The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 9, 1866.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The R. M. S. *Cuba*, from Liverpool and Queenstown, arrived at Halifax on the 2nd instant, with an English Mail. The Mail for this Island reached Charlottetown, in the *Heather Belle*, on Wednesday morning last. We are in receipt of dates to the 24th ult. The news is of a highly important character—a full selection of which will be found below.

The terrible contest which has just commenced in Germany will probably end in the absorption by the victor of all the small German States. Towards this end the feelings of the Germans themselves incline.

The apparent inactivity of the Austrians in repressing the vigorous movements of the Prussians is creating general remark; it is, however, attributed to some ulterior object on their part.

The Italian Finance Minister has got unlimited financial powers from his Parliament to aid in carrying on the war. Volunteers have poured in in such numbers that further enrollments have had to be stopped.

The disease called *febris nigra*, or black death, has appeared in Ireland. Four cases occurred lately in Dublin, and an inquest has just been held on an artizan in Belfast, named Holmes, who, when he was dying, had deep blotches and black marks over his body, as if (said the surgeon who had attended him) he had been fired at from a distance with blank cartridge. The spots were raised above the level of the skin, and could be quite sensibly felt.

The *Globe* states that Sir J. P. Grant—one of the most distinguished members of the Indian Civil Service—and not Lord A. Churchill, as announced by the *Owl*, will succeed Mr. Eyre as Governor of Jamaica.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, held on the 22nd June, resolutions for the voluntary winding up were unanimously passed. The balance sheet shows £7,960,000 liabilities and £9,000,000 assets. The creditors are expected to be paid in full at no distant date, and a good return made to the shareholders. The prospects of resuscitating the Bank are said to be promising.

The *Monarch of the Seas*, from Liverpool to New York on the 28th of March, which it is feared has been lost, had on board 800 emigrants.

FALL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The success of Lord Dunkellin's motion substituting a rating for a rental qualification raises the question whether the present Ministerial crisis will end in a dissolution of Parliament or in a change of Ministers. There was a rumor in the middle of the week to the effect that Her Majesty, who was at Balmoral when the division took place, telegraphed to them to say that she would not accept their resignations, which means, if the statement be authentic, an appeal to the constituencies; but against this may be placed a statement of which there is no doubt, namely, that the Lord Chancellor mentioned that he was not likely to sit again in the Court of Chancery after to-day (Saturday). He would hardly have made such a declaration if the Queen had really signified her refusal to part with her present Ministers, so that the probability is there will be a new Government in the course of a week or ten days, at the head of which will be Lord Derby, with Sir Stafford Northcote as his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli at the Foreign Office, if Lord Malmesbury can be induced to accept the French embassy, and the old materials which made up the Derby Governments of 1854 and 1859. The London *Times* of the 22nd ult., intimates that the Queen has expressed her unwillingness to part with her present advisers, and will give them, if they desire it, the power of dissolving Parliament.

The *Times* thus describes the scene at the close of the debate on Lord Dunkellin's amendment:—"As the time approached when the arrival of the tellers was expected, great excitement prevailed, which was still more intensified when the numbers were being written down by the clerk at the table. The handing of the paper to Lord Dunkellin—an indication that the amendment had been carried—was the signal for a hearty and prolonged cheer from all parts of the house. Hats were waved, not only in the body of the house, but in the galleries appropriated to members, while the occupants of the Strangers' Gallery—though such a course of procedure may merit reprobation—were carried away by their feelings and joined enthusiastically in the demonstration. Order having been at length restored, the numbers were declared as follows:—For the amendment, 315; against it, 304; majority against the Government, 11.

THE JAMAICA COMMISSION.

The report of the Jamaica Commission has at length been published. The conclusions arrived at are these—that the riot and massacre at St. Thomas-in-the-East had their origin in a planned resistance to legal authority; that the principal object of the rioters was the obtaining of land without the payment of rent; that an additional incentive to the violation of the law arose from the want of confidence generally felt by the labouring people in the magistracy; that some were animated by feelings of hostility towards political and personal opponents, while not a few contemplated the death of the white inhabitants; that such was the state of excitement prevailing in other parts of the island that if the insurgents had achieved more than momentary success, a fearful loss of life and property would have followed; that praise is due to Governor Eyre for the promptitude and vigour which he displayed in the earlier stages of the insurrection, but that martial law was needlessly prolonged; that the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent; that the floggings were reckless, and at Bath positively barbarous; and that the burning of a thousand houses was wanton and cruel. As regards Mr. Gordon, the Commissioners are of opinion that the evidence, oral and documentary, was entirely insufficient to establish the charge upon which the prisoner was tried. Mr. Cardwell in a despatch to Sir Henry Storks expresses the general concurrence of the Government in the conclusions arrived at by the Commissioners. He further declares that Gordon's trial and execution are events which the Government condemn and deplore, and while giviving Mr. Eyre full credit for those portions of his conduct to which credit is justly due, the Government do not feel that they would discharge their duty by advising the Crown to replace him in his former position. The conduct of the naval and military officers who were engaged in the transactions condemned by the Commissioners will be dealt with by the Admiralty and the War office. The fall of the Government has deprived this report of much of its interest. Had the fatal division on Lord Dunkellin's amendment terminated otherwise than it did, Mr. Cardwell would have explained the course to be pursued; but his successor at the Colonial Office may not think any action necessary after what has transpired. The report, it is needless to add, is fatal to Mr. Eyre's future official prospects, and it is said that in the event of his coming to England criminal proceedings will be taken against him by private individuals for his conduct during the outbreak. Such a course would be regarded by many as vindictive, and if carried out would be abortive. Public indignation has much cooled down since the disturbances of October in the Island of Jamaica took place, and enough has been done to satisfy justice, and leave an abiding impression on the minds of all connected with the management of our distant dependencies. It is now clear that the prompt interference of the Imperial Government was right and proper, and they have praise for bringing all the facts to light.

COMMERCIAL.

The ministerial crisis at home, the commencement of the war in Germany, and the retention by the Bank of England of its minimum rate of discount at 10 per cent. have had a depressing influence on all monetary and commercial transactions. Business has been circumscribed and prices have given way,—not, however, to any large extent. The Bank return is most favourable, and large amounts of gold are still continuing to flow into this country from America; but the requirements of gold are at present taking all this influx away. However, the steady way under the circumstances, in which home securities are sustained, in spite confidence that after the shock and consequent caution has had time to subside, an improvement will set in.—Consols 86 a 86¼.

The Freight market, contrary to general expectations, is quiet, there having been no demand for Mediterranean ports, of which the prospects of a Continental war appeared to justify the expectation. Shipowners appear to be impressed with the very general idea that the fact that the Prussian, Italian, and Austrian vessels being, by the extra war risk, rendered ineligible for general employment, outward freights must materially advance; and with this view they are, as a rule, refraining from entering into commitments for vessels that are not absolutely ready for employment. There is a fair inquiry for ships to the West Indies, and for vessels to load in Wales advanced rates are obtainable. The Timber trade is exceedingly quiet, and the fluctuation in rates calls for no special notice.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* warns persons and public journals against spreading false news respecting events of the war, or shaking credit by propagating rumours of the alleged failure of credit or industrial companies. The letter of the Emperor Napoleon, delivered to the King of Denmark on the 15th inst., had no political character.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

PRUSSIAN SUCCESSES — PERILOUS CONDITION OF THE HANOVERIAN ARMY.

It is now expected that the Hanoverian army must soon surrender. It is placed between a corps of 25,000 Prussians on the South and another Prussian corps of the same strength on the north. These corps will soon be joined by General Manteuffel's forces from Holstein, and will then advance in force upon Frankfort. As the Prussians are now in possession of the whole of Northern Germany, it is said that they will stand on the defensive and await the attack of the Austrians. It is stated that the English Ministers at the Courts of Hanover and Dresden have received instructions not to recognise any authority but that of the Governments to which they were accredited. In an inspired article on the war crisis *La France* sums up the policy of the Government by saying that "France will only draw the sword for France."

Field Marshal Benedek has taken the most stringent measures in order to keep secret all the movements of the Austrian army. No foreign officer is allowed to accompany the general staff; no exception was made even for Colonel Follet, of the English army, or for Colonel Merlin, of the French army.

The head-quarters of the Saxon army are at Toeplitz: the King and Crown Prince are there. The Austrian, Bavarian, and Saxon army are in communication with each other, and act according to a common plan.

In the cavalry engagement which took place on Monday on the road to Rumburg, on the Bohemian frontier, the Austrians beat the Prussians.

CAPTURE OF A PRINCE BY THE PRUSSIANS.

Prince Wilhelm Von Hanan, third son of the Elector, has been taken prisoner by the Prussians.

ENTRENCHMENT OE PRUSSIANS BEFORE DRESDEN.

Prague, June 20th.—The Prussians are throwing up earthworks before Dresden, and have erected batteries on the Bruhl terrace. They will also construct entrenchments on the heights of Morlendorf. The Prussians yesterday entered Pirna, Freiberg, and Sharand.

The Prussians are fully arming the fortress of Coblentz.

The Emperor of Austria is with Marshal Benedek's army.

A great battle is expected on the banks of the Neipe, where the Prussian army, under the Prince Royal, is posted, supported by the strong fortress on the Oder, Breslau, Leiznitz, and Glogau.

DISSOLUTION OF THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION BY THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

In the despatch which Count Bismarck has addressed to the Prussian representatives on the hostile vote of the Diet, he declares the Confederation to be dissolved. The Prussian Government, in this despatch and in its proclamation to the German people, declares that the old Confederation has come to an end because it did not faithfully represent Germany, and has been turned unlawfully by one power to the injury of another. The whole country is now reduced to its political elements; it is no longer a Federation, but a number of States, great and small, which, according to the declaration of Prussia, are no more connected than any others on the Continent. The despatch, in explanation of the entry of the Prussian troops into Hanover, Saxony, and Electoral Hesse is equally decided in tone. The Minor States are menaced in a fashion of which we should hardly have thought even Count Bismarck capable. The King's Government, it is said, proposes to the Northern Governments a new alliance, the acceptance of which would avert the dangers with which, according to Count Bismarck, they threaten Prussia. But it must be on the condition that they restore their forces to a peace footing or unite them with those of Prussia, and that they assent to the convocation of a German Parliament. "If these moderate conditions be not accepted," says the candid satesman, "the Government will feel itself obliged to have recourse to force, and to employ all the means in its power against those Governments which show themselves its decided adversaries." A power which uses this language is evidently prepared to go all lengths. Austria must crush her impervious rival by force, or see her influence in Germany pass away for ever.

PRUSSIAN MENACE TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENTS—A WAR CONTRIBUTION ORDERED TO BE LEVIED AT HAMBURG.

Prussia has addressed a note to the German Governments which voted on the 14th inst., against the mobilisation of the Federal army, requesting them to abstain from participation in any discussion with the powers who are at war with Prussia, as such conduct would necessarily disturb their peachful relations with the Prussian Government.

The Hamburg military contingent has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march into the Duchies.

Hamburg will be occupied by a Prussian corps and placed under a Prussian commandant. The Prussians have ordered a contribution to be levied at Hamburg of 12,000 thalers towards defraying the war expenses.

THE GERMAN STATES INVADED BY PRUSSIA.

The following are details of the Sovereigns whose territories are at present menaced by Prussia:—George V. of Hanover succeeded his father in 1851: he is about 45 years of age, and married to a daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has a son and two daughters. His father was the Duke of Cumberland, a son of George III. of England.—King John of Saxony, 65, is a son of Prince Maximilian and the Princess Theresa of Saxony. His consort is a Princess of Bavaria, by whom he has three sons and six daughters. One of the latter, recently deceased, was Grand Duchess of Tuscany. He succeeded his brother, who died, leaving no children, in 1854. He is a Catholic, his ancestors having formerly adopted that religion in order to be eligable to the Crown of Poland. The present Elector of Hesse Cassel is Frederick William I., who decends from Henry I., the common ancestor of the three families of Hesse. In 1831 he married morganatically the divorced wife of a Prussian officer. His successor is Prince Frederick, one of his cousins. The present Elector distinguished himself by his reactionary ardour in 1849 during the ministry of the notorious Hassenpflug.

THE ITALIAN DECLARATION OF WAR.

The Italian military declaration of war against Austria is addressed by General Cialdini, chief of the general staff of the Italian army, to the Archduke Albert, commanding the Austrian army in Venetia. The declaration says:—"The empire of Austria has been for centuries past the principal cause of the division, the subjection, and the incalculable moral and material wrongs of Italy. Now that the nation is constituted, Austria withholds recognition, and continues to oppress one of our noblest provinces, transforming it into a vast entrenched camp, in order to menace our existence. The initiatives taken by Austria in armaments, and her rejection of the pacific propositions of the neutral Powers, proved her hostile designs. The people of Italy have risen up from one extremity of the Peninsular to the other, and it is for these reasons that the King, the guardian of his people's rights, and the defender of the integrity of the national territory, declares war to the empire of Austria. I notify to your Imperial Highness the order of the King that hostilities will commence within three days hence unless your Highness does not accept this delay, in which case I beg you to be good enough to inform me to that effect."

The Austrians expect to be attacked on three sides—at Venice by the Italian fleet, on the side of the Tyrol by Garibaldi, and lastly by Cialdini, who will cross the Po.

DEPARTURE OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL FOR THE CAMP.

Florence, Thursday.—King Victor Emmanuel set out for the camp at 5 o'clock this morning. His Majesty received a most enthusiastic ovation from the whole population of Florence on his way from the Palace to the railway station. The National Guard was drawn up under arms to salute him, and at the railway station the foreign Diplomatic body, the authorities of Florence, and depatations from both Houses of the Legislature were present, in order to express their good wishes to his Majesty upon his departure. The city of Florence is decorated with flags in rejoicing for the declaration of war. The Prince of Carignan arrived here last night, and was received by the authorities at the railway station. He was enthusiastically cheered by the people. The *Italie* announces that the King received M. Kossuth yesterday morning.

STOPPAGE OF POSTAL TRAFFIC BETWEEN ITALY AND VENETIA.

Verona, June 20.—Since yesterday all postal tarffic between Venetia and Italy has been stopped.

EXPECTED SURRENDDR OF VENICE.

There is a growing belief that Austria has resolved to concentrate all her strengh on the effort to secure supremacy in Germany; and that after just such a crossing of swords as will satisfy her honor, she will surrender Venice if the Italians are disposed to come to an amicable understanding. With this object Prince Metternich three or four days since sought an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, in order to explain the willingness of Austria to make an arrangement as to Venetia, on condition that Italy should agree to disarm and remain neutral. The Emperor, it is said, evaded a direct reply to the question whether he would assist negotiations for this purpose. On Tuesday afteonoon, however, Prince Metternich was sent for suddenly by M. Drouyn de Lhuys; and there is a rumour that the Emperor is willing to "consider" the Austrian proposal.

THE POLICY OF ITALY.

The Florence papers state that, putting aside the Venetian question, Italy has a vital interest that Austria should not have the supremacy in Germany, and should cease to be the negation of the principle of nationality, and consequently a menace to Italy. They continue as follows:—"The reconstruction of the Italian and German nationality requires, in fact, either that the Austrian monarchy should disappear expelled from Germany as from Italy, or that Italy and Prussia, with the principle of nationality which they represent, should be crushed. Victor Emmanuel and King William will carry out their double programme to the end without partial compromises."

ALLEGED OVERTURES OF RUSSIA TO THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that if what is said in certain political circles of Paris be true, there is reason to apprehend that the Russian Government has not much faith in the absolute neutrality of France as may be desired. It is stated that offers have been made at Vienna on the part of the Czar for an alliance between himself and the Emperor Francis Joseph by way of counterpoise to French influence in Prussia. The offer was declined "for the present," on the ground that an alliance between Austria and Russia would afford pretext for France to openly take part with Prussia. Meanwhile Russia seems resolved to be vigilant. It is also stated in *La Liberte*, not the best authority, however, that Russia has written a despatch approving of the "attentive neutrality" of France, and promising that Russia will assume a similar attitude. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes that there are signs of the French Emperor having miscalculated, and that things are not proceeding as he expected. After all he may not intervene. The *Moniteur* reminds all non-political papers that if they publish any war news they will have to smart for it.

Paris, Thursday.—The *Constitutionnel* points out the pacific sense of the Emperor's letter to M. Drouyn de Lhuys. "Peace," it continues, "has the preference and the best wishes of the Emperor, and his hopes must be also on that side, for after having positively declared that France would not engage in war except under a decisive state of things, he has grounds to believe that none of the belligerents will desire to assume the responsibility of provoking it by creating such a position of affairs."

THE CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY.

The *Times* says, the vigour of the Berlin Government has had its reward. The Prussians have secured the two important cities of Dresden and Leipsic, with all the advantages they can give to an army. It is not stated that the Hanoverian armies has been cut off, and will have to surrender. A murderous conflict has occurred on the Hesse Dramstadt territory. It is probable that the Prussians will endeavour to treat the Dramstadt Government as it has done those of Hanover and Electoral Hesse. With a promptitude which is creditable to them the Prussians has seized the Saxon capital. They entered Dresden yesterday. The armies which are concentrating in the neighbourhood of Dresden are vast in number, and will probably fight a great battle for the possession of the Saxon kingdom. The armies of the three minor kingdoms which will have joined the Austrians must amount to 100,000 men.

THE PRUSSIAN SQUADRON.

The actual commencement of hostilities at sea by the Prussians, was announced on Wednesday by telegraph from Bremen, dated there the previous evening. This was to the effect that the three Prussian men-of-war named respectively the Arminius, the Jade, and the Sorely, had put into the Bremerhaven Roads, and that the Sorely immediately seized the Hanoverian ship Sandwursten lying there at anchor, placing the Prussian over the Hanoverian flag, and declaring her a prize The same, adds the telegram, occurred at Fort Wilhelm,—without doubt meaning that a fort of that name had been similarly seized. The men-of-war remained at anchor in the roads yesterday.

DEATH OF A GRANDSON OF THE QUEEN.

Berlin, June 19.—Prince Sigismund, son of the Crown Prince of Prussia, died yesterday.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Trent, June 22.—Yesterday morning the Austrian outposts at Apaiso Bruffione were attacked by Italian volunteers. Several shots were exchanged.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The hopes, never very strong, of the preservation of peace in Europe have been gradually diminishing, until, at the time we write, the curtain has risen upon the first act of the drama. We know that "the whirligig of time brings about his revenges," and although we may doubt the realization, in the results of the war which we have supposed to be commenced, of the proverb which purports to assure to honest men the restoration of their stolen property, when robbing rogues shall have quarreled *inter se*, we may well believe that to some of the parties to the contest will be afforded an opportunity of experiencing whether

"The pleasure is as great
In being cheated as to cheat."

The more immediate cause of hostilities is credited to the policy of Bismarck, the autocratic Minister of Prussia, in his appropriation of the Elbe Duchies, so disgracefully wrested from the comparatively weak State of Denmark by that Power and Austria. Like the lion in the fable, Prussia has helped herself to the whole of the common plunder, and the menaced opposition of Austria has opened the temple of Janus to other European States.

When "the man of destiny" expressed his imperial detestation of the treaties of 1815, he spoke, not merely to the puppet Mayor of a provincial town of France, but his words had and were intended to have the significance that it was his will and pleasure that Europe should be convulsed with war. With that reticence which characterises his policy, he gave no conspicuous intimation, no dim foreshadowings that his garb of peace but veiled the polished corslet. Upon him rested the power of preventing hostilities, and unless he anticipated substantial benefits to France from them, Europe would, we may be sure, be spared the struggle which awaits her. That the Emperor should have selected as the topic of his anathema the treaties of 1815, shows the preconceived determination of sowing broadcast the feeling that from the Colossus of Russia to the smallest of the pigmy princes of Germany, "*sunt certi denique fines*" was no longer applicable to their territories. Those treaties, so denounced after, with, it is true, some minor infractions, defined the limits of the principal continental powers, after the downfall of the first Napoleon, and the detestation so openly professed, can only mean their practical abolition.

As the Imperial purple fell to the present occupant of the throne of a long line of kings, solely in virtue of his uncle's memory, and as the Rhine was by him considered one of the natural boundaries of France, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the "sunny vines and the corn fields green of the pleasant land of France," may be supplemented by those of Rhenish Prussia.

Italy, with ardent pulse, longs to re-incorporate Venetia; and her native population have no sympathy with the Austrian, to whom their country was handed over by the "treaties," and whose rule has utterly failed to amalgamate Southern warmth and vivacity with the cold and unimpassioned temperament of the German. In fact, the constitution of the Austrian Empire rendered a genial fusion of its heterogeneous elements akin to impossible. Now, Italy assisting Prussia against Austria for the stipulated price of restored Venetia, would render the odds great against her: but from the geographical configuration of Prussia, she is open to attack in several places, and to be crossed in her entire breadth. This peculiarity of her configuration gives a power, with a force such as Austria has at her disposal, subjected to her influence, many opportunities of striking severe blows at her antagonist. Silesia, the lost heritage of Maria Theresa, won by Frederic the Great after the "Seven Years War," may be *recouped* from his successor by the heir of the Empress Queen.

Poland, we are sorry to say, is so completely shattered that in any new "treaties" consequent upon a settlement of the present troubles, there would not be found even the comminuted fragments of nationality with which to reconstruct a State, however small. As a matter of necessity, all the minor States, Principalities, Grand Duchies, and little ditto of Germany will be drawn into the vortex of the war between their two great leaders; and Saxony has been made the theatre of war already for supposed proclivities towards the head of the Empire. Each and every of them will have to call into requisition the various amounts of military forces at their command; and from Bavaria, "the biggest of the little uns," to the territories of that Teuton potentate who rules over so limited a tract of country that he has to ask leave of the sovereign lord of the adjoining lot to excuse him if the bullets of his army of six men and a drummer, practising at the target, should unhappily fall into the neighbouring State—all will have to arm and fight.

Russia might feel impelled towards the Danubain principalities, and if she should fancy to pay another visit to the "sick man" at Constantinople, the invalid could not, we fear, count upon the active co-operation of his former allies. Certainly no Sardinian, or rather Italian, troops could come to his aid as of yore. Austria would offer not even a verbal opposition. France, intent upon territorial aggrandizement, might remember that Nice and Savoy were *given* for the promise of an Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic—that the Island of Sardinia was given to Piedmont in the "*detested* treaties of 1815," and that in the midst of a conflagration, raging from the North and East of Europe to the far waters of the Mediterranean, she might have a chance of taking the first step towards making that sea a French lake. Such an appropriation was surmised, as the reward for French aid towards Solferino and Magenta; and the surmise gave so much uneasiness to Great Britain, and was deemed to be so well founded, that France was notified that it would be considered a *casus belli*. The only hope we have that Great Britain may not be compelled to draw the sword, lies in the belief that the French Emperor, among other *idees Napoleoniennes*, will retain unimpaired his Uncle's strong opposition to Russia obtaining Constantinople. If, in consideration of mutual plunder, Russia and France should come to terms on the subject of Turkey, Great Britain would be left alone, of all the European Powers, and alone she would not be able to give effectual aid to distant Turkey, and maintain such a position in Western Europe as would be essential to her dignity and national rank. No one can tell what shall be the result of the mighty armaments, the din of which has ere this overwhelmed the cheerful sounds of peaceful industry in Germany and Southern Europe; but when we reflect upon the awful events which must accompany a general European war, we cannot envy the crowned and sceptred beings by whose selfishness and other unholy passions the demon of strife, with his myriad ministers, has been unchained.

A CANADIAN OPINION OF P. E. ISLAND.

[*From the Montreal Gazette, June 20*]

The recent elections in New Brunswick have decided the fate of the Confederation scheme The Parliaments of Canada and Nova Scotia have already passed resolutions in favor of union, and the Parliament of New Brunswick meets upon the 21st instant to consider the question, and decide it on behalf of the people of that loyal Province. In fact the Legislative Council has already passed resolutions and an address in favor of union. The latter part of July or beginning of August will probably see the Colonial delegates again in London, conferring with the Imperial Government, and preparing the act to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament to give effect to the wishes of the colonies. A difficulty remains to be dealt with in the refusal of the legislatures of the island colonies to become parties to the scheme. By some it is urged that the scheme must be so framed as to allow them to come in hereafter, when it pleases them to do so; by others that one or both of them ought to be legislated in by the Imperial Parliament, as Lower Canada was brought into our present union. Time will doubtless bring almost all thinking men in both the islands to see the benefits and need of union.—in fact there are few men of real eminence in either Province who are not of that way of thinking. It puzzles one to understand how such men as Mr. Brecken and Mr. J. C. Pope in Prince Edward Island, for instance, should have consented hastily to commit themselves against a scheme fraught with so many and great advantages. Men like these, with a career before them, distinguished if not also brilliant, in the large political field that union offers them, ought not to be found in the ranks of mere obstructives, hugging insignificance as if it were a supreme good. Yet men, even the most clever, do not like to acknowledge a blunder, and change their course. Some allowance must be made for this foible of poor human nature; but it is a pity that the complete working of the union should be postponed because of the *mauraise honte* which prevents the retraction of an error. In the scheme for union, Prince Edward Island has formed part of the Acadian group of colonies. Newfoundland stands apart, and the arrangements were made with a full view to the tardiness of Newfoundland, where the question of union was as yet altogether a new one to the Legislature. But Acadia would not be complete without P. E. Island, and it becomes a serious question whether the erroneous views of a majority of the 80,000 people there ought to stand in the way of the consolidation of British power which has been proposed. People would smile at the thought of a majority of a single constituency—say Montreal, Huron and Bruce, or Quebec—setting itself up to thwart Provincial legislation. Why should this smaller number of British subjects, by their obstinacy, prevent Imperial legislation? These ideas force themselves on one's minds as the time for legislation approaches. We can scarcely tell with what force they will affect British Parliamentary opinion. Britain has been asked repeatedly to intervene to remedy the evils of their land tenure. The opportunity is now offered to settle this and other knotty questions by a comprehensive measure. Prince Edward Island cannot claim the right to British protection, that her shores and fishing ground should be protected by the armed vessels of the mother country and her greater sister colonies, and not undertake on her part some of the incidental burthens. She cannot cease to be British while we remain so, with any safety to the other three Provinces We cannot afford to have her by a separate fiscal system set herself up as a smuggling depot to damage the revenues of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. These are all reasons why, as it seems to us, the Imperial Government may be asked to apply a little gentle legislative coercion in the case of Prince Edward Island; and the same arguments apply, but with considerably diminished force, we confess, to the case of Newfoundland. The coyness of the little island to accept the embraces of the suitor paternal solicitude has provided, may possibly be overcome in this old-fashioned way, and the union prove a very happy one for her after all.

LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, July 3rd.

A telegram from the Rio Grande, dated June 24th, has the following important Mexican news. A battle between Escobedo and Mejia on the 16th ult., near Camargo, resulted in the total route of the latter and capture of a train merchandise. Bagdad was abandoned by the Imperialists on the night of the 18th. The city of Matamoras capitulated on the 22nd to commissioners appointed by Gen. Carovaja Mejia with the Imperial troops embarking between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m., under the protection of the United States flag. The most liberal terms were granted to the Imperialists. The city was given up without bloodshed, pillage or plunder, and is now under the command of Gen. Geozde La Garcia.

Gold 158⅛.

New York, July 3d.—P. M.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Banks introduced a bill establishing conditions for the admission of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, and for the organization of territorial Governments for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Columbia. Read twice and referred to the Committee on foreign affairs.

[The cool impudence of this proposal is quite refreshing this warm weather. We are well aware that the Americans have been aiming, for some time past, to annex the Colonies to their territory; but we did suppose they would have made overtures to all the Colonies before proceeding to annex them by a vote of the House of Representatives.]

FATE OF THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM T. D'ARCY MCGEE.

[From the Waterbury (Ct.) American.]

The following letter, in reply to one written by Father Hendricken, of this city, to Mr. McGee, in behalf of a captured Fenian, of his place, explains itself, and coming from such a high source—a prominent Cabinet minister, and one writing from Ottawa, where the Cabinet is now in session—may be deemed semi official, and as embodying the views of the Canadian Government as to the course it will pursue in the trial of the unfortunate Fenian prisoners now in its custody. It is evident that the whole Fenian movement, which is viewed with abhorrence in Canada, will be thoroughly investigated, and that the rigid laws of that Province will be made to bear upon the offenders. It is not probable that the penalty of death will be inflicted, but rather that the example of 1837 will be followed, and those of the prisoners who are found guilty will be setenced to transportation:—

Ottawa, June 14, 1866.

Dear Father Hendricken:—I am in receipt of your request, that I should use my influence "to save Terance McDonald, of Waterbury," as a Fenian prisoner in our hands, from the consequences of his own criminal folly, in lending himself to the late invasion of this country.

There are few things *you* could ask me to do, which I would not cheerfully do for *auld lang syne*. My recollections of Waterbury, its pastor, and its people, are all most pleasing and gratifying. *But, my dear old friend, this thing you ask cannot be done.* Terance McDonald, like the rest of his comrades, left his home, his family duties, if he had any, his honest employment, if he followed one, to come several hundreds of miles to murder our border people—for this Fenian fillibustering was murder, not war. What had Canada or Canadians done to deserve such an assault? What had the widow of our brave McEachern done to Terance McDonald, that he and his comrades should leave her with her five fatherless little ones to invoke the wrath of Heaven upon the destroyers of her husband? What had our gallant countryman, Ensign Fahey, done to them, that he should be crippled for life at their hands? What did our eight young Canadians—the darlings of mothers and sisters, and wives—the flower of our College Corps,—do to deserve their bloody fate in the Fort Erie affair? The person for whom you ask my intercession, was one of those who sought out our people, on our soil, and maimed and slew as many as they could; and those who sent them have exulted in the exploit. They must take, therefore, the consequences of their own act.

I need hadly say to you, who have been in Canada, and who know how free, how orderly, and how religious, this people are, that no spirit of vengeance will direct the trials of the accused, McDonald *and all the Fenians will have every justice done to them*, publicly, in the broad light of day, but to whatever punishment the law hands him over, no word of mine can ever be spoken in mitigation; not even, under these circumstances, if he were my own brother.

I grieve that I must deny you; but so it is.

Yours very truly,
T. D'Arcy McGee.

Rev. T. F. Hendricken, Waterbury, Ct.

A Horrible Murder — A Clergyman Whips his Child to Death.—We learn from Medina this morning that there was great excitement in that village, arising from a report that a Presbyterian clergyman, named Lindsley, residing a mile south of the village, yesterday, whipped his son, three years old, so severely that he died two hours subsequently, because he would not say his prayers. Report adds that the child's fingers were broken by the blows administered.

The report seemed so monstrous and unnatural that we telegraphed to Medina to learn it it was true, and received an answer that it was. The telegraph states that the minister was two hours whipping the child with a heavy rod, and that it died from injuries within the time stated above. Lindsley had not been arrested at the time the despatch was sent, but we learn that an officer from Albion has gone to Medina to take him into custody.

Since writing the above, we have received by telegraph, the statement of Mr Lindsley, the father of the child, made to a jury summoned by Coroner Chamberlain: On the 18th of June, the child disobeyed his stepmother, and I commenced correcting him, using a shingle for the purpose, and continued to chastise him for more than two hours, when the child began to show signs of debility, and I ceased to punish him, and laid him on a couch and called my wife. When *she saw the child, she said he was dying*, and before 12 o'clock he was dead.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict yesterday, "that death resulted from chastisement by the father."

A child, three years old, whipped to death by its father, because it could not, or would not say its prayers! No wonder the people of Medina are indignant and excited.—*Bangor Paper.*

More Deaths amongst the Canadian Volunteers.—Two more of the brave Canadian Volunteers who were wounded in defending their country from the Fenian robbers, Sergeant Hugh Matheson, (druggist) and Corporal Lakey, (shoemaker) have since died of their wounds, in Toronto. They were buried with military honors, the Mayor and Corporation, the General and Staff, and a large concourse of persons accompanied the remains of those gallant fellows to the grave. Corporal Lakey died in the arms of his wife, and suffered severely from his wounds. The other wounded Volunteers are getting better. Private Winter had a ball taken from his thigh. Ensign Fahey had his leg cut off above the knee.

It is stated that the Confederation delegates to London from the Maritime Provinces, will leave here in the Steamer of the 19th inst. Report says that the Delegation from this Province will consist of the Hons. J. W. Ritchie and J. McCully from the Legislative Council, and Hon. Dr. Tupper and A. G. Archibald, Esq., from the House of Assembly. This will combine the leaders of the Government and opposition in both branches of the Legislature.—*Halifax Express.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN PRINCE COUNTY

Printed notices having been posted in the third Electoral District, Prince County, that Mr. Warburton, one of the members for the district, would address the electors upon the expenditure of the Government for the last four years, and upon the Union of the Colonies, three meetings were held; on the 25th, at the Chapel, Grand River; on the 26th, at Mr. James Lysle's, Lot 16; and on the 27th, at Mr. Jos. Abraham's, Lot 15.

At Grand River Mr. Murdoch McKinnon was appointed chairman. Mr. Warburton, in an address of some length, pointed out the extravagance of the Government, and having the public accounts at hand proved his assertions to the satisfaction of every one present. He exposed the duplicity of the Government on the land question. He complained that while about £30 a year was expended by the Government for each pupil attending the Prince of Wales College, the salaries of the country teachers had been reduced £15, and even that reduced salary could not be obtained in a district, however destitute, unless the inhabitants raised the difference, notwithstanding the ad valorem duties were raised from 6¼ to 10 per cent, and the other duties in many instances doubled. He described the ridiculous scenes of the *Posse Comitatus* force notoriety, which was intended, no doubt, to show the Imperial Government (had any resistance been offered) that the civil power was not sufficient to uphold the law, and that it was necessary to send for troops. The expenditure for Barracks, troops, Court of Divorce, Delegations, wharfage for steamers in the other Colonies, increased salaries, &c., were prominently brought to light, and also the fact that an important Despatch accompanying a joint Address to the Queen, from both Branches of the Legislature, on the subject of the Lieut. Governor's salary, had been forwarded by His Excellency without the knowledge of his Council, whereby the burden had been placed on the Colony.

Mr. Warburton spoke upon the Union of the Colonies, which he strongly deprecated, showing the evils which accrued to Ireland, and to other countries in consequence of ill assorted unions, and how impossible it would be to repeal the Union when once effected. He concluded by proposing the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Simon Bolger.

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, held at the city of Quebec, 10th October, 1864, as the basis of a proposed Confederation of those Provinces and Colonies, if carried into effect, would prove destructive of the best interests of Prince Edward Island, and ought to be resisted by every well-wisher of the Colony.

Messrs. Murdoch McKinnon, John McKinnon, and McSween having addressed the meeting, the above resolution was carried unanimously. The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Warburton and to the chairman, when the meeting separated.

At Lot 16, Mr. Hugh Ramsay having been appointed chairman, Mr. Warburton, as at Grand River, exposed the extravagance of the Government, and also spoke against the union of Prince Edward Island with Canada, and when asked by Daniel Green, Esqr., (who spoke in a manly straight-forward way in favor of Union) if he would vote for Union provided his constituents were in favor of the measure, he declared he would not, as he considered the representative had as good a right to his own opinion as the elector who voted for him, and, that, if his views were not in accordance with those of his constituents, the latter had their remedy by choosing another representative. Mr. Stafford from Summerside also addressed the meeting in opposition to Union, but having reached the meeting at its close, could not enter into the discussion on the Government expenditure.

The Resolution carried at Grand River, was proposed by Mr. Warburton, seconded by Mr. Thomas Laughlin, and carried almost unanimously—Mr. Green and one or two others being the only opponents.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, three cheers for Mr. Warburton, Mr. Stafford, and for Mr. Ramsay, when the meeting separated.

At Lot 15, Sylvain Arseneaux, Esq., having been called to the chair, the same resolution was carried unanimously, having been proposed by Mr. Warburton and seconded by Mr. Sylvain Arseneax.

Mr. Warburton here also explained the nature of the contemplated union, and also pointed out from the public accounts the extravagance of the Government, and expressed his regret that Mr. Sinclair was unavoidably absent. He hoped to be able, on Mr. Sinclair's return to the Island, to attend meetings at Fifteen Point and at Malpeque, when all parties would have an opportunity of giving their opinions on the contemplated Union, as well as upon other matters connected with the interests of the Island.

A vote of thanks having been given to Mr. Warburton for his explanation of the different subjects brought before the meeting, and to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

Prince County, June 30, 1866.

ANTI-CONFEDERATE MEETING AT THE BRACKLEY POINT ROAD.

A Meeting of the electors of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County was held on the Brackley Point Road, at the residence of Thos. Rodd, Esq., on Saturday, the 30th ult. The meeting was convened by the Hon. George Coles, to ascertain the views of the electors on the question of Confederation.

Thos. Rodd, Esq., was called to the Chair The meeting was, in the first place, addressed by the Hon Messrs. Coles and Beer, who showed to the satisfaction of those assembled, that the Quebec Scheme of Confederation would be highly detrimental to the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Donald Ferguson, East River, in reply, argued in favor of the principle of Union, and showed what he conceived to be many of its advantages. At the same time, he admitted that there was good ground to object to some of the terms proposed by the Quebec Scheme, when he moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. James Thomson:

Resolved 1st. That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that a Union of the British North American Provinces should be effected on just and equitable principles.

Resolved 2nd. That while we admit the soundness of many of the principles contained in the Report of the Quebec Conference, we are of opinion that some of its details would operate injuriously to Prince Edward Island.

Resolved 3rd. That in view of the fact that "it is the deliberate opinion of the British Government that it is an object much to be desired that all the British North American Colonies should agree to unite in one Government"—an opinion that is fully concurred in by the press and people of the Mother Country—we cannot but disapprove of the resolutions adopted by our House of Assembly at its last session, denouncing "the Federal Union of these Provinces."

Messrs. Coles and Beer spoke in reply to Mr. *Ferguson, when the meeting* was addressed at length by the Hon Mr. Henderson, who demonstrated that no other scheme was before the public than that agreed upon at Quebec, and that there was no probability of anything more liberal being obtained.

Mr. Samuel Martin then moved the following resolution, in amendment of those proposed by Mr. Ferguson:—

Resolved, That as the Quebec Scheme of Confederation would be injurious to the best interests of this Colony, this meeting, therefore, sincerely approves of the action of our Legislature in rejecting the said scheme.

Mr. William Essery seconded the amendment, and on being put to the meeting, was carried almost unanimously — Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Thomson only voting against it.

Moved by Mr. James Ratteray, seconded by Mr. Edward Horn. that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Island newspapers.

A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman for his impartial conduct in the chair, and three cheers were given for the Queen, when the meeting dispersed.

HENRY McGREGOR, Sec'y.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir;

Had your nameless correspondent, in his critique of the 9th current, demanded an explanation of any seeming or real incongruity in my short speech on the Militia Bill, I would have given as direct and explanatory a reply as reason and honour should dictate; but as he preferred to act the *garbler's* part, he was, in my opinion, entitled to no reply from me but such as would expose the gross unfairness of his conduct. Therefore, in my communication of the 15th, I neither admitted nor denied the correctness of that speech, as published in the *Weekly Bulletin* of the 7th; but simply gave such an extract as should satisfy all reasonable men that your correspondent had intentionally suppressed an important part of the truth to serve a purpose. In his reply of the 19th he very obligingly informs me that I am labouring under a delusion in supposing that he was influenced by a wish to misrepresent me when he reconstructed a qualifying sentence in the speech alluded to. I venture to affirm, however, that he is labouring under a much more serious delusion than I am, if he really believes that the public will accept, as satisfactory, the reason which he assigns — a reason the most flimsy, if not contradictory—for that part of his conduct. Just only read what he says: "The writer was not so absurd as to inflict more of that speech on the public than was needful for pointing out its apparent disloyalty, and which must be obvious to the dullest capacity." *Is it possible* your correspondent means to insinuate that the readers of the *Examiner* are so disloyal as to consider the bare recital of the memorable words British Crown so painful an infliction on their moral sensibilities, as to induce him to omit them and to fill up the blank with a motley array of asteriks? Let him decline to accept this unsightly horn of the dilemma if he can, but the affirmative is that his refusal of it lands him on the other horn by acknowledging himself a wilful garbler of my *speech as reported*. But as I have very little time, and less inclination, for any useless newspaper warfare, I must now come to the real question at issue, and show, substantially, what I did say and intended the Reporter to have *understood* and published. I am *perfectly* satisfied that our Reporter would be extremely sorry to misrepresent the sentiments of any member, but equally so that neither my words nor sentiments are correctly embodied in the paragraphs under discussion. Any one who will take the trouble to read the debates alluded to, will readily notice that some of my colleagues were desirous to restrict the annual training days to a number that could never produce an effective Militia; while others and I endeavoured to show that if the training, &c., of our Militia were to be merely nominal, our conduct in this particular would necessarily appear to the Mother Country more like that of children than of full-grown men, and would, if pesisted in, eventually provoke the British Government to deprive us of our constitution, and to attach us to some one of the other Colonies; but that our best security against this and other dreaded evils would consist in a due measure of preparation for doing our duty under the British flag, and in maintaining the honour of the British Crown This would prove the most effective argument which we could use against the Quebec scheme of Confederation, and secure to us such a degree of protection as would prevent any class or party from, as it were, placing their feet upon our necks and driving us into a position which would end in beggary. The foregoing remarks are quite in harmony with my speech on the "Defence Question," which the reader may consult, as published in the *Examiner* of the 11th