

dren, were found lying in one bed, the rest in another. The mother and children had their heads nearly severed from their bodies. The father's throat was cut. It appears to have been a matter of agreement between husband and wife. The following paper was found in an adjoining room signed with the initials of the father:

Please follow these directions.

Finding no relief from trouble in this life, we choose to draw the curtain of mortality and sink back where no traveller returns.

Our request is to be entombed in stone. I wish for you to leave my beads on my neck.

I have concluded to dy with the children as wee have not any thing to subsist on but that which is worse than death—our living distrois the life and anemation of our bodies. I want our clothing burnt or laid with us and every ones goods taken home, and our bodies deposited in the toom.

G. W. P.

A more horrible murder we have never before recorded.

### THE NOBLE ART OF FRATERNISING.

BY LEDRU-ROLLIN.

Nothing easier. You must help yourself first, and if there is anything left, your brothers. The best bonds of brotherhood are Treasury Bonds, so collect as many as you can. Self-preservation is the first law of Nature, which means that you must take the best care of yourself. If Smith has £30,000, you as his brother are clearly entitled to half of it. Communism means share and share alike; so, if Rothschild has a thousand railway shares, you are fairly entitled to five hundred of them.

For perfect happiness society should have but one opinion, and of course that opinion should be your own. What right has anybody else to force his opinion on you? Freedom of speech, when translated, means persons have a liberty to think as you think. If every one was to have a separate view and interest, and to think for himself, what would become of the noble principle of Equality? You are bound to relieve all workmen, and if they are English or foreign, their claims are all the stronger, so do your best to relieve them of their tools and wages; and if the wretches murmur, tell them to leave the country instantly, for they are not worthy to participate in the blessings of Fraternity. If they are not convinced, mind force is better than persuasion; one bayonet is sharper than a thousand arguments.

There must be a master-mind in all things. Prove this, especially at elections, where the candidates should be your choice and not the electors. Communism is all very well, but like writing, it is liable to fewer errors, when guided by dictation. Think of your country, of course—don't forget the sacred claims of your brothers; but there is no true fraternity unless you think of yourself first. A rainy day may come, and you are a fool if you do not provide against it; for there was never a brother yet, that would lend another his umbrella.

Ledru-Rollin.—Punch.

### BEAUTIFUL REPLY.

On the 26th of April the American Minister, Mr. Rush, formally presented the recognition by the United States of the new French government. The reply of Lamartine possesses so much interest, that we quote it entire:

"Citizen Minister—The Provisional Government has charged me to represent it at this moment, to receive from your hands the first act of official recognition of the French Republic. France was the first to recognise the independence of the American Republic, then young, weak and still contested, but which under the fruitful influence of the democratic principle was destined in half a century to increase to the proportions of nearly a whole continent. By the retributive justice of Providence, it has belonged to the American Republic to be the first to recognise the new French Republic, and so to affix its signature to the certificate of the birth of the French democracy in Europe. That signature will bring good fortune to the Republic.

"Notwithstanding the agitations and embarrassments inseparable from such a crisis—from the downfall of the Government and the creation of institutions of quite a different character—from so great a displacement of men and things—say to your fellow citizens that everything gives us the assurance that their good wishes for France will be accomplished, and that the Republic will issue strong and great from our feeble hands, to pass still stronger and greater into the hands of the whole nation. What was, 55 years back, only the idea of the superior men of the nation, has passed into the ideas and habits of the whole people, without exception. The Republic which they wish for is that which you have yourselves founded—a progressive Republic, but conservative of the ideas of property, manufactories, commerce, probity, liberty, and the moral and religious feeling of the citizens.

"It is a Republic of which the first cry was a cry of generosity, of fraternity—which shattered to pieces the arm of vengeance and political reaction—which proclaimed peace—and which, in place of inscribing on its banner the fatal words of expatriation and proscription, has inscribed there the abolition of the pain of death and the fraternity of nations. These principles adopted as we hope they will be, by the National Assembly, strengthened by the invincible public force, of which every citizen has constituted himself, as you have seen, the volun-

tary soldier, concentrated in a strong representative unity of government, will make the French Republic the glorious sister of the American Republic; and it may be said of the French people and of the American people—that they are the Republics of the two worlds. As to the sentiments, which the French people thankfully and ardently cherish for the people and Government of the United States, I can give them utterance, Citizen Minister, in a few words: *Every Frenchman has for the Americans the heart of Lafayette!*"

## THE LEGISLATURE.

### House of Assembly.

#### THE APPROPRIATION TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

(Continued.)

Mr. WHELAN commenced to address the Committee by observing, that he felt bound to oppose the resolution submitted by the member for Charlottetown (Mr. Palmer), and he would be content to state the reasons which induced his opposition. He opposed the resolution then, first, because the Colony is not now in a condition to add £500 to the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor: it is suffering, as every hon. member well knows, from the consequences of a very bad harvest last summer—its revenue is small, and is likely to be much smaller before the next meeting of the Legislature; and no prospect is presented to us which promises the diminution of its increasing debt. Secondly, because Her Majesty's Government in England has not called the attention of the House to the subject; and the present Assembly is not bound by the recommendation of a former Colonial Secretary addressed through Her Majesty's Representative to a former Assembly: and thirdly, because the Lieutenant Governor has made no application for an increase of Salary—has publicly expressed no opinion on the subject—and may, for aught we know, be independent enough to disregard it. The member for Charlottetown, had made, in his usual eloquent and felicitous style, a long speech in favour of the resolution—in favour of the proposition to add £500 to the burthens of this daily declining Colony; but it appeared to him (Mr. W.) that the member for Charlottetown laboured against his own conviction—that he felt he had a bad case in his hands; but as a lawyer he was bound to employ every faculty of his mind for the benefit of his clients, who were, not Representatives of Majesty in this Colony, but the intriguing Officials or Black Watch; who expected, no doubt, by promoting such a move as this to win the confidence and good will of the present Governor. The member for Charlottetown had indeed made a speech—a long speech—in favour of the increase; but what did it amount to? He (Mr. W.) was unable to answer the question; and he doubted if any hon. member could answer it satisfactorily. He (Mr. Palmer) had told us that now was the time to vote the £500! Why now? Will next year bring to our coffers more money than we shall know how to spend? Are we growing so immensely rich that we ought of necessity now to increase the Salaries of our public officers? Have we no public debt to liquidate?—no poor to feed? "Now," says the hon. member, "is the time to increase the Governor's Salary!" Now is the time, when Petitions are crowding our table, which proclaim that poverty is everywhere through the land—driving some to premature graves and many to foreign lands—Petitions on the one side, praying for relief, that hundreds of our population may be enabled to live—a Resolution, on the other side, voting 500l. to increase the luxuries on the table of a public functionary. Now is the time, when our little trade and commerce are in a state of paralysis! Now is the time, when the prosecution of the Fisheries—the only resource we have left worth turning to advantage ought to be stimulated and promoted to the greatest possible extent. A few nights since, when he (Mr. W.) asked for a small bounty on the exportation of Cod Fish, he was told that there were so many demands upon the public purse, such an appropriation was impracticable—impossible; and yet 500l. can be set apart for the Lieutenant Governor, unasked and perhaps unneeded. We are told that so far from His Excellency having expressed any opinion on this subject, he did not even know that it was to be introduced into this House. May we not then conclude that he does not require it? But, say the Speaker and the member for Charlottetown (Mr. Palmer), it is necessary to make this appropriation so as to secure to the Colony a Governor of independent mind; and yet these gentlemen profess to believe that the contemplated appropriation would not influence the mind of His Excellency one way or the other: then His Excellency is, of course, independent enough without it. The member for Charlottetown—who seems to be ambitious of gaining for himself the title of conscience-keeper to the Governor—declares that His Excellency not only holds himself aloof from both parties or all parties in this Colony; but "what is better," as the hon. gentleman wisely observed, he intends to keep himself so, and to be wholly uninfluenced in the administration of his Government by any local political feeling or partizanship. He (Mr. W.) hoped the member for Charlottetown enjoyed the true gift of prophecy, and his declaration in reference to Sir

Donald Campbell might prove scrupulously correct; but remembering the source whence such a declaration has proceeded, he could not help regarding it with some degree of suspicion and mistrust. It was rather amusing to notice the coolness and self-sufficiency with which some members on the other side of the House proclaimed their unwavering and constant concurrence in the principle involved in the resolution under discussion. "They were always in favour of an increase to the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor." Why was it not brought then, before the Legislature in Sir Henry Huntley's time? Those who now advocate it had a majority in the Assembly then—they could have carried the principle into practice without any difficulty; and Sir Henry Huntley, as the Representative of our Queen was certainly not less entitled to it than is Sir Donald Campbell. But when the present advocates of the measure quarrelled with Sir Henry Huntley, he (Mr. W.) presumed they no longer regarded the principle to be admissible—at least during Sir Henry's time—for, on this very ground, they laboured to excite the country against Sir Henry—denouncing him as an avaricious man, and assigning as the cause of his dissension with the Family Compact their refusal to grant him 500l. a year. It had been strongly urged by some members on the other side, that the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor of this Island is not at all in proportion to the Salaries allowed to Governors in the neighbouring Provinces. He did not hesitate to admit that the Salary of our Governor was small in comparison to those alluded to; but were gentlemen prepared to say that those Salaries were what they ought to be—that they were not too large? It was well known that in England the scale of salaries to public officers was most extravagantly high—that no country in the world, perhaps, paid its servants so liberally as England; and it appeared to him (Mr. W.) that the Colonies had not failed to follow the example of the Mother Country in this respect, and often showered the public money, without any regard to economy, into the pockets of public officers, not because the duties of their stations have been considered great and onerous, but because they might be enabled to maintain what is termed "the dignity of their offices." But it should be borne in mind by those gentlemen who insist on the disproportion of the Salary of the Governor of this Island to the Salaries allowed to the Governors of the neighbouring Colonies, that the allowance made for the administration of the Government of this Colony is fully equal to its extent—population—resources and revenue. Though Nova Scotia and New Brunswick pay three times as much to their Governors, their Revenue is five times as large, being considerably over £100,000, for each Province; and the population of each, four times as large, being some hundreds more than 200,000 and 208,000 each: besides, those Provinces have no leasehold tenure to repress their energies; they have a rapidly increasing Commerce—extensive manufactories—and great mineral wealth. It should be likewise borne in mind, that the expenses of a Governor's establishment in this Colony is insignificantly small when compared with those of the other Provinces. No army—no navy—no bevy of distinguished visitors—surrounded by a small coterie of officials and their friends, the hospitality of Government House cannot be so very burthensome to its occupant. The Speaker, in urging the necessity of passing the resolution, has told us, that with his Salary of 1000l. sterling, the late Governor (Sir H. V. Huntley) was compelled to live in a "beggarly manner." If such was the fact, was the assertion thus made, creditable to the justice or the gratitude of the Speaker? In the last Parliament he surely had the power of rescuing the Governor from a position so degrading as that upon which he has bestowed the epithet of "beggarly." A truculent majority was not wanted to carry any vote—howsoever flagrant—howsoever obnoxious to the "50,000 freemen." "Beggarly" as may have been the style of living at Government House, it was assuredly not despised by the Speaker, if we may form an opinion from the regularity of his visits to that Establishment, ere its precincts were invaded by those who are now denominated "Snatchers." No man could have had better opportunities for judging of the style of living at Government House than the Speaker—he could estimate its resources from the kitchen to the garret—from the larder to the cellar, and if actuated by no sympathetic feelings—no motives of justice,—is it not to be presumed that in gratitude for favours received—hospitality enjoyed—he, at least, should have been foremost to augment His Excellency's exchequer, by putting his hands into the pockets of the people. He (Mr. W.) thought the time chosen for proclaiming the poverty of the late Governor, was very inauspicious, for we were never informed of the fact whilst the Speaker enjoyed the festivities of Government House; and when he ceased to participate in them, he ceased also to be a judge of His Excellency's mode of living. One hon. member had pertinently observed that the present Governor was perfectly aware when he applied for the appointment, of the amount of Salary he, in common with his predecessors, should receive; and we must presume that he was fully satisfied with it. The House of Assembly never pledged themselves to any increase: on the contrary, when such a measure was recommended by the Imperial Government, it was vigorously—almost unanimously opposed. It had been hinted that the addition had been promised by the ex-Delegates; but these worthy gentlemen repudiate the 'soft impeachment.' Then why introduce the question? He