The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 10, 1865.

THE CANADIAN DELEGATION — ITS COMPLETE SUCCESS.

THE last English Mail brought out the following important State Papers, which shew the result of the Conferences between four of the Canadian Ministers, who have just returned from England, and the Imperial Cabinet, on the question of naval and military defence for Canada, and other matters of great importance to that province. These papers are of deep interest to all the provinces. They evince the strong determination of Her Majesty's Government to maintain the connexion between the Mother Country and her Colonies at any and every cost. The annexationists who have been turning their eyes towards Washington for some considerable time won't like this news. The Government of Great Britain will not allow the Provinces to be annexed to the United States, let some disloyal people who live in them desire it ever so much; nor will they be allowed to escape their fair proportion of the burthens which an efficient defence will involve. Confederation, too, must come, though the Anti's may dislike it, with empty phrases of loyalty on their lips; for we are assured that Her Majesty's Government are DETERMINED *"to use every proper means of influence to carry into effect without delay the proposed Confederation."* Lip loyalty will begin to evaporate in a great splutter before this announcement.

The faithful subjects of the Queen in Canada will be delighted at the success which has crowned the labours of their able Ministers. Every proposal made by them has received the hearty assent of the Imperial Cabinet. There is a warmth in Mr. Cardwell's expressions of agreement, in referring to some of the points of the negotiation, which shew how anxious he and his colleagues were to grant every proposal of the Canadians. Poor bankrupt Canada!—we have been told for more than half a year past that she has neither cash nor credit; but it seems the British Government are determined to guarantee the soundness of her credit for almost any amount.

Whether the Conferences in England will or will not give a new impulse to Confederation—although we think it is very probable they will—their result is cheering, inasmuch as it shews the solicitude that is entertained for these Colonies by the British Government, which must be regarded as a crushing rebuke to the little knots of annexationists in the several Provinces, who have been crying out that England is anxious to throw off her American possessions, and let them shift for themselves:—

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE CONFERENCES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND A DEPUTATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA APPOINTED TO CONFER WITH HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ON SUBJECTS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE PROVINCE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, 19th June, 1865.

No. 1.

Copy of a Despatch from Governor General Viscount Monck to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M. P.

(No. 83.)

QUEBEC, 24th March, 1865.

SIR;

I have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of an approved Minute of the Executive Council of Canada, appointing a Deputation from their body, who are to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government on subjects of importance to the Province.

The gentlemen named on the deputation propose leaving by the steamer which sails on the 5th April.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MONCK.

The Right Honorable
Edward Cardwell, M. P., &c., &c.

ENCLOSURE IN NO. 1.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th March, 1865.

The Committee respectfully recommend that four members of your Excellency's Council do proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government:

1st. Upon the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces, and the means whereby it can be most speedily effected:

2d. Upon the arrangements necessary for the defence of Canada in the event of war arising with the United States, and the extent to which the same should be shared between Great Britain and Canada:

3d. Upon the steps to be taken with reference to the Reciprocity Treaty, and the rights conferred by it upon the United States:

4th. Upon the arrangements necessary for the settlement of the North-west Territory and Hudson's Bay Company's claims:

5th. And generally upon the existing critical state of affairs by which Canada is most seriously affected.

The Committee further recommend that the following Members of Council be named to form the Delegation, viz: Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier, Brown and Galt.

Certified, WM. H. LEE, C. E. C.

No. 2.

Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor General Viscount Monck.

(No. 95.)

DOWNING STREET, 17th June, 1865.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that several conferences have been held between the four Canadian Ministers who were deputed, under the Minute of your Executive Council of March 24th, to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government, on the part of Canada, and the Duke of Somerset, the Earl de Grey, Mr. Gladstone and myself, on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

On the first subject referred to in the Minute, that of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, we repeated on the part of the Cabinet the assurances which had already been given of the determination of Her Majesty's Government to use every proper means of influence to carry into effect without delay the proposed Confederation.

On the second point we entered into a full consideration of the important subject of the defence of Canada, not with any apprehension on either side that the friendly relations now happily subsisting between this country and the United States are likely to be disturbed, but impressed with the conviction that the safety of the Empire from possible attack ought to depend upon its own strength and the due application of its own own resources. We reminded the Canadian Ministers that on the part of the Imperial Government we had obtained a vote of money for improving the fortifications of Quebec. We assured them that so soon as that vote had been obtained the necessary instructions had been sent out for the immediate execution of the works, which would be prosecuted with despatch; and we reminded them of the suggestion Her Majesty's Government had made to them to proceed with the fortifications of Montreal.

The Canadian Ministers, in reply, expressed unreservedly the desire of Canada to devote her whole resources, both in men and money, for the maintenance of her connection with the Mother Country; and their full belief in the readiness of the Canadian Parliament to make known that determination in the most authentic manner. They said they had increased the expenditure for their Militia from 300,000 to 1,000,000 dollars, and would agree to train that force to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for War, provided the cost did not exceed the last-mentioned sum annually, while the question of Confederation is pending. They said they were unwilling to separate the question of the works at Montreal from the question of the works west of that place, and from the question of a naval armament on Lake Ontario. That the execution of the whole of these works would render it necessary for them to have recourse to a loan, which could only be raised with the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament. They were ready to propose to their Legislature on their return a measure for this purpose, provided that the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament were given now, and that they were authorized to communicate to the Parliament of Canada the assurance that, the occasion arising, England will have prepared an adequate naval force for Lake Ontario. They

now it was probable that the Canadian Government and Parliament would think it desirable that the question of defensive works should await the decision of the Government and Legislature of the United Provinces.

On the part of Her Majesty's Government we assented to the reasonableness of the proposal that if the Province undertook the primary liability for the works of defence mentioned in the letter of Lieutenant Colonel Jervois, and showed a sufficient security, Her Majesty's Government should apply to Parliament for a guarantee for the amount required; and we said that Her Majesty's Government would furnish the armaments for the works. But we said that the desire and decision of the Provincial Legislature ought to be pronounced before any application was made to the Imperial Parliament. On the subject of a Naval Force for Lake Ontario, we said that, apart from any question of expediency, the convention subsisting between this country and the United States rendered it impossible for either nation to place more than the specified number of armed vessels on the lakes in time of peace. In case of war it would, as a matter of course, be the duty of any Government in this country to apply its means of naval defence according to the judgment it might form upon the exigencies of each particular time, and the Canadian Ministers might be assured that Her Majesty's Government would not permit itself to be found in such a position as to be unable to discharge its duty in this respect. This was the only assurance the Canadian Ministers could expect, or we could give.

Upon a review of the whole matter, the Canadian Ministers reverted to the proposal which has been mentioned above, that priority in point of time should be given to the Confederation of the Provinces. To this, we, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, assented. In conformity, however, with a wish strongly expressed by the Canadian Ministers, we further said, that if, upon further consideration, the Canadian Government should desire to anticipate the Confederation, and to propose that Canada should execute the works, they would doubtless communicate to Her Majesty's Government that decision; and we trusted that after what had passed in these conferences they would feel assured that any such communication would be received by us in the most friendly spirit.

On the third point, the Reciprocity Treaty, the Canadian Ministers represented the great importance to Canada of the renewal of that treaty, and requested that Sir F. Bruce might be put in communication with the Government of Lord Monck upon the subject. We replied that Sir F. Bruce had already received instructions to negotiate for a renewal of the treaty, and to act in concert with the Government of Canada.

On the fourth point, the subject of the North-western Territory, the Canadian Ministers desired that that territory should be made over to Canada, and undertook to negotiate with the Hudson's Bay Company for the termination of their rights, on condition that the indemnity, if any, should be paid by a loan to be raised by Canada under the Imperial guarantee. With the sanction of the Cabinet, we assented to this proposal, undertaking that if the negotiation should be successful, we on the part of the Crown being satisfied that the amount of the indemnity was reasonable, and the security sufficient, would apply to the Imperial Parliament to sanction the arrangement and to guarantee the amount.

On the last point, it seemed sufficient that Her Majesty's Government should accept the assurances given by the Canadian Ministers on the part of Canada, that that Province is ready to devote all her resources both in men and money to the maintenance of her connexion with the Mother Country, and should assure them in return that the Imperial Government fully acknowledged the reciprocal obligation of defending every portion of the Empire with all the resources at its command.

The Canadian Ministers in conclusion said, that they hoped it would be understood that the present communications did not in any way affect or alter the correspondence which had already passed between the Imperial Government and the Governments of the British North American Provinces on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway. To this we entirely agreed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

VAGARIES OF THE LEAGUE MEN.

WE notice in *Ross's Weekly* the reports of several Tenant League meetings, lately held in different parts of the country, at which the most extraordinary resolutions have been passed. We shall notice two or three of them briefly. A meeting held at the Tracadie Cross Roads on the 29th ult, passed the following resolution:—

"RESOLVED, That it is our firm determination to have no dealings with, or give any countenance or support to mercantile men, millers, or mechanics, who do not give their moral or financial support to the Tenant Union; and we hope our friends in all other districts will act likewise."

The people who would adopt such a resolution as this must be very ignorant and grossly misled. In nineteen cases out of twenty "the mercantile men, millers or mechanics," can get along very much better without the custom of such men as those who compose the League than the latter can do without the former. On the principle of this exclusive dealing, no League man should offer to sell a bushel of oats or potatoes, or a carcass of pork, or anything which his farm raises, unless he is quite sure that the person with whom he may want to trade is a League man like himself. If a Leaguer is indebted to any mercantile man who is not a Leaguer, let him go and settle his account at once, and never ask for credit at the same shop again;—let him do the same with the blacksmith, the shoemaker and the tailor. Let his horse get lame for want of shoeing—let himself and his children become objects of pity for the want of the services of the good natured shoemaker and tailor who worked for him in by gone years on credit long enough to wear out any human patience, and on the scantiest of wages, if ever any did come into his hands. Let him say "die" rather than ask his next door neighbour the miller to grind him a bushel of wheat, because the latter has not signed the disloyal pledge which proposes resistance to the laws in certain cases,—let him do any of these things once or twice, and he will open his eyes to the folly of proclaiming his adhesion to the proscriptive principle. Such a mode of dealing cannot be followed out in this country, where the bulk of the population are certainly not rich, and where credit is absolutely indispensable with the poorer class especially. As to making the "mercantile men, millers or mechanics," who may be conscientiously opposed to the League, adopt its principles in opposition to their consciences, the thing is too absurd to be entertained by any man of common sense. The stubbornness of a man's nature never rises more fiercely than it does when he is asked to embrace principles which he utterly abhors.

Another resolution was passed at the same meeting, which has reference to the proprietor of this paper. It is as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That Mr. Edward Whelan has *very unjustly* censured the members of this branch of the Tenant Union, by maliciously attributing to them the felonious crime of *arson*; and that we look upon Mr. Whelan in his true colors, as a bitter enemy of the tenantry of Prince Edward Island."

This resolution is untrue. It is quite probable that the proposers and seconders, and the meeting who adopted it, never see a copy of this paper; but if they do, it is doubtful if most of them could spell their way through it. Mr. Whelan did not censure the members of the Tracadie branch of the League "by maliciously attributing to them the felonious crime of arson." He accused no branch or individual of that crime. He stated the public, unmistakeable facts connected with the burning, and nothing more. As to what "his true colors" may be in the eyes of people like the Leaguers, is a matter of perfect indifference to him.

At another meeting held at Hazel Grove, Lot 22, the following resolution was passed:—

"Whereas no government of this Colony has yet done anything calculated to relieve the Tenantry from the leasehold system under which we are groaning, and whereas the Tenant Union seems to have *the good of the Colony* at heart:

"Therefore be it RESOLVED, First that something must be done to extirpate from our land the leasehold system, and, secondly, that as the present Union of the Tenants is the only scheme yet adopted likely to relieve us from proprietary tyranny, we will join said Union, and from henceforward pay no rent or arrears of rent until the present agitated land question be settled on just and equitable terms."

It seems that wherever Leaguers meet they cannot separate without stamping falsehood on their proceedings. They know, or ought to know, that the foregoing preamble is grossly untrue. Under the Land Purchase Bill, passed by the Liberal Government, thousands of leaseholds have been converted into freeholds on the easiest terms; and the remission of immense sums of arrears of rent secured whenever the purchase of an estate was effected under that Bill. There have been no less than sixteen Townships and parts of Townships purchased altogether by the late and present Governments, and they are now nearly all settled in freehold. Was this doing "anything" "to relieve the tenantry from the leasehold system?" The concluding part of the resolution is extremely imprudent. It is a plain defiance to the landlord to come on with his demands if he dare; and should he accept the challenge, and commence a legal contest, we can easily guess who the winner and who the loser would be.

The last of these meetings we shall notice is that which took place at the Granville schoolhouse, (wherever that is, but we believe it is located somewhere on Lot 21),—and it is remarkable that the names of the Chairman, the Committee appointed, and the movers and seconders of the resolutions, are all cautiously withheld from the public view. The meeting highly approved of the League as a "constitutional organization," "and the only means by which the Land Question can be effectually settled;" and it appears to have closed its proceedings with an exuberant display of loyalty, if we may judge from the following extract:—

"At the close of other proceedings in connection with the prosperity of the organization, the meeting dispersed, by giving three hearty cheers for our gracious and beloved Sovereign the Queen, all buoyant with anticipated hopes of success."

To show how loyal the League men are, and how "constitutional" their "organization" is, we deem this a fitting place to publish again their Pledge. If loyalty and constitutionalism consist in resisting the Queen's authority and defying the laws of the empire, we must conclude that either the terms have lost their original signification, or the misguided men who use them have lost their senses.

"PLEDGE.

"*Resolved*, That we, the Tenantry of———, individually and collectively, virtually and solemnly, pledge our honour and fidelity to each other to withhold the further liquidation of rent and arrears of rent, and thus voluntarily enroll our respective names as a Tenant Organization, *to resist the distraint, coercion, ejection, seizure and sale for rent and arrears of rent*, until a compromise be effected in conformity with resolutions proposed and carried by the meetings in Lots 48, 49 and 50: and further understood that each signature hereto annexed bear a proportionate share of expenses in connection with this Organization."

The lawlerling of *Ross's Weekly* was, on Thursday last, at his congenial trade of falsifying facts. We make the following extract from his last article:—

"Before you ask people to believe the Tenant Union to be a seditious organization, you must prove them to be so by their acts; and we dare and defy Mr. Whelan, or any one else, to lay his finger on any one act, or any series of acts, which proves them to be so."

Does not the foregoing Pledge clearly propose resistance to the law? Can any amount of special pleading get over that fact? And what is resistance to the law? Is it not sedition? Every dictionary defines sedition to be "*a factious commotion of the people, or a tumultuous assembly of men rising in opposition to law or the administration of justice*," &c. (See Webster's Dictionary.) Now, so long as the Pledge remains uncancelled — so long as "tumultuous" assemblages take place, (as have taken place very frequently lately)—so long as the civil authority is intimidated, and prevented from executing the law — there is unquestionably sedition in the country; and the Pledge above printed, and adopted by the League, is, without doubt, the cause of that sedition.

We have no desire to have any quarrel with the League people. Their imprudent and dishonest advocates have accused us of misrepresenting them. We have done nothing of the kind. We have only stated an obvious fact, and we support it by documentary evidence, which we shall reproduce whenever our calumniators accuse us of misrepresenting the League on the same point. The *Weekly* does not seem inclined to refer to the Pledge. There it is, above. Let there be no beating about the bush; we ask these plain questions—Does the Pledge propose resistance to the law? And, if so, does not such resistance amount to sedition? We do not care the value of a tin trumpet how far the League progresses in its designs. We are not responsible for the peace of the country, or the supremacy of the laws. The Government are. If they fail to apply a remedy, in order to allay the existing agitation, and meet the reasonable desires of the tenantry, we must conclude that they are either afraid of the tenant organization, or that they are conniving at it, as a means of weakening the Liberal Opposition, and securing a majority at the next election. We are inclined to think it is fear that bothers the Government; but, at the same time, we know there are plotters in the League, who, though illiterate men, have got devilish cunning enough in them to make Catholic Liberals subservient to the Orange party, and then to throw them aside when the elections shall be over. We shall watch them at every turn; and if we find that they promote sedition or disorder in the community, we shall hold the Government responsible for it, no matter how much they may be afraid of the consequences.

The *Weekly* repeats its silly threat about Mr. Whelan losing the confidence of his constituents. We have heard the same thing previous to every general election since 1846—19 years ago;—Mr. W. carried nearly a dozen elections (partial and general) since then,—in every contest he was at the head of the poll, — and at two or three elections he was returned without opposition. We have heard that there is a certain nondescript in the City here who has been casting sheep's-eyes at the district of St. Peter's, as a place for the representation of which he thinks he might make an *upright* representative, and who has been drawling out, in his natural sneaking, cowardly way, slanders against Mr. W. wherever he could find a listener. But we assure the nondescript that "he is not the man for Galway." Mr. W. had some able competitors before now from Charlottetown and the country; and although they entered the field with two good legs a piece, he left them not even one to stand on. It is not likely he will be afraid to run the course again, even with the very fast runner, who, it is said, intends to enter it against him.

We have lately received several private letters, informing us that one Alexander McNeill, a School Teacher at Lot 49, in company with a Mr. James Laird—(who lately held but did not ornament a place in the Magistracy, and which he had prudence enough to resign,)—have been travelling through the western parts of the Island as Agents for the Tenant League. They were paid 30s. a day out of the funds filched from the poor people who are cajoled to subscribe to the League, and they collect what they can from other dupes, not a penny of which, *we suppose*, sticks to the palms of McNeill. (We believe the ex Magistrate is an honest man, if he has no other recommendation.) Those worthies have, we learn from our private correspondence, been traducing us at a tremendous rate, and doing all they could to get some of our subscribers to discontinue their papers. It happens that we have not lost one subscriber through their base and cowardly proceedings. We have an utter contempt for those cowardly fellows—inexpressibly contemptuous is our regard for the fellow McNeill,—neither of them would dare to utter his slanders before our face at any public meeting where we would be likely to have fair play.

But what we want to know is—why is McNeill allowed to desert his school for several weeks during a season when it ought to be opened? Is the School Visitor for that section of the country ignorant of the fact, that McNeill did desert his school when it should have been opened? Or, is the School Visitor *conniving* at the dishonest practices of a Tenant League agent? We recommend the people of the district, whose children were kept from school, to send a statement of the neglect of the teacher into the Board of Education. *They* will surely enquire into the matter; and we would like to have a copy of the statement. We do not believe that the children who have attended McNeill's school have suffered to the least extent by his absence; we believe they are gainers; the man is just fit to be a hewer of wood and drawer of water; we would not certainly employ him for a higher occupation. But as he is employed under the belief that he is able to teach school, and goes rampaging for the League, propagating slander, infamous falsehoods, and discontent amongst the people, calculated to lead to sedition—we ask ought his name to be continued on the roll of teachers? While his salary as teacher goes on—and he neglects the duties appertaining to his employment—which, heaven knows, he is ill qualified to perform—is he not, then, receiving money under false pretences? We hope to receive further information about this fellow; and if we do, he may depend upon it we shall not forget him.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGAIN URGING CONFEDERATION.

THE following important despatch, addressed by the Colonial Minister to the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, appears in the *Royal Gazette* of that Province. We have not the least doubt that a copy of the same despatch has been addressed to the Lieut. Governor of this Island, and we think it ought to be officially published, so that we may know how far our fellow Colonists are disposed to support or resist the Colonial policy of the Crown on the question of Confederation. However, our going into Confederation depends entirely upon New Brunswick and Nova Scotia going into it,—if they go in we cannot long keep out.

DOWNING ST., 24th June, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a correspondence between Viscount Monck and myself, on the affairs of British North America, which have lately formed the subject of conferences between Her Majesty's Government and a Deputation from the Canadian Government.

This correspondence having been presented to both houses of the Imperial Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, I have to direct you to communicate it also to the Legislature of Nova Scotia at its next meeting.

You will at the same time express the strong and deliberate opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that it is an object much to be desired that all the British North American Colonies should agree to unite in one government. In the territorial extent of Canada, and in the maritime and commercial enterprise of the Lower Provinces, Her Majesty's Government see the elements of power which only require to be combined in order to secure for the Province which shall possess them all a place among the most considerable communities of the world. In the spirit of loyalty to the British Crown, of attachment to British connection, and of love for British Institutions, by which all the Provinces are animated alike, Her Majesty's Government recognize the bond by which all may be combined under one government. Such an Union seems to Her Majesty's Government to recommend itself to the Provinces on many grounds of moral and material advantage, as giving a well founded prospect of improved administration and increased prosperity. But there is one consideration which Her Majesty's Government feel it more especially their duty to press upon the Legislature of Nova Scotia. Looking to the determination which this country has ever exhibited to regard the defence of the Colonies as a matter of Imperial concern, the Colonies must recognize a right, and even acknowledge an obligation, incumbent on the Home Government, to urge with earnestness and just authority the measures which they consider to be most expedient on the part of the Colonies, with a view to their own defence. Nor can it be doubtful that the Provinces of British North America are incapable, when separate and divided from each other, of making those just and sufficient preparations for national defence which would be easily undertaken by a Province uniting in itself all the resources of the whole.

I am aware that a project so novel, as well as so important, has not been at once accepted in Nova Scotia with that cordiality which has marked its acceptance by the Legislature of Canada; but Her Majesty's Government trust that after a full and careful examination of the subject in all its bearings, the maritime Provinces will perceive the great advantages which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the proposed Union is calculated to confer upon them all.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Lieutenant-Governor
SIR RICHARD GRAVES MCDONNELL, C. B.

TEA PARTY AT ST. PETER'S BAY.

THE Tea Party held on the beautiful Chapel grounds at the head of St. Peter's Bay, on Wednesday last, was a very successful affair in every respect. The concourse present was not much, if at all, under three thousand. Every part of King's County was fully represented, to say nothing of a very considerable number from Queen's County. The party was given for the purpose of realizing funds to be applied towards the building of a new Chapel for the zealous and estimable Pastor of the Parish, the Rev. P. McPhee, who has long had charge of the present Chapel, as well as the new and beautiful one at St. Andrew's, and who is deservedly held in great esteem by Protestants of all creeds and classes in the community, as well as by his own large congregations. This was very evident from the appearance of the Party on Wednesday. Nearly every Protestant of any influence or standing—not merely residents of St. Peter's, but residents of other localities for twenty miles around—aided by their presence and their purse the interesting affair—several of the large and splendid collection of Cakes having been contributed by Protestant ladies. The Right Rev. Dr. McIntyre, the Bishop of the Diocese, and the greater part of his Clergy, were in attendance, and seemed to be delighted with the entertainment.

The tables were abundantly supplied with every delicacy which is usually furnished on such occasions, and there was certainly no lack of fair hands to dispense the good things to those who wished to partake of them. The City Amateur Band occupied a large and substantial amphitheatre, around which were seats, and at short intervals entertained their company in their usual successful style; while bagpipes and violins were to be heard in several directions, where the merry dancers, regardless of the hot weather, kept time to the music, for the live-long day, with untiring feet.

At the invitation of the clergymen, Mr. Whelan, of Charlottetown, briefly addressed the party, congratulating them on its evident success—expressing his gratification especially at the kind and cordial feeling which prevailed amongst all classes, and noticing particularly the generous rivalry between Catholics and Protestants in drawing closely the bonds of a common brotherhood, in their efforts to serve a good cause. The sale of the Cake then commenced, and gave rise to a spirited competition, after which the vast assemblage began to disperse in cheerfulness and good order.

EXAMINATION OF ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

The first yearly Examination of St. Joseph's School, held in St. Andrew's Hall, Pownal Street, took place on Thursday last. The fine Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, with a very large audience of all denominations. The front seats were occupied by the venerable Bishop of Charlottetown, by several of the Catholic Clergy; and on the left of the Bishop we noticed the estimable Chief Justice, the Honorable Robert Hodgson. The children who compose the School were very numerous — all little girls from about three years up to ten or twelve—they were dressed very tastefully and all looked healthy and pretty. The School is under the management of some of the good Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and was organized for the purpose of affording an education to those poor children living at the west end of the City, whose parents can not afford to send them to the Convent, and also for the benefit of orphans depending entirely for subsistence on the charity of poor relations. The School is, indeed, to a large extent, a free one; and its establishment and successful operation reflect great credit on the Ladies who have charge of it, and on the good Bishop to whom it is indebted for its existence, and who is its most liberal Patron.

The exercises consisted of examinations in spelling and grammar; geography and arithmetic; sacred history; Kerney's history; dialogues; a very interesting dramatic piece, entitled "Pride punished and Virtue rewarded"—the whole course of the exercises being interspersed with pieces of music, vocal and instrumental. The classes, (for there were more than one), in geography and arithmetic, created much admiration for the promptness and correctness with which they answered the numerous questions put to them; but, indeed, all the classes showed that they had been instructed with great care and success.

After the distribution of prizes by the Bishop, his Lordship addressed the children, congratulating them on the advancement they had made in so short a time, exhorting them to renewed efforts when their holidays would be over—pointing out to them how far their success in life depended upon themselves, and impressing on their minds the beauties and advantages of a moral, intellectual, and religious education, which St. Joseph's School was so well qualified to afford, without any sacrifice on their part but a little time. His Lordship having resumed his seat, he requested Mr. Whelan to make a short address, with which request Mr. W. promptly complied, for he felt heartily delighted with every part of the examination. The Chief Justice was expected, we understand, to address the audience, but his Lordship, we believe, was called away by another engagement before the examination closed.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The English Mail arrived at Halifax, per Steamship *China*, on Tuesday last. The Mail for this Island reached here on Thursday night, with English and Irish dates to the 24th and 25th inst. The last of the Canadian Delegates, Hon. Messrs. J. A. McDonald and T. D. M'Gee, returned in the China en route for Canada.

The British and Foreign news is not of great importance here, but such as it is the following summary conveys it.

SPAIN.

The Narvaez Administration in Spain has been short lived. And yet it lived long enough to do mischief in and to Spain. The immediate cause of its extinction was an insurrection planned at Valencia, whence Narvaez takes his ducal title, by a portion of the army, especially the officers and the non-commissioned officers of the Regiment of Bourbon, of all corps in Spain, to overthrow the Bourbon dynasty, annex Spain to Portugal, and subject the whole Peninsula to a Sovereign of the House of Braganza. The plot was discovered by or revealed to the Civil Governor, who could not, however, persuade the Captain General to take measures for the arrest of the traitors until within an hour of the time fixed for the *pronunciamento*. At the last moment the Captain General, having been called from the theatre by the Civil Governor, went to the quarters of the officers of the Bourbon Regiment, and not finding them there, proceeded to the barracks, where they had no business to be at midnight, and where they were all found and instantly arrested. Further inquiry led to the conclusion that the conspiracy had distant ramifications. Prim's name is freely spoken of in connection with the plot, but as he belongs to the extreme Progressistas, it is probable that the agents of Narvaez have used his name unwarrantably, to bring odium upon the Liberals. The Court has been evidently frightened, and in her difficulty the Queen has once more summoned Marshal O'Donell to her aid. The Marshal's patriotism and loyalty must be of tough fibre to bear all this pressure without breaking, no man has done so much to regenerate Spain and no one has had so much experience of caprice and ingratitude. To the Duke Tetuan, a title won in war against the hereditary enemies of Spain—and not like that of Valencia, the reward of crimes against the laws and constitution of his country—Spain owes her present elevated rank in Europe. When he came into power some seven years ago, Spain was in the most degraded position of any monarchy in Europe. She had neither army nor navy, nor exchequer. On every side the evidences of decay and ruin were visible. When O'Donnell surrendered the helm of State, Spain had become a great nation. Much of his good work has been undone by Narvaez, but fortunately the Duke of Valencia's official career has been cut short before the mischief he has done and was doing had become irremediable.

The *Globe*, a good authority on such matters, thinks that the dissolution of Parliament will take place between the 7th and the 12th of July; the borough elections in the week ending on July 15; and the country elections in the week ending July 22.

On a motion next Monday in the House of Lords for the second reading of the Catholic Oath Bill, the Earl of Derby will move that the bill be read that day three months.

It is stated that M. Elion, who recently visited France on a special mission from Mexico, is now engaged in Vienna in raising another volunteer corps for the service of the Emperor Maximilian. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says that he is able to confirm the information that the French Government intends to adhere to the letter of its bond, and gradually to reduce its army in Mexico, unless the American Government should make any attack upon the empire of Maximilian, of which it disavows all intention.

The *Avenir National* announces that the French iron-clad fleet, which will visit the English coast this summer, will consist of five vessels under the command of Rear-Admiral Dupuy.

Florence papers confirm the diplomatic rupture between Rome and the Emperor of Mexico. The former insists upon the competency of the Church not only in ecclesiastical matters but in all questions of a mixed character, and rejects any compromise in regard to the sale of church property. The statement that the Italian Charge d'Affaires at Madrid had been recalled is unfounded.

The correspondent of the *Unita Cattolica* writing from Rome, June 14, says that by no want of good will on the part of Signor Vegezzi, but by the fickleness of the Florentine ministry, the negociations are on the point of failing, and he does not hesitate to affirm that they will come to nothing. The reason is, he tells us, that the modifications made at Florence of the original proposals are unacceptable to the Holy See, which on certain points cannot allow of compromise, and never will compromise. And the *Unita Cattolica* of the 18th, says that a special council had been held by the ministers upon important despatches from S. Vegezzi, announcing that his mission had become impossible, and that the terms of the Florentine Cabinet respecting the nomination of the bishops, and the oath to be taken by them, could not be accepted by the Pope.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—*Louisville Ky.*, June 23.—The New York Albany *Ledger* reports a terrible accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Coogootee, Indiana. Yesterday a freight train bound east and a soldiers' train going west collided. Thd engineers and firemen of both trains were killed. While the Conductors of both trains were engaged in angry dispute as to which was to blame, another freight train from the east ran into the soldiers' train at the station, killing 15 men and wounding 150, many fatally. The soldiers belonged to Illinois and Mississippi regiments, and were homeward bound.

According to the statement in a London contemporary, the Pope has resolved to appoint a secound English Cardinal. It is said Monseigneur Talbot has been elevated to the dignity.

RETURN OF THE DELEGATES.

The Hon. Messrs. Galt and Brown returned by the Cunard Steamship *Cuba*, which left Liverpool on the 17th instant, and reached New York on the 27th. The Hon. Messrs. McDonald and Cartier were to leave by the following steamer, and it is stated that the Hon. D'Arcy McGee and Mr Bernard, the Secretary to the delegation, would remain for a fortnight later. Mr. McGee was expected to deliver an address at the London Tavern, on the 23d, taking for his subject "British Empire in America." He had already addressed a meeting there of persons interested in the British North American Provinces, when he tendered the thanks of the Canadian delegates to English statesmen and the English press and people, for the kindness and attention with which they had been received, and assured England of the hearty good will of the colonies which he had represented. The Canadian Provinces, he told them, did not desire incorporation with the United States—all that they want is simply time and security to grow. They wished for protection against aggression during the time which will be occupied in increasing the population to such a proportion as will enable them to run alone. They need also political and commercial union. The currencies and the tariffs are opposed, and the union of the Colonies has become absolutely necessary to prevent the dangers which this opposition is likely to create. For Republican institutions, he and his colleagues had no enthusiastic admiration—they were disposed to think that, in lightening the ship, the Republicans had thrown over the compass. They therefore wished to retain as far as possible the British type of free Government. In closing his address, Mr. McGee referred to the willingness of the Canadians to help themselves, and asserted that when, during the St. Alban's raid excitement, it was proposed that the militia should guard the frontier, more than thrice the required number volunteered for the service in less than eight-and-forty hours.

Early in the week after the *Cuba* sailed, a volume of the hon. gentleman's recent speeches on Colonial Union was to be issued from the press.—*Quebec Gazette, June 30.*

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The steamer which arrived last night brought North the papers and effects of Jeff. Davis, which were captured in Florida.....The rebel Secretary of the Treasury, Trenholm, has been released by orders from Washington, and was in Charleston.....Advices from Metamoras, of the 15th, confirm the report of the defeat of the Juarez Gen. Negrate, after his unsuccessful attempt on Matamoras. He is reported to have lost 700 killed, and 2000 taken prisoners..... A Texas paper says that Gen. Canby informed the rebel leader Gen. Buckner, when the latter arrived in New Orleans, to surrender Kirby Smith's army, that one day later a formidable army would have been in motion for Texas, when the terms of surrender would not have been accepted. The transition from a condition of war to peace was proceeding very quiet and orderly in Texas.....The weather here is intensely warm — the thermometor standing at 92° in the shade.....Gold 139.

NEW YORK, July 1st.—The Mayor of Washington has received from the state department a circular on the Russian Plague, which our Consulate at St. Petersburg writes is spreading rapidly westward.....From Cairo it is reported that the negroes of Vicksburg protest against the appointment of Judge Sharkey as Provisional Governor of Mississippi.....Gen. Sheridan had gone to Texas.....Guerillas are said to infest the lower Mississippi country.....Gen. Canby had sent troops to attend to them.....Gen. Lee has gone to a country seat in Cumberland, Va., to spend the summer months.....Henry A. Wise arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday afternoon, intending to stay a few days.....Gold 141.

NEW YORK, July 3rd.—The steamship America from Southampton 21st ult. arrived.....In the House of Commons Mr. Cardwell placed on the table papers relating to Canada, and giving the result of negotiations between the Government and the Canadian delegates.....The Government approves of the Confederation scheme, and will give it every assistance; will recommend the guarantee of a loan for the carrying out by Canada of the fortifications recommended, and will provide the necessary armament. Government will try to procure a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and recommend a guarantee of a loan to pay the Hudson Bay Company indemnity for the northwestern territory, which is to be made over to the Canadian Government. It desires to assist Canada as far as possible.....The Great Eastern is expected to sail from Valencia on the 10th of July, and telegraphic communication with America to be completed by the 20th.....Consols 90½. No gold report.

NEW YORK, July 3rd, P. M.—The village of Viregua, Vernon County, Wisconsin, was visited by a tornado which destroyed many dwellings, killed 17 persons, injured 100, and caused terrible havoc and distress.....The *Herald's* Washington despatch says the President's health is such that no danger is apprehended; still much anxiety is felt.....The *Times'* despatch says we now hold no rebel prisoners below the rank of Colonel.....The steamer *Liberty* brings Havana dates of the 28th ult. Troops are constantly arriving from St. Domingo, and by this time the Island is completely evacuated by Spanish troops. The Spaniards blew up all the fortifications they had constructed before burning.

BOSTON, July 4th.—The 89th Anniversary of Independance is being celebrated to-day with unusual enthusiasm. All business is suspended and everybody jubilant.....President Johnson's health is such as to prevent his attending the monument dedication at Gettysburg to-day.....Advices from Wilmington, N. C., bring alarming reports of the sickly conditon of that city, both spotted and yellow fever are said to be prevalent.....A large delegation from Richmond has arrived at Washington, to urge the revocation of the twenty thousand dollar clause in the President's proclamation of amnesty.

MEXICAN NEWS IN FRANCE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the French Government continues its efforts to suppress the Mexican news. Not a syllable of the despatches published in the English papers has appeared in those of Paris, but on the other hand a very *coleur-de rose* view of the state of affairs may be read in the *Moniteur* and all the Government papers. Mr. Johnson is represented as a prudent, temperate ruler anxious above all not to get into trouble with France. There are no enlistments for Jaurez's army; the American Government has no intention to send men to Mexico, and even if it had the intention its public debt is so large that it could not afford it, &c. "This," says the *Herald* correspondent, "is a specimen of the sort of stuff which the powers that be are weak enough to suppose will delude the public. In addition to this the *Moniteur* published a letter from New York, calculated to reassure the public, and the *Pays* anxious to improve upon its official colleague, roundly asserts that there is no more faith to be placed in the schemes for the invasion of Mexico than in the pet project of the *New York Herald* for the annexation of Ireland to the United States." Is it to be wondered at that such silly trash, so far from reassuring the public, should create an impression that there is real danger at hand? Since the time when the war with Austria was gradually brewing, we do not remember such excitement as prevails just now in Paris concerning this Mexican business. The French people are no fools. They are perfectly well aware that the great majority of the Federal army consisted of immigrants and adventurers, and that it is the height of absurdity to talk of their resuming their pacific pursuits."

THE FRUITS OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

The *Post* points out that though the American war may be at an end, the contest is just where it has been at any time within the last four years. The war on this side of the Mississippi, at least, has been closed for a month. But we search in vain for any of the usual fruits of victory or peace. Whether the North pay its own expenses itself, or compel the South to pay them, the money must come, first or last, out of the wealth and capital of the United States. In like manner, for the same reason, the acquisition of territory is out of the question. The conqueror has asserted throughout that the South is part of his country. It has lately been much the custom of the Federals and their European friends to talk of the false predictions which have been made from time to time as to the course of the war. But if, as it certainly appears, the war is only at an end in the sense that the chief Southern armies on this side of the Mississippi have laid down their arms, while the war of principles and the antagonism of interests are just as great as ever they were, it remains to be seen how far those predictions really are falsified.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The London *Post* holds that it is plainly the intention of a portion at least of the American people to provoke a quarrel with the Emperor Maximilian. The only point on which doubt can exist is respecting the complicity of the Government in these designs. Personally, President Johnson is an uncompromising supporter of the Monroe doctrine. The invasion of Mexico would doubtless be popular with a large majority of his fellow-countrymen, whilst it would furnish an opportunity of employing a considerable number of soldiers whose inclinations would hardly prompt them to resume peaceful avocations. Then the forces by which Maximilian's throne is at present supported are too scanty to withstand an invasion by such armies as the American Government can send into the field, and France would probably hesitate before she embarked in a war with the United States for the sake of maintaining the Mexican Empire. *It must be admitted the temptation held out to the American Government may prove so dazzling as to be irresistible.*

THE PRESS.

In a "leader" upon the London "Newspaper Press Fund," the *Daily Telegraph* remarks: "Of all vocations the Press, one would think, instead of being the last to form such a confraternity, should have been among the first; for although we hear the duties of reporters and journalists occasionally described in language which is mistaken and overcoloured, there can be no doubt that, being a profession constantly taxing the brain and not admitting of scamped work, journalism some times exusts its victims, and that very suddenly. If the same thing can be said of acting, painting and book writing, it must be remembered that there are long intervals in those pursuits, and hours compatible with natural rest; whereas the daily newspaper is a Stone of Sysyplus, which is rolled up the hill only to roll down again; and large portions of which must be prepared, and can only be prepared while its unconscious readers of the morrow are snugly tucked up in bed.

No speeches, indeed, and no experience short of actual and grim familiarity with the manufacture itself can adequately tell the public how their paper is made. They wonder at it, and they do well to wonder; for civilization has produced nothing more marvellous than the diurnal sheet expanded before the reader. On his account science has turned pressman, messenger and type founder, and kept pace, step for step, with the demands of the day by means of electric telegraphs which fetch the news of all the world into one centre, machines that whirl and flash and stamp thousands upon thousands of copies at breathless speed, and methods of production so delicate and yet so sure, that the appearance of the morning paper has come to be as certain as that of the daylight itself. For the readers's sake, too, there are a hundred busy pens at work at home, wherever state and social matters can employ them, and for his sake men travel by land and water, dispatching graphic pictures of far-away places and events, descriptions of terrible battles, and incidents of foreign life. The mass of the public cannot know how rich and peculiar are the faculties demanded for this varied work—what power, what intellectual promptitude, what perseverance, and even courage are needed upon the vast staff of a successful newspaper. They can scarcely guess at the strange and singular endowments of a competent editor—the genius, the audacity, the caution, and the public instinct needful to his post. And though this is not the place to speak fully of it, they cannot measure the subtle secrets of the daily comments which they peruse. They find them vivacious, exhaustive, terse, pictorial, and when needful, profound; and they sometimes justly wonder to see an entangled question, or a most difficult debate, dealt with clearly and decisively almost while the matter is in discussion. It is impossible, and even undesirable, that they should be aware of the powers which are devoted to their service to make this feasible. Long years of study, ceaseless self-enrichment of mind, and acquaintance with public and social affairs ripened by daily culture into acute and almost instinctive mastery of fact and principle—these and other qualities are consigned to anonymous exercise for the daily paper; though half such energy and half such mental gifts would suffice to make a man in the Senate or the world for their possessor. In return, and it is a noble return, those talents, be they ever so high, are nameless, but not wasted. The newspaper has an influence only bounded by its honesty and ability; it is literally a power in the State, and such a power as is rather admitted than examined. Thanks to the white light which it throws at the corner of society, our judges are helped to be pure, our Parliament to be diligent and intelligent, to govern justly and in accordance with the final source of all power, the popular will; while, as an agent for the spread of education, the mere daily exercise of perusal first, and by the thousand novel facts it contains in the next place, the Press and Penny Postege stand side by side as the most wonderful schoolmasters that ever were "abroad." Let us add, that while this influence and this service have become so vast that it might grow into a despotism by mere gratitude, the newspaper is so reacted upon by the popular feelings and opinions which it represents, that the safeguards are sure and constant; and accordingly, in our own time, before our very eyes, journals which have abused their *prestige* fade; or actually die out, silently sentenced, but by a jury whose verdict executes itself.

SIX YEARS OF MODERN HISTORY.

The London *Times*, reviewing the six years which have paseed since the present Parliament assembled, points out the remarkable changes which have occurred in the interval. Europe, India, and America have been absolutely revolutionized, and the England of that day is not easily recognized. It now sounds like a joke to say that at the last "appeal to the country" we were horribly afraid of a French invasion, and were preparing to defend ourselves with enormous wooden fighting ships, built in prodigious haste. We had no ironclads, no volunteer force, no rifled cannon. Money was at 2½ per cent, and there was no underground railways. The Prince of Wales, now the head of a family, had not yet gone to Oxford, nor completed his tour of foreign travel. As to the Continent, an atlas of six years since is as useless, except for the purposes of history, as one a century old. Italy was still "a geographical expression," instead of a great European monarchy. A Bourbon reigned in Naples, and the Pope was disturbed in Rome. Schleswig and Holstein belonged to Denmark. Poland had not risen in insurrection; France was not mistress of Savoy. Garribaldi was just springing into notice; Abraham Lincoln had not been heard of; and the name in everybody's mouth was that of Sir John Lawrence. What is the state of Europe now? The Italian question, the Polish question, the Schleswig-Holstein question, have all been opened and urged at the point of the bayonet. America is in the middle of an astounding revolution. Mexico is a monarchy; Canada preparing to become a Confederacy. And all this time—for here is the moral of the story—England has been in the enjoyment of peace and plenteousness. If the new Parliament leaves us as well off six years hence as we are now, we shall have little to complain of. The work of reconstruction is constitutionally inevitable, but at present it portends little agitation. Except the question of the Malt-tax, there is probably no question of any importance on which the actual policy of a Conservative Government would now differ from that of a Liberal Government.

A Queensland paper says that a large fish called a *grouper* was caught off the coast there. It was 7ft. long, 6ft. in circumference at its thickest part, and its head weighed 80 lbs. When opened there were found in its stomach two broken bottles, a quart pot, a preserved milk tin, several medium sized crabs, a piece of earthenware triangular in shape and 3 inches in length, incrusted with oyster shells, a sheep's head, some mutton and beef bones, and some loose oyster shells. The spine of a skate was imbedded in the grouper's liver. This fish's digestion seems to have been very much better than that of the whale which swallowed Jonah.

On Wednesday, June 7th, a woman was killed by lightning while walking through the Gallowgate, Glasgow. Her clothes were literally torn into shreds, and singed in some places, but, with the exception of a slight oozing of blood from her mouth and one of her ears, there were no injuries apparent.