

Kingdom, the Island of Sardinia will, included, contain a superficies of 37,640 square miles, with a population of 7,800,000. As regards territorial extent, it will occupy a tenth rank in Europe, and will come immediately after the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and stands before Portugal and Bavaria. With respect to population, Sardinia will stand in the ninth rank, on a level with Naples, and will be above Sweden and Norway, Belgium and Bavaria. The following table will complete the comparison as regards Italy:

	Area—Sq. miles.	Population.
New Kingdom	37,640	7,800,000
Venetia	9,525	2,200,000
Papal States	17,218	2,900,000
Tuscany	8,741	1,750,000
Parma	2,268	500,000
Modena	2,090	410,000
Two Sicilies	42,000	8,400,000

—La Patrie.

THE EXECUTION OF MARY STEWART.—M. de Lamartine's latest literary manner is strikingly exemplified in his life of the Queen of Scots, written by him in English and recently published in London. It is admirably romantic, and in no part more so than in this description of the execution:

She arrived in the hall of death. Pale, but unflinching, she contemplated the dismal preparations. There lay the block and the axe. There stood the executioner and his assistant. All were clothed in mourning. On the floor was scattered the sawdust which was to soak her blood, and in a dark corner lay the bier which was to be her last prison. It was nine o'clock when the Queen appeared in the funeral hall. Fletcher, Dean of Peterborough, and certain privileged persons, to the number of more than two hundred, were assembled. The hall was hung with black cloth; the scaffold, which was elevated about two feet and a half above the ground, was covered with black frieze of Lancaster; the arm-chair in which Mary was to sit, the footstool on which she was to kneel, the block on which her head was to be laid, were covered with black velvet.

The Queen was clothed in mourning like the hall and as the ensigns of punishment. Her black velvet robe, with its high collar and hanging sleeves, was bordered with ermine. Her mantle, lined with marten sable, was of satin, with pearl buttons, and a long train. A chain of sweet-smelling beads, to which was attached a scapulary, and beneath that a golden cross, fell upon her bosom. Two rosaries were suspended to her girdle, and a long veil of white lace, which in some measure softened this costume of a widow and of a condemned criminal, was thrown around her.

Arrived on the scaffold, Mary seated herself in the chair provided for her, with her face towards the spectators. The Dean of Peterborough, in ecclesiastical costume, sat on the right of the Queen, with a black velvet footstool before him. The Earls of Kent and Shrewsbury were seated like him on the right, but upon larger chairs. On the other side of the Queen stood the Sheriff Andrews, with white wand. In front of Mary were seen the executioner and his assistant, distinguishable by their vestments of black velvet, with red ermine round the left arm. Behind the Queen's chair, ranged by the wall, were her attendants and maidens. In the body of the hall, the nobles and citizens from the neighbouring counties were guarded by the musketeers of Sir Amias Paulet and Sir Drew Drury. Beyond the balustrade was the bar of the tribunal. The sentence was read; the Queen protested against it in the name of royalty and of innocence, but accepted death for the sake of the faith. She then knelt down before the block, and the executioner proceeded to remove her veil. She repelled him by a gesture, and turning towards the Earls with a blush on her forehead, "I am not accustomed," she said, "to be undressed before so numerous a company, and by the hands of such grooms of the chamber." She then called Jane Kennedy and Elizabeth Curle, who took off her mantle, her veil, her chains, cross and scapulary. On their touching her robe, the Queen told them to unloose the corsage, and fold down the ermine collar, so as to leave her neck bare for the axe. Her maidens weepingly yielded her these last services. Melvil and the three other attendants wept and lamented, and Mary placed her finger on her lips to signify that they should be silent.

She then arranged the handkerchief embroidered with thistles of gold, with which her eyes had been covered by Jane Kennedy. Thrice she kissed the crucifix, each time repeating, "Lord, into thy hands I commend my spirit." She knelt anew, and leant her head on that block which was already scored with deep marks; and in this solemn attitude she again recited some verses from the Psalms. The executioner interrupted her at the third verse by a blow of the axe, but its trembling stroke only grazed her neck; she groaned slightly, and the second blow separated the head from the body.

HOW TO COMMIT SUICIDE SCIENTIFICALLY.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times mentions the suicide of Dr. Aussandon, a scientific man of Paris, a Hercules in physical strength, and as eccentric as strong.

Aussandon was gay, frank, loyal, and the best caseur in that witty, careless, joyous band of Bohemians of the Press who make the Cafe du Helder their rendezvous. He was the pet, the centre of the circle. Only three days before his death, he described to M. de Villemant, editor Figaro, and with a methodical, chilling indifference of manner, the proper way to commit suicide with a pistol. The following is the frightful formula:—Feel around on the skin over the heart till you find the place in which the pulsation is strongest; then slip your finger down its width below this point; apply the finger flat against the breast; lay the muzzle of the pistol on the upper edge of the finger, and opposite the point where the pulsation was felt, but do not apply the muzzle against the skin, because then the pistol might not explode; pull the trigger and you will die between two breaths!

This terrible formula seems to have been faithfully executed upon himself by Aussandon. At 2 o'clock in the morning he attempted to extinguish life with chloroform; his wife detected him, and then, in a moment when he was not observed, he seized a pistol and discharged its contents into his heart.

The scene at a fight between a bear and a favorite dog belonging to Aussandon, is thus described:—Closing his heart to the pity he felt, Aussandon launched his dog into the arena, and a terrible battle commenced on the instant between the two quadrupeds.

For the spectators, it was not a moment doubtful that the victory was going to rest with the invincible bear. When this conviction at last penetrated the mind of Aussandon, he made but one bound over the fence and into the ring, seized and dragged his dog from the jaws and the embrace of the bear, and taking his place, commenced with the terrible beast a struggle which struck the audience with horror. Aussandon, with a strength redoubled by his fury, seized his enemy by the throat with two powerful hands and strangled him. When they picked him up, lying side by side with the bear, they perceived that he had the abdomen opened and a shoulder bared to the bone. He was confined six months to his bed.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION.—A Man of Leather.—An exhibition of a very remarkable and unnatural character attracted a small but highly respectable audience at the Melodion on Thursday evening last. A young man by the name of James Stevens had advertised that he would do many wonderful things in the way of cutting himself up with knives, nailing his feet, arms and legs to chairs, to the walls, &c., which astounding exploits he proceeded to exhibit at the appointed hour, in the presence of a number of physicians of Transylvania University, and other learned Professors, who were invited to the stand, that they might detect any fraud or deception, if practised. He began by sticking a handful of pins, up to the head, in his leg, then drove an awl through the middle of his wrist into the chair; drove a knife through the muscle of his leg; nailed his foot to a wooden shoe, the

nail or awl passing through the middle of the foot, and so walked about the stage; cut his dexter finger through the fleshy part, exhibiting the naked bone, and concluded by passing a knife through his cheek, the blade protruding from his mouth. In all this but little blood was drawn.

He also offered to drive a knife through each leg and hang himself from the wall, which the audience mercifully excused him from doing, feeling satisfied that he could accomplish whatever he proposed. About the whole procedure there was no sort of humbug, as the eyes of divers gentlemen, who were upon the stand, were steadily fixed upon him, and any "unbelieving Thomas" had an opportunity to touch the knife blade on the opposite side to that into which it had been thrust, of the leg, wrist or hand. He used a few galvanic rings about his person, which was probably more for show than anything else, as they could effect nothing. Mr. Stevens looks to be no more than twenty or twenty-one years of age. Before closing, he proposed to operate in a similar manner upon any one of the audience, agreeing to forfeit \$1000 if he inflicted pain. This, however, was prudently declined. We saw this man of leather early yesterday morning, looking as fresh and whole as though knife or nail had never penetrated his elastic body.—Lexington (Ky.) Observer.

A VISIT TO ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

While on board the ship Golden Rocket, lying at Greenwich Dock, we were permitted by Capt. C. N. Pendleton to examine his log-book, in which he gives an account of his visit to the Island of Juan Fernandez (Robinson Crusoe's Island). Getting short of water, Capt. Pendleton decided to stop at Juan Fernandez for a further supply, and therefore shaped his course thither. The passengers rambled off in different directions to make discoveries. The Island is about 25 miles long by about four in breadth. The land is very high, rising in rugged, precipitous peaks—one of them called Yunkue, 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. The peaks are generally overhung with clouds. The valleys are exceedingly fertile, the grass growing to the height of six or eight feet. Figs, strawberries, peaches and cherries abound in their season. The Golden Rocket was there in the season of peaches, and the valleys and hill-sides were full of trees loaded down with delicious fruit. Capt. Pendleton bought four barrels of the inhabitants, and the passengers about as many more. Strawberries flourish best in December and in January. There are three remarkable caves in the side of the hill facing the harbour, about 30 feet in length, 25 in width, and about the same in height. The inhabitants now number but 14, of whom Messrs. Day and Kirkaldie, from Valparaiso, are the chief persons, they having been appointed overseers of the Island by the Chilean Government. Formerly a penal colony, numbering 500, was located here, and the caves above mentioned were used by them, but the project was found to be impracticable, and the convicts were taken back to the main land. The Golden Rocket anchored on the opposite side from that upon which Selkirk lived, and there being a mountain to cross to reach the Robinson Crusoe abode, no one ventured to make the journey. The best landing is on the eastern side, but the water is 20 fathoms deep at the head of the bay, and in some places so bold is the shore that a boat tied by her painter and drifting to the limits would be in 75 fathoms. An immense number of goats are running wild over the island, and an abundance of fish are taken on every coast. The water is obtained from a number of never-failing rivulets trickling down over the rocks from the cloud-capped mountains.—San Francisco Times.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The Duke of Newcastle was born on the 22d of May, 1811, and married on the 27th November, 1832, Lady Susan Douglas, only daughter of the Duke of Hamilton, from whom he was divorced in 1850. He served under Sir Robert Peel with some distinction when Earl of Lincoln, and was one of the small but attached band of followers who stuck by that Statesman when the Conservative party fell off from him. In 1853 he became Colonial Secretary, under Lord Aberdeen, and in 1854 he took charge of the War Department. The blunders which signalled his administration in connection with the Crimean war led to his retirement and his substitution by Lord Panmure. Since then his Grace has held no ministerial post. The Duke of Newcastle has the reputation of a fair share of administrative capacity, and is a fluent, though not eloquent speaker.

The European Times says the numerous steamboats running from Liverpool to North America are found inadequate for the traffic of London and Manchester, and large quantities of bale and other goods from those places are forwarded to Southampton by rail, to be conveyed by the Hamburg and Bremen screw steamers which touch at Southampton. It is highly probable that in another year or so steamers will be running to and from Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, or Galway and North America, daily, during a great part of the year. The trade with South America is also increasing. In less than two months the five giant steamers of the Royal Mail Company—the Paramatta, Atrato, Parana, Shannon and La Plata—will run every fortnight between Southampton and the Eastern terminus of the Parana Railway, to meet the increasing traffic with Central America, the highway to the Pacific, and the Western Coast of America.

Mr. Cobden's refusal to enter the Cabinet is put by that gentleman himself on very intelligible and good grounds. It turns on the question of the national defences. He is of the opinion that he cannot conscientiously or advantageously to himself take office in a Cabinet which is pledged to a large and costly augmentation of both naval and military estimates. But he speaks of the offer made to him by Lord Palmerston with evident pleasure, and he does not appear disposed to assume an attitude in any sense hostile to the new government.

From a document just issued by order of Parliament, it appears that in the year ending 31st of March last, the sums remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as "conscience money," amounted to £3015.

Miss Florence Nightingale is so extremely ill that the worst results are apprehended.—Her strength is diminishing sadly. We are told that last week she had strength to move from Highgate to London, but could not do so now.

It is a beautiful custom in some Oriental lands to leave untouched the dates that are shaken from the trees by the wind; those being regarded as sacred to the poor and the stranger.

Rice straw or Leghorn hats without any triumphant save their "own dear loveliness," are the style with Parisian ladies this summer.

A burglar was once frightened out of his scheme of robbery by the sweet simplicity of a solitary spinster, who, putting her night-capped head out of the window, exclaimed, "Go away! aren't you ashamed?"

UNITED STATES.

The following paragraphs are clipped from the San Francisco correspondence of the New York Herald.

Rather an amusing exemplification of the colonial representative system in British Columbia took place a few weeks since. A vacancy occurred in one of the districts, and an election was ordered for a member to the House of Assembly. This body consists of seven members. A Mr. Branton was returned, having received one vote, the full number entitled to use the right in the locality according to the officer's election. Mr. Branton was not allowed to take his seat, as the farce was too broad to be countenanced.

Gov. Douglas persists in his contracted policy. He taxes by proclamation, and has succeeded in converting the government of British Columbia into a laughing stock.

A Fayetteville (Arkansas) paper gives the particulars of an affray which took place in the town of Huntsville, wherein Foster Black, Esq., a son of Col. William Black, of Fayetteville, and Mr. Warren Sams, a merchant of Huntsville, were

killed immediately, and John Black and Dr. James Smithston, of Fayetteville, and Constable Moodye and James Sams, of Huntsville, were severely wounded.

The Fire Marshal of New York city reports a decrease of incendiary fires in that city in the last six months. The total loss by fire in six months has been but \$200,500 which is \$978,840 less than in the previous six months. There were seven women burnt to death from the careless use of fluid and camphene, and four men, six women and one child severely injured from the same cause.

MURDER OF THREE CHILDREN BY THEIR FATHER.—Freeport, Ill., July 27.—A German named Peter Arndt, living near Cedarville, in this county, killed three of his children with an axe yesterday afternoon, and wounded the fourth so badly that it is not expected to live. He made no resistance when arrested, and assigned no reasons for the murder.

The last Legislature of Texas contained thirteen "men of mark." Not one of them could write his name.

STANZA OF THOMAS MOORE THROUGH A SPIRITUAL MEDIUM.—On Sunday, a lady up town, who is a spiritual medium, was speaking in rapport with and under the influence, as she avowed, of Thomas Moore, and a gentleman asked that a communication should be given in poetry. In a moment the lady spoke the following stanza:

The mellow light of the autumn night,
As it tinges each tree and flower,
Is not as bright as the beaming light
That dwells in Love's own bower.

On hearing these lines the gentleman, who evidently thought that the poet's style had not been improved since his removal from the lower world, uttered the Falstaffian sentiment:—"No Moore of that, Tom, an' thou lovest me."—N. Y. Evening Post.

An inventive Yankee has produced an apparatus which he claims is a cure for snoring. It fasten upon the mouth a gutta percha tube, leading to the tympanum of the ear. When the snorer snores he himself receives the first impression, finds how disagreeable it is, and of course, reforms.

The summer travel from the United States to the Old World is larger this season than it has ever been before, and this notwithstanding the war and the commercial and financial difficulties abroad.

The population of San Francisco is 78,083.—A pretty good growth for a city of about twelve years.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The affairs of Italy appeared to be yet in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory state, as far as many of the Italian communities are concerned, but the latest accounts state that the peace was becoming more popular with the inhabitants of the various states. A leading Tuscan paper tells the Italians that they have now their destiny in their own hands, and recommends them to provide themselves with arms, in order to be able to avail themselves of the advantages afforded them by the arrangements to be shortly concluded at Zurich.

The European Times says:—"The announcement in the Monitor of the 28th, that the Emperor has decided that the army and navy shall be restored to a peace footing without delay," has diffused universal satisfaction throughout this country. In the House of Commons it produced a pleasing sensation, and in commercial circles was rapidly received. The Times has a short article on the subject, written in an excellent spirit, and we trust we are now at an end of our complications with France."

There has been an active demand for money in the discount market, and rates are firmly maintained at 24 per cent.

Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, has abdicated in favor of his son.

At Parma, on the 20th, the judges and other officers of the Supreme Court of Revision took the oath of fidelity to Victor Emanuel.

A letter from Venice of the 16th instant says that the only term to express the public feeling in that city is stupefaction. Nobody can comprehend why or wherefore peace was concluded. Stupefaction is pictured in every face, and for three days the announcement of peace was regarded as a mystification. The first proclamations were torn down by the people, and for so doing many persons were arrested.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the English government has offered to send a representative to the proposed congress on Italian affairs, provided the Emperor Napoleon will disarm; that the French Emperor agreed to do so on condition that England did the same; that England consented to a general disarmament by land and sea; that France will take the initiative; and that the English government are very well satisfied with the conduct of the Emperor. The arrival of Count de Persigny at Paris is thought to be connected with this important business. The Independence says that the proposition for disarmament is reported to have proceeded, in the first instance, from the Emperor Napoleon.

The Massager de Paris of the 27th instant, asserts that the Emperor will shortly pay a visit to England, in order to reassure Queen Victoria most completely as to his conduct and intentions. A rumor of this kind has been afloat for the last two or three days. Osborne House, it is said, is to be the theatre of the visit.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—If I recollect right, the late editor of the *Islander* was in favour of a competent Board, (which he asserted was the case in the mother country), to test the qualification of persons for office under Government. Now, if ever there was a period in our history when such a Board was necessary more than any other, I think it is the present. This subject has been held up to view before the public when we consider the energy with which the new Administration have been dismissing good and efficient officers, and appointing men, who, if weighed in the balance, would be found wanting. I confess I am at a loss to understand what the qualification for office is at present; perhaps some of your numerous readers may enlighten me on this subject. I would wish, however, to present a case or two which are inexplicable to me. Take, then, the case of Morarty, who kept the light and attended the flag-staff at the Blockhouse—a sober and attentive man—always on hand, and perfectly honest—he had attended no political meetings—never voted—kept the light up at all times in the most brilliant manner—and did everything that any man could do to make himself useful and efficient in his duty; but poor fellow, he was a Papist, and that was enough. I suppose he was one of those who was discharged for not voting at all. And who have the Government appointed in his place? A man who has to learn his a. b. c. of the business. Only fancy such a man presented to a competent Board as a suitable person! What a certificate he would get! Is this putting the right man in the right place? Then, again, Mr. W. McDonald, who kept the Lighthouse at Panmure Island, and, as I have heard from those best able to judge, the very best and most efficient light keeper on the Island; but he also has the mark of the beast—he also is a "Papist," and he dared even to commit the awful crime of voting for the Government who appointed him. And who have they appointed in his place? A man who never before saw the inside of a Lighthouse! Think, then, Mr. Editor, what a brilliant certificate such a man would get from a competent Board.

But I am informed that in both cases the newly appointed raw green men were sent to the spot without any person to teach them the responsibilities of the offices they had undertaken, and to see that inventories of the articles belonging to the establishments were made out, and that the articles were handed over; but, above all, to charge the new keepers to make the necessary arrangements for preventing accidents by fire. But no, although the Government had Mr. Barnard then in their employ (under whose personal superintendence the lighting apparatus of every Light House on the Island has been fitted), they appear to have the most supreme contempt for such cautious measures as those. But what do the Executive know about the duties or responsibilities of light keepers or what do they care about them?

They, likely enough, think there is nothing to do but to light a candle at night and blow it out in the morning. Now, if they had any desire to see the right men in the right places, they not only had Mr. Barnard but they had also old Mr. Ings, of Squaw Bay, who formerly kept Point Prim Light House, and who resigned his office after the defeat of the Hall and Palmer Administration. The old man could certainly have instructed those green horns. There are many other cases I might refer to, but I shall trouble you no further at present, except to say, that it is easy to keep lights just now in short night and very mild weather; but the long, cold, stormy nights are coming on. I hope no disasters may occur by the recklessness of those men in appointing inexperienced persons to such offices as light keepers. In all probability the men will resign in the fall when the hard time comes, and other green horns will be in their places.

August 12, 1859.

Yours, &c.,

TERTIUS.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., AUGUST 15, 1859.

THE PEACE OF VILLA FRANCA.

By the English Mail, which arrived here on Friday last, we have the terms of the treaty of peace so suddenly and mysteriously concluded at Villa Franca between the Emperor of France and Austria, and by which a termination has been put to a war more destructive of life and property for the time it existed than any that has occurred during the present century. A conference of the lately belligerent powers, France, Austria, and Piedmont, was to be held at Zurich, in Switzerland, about the close of the last month, for the ratification of the treaty. It is remarkable that the name of the King of Sardinia—who was more interested in the success of the late war than even the Emperor of Austria, as, independent of Lombardy, the very existence of his little dominion depended on its issue—is scarcely mentioned in the terms of the treaty, which seems to have been patched up by the two Emperors without caring to show him the small courtesy of consulting him. This, to say the least, was very ungracious treatment on the part of his Imperial ally. The conditions of peace are as follow:—

"Between His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Majesty the Emperor of the French it has been agreed as follows:—

"The two Sovereigns will favour the creation of an Italian Confederation.

"That Confederation shall be under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father.

"The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of the French his rights over Lombardy, with the exception of the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, so that the frontier of the Austrian possessions shall start from the extreme range of the fortress of Peschiera, and shall extend in a direct line along the Mincio as far as Grazio; thence to Scorzarolo and Luana to the Po, whence the actual frontiers shall continue to form the limits of Austria. The Emperor of the French will hand over (remitra) the ceded territory to the King of Sardinia.

"Venetia shall form part of the Italian Confederation, though remaining under the crown of the Emperor of Austria.

"The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena return to their States, granting a general amnesty.

"The two Emperors will ask the Holy Father to introduce indispensable reforms into his states.

"A full and complete amnesty is granted on both sides to persons compromised in the late events in the territories of the belligerent parties.

"Done at Villafranca, the 11th of July, 1859."

The termination of the Italian war seems to have excited great astonishment in London and in Paris, and every one asks "what has been obtained?" Lombardy, it is true, has been given to Sardinia; but the retention by the Austrians of the fortresses, and the return to their states of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, seem to leave the hold of the former, still in possession of Venetia, very little relaxed. In fact, it is difficult to see that any thing else has been accomplished by the war than the gratification of the warlike propensities of the Emperor of France and the King of Sardinia, at the sacrifice of about one hundred thousand lives, and the expenditure of at least one hundred millions of money. As to an Italian confederation, under the presidency of the Holy Father, or any other presidency, it is justly asked, how the aspirations for liberty of the Italians, though victorious in a great part of the peninsula, have been met or satisfied; and it is further asked, will the people of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, who are said to be arming, submit to this arrangement? Are Austria and France to fight side by side against Garibaldi and the Tuscans?

The Emperor of the French may, indeed, claim credit for moderation; but what has become, or is likely to become of all the French and English sympathies for Italian liberty? We fear—at least as regards the feeling supposed to be entertained in France—it is merely a name. As for that of England, we know too well that she does not care to trouble herself about the affairs of other European nations, unless her own are likely to be materially affected by them. Lord Normanby, than whom no living diplomatist has had better opportunities of observation, described in the House of Lords, a short time ago, the whole Confederation of the Italian States as containing very few of the materials out of which to construct a nation that could be governed on constitutional principles. Great changes must take place in France before her Emperor would seriously desire such a neighbour. Except, then, the cession of certain territories to the Sardinians, the war has had no result—none whatever as regards the freedom of the Italian people, that is, nothing towards constituting them a compact nation, governed by what we are in the habit of calling constitutional laws.

POST OFFICE DISMISSAL.

We are informed that Mr. Arthur Swabey has been dismissed from the Post Office, and regarding his dismissal we have a few words to say, which will exhibit in its true colours the generous character of the Government.

Sometime back, when Mr. Swabey's brother, Samuel, was in the Post Office, the late Government thought proper to dismiss Mr. Des Brisay from the position he held therein, he having directly voted against them at an Election. His place was forthwith offered to Mr. Swabey. He, however, considering that in consequence of his father being an Executive Councillor at the time, he would by no means like to fill an office which his father had a share in causing to be vacated—with great good feeling declined to fill the vacancy which would have increased his salary by £50 per annum. He, therefore, remained subordinate to Mr. J. E. Kelly, who was appointed; and when he left the Island, his brother Arthur got his small appointment. We would here observe, that on one occasion prior to this, Col. Gray had been in the Post Office, and in conversation with Mr. Samuel Swabey, on the subject of his duties, deprecated the excessive labour and small remuneration, and said if ever he were in power he would get the stipend increased.