those individuals who had caused the public improvements, originally intended to be effected at Princetown, to be carried out at St. Eleanor's, had given rise to the scheme for this transfer of or change in the representation, as introduced into, or rather engrafted upon the Bill then before the House; for they had just been told that that scheme was not originally a portion of the Bill. As to the very improper and unfair uses which might be made of the power proposed by the Bill to be conferred upon Road Overseers, he had seen quite enough of it in Charlottetown since it became incorporated; and, therefore, he could never be brought to give his consent to that portion of the Bill, unless, indeed, it were to be generally called for by the people themselves,—which, however, he thought it was not likely it ever would be. In the City, the Collector of the City taxes had at times shown himself most anxious to collect them from those of his own party, and to provide them with receipts, to the end that they might be able to support their own candidate for civic honors; whilst, at the same time, he took little or no trouble at all to secure the payment of them by individuals opposed to his party; for, if the taxes were not paid, they would not be able to claim the privilege of voting. And just so, he hesitated not to say, would the Road Overseers act, should they be clothed with the dangerous power intended to be given to them by the Bill before the House.

Hon. Mr. Palmer did not think that anything had been advanced against the Bill which called for any reply from him. His Honor Col. Swabey had characterized the Bill as one of unusually wide and sweeping consequences. He (Hon. Mr Palmer) could not see on what grounds the measure could, with any show of reason, be so characterized. What was new in the measure, with the exception of what referred to Princetown and Royalty, was merely intended to ratify and maintain the principles of the last previous Election Law; and he could not therefore imagine on what avowed grounds any one who had advocated or supported that law, whilst it was in progress through the Legislature, could consistently oppose the Bill before their Honors. His Honor Mr. Craswell had said the Bill, if it became law, would bestow a very dangerous power upon the Government. How that could be he (Hon. Mr. Palmer) was at a loss to understand. It merely provided that, for the purpose of preventing fraudulent voting and malpractices, at elections, the road overseers should effectually discharge their duty, with respect to all who, without any property qualification, should claim a right to vote on their liability to perform Statute Labor, by granting to such who should either actually have performed such labor or have commuted for it, certificates certifying the fact, as it might be, either way. Thus none, as it must doubtless have been originally intended, would, under their liability to perform Statute Labor, be allowed to vote unless they had actually performed it, or paid commutation money. To that part of the Bill having reference to Princetown and Royalty, His Honor Mr. Hutchinson had objected, because, as he had said, it was nothing more than a further carrying out, by a certain individual, of a predilection in favor of a certain locality, formerly manifested by his father. To gentlemen who had no better reasons to assign for their opposition to a measure than that which had been given by His Honor Mr. Hutchinson, he (Hon. Mr. Palmer) would say, "Give your votes; but, for your own credit, withhold your reasons." In fact, if no sounder objections to that portion of the Bill than those which had been raised by their Honors, Mr. Craswell and Mr. Hutchinson, could be advanced, it might very justly be said that no objections at all could be made to it.

(*To be continued.*)

R. B. Irving, Reporter.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, March 30.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH—I rise to bring to the notice of this honorable House a subject which I am sure will give satisfaction to every representative of the people. By the last mail from England His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor received a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle conveying the information that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales purposes to visit early in the ensuing summer Her Majesty's possessions in North America, and that it is highly probable he will extend his visit to this Colony. His Excellency not desiring to forestall the expression of feeling on the part of the House has not sent down the despatch, but still he considers that the information should be communicated in order that the Legislature may take such steps as they shall think proper with respect to the contemplated visit of the Heir Apparent to the throne. The other Colonies have taken action in this matter, and surely the Legislature of this Island, which is named after the grandfather of His Royal Highness, will be equally forward to display their loyalty. I gave notice yesterday that the Government intends, when the House is in Committee of supply, to vote a sum to give him a suitable reception. Canada has appropriated £50 000 for this purpose, but I am certain no person will expect this Colony, which has only a small revenue, to give a large sum towards this object. Probably it will become us to name no particular amount, but to empower the Government to appropriate such a sum as they may deem sufficient. As the mail for England leaves this evening, it is necessary that the Lieut. Governor should be able by it to inform the Duke of Newcastle what arrangement the Colony intends to make to receive His Royal Highness. The Government have thought it proper first to move that an Address be sent to Her Majesty the Queen, as done in the other Provinces, praying that His Royal Highness may be pleased to visit the Colony; and afterwards when the House is in supply, to appropriate a sum sufficient to give him a suitable reception. I therefore beg leave to move the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to join a Committee of the Legislative Council to prepare an address to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be graciously pleased to visit this Her Majesty's loyal Colony of Prince Edward Island, in the course of His Royal Highness's contemplated visit in the ensuing summer, to these North American Provinces.

Hon. Mr. COLES—It affords me great pleasure to second the motion of the hon. member for the second district of Queen's County. As one of the representatives of the people, I will cheerfully co-operate to give an honorable reception to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and I am certain that the action on the part of the House will afford satisfaction to every person in the Colony. Were the whole year's revenue required for this purpose, I believe it would be freely given. It is not, however, by extensive preparations on such an occasion that loyalty is best displayed, but by warmth of feeling. The Prince is not going to visit the Colony on account of money voted for his reception; and probably to present him with a loyal address would be quite sufficient. But this Island is not backward in these matters; look at the reception given last summer to General Williams, which was in several respects superior to those which he received in the neighboring Provinces. Though His Royal Highness only receive one equal to it, the Colony will not have acted dishonorably; but I feel assured that the people of this Island, which was named after the grandfather of the young Prince, will not be satisfied unless he receives a more noble reception than the General, and I believe they will rejoice to pay a considerable sum for the object. If there is sufficient time, and general notice can be given of his arrival, my opinion is that there will be few left in the country on that day. I repeat that it is with pleasure I second the motion for the address.

Hon. Col GRAY—I was pleased to hear the remarks of the hon. leader of the Opposition. They did honor alike to his head and to his heart. Though we may not be so wealthy as some of the other Colonies, yet we possess as loyal hearts. From what I know personally of the scions of royalty, I am certain that the young Prince will not expect much display. I think it improbable that he will reach this Island before the first of July or August, and the people in the country will then have time to come in and welcome to our shores the Heir Apparent to the British throne. They will be able to give him several hearty cheers, which will afford him more pleasure than any lavish expenditure of money on his account.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON—It is not necessary to say much on this subject, because it is one on which we are all unanimous. When we consider that the Prince of Wales will probably be our future Sovereign, and the greatest Sovereign in the world, we should rejoice in the prospect of having an opportunity to do him honor. In New Brunswick at one time they voted £10,000 towards his reception, but more I suppose they would not give; here, however, I am happy to learn, no particular amount is to be mentioned—no limitation made; but a sum sufficient named. We gave an honorable reception to General Williams, and surely when the son of our beloved Queen visits our shores we ought to display our loyalty by giving him a greater than was accorded to even the "Hero of Kars." I will cheerfully vote for any sum which may be considered necessary.

Hon. Mr. PERRY—I shall willingly support the motion. I believe we have here as loyal inhabitants as there are in any portion of Her Majesty's dominions. There is scarcely an individual in the Colony, I think, who will not consider the day on which the Prince arrives as a general holiday.

Hon. Mr. MACAULAY—With respect to the resolution before the House, I do not think it right to be altogether silent. Only a few years ago our Island was a howling wilderness, but by the energy of the Anglo Saxon race it is what it is—a thriving Colony. We should be proud that we are so far advanced as to be considered worthy of a visit from the Heir Apparent, who will probably ere long be the father of his people; and we ought to do our utmost to give him a most hearty welcome. But the Colony is small, and he might forget to visit us, unless he receives a special invitation by an address forwarded to her Majesty. It has been well remarked that the loyalty of the people would afford him greater satisfaction than any lavish expenditure of money; but if any preparation is necessary to give him a suitable reception, I will with pleasure support a resolution to place as large a sum at the disposal of the Government as may be required. I have every confidence in the Executive, and think the House should give them this discretionary power.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Longworth was then put and carried by acclamation.

A resolution placing a sum sufficient at the disposal of the Government to prepare for the reception of the Prince, was afterwards passed in supply *nem con.*

David Laird, Reporter.

CENTRAL ACADEMY.

A public examination of the pupils attending the Central Academy was held on Wednesday last; but though due notice was given, the day fine, and the occasion, we understand, the closing scene in the history of that Institution under its present name, only one of the Trustees, and but few parents were in attendance. When those placed in office in connection with schools whether high or low, and those immediately concerned in their efficiency manifest little or no interest in them, how can we expect education rapidly to advance? We believe that Trustees and parents throughout this Island are very remiss in their duty, by not attending the quarterly examinations of the Schools in their respective districts. Did they but know the encouraging and stimulating effect which their presence would have on both teachers and taught, they would certainly endeavor to attend on all such occasions.

The examination at the Academy was highly creditable to masters and scholars. The thorough knowledge displayed by the pupils, of the different branches on which they were examined, so far as they had advanced—in some cases very considerably—was an unmistakeable evidence of the skill and pains-taking of the teachers. We were particularly pleased with the manner in which the Latin, French and Mathematical classes acquitted themselves. One exercise of recitation also deserves special notice,—that given by a son of Mr. Benjamin Davies, who delivered the famous speech of Lord Mansfield in the House of Peers, on the privileges of members of Parliament, with a distinctness of articulation, and perfectness of intonation perhaps not equalled by the noble Lord himself.

The following is a table of merit furnished by the teachers, running over a period of several months:—

Junior Spelling—W. C. DesBrisay and Henry Lowe, 1st; S. Nelson, W. H. Gall, S. Lowe and T. Muncy, 2d.
Senior Spelling—George Lowe and Henry O'Mara, 1st; Isaac Hall and Henry McGregor, 2d.
Junior Reading—T. Butcher, 1st; W. C. Desbrisay, W. H. Gall and W. B. Morrison, 2d.
Second Reading—John O'Neill and George Lowe, 1st; Henry O'Mara and Isaac Hall, 2d.
First Reading—Wm. Warburton, 1st; T. Butler, C. W. Hall and L. H. Davies, 2d.
Junior Geography—Henry Lowe, 1st; W. B. Morrison and W. C. DesBrisay, 2d.
Senior Geography—P. McNeill, G Longworth and H. McGregor, 1st; A. Catlin, S. Mitchell, G. Lowe and H. O'Mara, 2d.
Junior English Grammar—T. Butcher, 1st; W. H. Gall, R. Gleeson and W. C. Desbrisay, 2d.
Senior English Grammar—John O'Neill and S. Mitchell, 1st; G. Lowe, H. O'Mara and P. McNeill, 2d.
Junior Arithmetic—Henry Lowe and Richard Gleeson, 1st; W. C. Desbrisay, T. Butcher and W. H. Gall, 2d
Senior Arithmetic—J. O'Neill, G. Lowe and J. Hall, 1st; P. McNeill and H. O'Mara, 2d.
Junior Geometry—Samuel Mitchell, 1st; P. McNeill and J. O'Neill, 2d.
Senior Geometry—Robert Shaw and Thomas Butler, 1st; W. McKinlay, J. Bell, F. Longworth and L. H. Davies, 2d.
Junior Latin Grammar—George Longworth, 1st; P. M'Neill and S. Mitchell, 2d.
Senior Latin Grammar—Wm. McKinlay and R. Shaw, 1st; J. Bell, T. Butler and L. H. Davies, 2d.
Latin Exercises—R. Shaw, 1st; John Bell and L. H. Davies. 2d.
Cæsar—R. Shaw, 1st; W. McKinlay and J. Bell, 2d.
Cicero—W. Warburton, 1st; L. H. Davies and F. Longworth, 2d.
Greek Testament—C. W. Hall, 1st.
French Testament—Wm. Warburton, 1st; C. W. Hall, 2d.
Junior Recitation—W. H. Gall and H. Lowe, 1st; W. C. Desbrisay and J. Hall, 2d.
Second Recitation—J. O'Neill and G. Lowe, 1st; J. Bell, T. Butler and H. McGregor, 2d.
Senior Recitation—Louis H. Davies, 1st; C. W. Hall, F. Longworth and R. Shaw, 2d.
Junior Dictation—S. Nelson and W. C. Desbrisay, 1st; R. Gleeson, 2d.
Second Dictation—T. Butcher and H. McGregor, 1st; S. Mitchell and A. A. McLennan, 2d.
Senior Dictation—George Lowe, 1st. John O'Neill, 2d.
Junior General Information—W. H. Gall, 1st, W. B. Morrison and H. Lowe, 2d.
Second General Information—H. O'Mara, 1st. P. McNeill and J. Hall, 2d.
Senior General Information—Wm. Warburton, 1st; C. W. Hall and R. Shaw, 2d.
Junior Writing—J. Hall and H. Lowe, 1st; W. H. Gall, S. Nelson, W. White and S. Mitchell, 2d.
Senior Writing—C. Bevan, G. Lowe, J. O'Neill and A. Catlin, 1st; H. McGregor, W. B. Morrison and H. O'Mara, 2d.
Trigonometry—Wm. McKinlay, 1st; Thomas Butler and G. Bell, 2d.
Algebra—R. Shaw, 1st; T. Butler and J. Bell, 2d.—*Pro.*

Correspondence.

For the Examiner.

(No. 2.)

RULE AND MISRULE OF THE PRESENT MINISTRY.

Mr. Editor—As you have given my last communication publicity in the columns of the *Examiner*, I again bring forward a list of broken pledges and evil doings, which loudly proclaim our present rulers the parent of them all.

When we find a man, or a party of men, publicly pledge themselves to carry forward a certain project, or reform, we naturally look to this party for the fulfilment of its promise. Should this contemplated project prove to be of an injurious nature, and calculated to disturb the harmony of all well-regulated systems in operation throughout the country, the party who has pledged itself to carry it into execution would not be the least excusable on this account. On the contrary, it would only aggravate their guilt. In the first place it would lessen their reputation as sound-thinking reflective statesmen, and prove them to be shallow-pated, bombastic pretenders to the science of political philosophy; or, on the other hand, it would point them out as deliberate impostors who thought to serve their own ends by pretending to advocate a measure which they well knew would be ill-calculated to advance the interests of the public. In the second place, it would stamp them with indelible disgrace as individuals who regarded the non-fulfilment of their promise no more than a Jew would regard the sin of cheating a common enemy.

The present Government, many of whom are the nominees of the Political Alliance, are precisely placed in either, if not both, of these positions, with regard to the vote by ballot. If they now think it would have an injurious tendency, and urge this as a reason for the non-fulfilment of their promise, they are either a short-sighted, obtuse band of pseudo-politicians, or a clique of designing and full-fledged hypocrites. In one of these situations they now stand. I may here state, that I believe the system of vote by ballot would only put us in a worse position than we are at present. Instead of persons recording their votes in an open, fearless, and independent manner, we should have secret revenge, burning animosity, and private spite, exercised in a high degree, and that too without the risk of detection. Still the conduct of the Government is not justifiable on this score. If a man pledges himself to carry forward a certain measure, and then fails to take any action in the matter, he is void of manly principle, and for ever after unworthy of public confidence.

As I have many a "shot in the locker" for our present Government, I am under the necessity of making my remarks both "short and sweet." Bad as my recollection is, I can well remember the time when many of the present majority railed against Coles's Administration for granting a salary to the Governor's Private Secretary. Each demagogue shouted, as he ascended the platform, "If the Governor wishes to keep a Secretary, let him pay him himself, or do without." This was the cry, and a cry, in my opinion, founded on just and reasonable grounds. Well, after all the blowing and lampooning of the Government in general, and Col. Gray in particular, have they done what they led us believe they would do? No: they have not. I was fully persuaded this would be one of their first acts. But alas! I was deceived. I found, to my sorrow, that they cared about as much for the welfare of the people of this Island as they did for the welfare of the inhabitants of Jupiter, notwithstanding their boasted patriotism. Had Sir Dominick Daly remained, I do not doubt but they would have proved as good as their word. But one thing connected with this Island seems to concern them, and that is, its financial state. The reason of their anxiety, in this instance, is obvious. Cousins, partners in business, relations, and political partizans, all have a claim on the public chest, and their rights must not be neglected. It may be urged as a plea on behalf of the present Ministry that they have reduced the pay of the Governor's Private Secretary. Granted, but does that justify the principle of the thing? Is that redeeming their promises? Not at all. The granting of sixpence to any man's servant, is wrong in principle. The renowned statesman, William Pitt—the Earl of Chatham—once said in the House of Commons, that what is "wrong in principle cannot be right in practice," and I believe it is a truism. Therefore, I say with many of the members of our Government previous to the last election, "If the Governor wishes to keep a Secretary, let him pay him, or do without."

Another charge I wish to bring against many of the members of the present Ministry, is the nonfulfilment of their promises with respect to a Court of Enquiry. Well, we remember the statements of many of our most prominent members, to the effect, that there was but one remedy left for the tenantry of this Island, and that was a Court of Enquiry. When they were opposed on the subject, they modestly and very justly asserted that such a Court could do no harm—that it would cost little—and that, in all probability, would do much good. With this no man who wishes his country well could disagree. Were it not for such fair promises as these, many of those gentlemen who have legislated for us during the past two sessions would be living contentedly at home, tilling their farms and tending their cattle. Why did they not bring a Bill before the House to this effect prior to the appointment of a Commission to negotiate with the landlords on the settlement of the Land question? Simply because the spirit of proprietary aggression and landlordism pervades every living individual who now constitute the Government of P. E. Island. Would it not have been much better to pass a Bill to ascertain who had a good and who had a bad title, or who had none at all, before the appointment of a Commission to settle that question for ever? Most certainly it would. But this would displease Mr. Douse, Mr. Yeo, the Editor of the *Islander*, and all their proprietary friends throughout the country. We are now placed in a deplorable predicament. Any individual who has received the rent of an estate for past years, whether he has a title or not, enters into a negotiation with this proprietary Commission, promises to accept of such and such a sum, and thereby has a good title for ever after, although he may have no right to it whatever.

The constituents of the 3rd and 4th districts of Queen's County fully expected that a Court of Enquiry would be one of the first objects of the Government. In fact, all the Island expected it. But all are sadly disappointed. Petitions were even presented, requesting the House to establish such a Court. But all proved unavailing. The Government, regardless of its promises, head-strong in its purposes, and omnipotent in its own estimation, took its own course. They have chosen this path; the people will chose theirs at the next election.

I have studied this Land Commission affair, and I have arrived at the conclusion—perhaps I am wrong—that if it is not preceded by a Court of Enquiry it is worse than nothing. I am willing to eat Mr. Douse's old boots—and you know that's no small mouthful, Mr. Editor—if the tenantry of this Island shall be benefited, in the smallest degree, by the operation of the Land Commission. Bidding you farewell for the present, Mr. Editor, and assuring you of my reappearance in a short time,

I remain, unceasingly thine,

AURORA.

Lot 50, June 4, 1860.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Dear Sir—I observed in the *Examiner*, received by this day's mail, that you, in your usual style, readily responded to the request of my neighbor "A Merchant," and gave the required information. May I trouble you, in a friendly manner, for the definition of the word "Baggage," as contained in the Table of Exemptions in the Tariff, for the benefit of the Excise Officer at our port, as there appears as much difficulty in deciphering Walker's or Johnson's definition as understanding the use of Syke's Hydrometer. A gentleman coming passenger in the steamer a short time since had part of his baggage bonded here. As there is great anxiety and care taken, to either make it pay, or annoy the public, it happened forsooth that the tin box which was forcibly taken charge of and *Bonded*, was not encased in a "bag," which alone would bring it under the denomination of "Baggage," in the estimation of the *green-horns* here.

The little *Grand Turk*, who is nearly a daily visitor of late to our little town, and who imagines himself an oracle, has settled this vexatious question, which has caused a large amount of discussion here, to his own entire satisfaction, by avowing that the term "Baggage" "*maneth sailors' bags and hammocks whatever!*" Confident that you will give us the literal import of the term,

Believe me, yours truly,

A MECHANIC.

Summerside, June 28, 1860.

[The "little Grand Turk," whoever that gentleman may be, has stated part of the truth, but not the whole truth in his definition of the word "Baggage." There is no doubt that "sailors' bags and hammocks" come under the definition, but there are a thousand other things that might also be made to come under it. Webster defines the word as follows:—"Baggage— ...... The clothing and other conveniences which a traveller carries with him on a journey." In this sense, of course, trunks, boxes and valises are included, as well as a fishing rod, a fowling piece, a cane, or an umbrella. The trunks and boxes may contain merchandize, evidently intended to be trafficked away, to the immediate profit of the owner. In this case, and in this only, is such merchandize subject to duty.—Ed. Ex.]

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—I was much surprised to notice in the last number of your Journal a communication signed "Observer," containing a very unjust attack on the members of the St. Peter's Road Mutual Improvement Association. Relying on your love of fair play, and your well known attachment to Literary Institutions, I beg leave, as Secretary to this calumniated body, to give "Observer's" assertion a plain and emphatic denial. As far as the debates are concerned, his statement is entirely devoid of truth; and if he thinks that in placing restrictions on the able and worthy Lecturers who have honoured us with their presence during the past twelve months, we have acted "in a direct or indirect opposition to our bye-laws," I can assure him that he is greatly mistaken.

At the close of Mr. McNeill's public lecture on a "Federal Union of the Colonies," it was moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted, that a notice of that excellent lecture should be sent to the Editors of the *Examiner*, *Islander*, and *Ross's Weekly* for publication in their respective Journals. The Chairman of the meeting was the proper person to do this in the absence of a Secretary. Why he has not done so, I do not know; nor yet do I know why "Observer" himself could not have given the lecture a notice, without casting (to say the very least) the unjust stigma of "sectarianism" against a large and respectable body of young men, united together for mutual improvement.

Hoping that "Observer" may "adopt the use" of a little wisdom for his future guidance, and that he may be better informed on the subject on which he writes,

I remain,

Yours truly,

D. FERGUSON.

Craggan, July 2, 1860.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 3, 1860.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The preparations for the Royal visit appear to furnish the only topic of discussion with those who are in the practice of discoursing on public affairs—political questions of all kinds being shelved for the nonce,—Escheat, the Land Commission, even the purchase of the Selkirk Estate, having evidently no attractions for our public journals or our public men. But, unfortunately, we are as much in the dark as we were six months ago as to the nature and extent of the preparations which are to be carried to completion, for giving an honorable reception to the Prince. We only know that a Committee has been appointed at a public meeting, which Committee consists of citizens, Common Councillors and members of the Executive Government,—and although they have had various consultations, we are not aware that they have adopted any regular programme of proceedings to be observed on the occasion of the Royal visit,—at least, we know they have published nothing of the kind. That a public ball and banquet shall be given on the occasion, appear to be the only things determined upon; but how the expense of those entertainments shall be borne, is a question that gives rise to considerable diversity of opinion. The Government are, we believe, opposed to the carrying out of the intentions of the Legislature when they voted "a sum sufficient" to do honour to his royal highness in testimony of their loyal attachment to his royal mother; and they seem to think that the expense of the banquet and ball should be borne by private subscription. We were, indeed, at first inclined to the opinion that it might not be improper to charge a moderate sum for tickets; but, on reflection, we think it would be more creditable to the Colony—whose guest the Prince of Wales will be, as he has been invited by the Colony's representatives—if the ball and banquet were given entirely at the public expense, as the Legislature evidently intended it should be; and the Government to invite, according to their own discretion, such of the inhabitants of the Island as might be anxious to be present on such an occasion, and such as might be considered worthy to stand in the presence of their future king.

This was the rule observed, a few years ago, when the Government of the United States was honoured in the person of Commodore Shubrick; and although our officials had no preparatory legislative sanction for their proceedings, we believe the country was perfectly satisfied with the course they pursued. If it be true what we hear from mere Town talk, that the Banquetting Committee, over which the Government will necessarily exercise great controul, intend to charge two pounds five shillings for every ticket to the ball and banquet for one lady and gentleman, we must say that they have taken the most effectual means for making the party a *select one*—that many very worthy persons, who cannot bear the expense, will be prevented from seeing His Royal Highness—and that such a charge will appear as if there was a design to make money for the Government by exhibiting the Prince to a favoured few, and thus set at nought the well understood intentions of the Legislature.

As soon as the Committee shall have reconciled their differences, and have adopted a programme that may be satisfactory to every member of it, which we hope they will publish, we shall offer some further observations on the subject; but we apprehend the Prince will be here before the Committee will begin to open their eyes and understand what ought to be done to give His Royal Highness an honourable reception.

News by the English Mail.

The English Mail was received here on Friday morning last. The summary below given furnishes the principal items of news.

The London Advertiser says that the effect of the passage of Mr. McKirmer's amendment to the Reform Bill will indefinitely postpone the bill, in which contingency Messrs. Gladstone and Russell will resign.

It is understood that Lord Clarendon would return to the Foreign office, and Mr. Cornwall Lewis to Chancellor of Exchequer.

The Conservatives are opposed to the overthrow of Palmerston's administration.

The Reform Bill has been set aside in the House of Commons.

The Great Eastern's trial trip was very satisfactory. Her average speed was 12½ knots. She left on the 16th for New York.

In the House of Commons on the 12th inst., Lord Palmerston stated, in reference to the Sicilian revolution, that an envoy was then on his way from Naples to London and Paris, for the purpose of communicating with the English and French Governments on the desperate prospects of Francis II.; and he would assure the House that Her Majesty's Government would not conceal from His Excellency, on his arrival, the feeling of abhorrence and detestation with which they viewed the barbarities committed at Palermo by the royal troops, "barbarities which were really a disgrace to the present age." With respect to the application made by the King of Naples to the Great Powers for a guarantee of the integrity of the Two Sicilies, His Lordship stated that Austria had peremptorily declined to interfere in the matter, while he had reason to believe that a similar determination had been arrived at by the French Government. "It was unnecessary to say what the feeling of the British Cabinet was upon such a question." He strongly condemned the grinding despotism which prevailed at Rome and Naples, and said that the removal of the government of the two states would be the proper response to the appeals which were made to the other Powers to step in and crush the instigators of this revolution.

Turin, June 12.—By ratifying an armistice with Garibaldi, the King of Naples has removed the principal obstacle to foreign mediation. From the moment the King of Naples treats with the Sicilian revolutionary party as one power with another, mediation becomes possible. This explains the sending Commander de Martino to Paris, who is charged on the part of Francis II., to submit the basis and guarantees for the personal mediation repeatedly invoked by his Majesty from Napoleon III. The Emperor reserves to himself the liberty of not coming to a decision until after having received positive overtures from the Neapolitan envoy. At all events, France does not wish to undertake any mediation unless in concert with England and the other great Powers.

The decrees of the Provincial Government of Sicily have been published signed by Garibaldi, as Dictator, and Francis Crispi as Secretary of State.

Telegraphic advices have been received from the Levant announcing that a serious civil war had broken out at Lebanon. Thirty Christian villages had been destroyed. The Turkish troops and Mussulmans were massacreing the Christians at Sidon.

New Zealand.—A serious collision has taken place between the natives of the Taranaka settlement, New Zealand, and the British troops. The first rush took place on the 7th March, when one soldier was killed and two wounded.

A few days after three settlers, Pasmore, Shaw, Ford, and two boys named Gilbert, were murdered by some of the natives near Omata.

In the next attack on the natives seventeen chiefs were killed, including all the murderers of the above mentioned.

The naval brigade of the Niger greatly distinguished itself. A considerable force was collected at Taranaka, consisting of 600 men of the 65th, 180 volunteers, many of them expert riflemen, 600 troops from the Australian colonies, including a strong body of artillery and two ships of war, the Niger and Pelorus.

SUPREME COURT.

The Trinity Term of this Court commenced on Tuesday last. The first day was occupied with the usual preliminary proceedings. On Wednesday the Grand Jury found a Bill of Indictment against one Patrick Evans, for deceit, who was arraigned, tried, and found guilty. This was the only criminal case.

The Civil causes were:—

Donald Wood *vs.* John A Gayan, absent debtor—action of debt. Verdict for plaintiff for £16 10s. 5d.

Archibald Kennedy *vs.* ——— Malone, an absent debtor.—Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of £25 2s. 7d.

Royal Agricultural Society *vs.* W. Irving—action of debt—verdict for plaintiff £71 19s. 8½d.

Christopher Boultenhouse *vs.* Charles Young—action of debt. Plaintiff nonsuited.

Thomas Gleeson *vs.* Christopher Boultenhouse—action of debt,—verdict for plaintiff.

Archibald Kennedy *vs.* Sampson Boulton—an absent debtor,—verdict for plaintiff.

Peter McKinnon *vs.* the Alliance Fire Insurance Company. This was an action to recover the amount of the Insurance effected on the furniture and stock contained in the late Victoria Hotel, of which the plaintiff was proprietor; and the trial, which excited considerable interest, occupied the whole of Saturday and yesterday. Messrs. Haviland and Brecken appeared as Counsel for the plaintiff; the Hon. William Young, of Halifax, and the Hon. Charles Young, were of Counsel for the defendants. The pleas for the defence were, we understand, that the fire which destroyed the Victoria Hotel and its contents was *not* the result of accident, but of design on the part of the plaintiff or his accomplices; and that the furniture and stock destroyed were estimated at too high a price. The Jury, however, found for the plaintiff a verdict of £400 Halifax currency, which, we understand, was about £100 less than his claim. The Hon. W. Young conducted the case with great ability and made an elaborate and powerful appeal to the Jury on behalf of the defendants.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The affairs of this Island, which are always interesting to our people in this Colony, have lately elicited considerable attention through the publication of a letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John's, the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, to his people of that diocese. His Lordship complains in very indignant terms at the neglect of the Government in not providing for steam communication between the Capital and the Outports, and attributes that neglect to the selfish policy of the Administration, by which the revenues of the Colony are monopolised for themselves and their dependents, to the exclusion of every other interest. The unusual interest attached to the Bishop's letter is owing to the fact of his Lordship having been a supporter of some of the leading men of the Government of Newfoundland, and being a staunch advocate of the most liberal political principles. We can only account for the Bishop's indignant remonstrance on the hypothesis that the Government of our sister Colony has relapsed into the worst stages of Toryism. Not being able to make room for the whole letter, we give the following extract from it:—

"The great and paramount want of Newfoundland is a facility of communication between the Capital and Outports. As long as the Outports are left isolated without any communication with St. John's, except by dangerous fishing-craft in the Spring and Fall, so long will education, religion and civlization be in the back ground; the country cannot advance, and Newfounland must remain in that state of darkness to which ages of bad government have reduced it. Visiting over and over almost every cove and harbour in the island, in boats and on foot, often at the risk of my life, I know better than any one, I may say, in the country, the wants of the people; and I solemnly declare, that without Outport Steam Communication the people must remain poor, degraded and ignorant. What, then, prevents this necessary developement? Forced by the indignant voice of the people, those whom you call your Representatives passed a Bill granting £3,000 a year for five years for Outport Steam. It appears that by a dishonest quibble, intended to defeat the project, two steamers were smuggled into the bill, so as to render the offer illusory—in plain English, a humbug. A beautiful steamer, every way adapted for the purpose, engaged to do the service North and South, twice a month, was offered in New York. I visited the ship myself, and if she was not all that was specified the contract could be terminated at three months' notice. She had every accommodation for passengers and cargo, and would have done more to develope the interests of the Outports than all the Houses of Assembly that ever met in the Island. The Government when they saw the matter brought to a point, refused to engage her; what was intended only to delude the people was about to become a reality, and the contract was repudiated. How does it happen that an enormous revenue, wasted in providing useless places for State Paupers, cannot afford the small sum of £3,000 a year for Outport accommodation?—Year after year every improvement is put off for want of means, though every infant even in Newfoundland pays in taxes a pound a-head; but every year new and useless offices are created for political partizans, and every increase of the revenue is hailed as affording an opportunity for increasing the means of corruption. Idle and overpaid Officials are continually clamouring for an increase of pay for themselves and dependents—thousands are shamefully jobbed away every session—a few years of political subserviency must be rewarded by a useless place with a good salary—mock compensations and contingencies absorb thousands; but if a road, a school, a breakwater be required, there is no money in the chest, and, like outport steam, it must be put off till next year; meanwhile the salaries are paid to the day, and every session there are more hungry mouths to be fed at the public expense. My Clergy are, for the greater part of the year, cut off from all intercourse with their Bishop even by letter, the remote districts are unvisited by a Priest from the same cause. My visitations are made in boats and bait-skiffs from harbour to harbour; many places I cannot visit except casually, when I get a passage in a steamer or sailing vessel every three or four years; the poor people are as far from all the appliances of civilization as if they were located in Greenland. Will strangers believe that in a British colony, the shire town of Fortune Bay, two hundred miles by sea from St. John's, is in reality farther from us than Constantinople? but then we have the satisfaction of seeing thousands upon thousands of pounds distributed among our locust-like officials."

The World.—A very valuable addition to the newspaper press of the United States has lately made its appearance in New York under the above title. It is about the size of the New York *Tribune*, which occupies a high place in American journalism—is got up in nearly the same style, and is edited with marked ability. It gives news, as its title would indicate, from all parts of the world; but devotes most of its attention to the great world of the United States, and furnishes an interesting view of every day life in that great country. Its commercial and marine intelligence from all parts of the world is of the most ample description. It is issued in daily, semi-weekly, and weekly editions—first $4; second $3; and third $2. It may be ordered through this Office for any of our friends who may desire to receive a copy of it.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

The following gentlemen will act as Agents for The Examiner, in extending its circulation amongst good paying subscribers, wherever they can be found, and in collecting the numerous accounts due that paper, which, from time to time, may be placed in their hands.

PRINCE COUNTY.

Tignish—Nicholas Conroy, Esq., and Hon. S. F. Perry.
Lot 7—David McWilliams, Esq.
Cascumpeque—Herbert Bell, Esq., and John Clark, Esq.
Lot 11—Hon. James Warburton.
Lot 14—Mr. John O'Connor.
Lots 16 and 17—William Beairsto, Esq.
St. Eleanor's—N. J. Brown, Esq.
Summerside and Traveller's Rest—James Muirhead, Esq., and P. M. Power, Esq.
Princetown Royalty and Lot 18—John Ramsay, Esq.
Cape Traverse—Mr. Michael Deegan.
Bedeque—Mr. Edward Moynagh.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Covehead and Stanhope—Edward Mullen, Esq.
New Glasgow—Hon. George Bagnall,
New London—Hon. D. Montgomery.
West River Road—Mr James Beagan.
Crapaud—James Howatt, Esq.
Fort Augustus—Hon. Francis Kelly.
St. Andrew's—Mr. Patrick Griffin.
Lot 49—Philip Lane, Esq.
Orwell and Belfast—John McDougall, Esq.
Wood Islands—Mr. Archibald McIsaac.

KING'S COUNTY.

Morell—R. Hayes, Esq.
St. Peter's Bay—John Sutherland, Esq.
Lot 42, North Side—John McIntyre, Esq.
Neufrage and St Margaret's—John McIntosh, Esq.
Lot 45—Mr. Joseph McAulay.
East Point—Hon. A. J. McIntyre.
Souris—Mr. Richard Hayes.
Bay Fortune, Rollo Bay, Grand River and Launching Place—John C. Underhay, Esq.
Georgetown—Mr. Edmund F. Byrne.
Murray Harbour and White Sands—George Harris, Esq.

There are several gentlemen named in the above list whom we have not been able to consult, to ascertain whether they would be willing to act for us in the capacity of agents; but we trust our publication has so far commended itself to their favourable consideration as to enlist their influence in promoting its advancement.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

COLONIAL.

Papal Bulls have been received from Rome authorising the consecration of the Rev. Dr. McIntyre to the See of Charlottetown, and the Rev. James Rogers to the newly formed See of Chatham, Miramichi. The latter clergyman is quite a young man. We remember him, not a great many years since, as a student at St. Mary's, where he was noted for his persevering and studious habits We have been informed that the gentleman is distinguished for his literary attainments. This is another instance of what may be accomplished by our young men who give proper attention to the cultivation of their minds.—*Sun.*

[We had the pleasure of Mr. Rogers' acquaintance when he was quite a lad, before he entered St. Mary's, and then admired him for his piety and courteous demeanour. We congratulate him on his preferment, and feel satisfied that he will endear himself to those over whom he has been called to preside.]—*Acadian Recorder.*

The Hamilton *Times* announces that the ambitious city is about to repudiate its debts, or rather to suspend payment for the present. Last year the taxes were 3s. 9d. in the pound, and one fourth was not collected. This year, 7s. 6d. in the pound will be required. The population in two years has decreased 8000, and there are 2,200 empty houses. Such is the condition which Hamilton has been brought to by excessive municipal expenditure and rash speculation.

The *Globe* draws attention to the remarkable coincidence that Canada will be visited by three princes this summer—the Prince of Wales, Prince Napoleon, and Prince de Joinville. The two latter he thinks, come to feel the pulse of the French Canadians and see what prospects there are now for a reconquest of Canada, when Lower Canada has to pay its own taxes.

Mrs. Fenwick and four children left Melbourne for England in the Royal Charter, and all were lost. Mr. Fenwick, the husband and father, remained in Melbourne, and about five days before the wreck, wrote to a friend in Hobart Town, saying he had seen his wife and children, in a dream, battling with the waves and calling to him for help. The dream so preyed upon his mind that he committed suicide by cutting his throat, and that on the very night of the wreck.

The citizens of Montreal have been getting up a testimonial for Sayers. It consists of a rich embossed covered silver quart tankard. The design is chaste and handsome. The base of the tankard is ornamented with a wreath of oat-leaves, the middle with one of the maple leaves, and the upper portion with vine leaves and branches of grapes. On the cover is a beaver seated on a maple branch, in high relief. The handle is formed of twisted vine stalks. The tankard bears the following inscription: "To Tom Sayers, from a few admirers of English pluck."