'Yes, sir; I knew you could not grant their request;' and sorrowfully he returned to them. The young lad, an assistant in the post-office, was standing by, and as Honeyman left me, he said:

'If, sir, you would let me remain as his surety, I would gladly stay.' I looked at him, and replied:

'Why, half a dozen such as you would not equal his value to us.' He also left me; and as I walked away from the wretched party, my good genius whispered: 'Try him!' I turned back, and called Honeyman to me.

'I am going to put my commission into your hands,' said I. 'You said you would return by daylight to-morrow. If I let you go on shore, give me your word that you will be off at eight o'clock in the morning.'

'I will, sir.'

'Then go.' He made but one bound to the gangway-ladder, another into the waist, without touching one step of it, and spoke but a single word to his mother and sister as he passed them. Both of them lifted up their clasped hands. I could not stay to see more—and will only add, that Sam Honeyman was a first-class petty-officer of my favourite old ship, when, nine months after this time, I left her, to join Lord Exmouth in the *Boyne*.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE LOSS OF THE TIGER.

Accounts have been received from Vice-Admiral Dundas, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, stating that her Majesty's steam-frigate Tiger ran on shore on the 12th ult., near Odessa, during a fog; that Captain Giffard, the officers, and the crew have been made prisoners, and that the frigate has been burnt.

The following is the report from the surgeon of the Tiger, of the killed and wounded:—

Captain Giffard, loss of left leg above the knee, wound of right leg, and various contusions; doing well. Wm. Tanner, ordinary, lacerated wounds in the front of both thighs, gunpowder laceration and compound fracture of little finger on right hand, aud other contusions; doing well. Charles Hood, boy, 2d Class.—This poor lad is riddled with grape and canister shot, one of which has penetrated the abdomen. He has also a severe compound faacture of the left leg. I entertain no hope of his recovery. William Trainor, aged 38, gun-shot wound of left knee; amputation was performed on board, but he died, during the transit from the shore to the town, of exhaustion. John Giffard, aged 18, midshipman.—Had both legs shot away; amputation was performed on board; from the shock to the hemorrhage, combined with exposure to the sun, and unattended on the beach, he died shortly after being landed."

The surgeon adds that every possible attention that humanity can suggest, has been shown by the authorities at Odessa, and the survivors are under his own special care.

The Tiger got ashore in a heavy fog, and used all efforts to get her off, by throwing all her guns overboard, and discharging her amunition into her boat. When the fog cleared off, she found herself about five miles from Odessa, under the telegraph; and a large body of 9000 men with 15 guns, were already assembled. These commenced a fire, and very soon a shot carried off poor Captain Giffard's leg, and another killed his nephew, a midshipman, by his side. The captain, seeing his hopeless position, struck his flag, and the enemy took all the crew prisoners. Just before leaving the ship, the Niger and Vesuvius hove in sight, when the Russians demanded they should be quick in getting on shore, threatening to fire on them if they delayed longer. The two steamers, seeing the enemy assembled in numbers, began to throw shell among them, when the Russians placed tne British in front, and the steamers discontinued the fire. The prisoners were tnen marched to Odessa. Captain Giffard was placed in the Governor's house, and treated with the greatest kindness. The Russians refuse to exchange prisoners, but allow every liberty to the captives, who have been also permitted to write to their friends, and were visited under a flag of truce, by the first lieutenant of the Vesuvius.

We hear from the fleet, that Captain Giffard shot the Greek pilot dead, the moment the vessel ran on shore. The English prisoners have been allowed to send letters.

We learn that the captain of the Tiger has been taken to the governor's house at Odessa, and cared for in every way. The captains of the Niger and Vesuvius were allowed to see the prisoners; and they made a subscription of £150 on board the two ships, for their comrades.

(From the European Times)

Marshal St. Arnaud aud General Raglan returned to Constantinople on the 23rd ult., after having conferred with Omar Pacha at Varna, and paid a flying visit to Shumla, to inspect the Turkish army. Although it was at first given out that the allied army was instantly to march to Adrianople, common sense seems slowly to enlighten our contemporaries. Nevertheless, the *Constitutionnel* this week published their "plan of the campaign," in which it was gravely announced that the Anglo-French army was not only to march to Adrianople, but to go on to Widdin! and, in one quarter, this was pronounced to be the most rational plan of the campaign yet propounded. The facts are as we all along predicted. Varna is plainly the first point to which the different generals will converge their troops. Prince Napolean had set in motion his division. All the available French and English transports were being rapidly laden, but on the 29th of May they had not left for Varna. It was said that one French steamer had gone on past Scutari, without stopping, and no doubt existed that a very considerable Anglo-French force would be in Varna, forthwith, to march on to Silistria, and relieve that fortress. In the meautime, Omar Pacha, now that he finds the Anglo-French forces really on the spot, will not, we trust, consider it any longer necessary to cling to the line of the Balkan, merely acting on the defensive; but will boldly advance towards the Danube, and form a jnnction with the Anglo-French forces. Of course, if transports are not at hand to convey all the troops to Varna by sea, some must necessarily go by land, but as a mere strategic movement, we feel very confident that the line of the Balkan is not any longer of that vital importance it was a month ago. The Anglo-French forces will not merely *defend* the Sultan's dominions, they will extrude the invaders of his territories at the point of the bayonet. It seems very clear that up to the latest dates, the Turks, as we said they would all along, have gallantly repelled the enemy. At Silistria the Russians, with their almost overwhelming army, have failed to make any impression on that fortress. We have authentic accounts of fruitless attacks upon that place, in which the Russians have lost 5000 killed and wounded. In one encounter, a Count Orloff said to be the eldest son of the favorite of the Czar, was shot in the eye, and was killed on the spet. General Sylvan was killed. Again, at Turnu, the Turks surprised the Russians, and only a small remnant of the enemy escaped the sword, and fled to the left bank of the Alouta. We know very little of what is going on in the Dobrudscha, but when once our men are at Varna, we shall have no further misgivings about Russian aggression. We cannot believe that the Russians will risk a general battle on the right bank of the Danube, but they must either do this, or beat a retreat as fast as they can. The Austrians are hanging on the left of the Russians, and immense armies line the whole frontiers of Transylvania and Moldavia. The Turks have now posession of Lesser Wallachia; and if the Allied Armies make a junction speedily the position of the Russians seems to our non-professional judgment most imminent, if not desperate. No doubt, our army will at first suffer much for want of beef and other supplies, but being masters of the sea provisions will soon be plentiful enough. It is very evident that Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan have set to work with a right good will; and as the cavalry cannot be far off, we hope an effective army of at least 60,000 men will take the field, and have a reserve of 30,000 to proceed to Sebastopol, and see what is to be done in that quarter. We see that Lord Howden has resigned his post at Madrid, and, like an old war-horse, sniffs the trumpet sound, and must join the fray. An important command has been offered to his lordship (better known as General Cradock), and it is believed he has accepted it. The news from the Asiatic frontier is highly satisfactory. The Rusians have abandoned Ozurgeti, and have retired towards Kutais. The Georgians immediately informed the Turks of this movement, and Selim Pacha took possion of Ozurgeti. It will, no doubt, be discovered shortly that Schamyl lives a long way inland, with Russian inland stations intervening between him and the Black Sea coast, so that communication with that renowned chief is difficult. As regards the Greek affair, it may be deemed to be at an end, but must keep a watchful eye upon King Otho, or he will soon break out again into some act of treachery or insubordination. We are glad to hear that the prisoners of-war captured by the Russians on board the Tiger are well treated. Captain Giffard is doing well, and speaks well of his captors. We see by an account from Malta that he is reported to have shot the Greek pilot dead the momect the vessel ran on shore. How was this? Was there any suspicion of treachery, or was it an ebulition of sudden anger? We trust in every point of view that the story is false. With regard to the latest news from the Danube, we should only deceive our readers if we pretended to report anything authentic. We have various statements of the same story; but all we really know at present is, that Silistria holds out; that the Russians have failed to take it by storm, and that the allies are moving towards Varna, in great, force, to take a position on the line of the Danube. There is no apparent confirmation of the news of the evacuation of Anapa and the reduction of the fortress of Redout Kaleh, but we are by no means sure but that it is a repetition of the previous report. There has been a partial change of the Turkish Ministry, Mehomet Kepresli Pacha has become Grand Vizier, but the change has no political importance. Our own impression still, is, from a perusal of the latest news from Consantinople, that about 70,000 of the Anglo-French forces will find their way to Varna and the line of the Danube, leaving a force of about 30,000 to be directed to Sebastapol.

As regards the news from the Baltic, we ere literally without a single fact of importance, subsequent to the exploit at Hango Point, which we recorded last week. From all we learn, both the north and south coast of the Gulf of Finland is strictly invested by divisions of Sir Charles Napier's squadrons, and each division is advancing so as to approach Cronstadt, but as respects Helsingfors and Sveaborg we have no information, and we suppose these fortresses will be looked after before that of Cronstadt. Very great alarm prevails at St. Petersburg. Various plans of defence are spoken of to resist any decent upon the capital, all which involves the forgone conclusion of the possible fall of Cronstadt. The relative attitude of Austria and Prussia continues the same. It is very evident that the relations between Russia and Austria have been cooling for some time, but we are very confident that both Franee and England are satisfied with the declarations made by the cabinet of Vienna. Messengers are continually passing to Stockholm, and Russian influence is greatly on the wane in the Swedish court. The King of Portugal is on a visit to the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, so that our influence in the Peninsula is direct and immediate. We hardly know whether to believe the reported tale of successes by the Greek insurgents in Thessaly, if they are true, they will have a fatal influence over the future destiny of King Otho. The strong presumption is that the whole story is an invention.

A PEEP INTO ANAPA, AND A CAPTURE.

On board H. M. S.———
Ghelengik Bay, May 14.

Early on Wednesday morning, the fog suddenly litting off showed us right ahead the white cliffs of Anapa. Anapa from the sea seems a miserable enough place, built on a cliff at the southernmost point of the bay. The principal defences face the sea, and the batteries, from their advantageous position on high cliffs, might prove very troublesome to ships. We were favoured by a salute of shot and shell, but as we were quite out of range we took no notice of it. Towards the bay tne ground gradually slopes down to the sea level, the cliffs disappearing; and here we saw a Russian camp, near which some 7,000 or 8,000 men were drawn up. With such a garrison, even though our ships silenced the batteries, they might laugh at us still, unless we had on board troops to land. After remaining off Anapa just long enough to reconnoitre the place, we continued our route, running along the coast about a mile and a half from the shore. At Anapa properly begins the chain of the Caucasian mountains, and from the main shoot off towards the sea a series of parallel ridges, gradually increasing in size, and very remarkable for the sharpness of their angles. These ridges all cut almost perpendicularly when they reach the sea, showing the upheaved strata of sand which compose them and give to the coast a most novel and peculiar appearance. We were running quietly along, when suddenly the look out at the mast-head reports, first one, and shortly after two more strange sail ahead of us; and immediately the Sampson, Retribution, and Highflyer, are sent in chase, and we ourselves prepare to follow them at full speed. For the next hour or so the poop is covered by a crowd of officers, all anxiously trying to make out the strangers as they draw nearer and grow in the horizon; and as the hope of their being Russian increases, the excitement also becomes greater. The Sampson's chase turned out to be merely a coasting boat (Russian) coming from Trebizond and Redout-Kaleh, and which had just sailed that morning from Soujak, the first Russian port below Anapa. Although small, she had a prodigious cargo, and 17 people on board—some passengers; one of these was a decorated Russian soldier, who had charge of a quantity of soldiers' great coats, hospital stores, and red and grey cloth, which he was conveying to Kertch; so that there was no doubt the boat was a good prize. The two other sail turned out to be Greek brigs full of Russian soldiers. They had been chartered at Kertch, to go to Soujak-Kaleh, and embark troops for Kertch, and had on board about 166 soldiers, all Greeks, from the military colony of Balaclava, with some 200 sick and wounded, women, and children. Besides a great quantity of powder, cartridge, muskets, &c., each of them had a Cossack gun-boat, with two little guns in it, in tow. The capture of all these people was not a bad day's work; and, moreover, we obtained from them a deal of valuable information.

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.

Divers private despatches from Bucharest state that the Russian loss in the affair of Silistria, on the 28th, was 186 killed and 379 wounded. General Sivan was killed, and Col. Costanda and Count Orloff, jun., severely wounded. The latter was shot through the eye.

Under date of Schumla, May 31, the *Presse* says:—"On the night between the 29th and 30th the Turks made a sortie from Silistria. There was a fearful carnage. The Russians lost from 1,500 to 1,800 killed." A letter from Bucharest, of the 2d June, says that the Russians have taken possession of some of the outworks of Silistria. The *Ost Deutsche Post* says that since the 2d inst. Silistria has been completely invested by the Russians, and that 3,000 Russians were advancing on the road to Basardschik.

According to a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated Wednesday morning, the Russians have abandoned the idea of taking Silistria by storm, and will confine their efforts to investing and blockading the place.

Fighting on the Aluta—the Battle of Slatina—Defeat of the Russians.

On the 31st an engagement took place at Slatina, on the frontier of Little Wallachia. The Russians, who occupied a favourable position with 2,000 men and four guns, attacked the Turks, but the Turks, assuming the offensive, killed nearly 600 of them, and carried off their artillery. From the date and locality assigned to this battle it must have been the sequel of that of Brancoweni. The Russian force was at the latest date still falling back.

Russian Troops cut to pieces by the Circassians—Letters from the Black Sea state that the Russian garrisons of Tonap and Anakria, on the Abyssinian coast, having evacuated those forts, and being on their march to join the centre of the Russian army of the Caucasus, were encountered by a body of Circassians, and cut in pieces.

(From the London Shipping & Mercantile Gazette.)

In referring in a former number (May 3) to the expansion of our Trade in the East, and to the fact that the Empire of China is becoming every day more accesible to European Commerce and influence, we said, that "even the hermetically sealed Empire of Japan gives signs of animation, and promises, with maiden modesty, to entertain the urgent addresses of her Commercial suitors, if they will but allow her time for reflection." It is with much satisfaction, therefore, that we learn, through the mail just arrived, that Japan is likely very soon to be thrown open to the Commerce of the World. The *China Mail* of the 12th of April furnishes a detailed account of the operations of the United States' squadron in those seas, under the command of Commodore Perry, to whose judicious and temperate conduct we hope both Europe and America will be indebted for adding another great and almost unknown region to Commercial enterprise, and to social intercourse.

From time immemorial, it has been the practice and policy of the Japanese Empire, as it formerly was with China, to reject all intercourse, civil or commercial, with Europeans. Some little relaxation was made in favour of the Dutch, but this indulgence was watched with extreme jealousy, which sometimes amounted to apprehension, and occasionally it became so severe as to interrupt all commercial dealings; while the despotic nature of the Government rendered remonstrance or appeal useless. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, sufficient to deter an ordinary mind, Commodore PERRY has succeeded in entering into a Commercial treaty with the Japanese authorities.

Nothing is yet known of the precise terms of the treaty, but we shall be equally disappointed and surprised to learn that it is drawn up otherwise than in a spirit of liberality, or that it seeks any exclusive privileges or advantages for America which are denied to other nations. England, above every other country, has a right to expect the most liberal treatment in a matter of this kind, not only from the United States but from every other Commercial country. She succeeded, at a heavy cost, in opening China, which was as hermetically sealed—and as intolerant as Japan is—to intercourse with the world without her walls. The use which England made of this advantage was as noble as it was judicious: China was proclaimed open, so far as England could make it, to the unrestricted Commerce of the world; and the Colonies which she thought it advisable to establish there, were made free ports. England sought no exclusive privileges for herself, her Commerce or her Shipping; she evinced the true spirit of free-trade, which she had adopted as the national policy. From the enlightened Governor of the United States we cannot but expect equally liberal conduct.

Fortunately the Empire of Japan is sufficiently extensive, and sufficiently populous, to gratify the most sanguine Commercial expectations. It consists, as our readers know, of three principal islands, besides several smaller ones; the superficial extent of which is estimated at 80,000 square miles, and contains a population of about 17,000,000. Such is the country and the people which have for ages been shut up within themselves, and comparatively unknown to the rest of the world beyond the coast outline. Of the value and variety of the productions of Japan it would be useless to attempt an estimate, as it is at present, as we have said, *terra incognita*; but we may well imagine that a country which can maintain so large a population must be abundantly productive. In minerals it is known to be very rich, especially in the precious metals, copper, and coal. It produces timber of the largest size, and nearly all the fruits known in tropical latitudes, besides some of those which belong to more temperate climates. Turnips, carrots, melons, &c., we are told, grow spontaneously, and rice, which constitutes the chief food of the people, is extensively cultivated. But their most remarkable production is the rhus vernax, or varnish-tree, the juice of which is so well known in Europe as Japan varnish. Every spot in these islands is cultivated with the greatest care, and a severe penalty attaches to neglect in regard to cultivation.

The *China Mail* says that one of the leading features of the treaty entered into with Commodore Perry is the opening of three or more of the posts of Japan to the Commerce of the United States, but that the Japanese authorities objected to a clause admitting other countries to the same privilege. Knowing the suspicious character of the people, and the isolation in which they have been acustomed to live, we cannot much wonder at what might at first appear a barren result for such an expedition; but it was breaking ground where ground was never broken before, and it was perhaps judicious in the American commander not to require too much at first. The Japanese must be brought by degrees to acustom themselves to intercourse with Europeans, and to imbibe to some extent European habits, when we believe they will be found a less exclusive people than the Chinese. One of the chief objects of the American expedition was to make arrangements with the Japanese for a supply of coals for their steamers passing into the China Seas from California, and, we presume, from Australia. In this they are said to have succeeded; and, were no other result to follow, it would be an important object gained for navigation, as ample supplies of coal can be obtained from some of the ports of Japan. But the privilege cannot be long confined exclusively to the Americans. The Japanese will soon come to learn that competiton is a necessary ingredient in every trade, more especially when they meet with a variety of European articles, with the merits and value of which they are at present but partially acquainted.

That the empire of Japan, from its size, the extent of its population, and what is known of the variety of its productions, is calculated to offer a new field to the Commerce of the world, which will be productive of extraordinary results, is, we think, very certain; and Commodore Perry may be justly proud of the success which has attended his endeavours to open this hitherto unknown country to the enterprise of the civilised world.

From late American Papers.

LORD ELGIN'S NEW SECRETARY.—The New York Evening Post says:—Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, the oriental traveller and author of the clever book just published in New York "the Russian shores of the Black Sea," arrived here in the Europa on Friday last. Mr. Oliphant accompanies Lord Elgin as his Secretary in Canada. He was about proceeding to the seat of war, in the East, when he received this appointment, which induced him to change his intention and join the Canadian Governor. They reached New York together. Mr. Oliphant is quite a young man, spirited and energetic. We may naturally expect, from his shrewdness of observation, an intelligent account of his new experiences in the West.

The London *Observer*, alluding to the Irish exodus, says that if the present annual emigration continues until 1891, there will not be a single Irishman remainining on his native soil.

The New York *Observer* contains the announcement of the death of Susan Pierson, of Bridgehampton, Long Island, who had been confined to her bed by affliction, upwards of fifty years, during which time, she did not set foot upon the floor, and in all that time, did not sit upright in bed.

UNPARALLELED IMMIGRATION.—During the month of May, *fifty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty six* passengers, from foreign countries, arrived at this port. Of these, 3937 were citizens of the United States; and 53,629 aliens. There were 25,119 aliens from ports in Great Britain; 18,220 from German ports; 12,846 from French ports; 250 from the West Indies; and 84 from Sonth America. We think the whole number exceeds, by some 10,000, the greatest number ever before recorded for one month.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEW YORK, June 10.—Mr. Wise made an ascension in his balloon, this afteruoon, from the Crystal Palace. When descending, near Flushing he was thrown out, falling a distance of about forty feet, but he only sustained slight bruises and the loss of a tooth. The wind was high, and the balloon afterwards went rapidly eastwards.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFC.

Valapariso has been visited by heavy rains, which have done great injury.

The *Lima Foreign News* gives the following details of the melancholy loss of seven hundred and thirty-one Peruvian troops. 'The Peruvian transport Mercedes, bound from Casma Callao, with about 800 troops on board, struck on a rock near the mouth of the Casma harbor, on the morning of the 1st May. The Mercedes was accompanied by the government steamer Rimac, officers of which rendered every possible assistance, but without effect. The Mercedes went down soon after she struck—carrying with her seven hundred and thirty-one persons!"

The Australian miners, who have been attracted to Peru by the report of the gold mines, found themselves very much deceived. The Peruvian government gives them no encouragement, and dread their entrance into the interior.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, June 24, 1854.

The result of the Elections, generally, has been pretty nearly what we had anticipated. It was next to an impossibility that it could be otherwise. The ignorant, the careless, and the unthinking, form the great mass of every community, and in a contest where victory is accorded to numbers, they will, especially if goaded on by unscrupulous men, always be sucessful. The party who were the instigators of this unconstitutional measure, have themselves already seen how impossible it is to guide masses, comparatively insignificant as they are in Prince Edward Island, numerically, when compared with those of other and larger communities, for they have signally failed in their endeavours to introduce into the House, their late, and we must suppose, future Attorney General. And so it must be for many years to come. Talent, intelligence, and fitness for the task of legislation and government must stand aside, and be content to deplore a state of things which they cannot remedy; and ignorance, impudence, and unscrupulousness will push forward and fill those places of trust and honor for which they are totally unfit, and consequently bring into contempt a colony which, on account of its size and numbers, required more than any other of the British North American possessions, that it should make up in intellectual superiority for its deficiency in physical strength. Thornton, the only man of real talent, and the only one capable of filling the post of leader of the Administration would have never succeeded had it not been for local and religious association heightened and enhanced perhaps by a timely and, politically considered, judicious apostacy from those principles, and a desertion of that party which first raised him into consideration.

The same local, and in his case, ledger influence has raised Wightman, and these are the only two in that part of the Coutry, who are worth a second thought; Cooper and McIntosh we all know. The first by his injudicious and infamous conduct with respect to the escheat question, has been productive of more injury to the Island, than any man in the community, and which it is now impossible to remedy. The time was, when 18 or 20 Townships might have been, not only legally, but equitably escheated, and had it not been for this perverse, and stupidly ignorant and obstinate man, would have been escheated, and would thus have thrown into the hands of the Crown so large a portion of the soil, as would have enabled it to counteract successfully, the effects of the monopoly, under which the Island was most materially suffering; but that time was suffered to pass by, and the monopoly still subsists, and will so continue, until, without thanks to legislation of any kind, by the silent operation of time, aided by the laws of succession to real estate, which happily prevail in this country, it will imperceptibly be dissolved. In the mean time, the contest between Landlord and Tenant, which such men as Coles, Cooper, and McIntosh, keep continually fostering and encouraging, though they manage to keep themselves out of the scrape, is ruinous to the latter, though in most cases, it is merely annoying to the former. And it is by the aid of this feeling, that such men as Coles, are enabled to climb the ladder of political promotion. Any man who, knowing the feelings and prejudices of the French Inhabitants of this Island, and capable of forming a just estimate of their ability to comprehend the real importance of the exercise of the Franchise, must have seen at a moment, that they were actuated by some very powerful influence, to come forward as they did, at Wheatly River, as one man, and submit to a propositionof Coles, which, if they were capable of exercising the least possible amount of judgment, or of discriminating between the true and the false, their reason must have told them, was an insult to their understanding. When it was found that the poll had not been opened, as by law it ought to have been, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and when the returning officer and poll clerk both refused to take the poll, because the names of the Candidates had not been officially communicated, the idea of substituting a Justice of the Peace, taken from the crowd, and six or eight of the Electors investing him with the authority of the returning officer, in the very teeth of the law, and in its defiance, was alike worthy of an ignorant and unscrupulous man like Coles, and the equally ignorant and uncrupulous mob by whom he was then surrounded. When asked to what purpose it would be to take the poll, in this illegal and irregular manner, Mr. Coles made reply "never mind, the House of Assembly will be the best judge of that; it will be legal enough, depend upon it." No doubt of it, they anticipated a majority, to which, when once seated in the Assembly room, it would be matter of very little consequence, as to whether the Election were conducted agreeably to the provisions of the statute or not, so that Mr. Coles and Mr. Laird had been returned: the end would, in their estimation, have justified the means, and the Election would be confirmed.

And is a man who would act in this violent and high-handed manner, who, for the sake of being at the head of the poll, would not scruple to violate the law of Election, and then trust to the want of principle in his colleagues to ratify the infraction of that law, fit to be the leader of the Government? The man who aspires to a post of such importance to the well-being of the community, ought to be the last to set an example of disrespect and disobedience to the law, ought to be the first to propose to follow a course directly the reverse. But Mr. Coles is not that man, on the contrary, he is like all ignorant, semi-civilized, and uncultivated natures, a despot and tyrant, unrestrained by any of those finer feelings of honor, which soften down and keep in proper subjection, the fiercer propensities of our nature, and give stronger assurances of a proper regard for the rights of others, than laws, however stringent and severe. But so it is, we have been publicly threatened to be "ruled with a rod of iron," and Mr. Coles is determined that it shall be no idle threat; and, although not as yet, in his place of power, and for the present, uninvested with the right, yet he has ventured to brandish the weapon, to let all know, that at a convenient season he will wield it with effect. To what extent he will use his power, and to how low a pitch of degradation the Colony is to be brought, remains yet to be seen.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Charlottetown.—	Palmer and Longworth.
First District—	Laird and Coles.
Second do.	McGill and Mooney.
Third do.	Munro and Douse.

PRINCE COUNTY.

Princetown.—	Montgomery and Haviland,
First District—	Yeo and Warburton,
Second do.	Clark and Perry,
Third do.	Lord and Muirhead,

KING'S COUNTY.

Georgetown.—	Haviland and McDonald,
First District—	Macintosh and Cooper,
Second do.	Whelan and Jos. Dingwell,
Third do.	Wightman and Thornton.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

June 21st, Schr. Esther, LeBlang, Boston; goods. Soprona, McFadyen, Halifax, do. Petrel LeMarslam, do., do. Margaret, Sterling, Bathurst; Shingles.

23d, Lively Las, Robinson, Pictou; coal. Revenue Cruiser Alice Rogers, from the Gulf. Unicorn, Shediac; deal, St. Croix, do., do. Ingram, Pictou, Mails, &c.

SAILED.

June 22d, Brig. Reply, Bay Verte. Tory, McRae, Liverpool; deal, &c. Ariel, Gray, Pictou. Seaflower, Mirimichi. Lady Smith, Ruchibucto.

23d, Steamer Lady LeMerchant, do. Isabella, Turnbull, N. B. oats, &c. Fairplay, do., do. Betsey, Barston, Halifax; produce.

Died,

At Souris, on Sunday morning the 18th instant, Arthur, youngest son of William Macgowan, Esquire, aged 2 years.

At Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 20th instant, after a long and lingering illness of a disease of the heart, Margaret Murphy, aged 43 years, relict of the late James Murphy, of Liverpool, England.