

THE TEMPER CIRCULARS.—Glasgow, 28th March.—Owing to the continuance of easterly winds, we have had no arrivals into Clyde this month from British North America.

White Pine.—The sales of St. John have been three cargoes of 18 in. average 22½d. to 23½d., and one cargo of 15 in. brought 22½d. per foot in Glasgow. A cargo of Quebec, 60 feet, brought 20d., and 85 feet average, 22d. per foot.

Birch.—A parcel of St. John brought 16½d., and in Glasgow 140 Logs Picton averaged 17½d. per foot at auction.

Deals and Battens.—A cargo of Miramichi Spruce Deals averaged 14½d., and a cargo of Picton, 14½d. per cubic foot at auction. Spruce Battens, 7 by 2½, bring 17-16d. to 19-16d. per lineal foot. Quebec Yellow Pine Deals bring 15½d. to 16d., for 21, and 14½d. to 15d., for 34 quality, bright.

Lathwood.—Good Hemlock brings 47 to 47 5s per fathom of four feet.

Palings.—Bring 59s. to 62s. per 1,000 pieces of 4½ feet. (These articles deliverable in Greenock unless otherwise specified.)—Edmiston & Mitchell.

LIVERPOOL, 27th March.—In the past fortnight we have no arrivals of Wood, consequently the tonnage to the present period shows a large diminution compared with the two previous years. The consumption has been fair, but much below the early months of last year; our present stocks of the leading articles are quite ample, and sufficient to check any buoyancy in the market.

PINE TIMBER.—Quebec and St. John.—No sales in cargo to report, nor is there much change in the value. The present stock is estimated at 1,323,000 feet of Quebec and 600,000 feet of St. John Timber. The consumption during February and March has been large of St. John, but small of Quebec.

Hemlock.—A parcel 16 inches calliper ex "Agenoria," from St. John, sold by auction at 19½d. per foot. Large sized wood is wanted.

Spruce Spars, if good in quality, and 5 to 8 in., bring 12d. to 14d. per foot.

Spruce and Pine Deals.—With an unusual light supply of Deals, consisting of 42,000 pieces, against 297,000 pieces in the same period last year, the stock is reduced to about 21,000 standard, but as the consumption has fallen also off very considerably, compared with the early months of 1855, holders have not derived any advantage in price. The present stock is large, and equal to about five months' consumption.

Quebec Deals.—A parcel of 3½s sold at 48 5s. per standard.

Lathwood.—Hemlock Lathwood is scarce and wanted. St. John and Quebec wood sells at 46 10s. to 47 per fathom.

Railway Sleepers.—The market is almost cleared of Hachmatack and Yellow Pine Sleepers—they are worth our quotations.

Palings and Laths.—Palings separate from cargo, are worth 45s to 50s per M., and Laths 12s 6d to 15s per M.—Farnworth & Jardine.

O'CONNELL.—MONUMENT IN ROME.—It is a fact (says the Evening Post), as remarkable as gratifying, in reference to the fame of O'Connell, that a native of Italy, Charles Bianconi—who had witnessed the struggle of the great Irish patriot for the emancipation of his Catholic countrymen, from the commencement to the close—has, in the capital of Italy and the centre of Catholicity, erected, at his own cost, a splendid monument over the heart of O'Connell. Charles Bianconi came to Ireland when a boy, with no resources but his industry and integrity—with no funds but his own energy and rectitude; and he became a prosperous man time enough to enable himself earnestly to co-operate in the movement for Catholic emancipation. There had not been, amongst the millions of Irish Catholics, a more devoted admirer or a more strenuous supporter of O'Connell whilst he lived; and, after his death in a foreign land, Bianconi, animated by the liveliest sentiments of gratitude determined to erect a monument to his heart in the Eternal City; which by the exquisite taste of the design, the high reputation of the artist, and the richness of the materials, should be worthy of the noble object of commemorating one of the most signal victories ever achieved for religious freedom—the admission of the Catholics of the United Kingdom to the rights of British citizenship.

The following is from the London Examiner:—"Had the accident at Covent Garden happened two hours earlier when the house was full, London would now be bereft of all the flower of its prodigality and halotry, every flock would be in mourning for its black sheep, every family deploring the untimely loss of its scamp, fond mothers weeping for their precious scapegraces, the detective police suddenly reduced to a sine-cure—its occupation gone. A little earlier and Tartarus would have been anticipated. As it was, two hundred of this worshipful company were, as the phrase goes for such occasions, 'keeping it up,' at five o'clock, when Mr. Anderson, perceiving the gaiety to flag (which, being interpreted, signifies that the drunkenness called dead was predominating over riot), gave the signal for the finale of 'God save the Queen,' for the strange compliment is paid to Her Majesty of considering the loyal anthem the appropriate termination of orgies as revolting to good taste as to all sobriety and modesty. While the fuddled creatures were listening to the sounds preluding their return to their dens and stews down come, the five raining upon them as if from Heaven, and a rout like that of Comus's crew ensued. They were only two hundred, the rest, the very dregs of the congregated vice and folly of the night; but few as they were, their escape was difficult, partly from the condition of their besotted senses, partly from the intense selfishness proper to their worthlessness, which made each for himself or herself, without the slightest care or thought for another. And they struggled forth, affronting the light of day with their debauched figures and unseemly mummings. They looked like the devils belonging to the scene of devastation, and doubtless they were little better than they looked. In an hour it was all over. What remained of that beautiful theatre were four blackened walls and a heap of smouldering rubbish."

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—The following report is extracted from the Clare Journal:—"An unusually fine season has enabled the farmers to push forward with a vigour almost unprecedented.

Advantage has been taken of the time which Providence has placed at their disposal to devote a greater breadth of ground to tillage than has been the case for many years past. We before alluded to the extensive sowing of wheat, an impetus being given to its culture by the late high prices. The sowing of oats has been proceeded with unusually early, and their crop will be deteriorated in consequence. All fears respecting the safety of the potato crop appear to have vanished, or the old love of our national esculent has prevailed over the doubts, if any remained, for as great an acreage has been planted this year as there was previous to 1847. For several succeeding Saturdays hundreds of cars have come from the westward of the county into Ennis for seed, and the quantity of potatoes that has changed hands is almost fabulous. An enormous stock yet remains on hand, and we are aiding the home growth with large quantities from Gort and Kinvarra, where the price is some twenty per cent. lower than in Ennis. The prospect of peace has rendered the demand for fat cattle dull, and great confidence is exhibited in the results of the auctions for fat stock coming on during the ensuing fortnight. Pigs are, from some reason or other, unusually high at the present time. Labour is scarce, and the rate of wages high. Altogether there is every reason to congratulate the agriculturists upon their prospects, and the country upon a reasonable prospect of abundant food."

REMOVED DISSOLUTION.—A rumor has been warring the new walls of the Carlton for some days past, and is reproduced with appropriate typographical honors by our Tory contemporaries of both sexes, to the effect that an immediate dissolution has been decided on, and will take place on the virtual termination of the Paris conferences. The rumor is quite without foundation. The only reason that the opposition can assign for such a step is "Palmerston's immense popularity just now;" but undoubtedly an "immense" though that popularity is, it would not be sufficient justification for the Premier to plunge the country into the fever of a dissolution.—Globe.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has been pleased to exercise the prerogative of mercy in favour of the unfortunate man Conway, convicted at the Waterford assizes of the murder of

a care-taker named Edward Conannon, subsequent enquiries having shown that a quarrel had taken place between the parties, and that the case was, strictly speaking, one of manslaughter. The extreme punishment has been commuted accordingly.

The papers of Sir Robert Peel—including part of an autobiography—are about to appear. Lord Stanhope, one of the literary executors of the great statesman, has had the chief labour of preparing these valuable papers for the press; and the work could not have been in wiser hands. The first part will contain a vindication of the part taken by Sir Robert Peel in the passing of the act for Catholic Emancipation.—Athenaeum.

By the orders of Archbishop Cullen, the Nation, the Tablet, and the Weekly Telegraph have been excluded from the reading rooms of the Catholic Young Men's Society—that is, all the Roman Catholic journals in Dublin edited by Roman Catholics, have been interdicted by the Roman Catholic Archbishop.

The total number of papers in England and Wales in receipt of relief (indoor and outdoor) on the 1st of January, 1856, was 876,655, being a net increase of 25,202 since the 1st of January, 1855.

A new species of manufacture has just been created in France—the fabrication of pasteboard from the pulp of beet-root.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EXAMINER.

Boston, April 7, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—The war excitement has subsided into lethargic suspense, and the impression gains ground that peace will not be disturbed. The good sense and forbearance of influential citizens, and the peaceable tone adopted by the leading journals on both sides of the Atlantic, it is to be hoped, have had the desired effect; and we shall probably hear no more about a war with Great Britain. Meantime the publication of despatches relative to the vexed question is going on, and activity is to be observed here in all departments of national defence. One cause of dispute has, however, been unexpectedly removed, by the action of General Walker (that prince of filibusters) in declaring the Mosquito territory a portion of Nicaragua. What effect this procedure of the General will have upon the South American question, yet remains to be seen. The British Government seems to view it with indifference, while it is not unlikely to be a source of secret satisfaction to the American Cabinet.

The whole continent of South America is at present convulsed with the quarrels of petty states, and domestic revolutions. Buenos Ayres, since the downfall of Rosas, has been the theatre of innumerable rebellions; and as each successive party came into power, so did misgovernment become more and more outrageous, until protection to life and property is as unstable as the weather in April, and murder and rapine is the order of the day. Ex-president Flores recently made a descent upon Buenos Ayres, but was defeated by the government troops. Oribe, another "ex" and an incorrigible scoundrel, has been actively employed in revolutionary schemes; but has never been formidable in the field. The worst feature of these revolutions is, that the various chiefs have numerous parties of friends in that unhappy State, and the failure of their ambitious plans entails untold ruin, and sometimes death, upon their misguided partisans.

Advices from Venezuela to March 20th, state that in consequence of a serious destruction of property, belonging to the Dutch residents at Ville da Coro, by the inhabitants of Coro some six months back, a Dutch West India fleet are at present at Laguayra, to demand restitution for the above damages. At the latest accounts they had not come to terms. In the event of Venezuela not satisfying the above claims, the Dutch Commodore has positive orders to blockade the Venezuelan ports, and declare war, in which case there will be no more shipments of produce from the Main. The issue is doubtful.

In Nicaragua war has not ceased since the advent of Gen. Walker, of whom I will say a few words. Walker is a Southern man (a Tennessean, I believe), and served through the Mexican war as Colonel in the Texan Rangers. He was at one time Editor of the New Orleans Delta. After the Mexican war was ended he went to California, where he organized an expedition against Sonora, but the Mexicans this time proved more than a match for him, and he was compelled to retreat from that place with loss of men, dispirited and broken down, as it seemed. But he had more of the "progressive spirit" in him than was supposed. With the remnant of his expedition, Walker next directed his course to Nicaragua, by invitation, he asserts, of a powerful party there. His progress in that place, since his landing there in November last, has been indeed astonishing. In his first encounter with Nicaraguan troops, Walker defeated them, and this gave such prestige to his name, that there has not a steamer left for Nicaragua since but has taken hundreds of adventurers to swell his ranks, and share his fortunes and glory. He marched from city to city, in true Alexandrian style, conquering and levying contributions upon the conquered. The President of Nicaragua retired to Grenada, and thought within its fortified walls he was at least safe. But Walker was active, and one night, while the President was at a ball, at the head of thirty-five Americans, entered the city, and captured him and his staff in the midst of their revelry. The President, learning the smallness of Walker's numbers, gave secret orders for the garrison not to surrender the city, but fall upon and destroy the invaders, which coming to Walker's ears, he summoned a drum-head court-martial on the spot, and the President and several of his officers were immediately executed. This struck a terror into the hearts of the people, and made Walker master of Nicaragua. The details of events connected with his career might be interesting to your readers; but want of space prevents me from giving a fuller account of this magnificent filibuster. Late advices, however, bring us the startling announcement that Costa Rica has declared war upon Nicaragua; and a recent arrival furnishes some important details of the Central American news.

The Costa Rica Bulletin of the 1st of March contains the official proclamation of President Mora to all the inhabitants. I give a passage or two to show its spirit and character:—"Compatriots—to arms! The moment which I announced to you has arrived. Let us march to Nicaragua, to destroy that impious phalanx which has reduced it to the most opprobrious slavery. Let us march to fight for the liberty of our brethren. They who now vilify, rob and assassinate them, audaciously defy us, and intend to throw the same bloody chains around us. Let us rush to break the bonds of our brethren, and exterminate their executioners even to the very last man. Union, Nicaraguans, union! Immolate your private enemies! No more parties—no more fratricidal discords—Peace, Justice and Liberty for all! War only upon the Filibusters.

"All the loyal sons of Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras, march upon this horde of bandits. Our cause is holy; the triumph certain. God will give us the victory, and with it the peace, concord, liberty and union of the great Central-American family."

Not only all Costa Ricans, but all Central Americans, are called upon to take up arms, and a compulsory loan of \$100,000 is decreed. The Government of Costa Rica promises to pay one per cent. per month for it; but if the treasury be really so empty, Costa Rica may find it difficult to sustain a long war. Pres. Mora has placed himself at the head of the army, confiding the government to the Vice-President, Oreamuno. The governors of provinces are exhorted to exert themselves to provide rations for the army, and to sow an extra large quantity of grain.

The proclamation announces that war is not undertaken with the sole object of exterminating the filibusters in Nicaragua; but to prevent their settling in Costa Rica, to which the fine climate and natural wealth of the country might lead them. The people are warned not to become alarmed by false rumors; and in order that they may know the truth as early as possible, an army bulletin will be published at the camp, to communicate events with the utmost promptitude and truth.

The agent of the Accessory Transit Co. has been warned to discontinue, under penalty of seizure, the trips of the steamers on San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, as they afford a constant means of passage to "the bandits."

Great enthusiasm is said to prevail amongst the population; and the "grand army" was assembled in the Plaza on the 3d of March, and addressed and blessed by the Bishop—after which they went to fight Walker.

We turn now to Nicaragua. In Walker's declaration of war, he states that, invited by the Democratic party of the Republic, the American force under his command has steadily struggled to carry out the principles for which the revolution of 1854 was undertaken. Friendly overtures to the South Central American States has been treated with scorn and disdain; and the Legitimist party of Nicaragua had also repulsed efforts at conciliation:

"In this condition of affairs, nothing is left for the Americans in Nicaragua but hostility to the Serviles throughout Central America. The troops of the Republic will assume and wear the Red Ribbon."

A second rifle battalion has been instituted in the army, and Col. Louis Schlessinger appointed to its command.

El Nicaraguense, Walker's paper, says:

"The proclamation of President Mora is a regular piece of Buncombe and would do credit to a backwoods lawyer. He says a great many things he does not mean, and proposed feats he has no idea of accomplishing. He is a weak President, something after President Pierce's model, and no doubt has a Minister quite the counterpart of Mr. Marcy. They have waked up the wrong man—they have put on airs in the wrong company. General Walker will learn them better manners, while he imposes upon their minds a serious lesson in politics."

It also refers to a rumour that all Americans captured in battle are to be summarily executed, and says the General would retaliate by making "a gibbet of the State."

Passengers by the Star of the West report that the natives of Nicaragua appear quite apathetic as to the results of the contest; and Walker's men are said to be badly clad, debilitated by the climate, discontented for want of pay, and altogether in a demoralised condition. His forces were reported to number, in all, twelve hundred men. The Costa Rica army is said to number some five thousand, chiefly officered by Europeans.

Col. Schlessinger, it is known, marched with a small force of 300 men against Guanacasta; and from the following despatch, from Zapaya, March 18, it would appear, if it be true, that the first successes at least will be on the part of the filibusters:

"We entered this place at 5 A. M. The enemy was in sight, numbering 800, and was strongly posted. We sent out two companies of Fry's Regiment as skirmishers. The enemy ran. Population about 3,000.

"The people deserted nearly all their dwellings. We captured two brass nine-pounders, and three cannonades with considerable ammunition, and at least 300 mules and horses. Some of the men found considerable sums of money. The Colonel has taken the greatest part of it. Don Juan Buis is said to be in the mountains with 400 men."

Gen. Mora has 3,500 troops under his command, and 500 more are in the field under Baron Bulow, Col. Hornsby was on the way from Virgin Bay with 150 troops from New Orleans. He would probably take command of the invading army, and make a descent, with 700 or 800 troops, upon San Jose. Gen. Herrera had declared his adhesion to Walker.

Private accounts from Nicaragua, by passengers in the Star of the West, state that there is great mortality among the recruits for Walker's army who went from the Northern parts of the United States, as well as among the foreign population generally. Many of Walker's troops die daily, while those who survive are emaciated and enfeebled. Numbers are without suitable clothing, and are dispirited, and complain loudly. Walker presses men into his service on the slightest pretext. A correspondent of the Daily Times states that three out of every five of the male population of Nicaragua had left the State, some for the boundaries of Costa Rica, and some for Honduras; all armed.

The propositions from San Salvador were brought to Grenada by a native of that State of high standing, who, while waiting for his despatches, offered his services to Walker, by asking for a position in the Nicaragua army.

A battalion was being prepared, to go by way of the Pacific, to attack Punta Arenas, the best seaport on the west of Costa Rica.

Schlessinger's instructions are, not to proceed further than the city of Guanacasta, 45 miles from the boundary in Costa Rica, until he receives reinforcements, but to capture all the munitions of war, and if he cannot hold the city, to destroy it and return.

The free flag of Nicaragua was raised in the Plaza, at Grenada, on the 2d of March. It has a white centre, with blue on either side, and on the white a raised shield representing a sunburst over five volcanoes.

Another account says the Costa Rican army is officered by English and Irish who have seen service, and includes many European troops.

The adherents of Walker were confident of his success, but the appearance of his troops was not such as to induce impartial minds to share that confidence. It was thought he must be driven from the country. The English naval force at Greytown remained inactive, and intimation had been given that, unless threatened, it would remain so.

An editorial in the Tribune gives the following facts, derived from a trustworthy source at Washington: A coalition against the present government of Nicaragua, of the four States of Costa Rica, San Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala, positively exists; a result to produce which much has been done in this city. Besides this a project is on foot for annexing Costa Rica to the Republic of New Granada, in order to bring greater forces to bear against the North Americans in Central America than the small States of that region could themselves raise. South American diplomatists, guided by English and other influences, are active in this political intrigue. According to present appearances, it is their plan to draw Walker's forces into the territory of Costa Rica, for the purpose of exposing Nicaragua to an attack from the side of Honduras, San Salvador and Guatemala.

There are afflicting accounts of Indian outrages on the coast of Northern California. In Klamath county a settlement has been burned by the savages, and about thirty families slaughtered. The Indians have also committed some frightful outrages in Oregon, and at Puget's Sound in Washington territory. There are rumours of a filibustering expedition about to be directed against the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Accounts from Mexico to March 22d state that the insurgents of Puebla still held out. In South American fashion, they have turned the cathedral of St. Augustine into a fortress, but, closely beleaguered, they were beginning already to suffer from the want of provisions and ammunition. Late advices from Lower California announce the discovery there of new and very rich silver and gold mines.

The riot occasioned among the Negroes in Demerara by the preaching of the mad fellow known as the "Angel Gabriel," had been subdued, but not before many of the rioters had been

shot and martial law had been proclaimed. Property to the amount of \$100,000 had been destroyed during the disturbance, and about a like amount stolen.

The Chinese in California are, it seems, subjected to bad treatment. It appears that since the gold discoveries, not less than 48,949 Chinese entered California, of whom 8,929 have returned to their homes in the "Flowery Land," and 1,323 have died—leaving the present Chinese population of California, 38,687. Whether it arises from jealousy on the part of the Whites, or from their own social peculiarities and obnoxious features of character, certain it is that the Chinese have from the first been regarded as intruders, especially at the mines; and the Legislature, with a view of restricting the immigration, has raised the capitation tax to be paid by each on entering the country, from \$5 to \$50 per head. The mining license of \$5 per month, which they had formerly to pay, in common with all other gold-getters, has also been heavily increased. The latter provision is said to weigh largely upon the poor creatures, whom it reduces to a state little above pauperism, and they are likewise subjected to other grievous wrongs, which, in this age of general civilization, it is a scandal to the country for a moment to permit.

Barnum, the "Prince of showmen," has, in turn become the victim of "humbags," and is now a poor man. In an examination, recently, in the Insolvent Court, in New York, he stated, in reference to his insolventcies, that he bought the museum which went by his name for \$12,000, held it for fourteen years, and sold it in last November for double what he had given for it. He further stated that he owns a piece of real estate in New York, but it has a heavy mortgage on it, also a piece of property at Bushwick, likewise mortgaged, and both these have been placed in a special assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

Spring has dawned upon us in good earnest, and the fields show signs of rural greenness. The earlier trees are beginning to burst their buds; and the still dreary woods are alive with a numerous throng of singing and chirping birds. How is it with you on the island? Yours, &c., NATIVE.

ACCIDENTS FROM THE CARELESS USE OF MILL MACHINERY.

MR. EDITOR; The public importance of the subject will, I am confident, secure the publication of the following observations in your paper.

The number of accidents resulting from the employment of powerful and dangerous machinery, demand the serious attention of the community, as we know not to whom the next calamity may occur. I will, therefore, through your pages, respectfully call the attention of the Government to the subject, as requiring and admitting of such Legislative measures as will greatly lessen the evil. The awful frequency of similar accidents in England obtained the notice and interference of the British Legislature about 20 years ago, since which time they have been comparatively unfrequent.

The machinery to which I now specially allude is that employed by farmers and millers, as the working of these employs a class of persons who are unaccustomed to the danger, and too apt to be negligent or curious to their own destruction. By way of explanation, I will just say that the threshing machines commonly used in England work by horizontal horse-power, which is attached to the mill by a spindle or tumbling shaft, which, by the rapidity of its rotation, is liable to involve any loose garment, and draw the wearer into the vortex of its revolution; and as the persons usually employed are females, and men wearing loose frocks, the most dreadful accidents were continually occurring; and as each horse is attached to a single pole or cover, the driver was in continual risk of dropping among the wheels, and which frequently was the case. To remedy these evils, it was enacted (under penalty of all damages resulting from the neglect), that the shaft should be covered by a square case, firmly fixed, and the horse-work covered by a platform. The expense of these was an insignificant trifle; the saving of life and from mutilation has been incalculable.

It is worthy of observation, that the accidents that have occurred under my own notice in this Island have been to persons the least intimately in the way of danger, if they would confine themselves to their department of allotted labour. It will, therefore, appear that some dangerous exposure of machinery is within the reach of persons not required for the duties. From very imperfect examination of the machinery I allude to, I am confident that all the accidents which have been brought to my notice would have been obviated had mere ordinary care been taken in its construction to prevent such things.

There is one precaution of the greatest importance, which I think may be adopted, that is, to lengthen the mouth of mills to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of the hand of the feeder touching the teeth or rollers.

In submitting these remarks to the attention of the public, and of the Government especially, I will take leave to suggest that the Agricultural Society would afford a most appropriate medium by which to carry out any measures that might be proposed. It appears to me that a premium for the best constructed machinery, having as a basis the principle of safety, would be a desirable thing, and I should be most ready to contribute my quota towards it, if required.

I remain, respectfully,  
April 21. H. A. JOHNSON.

THE EXAMINER. CHARLOTTETOWN, APRIL 28, 1856.

THE NEW ELECTION BILL.

It is a fact well worthy of notice that material improvements, when enacted, do not illicit much public notice in or out of the Legislature, unless they are of a decided party character. It is this alone which has prevented the new Election Bill to have passed, if not sub silentio, still with very little observation. The truth is, that the Obstructives could not forcibly deny the propriety of, and necessity for, the alterations made in the law of Elections—the more equal subdivision of the electoral districts, and the addition of six members to the present number; and though they would have been glad, on that or any other question, to have put their adversaries in a minority, yet they could not hope to argue the general public out of their apprehension and senses, or persuade them that the measure was not one of a general and not party advantage. In the House of Assembly the minority made as good a fight as they could against the Bill, by decrying it in every possible way—by misrepresenting the motives of those who brought it forward, and by mock professions of regard for the people, whose burthens, it was said, would be vastly increased if the Bill went into operation—evidently believing that "the people" were either ignorant or obtuse enough to listen to their twaddle, and to raise such an outcry against the measure as would defeat it. But the Obstructives have practised those tricks too often and too long to be found available in this enlightened day.

One of the silly cries raised against the measure was, that it was intended to strengthen the position of the party in power. Now the fact is, that the increase of representation is a measure for all time and all parties. If, indeed, any one can be injured by it, it must be the present holders of office.

With them, however, any eventual loss did not counterbalance their estimation of the importance of the measure presented to them, and their wishes for the general benefit.