern Townships. It fell in the latter place to the extent of five inches—Montreal Advertiser of Thursday.

LOSS OF ANOTHER STEAMBOAT.—The steamboat Isabel, bound from New Orleans to St. Louis, struck a snag, when in sight of St. Louis, on the morning of the 28th, and sank in a short time. Passengers and crew all landed safely. The boat was valued at about \$30,000 and her cargo was very valuable. Both are believed to have been well insured.

The Canadian Steam Navigation Company's steamship "Charity" the last of the line this season, sails for Liverpool to-day. The tender to convey the passengers on board will leave the Napoleon Wharf, at nine o'clock, this morning. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the early departure of these steamers from the St. Lawrence. They might, it seems to us, ply with perfect safety for another month, at least.

A company of the Royal Artillery and the remainder of the 54th Regiment embarked for Liverpool yesterday afternoon in the "Charity." They were played to the Queen's Wharf by the band of the 26th Regiment.

NEW BREWERY LICENSES.—We learn from the "Courier" of Saturday last, that the Government of New Brunswick, have been defeated on the Address to the Governor by a majority of 15. Twenty-seven against twelve, one absent.

The Panama railway is completed to within eleven miles of Panama.

The Great Restorative.

Fever and Ague cured by Dr. McLean's Liver Pills. Mr. Jonathan Hougham, of West Union, Paik County, Illinois, writes to the proprietors that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely unable to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States, are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach; and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased Liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

Dr. McLean's Celebrated Liver Pills, ask for Dr. McLean's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take some else. There are others Pills, purporting to be Dr. McLean's, but which are not Dr. McLean's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, November 4, 1854.

The Hon. Francis Longworth, the late Colonial Secretary, has given in the Examiner his answer to the observations of the Examiner, on some parts of his conduct while in office; and with respect to the transmission of the Acts of the Session of 1854 while Colonial Secretary. It appears to us that the fault lies wholly in the system. Whatever the Examiner or Advertiser may say, the system of turning out subordinate in office upon every change of Ministry, is not British, but American. In Downing Street, the business men, including the Chief Secretary, their several situations, whoever may hold the seals of their respective offices; and it is one of the most disgraceful parts of the system of government in the neighbouring Republic, that every four years there is a total change, down even to Postmasters and Excise men in every petty village. Such is not, however, the case in England, where, as long as people continue to do the duties of their stations with upright and efficiency, they know little and care less of the changes and chances that befall their superiors. So indefensible, however, is the system, that the Examiner and Advertiser have had recourse to the worst of all possible arguments—if such can be called arguments—the example of their predecessors. Now, it is very obvious, that if the Hon. or Palmer Administration did that which was wrong, such conduct is no justification for the present government. One of the steps of the ladder by which Mr. Colles and his party arrived at their present eminence, was the charge so often reiterated against the family compact, of preferring their own friends, and neglecting or refusing to advance men whose merits and capabilities rendered them fitter subjects for promotion than family ties, however near. No answer, however, are these very men, imposed with the power which they were so anxious to obtain, of raising humble merit from obscurity, and rewarding talent by calling it in the service of the public, thereby doing a double good, than they turn round and copy the conduct they so vilified in their predecessors, and make party feeling the test of fitness for office, not unimpaired however, of the claims of kin, as the appointments of Mr. James C. Pope, and Mr. Robert Waddy testify. For ourselves, we repudiate the conduct of both parties in this respect, and this it is, that has so disgusted us with Responsible Government; as at present constituted in Prince Edward Island, the sole object of which seems to be the selfish anxiety to keep their places by all these party modes of attaining and securing the votes of

the ignorant We should not to fill the his empty chair tion to her knowledge of There is, in necessary in and equity that of the Mother Goose instead of a to our pupil ought to have and efficient the miserably at present is in excess, to except errors that connect and South at great trunk: to the utmost North and 2 crosses: pro- counting as a some part: position as a opportunity from the say heights, it is road from C of Sebastopol not at all the best would be as and which, I distance—th would send stage might get as I recur leaving at 1 Stuart's play would be a part of the li increase: the purposes of I so not be more pract before month: pen! I was able to print, if not a of public in pressing, to the greatest coming exist appear of t of letting I opportunity more honor, pen, and att from and disgraceful with it, how- is, we could habits. Let that we stu violence up and shall u we find as which, we lu their inheri situational, their four c soon at the discharged pledges; if pointed, and mark, we lu there will need with the field wit of power an Country.