petitioners were situated at long distances from Courts now established, the said amendment was agreed to.

The Bill relating to the rules and limits of Jails was then read a third time and passed.

House adjourned.

A. McNeill, Reporter.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, April 29, 1867.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

Not having been in the House this Session, nor, perhaps, likely to visit it much, as our own affairs require all our attention — we have no knowledge of the parliamentary transactions but such as we may gather from the printed reports. The debate on the answer to the Governor's Speech was not concluded until Monday last. Some of the old and worn-out topics connected with the Land Question, were — as we learn from the *Patriot*—prominent features in the debate, at the expenditure of much time. Experience proves that no good has resulted from reviving these old stories; and we take it, that the wisdom of their revival is now much more than questionable. — The House has been in Committee of Supply and also in Committee of Ways and Means since Monday. In the former Committee the usual salaries and allowances provided by Statute were voted without any discussion. A sum of £9,000 for roads, bridges and wharfs was voted, and £2,500 for military purposes, also received the sanction of the House. £600—a most inadequate sum, we think—was voted to encourage steam navigation to connect the eastern and southern ports with the capital; £700 for the Model Farm and the encouragement of agriculture; and some other grants, we believe, have been made, but of which we have yet seen no printed record.

Not being in a position to enjoy the confidence of the party in power, we are unable to say what legislation of a special and original character will be attempted; but we imagine it must be of a very meagre description, as the Spring season is so far advanced, and "hon. members" will naturally enough feel a most earnest desire to return home. It would be premature and unfair to speculate on the supposed character of the new measures, if any are to be introduced. When they are fairly before the country we shall review them in a just and candid spirit.

THE ELECTION IN THE SECOND DISTRICT OF KING'S COUNTY.

We have yet no reliable account of the exact return for the above District. The Sheriff examines his poll books at Georgetown to-day, and we cannot possibly see them before tomorrow. From all we can learn, Mr. Whelan, it appears, lost his election by the small number of about thirty votes. He and his friends were too sanguine of success, and made scarcely any effort to secure his election, while his opponents were labouring day and night—and, what is greatly to their disgrace, freely used names which ought to have been kept from the public ear. Add to this the intimidation which was used at two polling places especially—the illegal voting at all of the divisions— and the absence of a vigorous check upon illegal voters by Mr. Whelan's representatives, it is only surprising that he polled so well and so largely. Another contest would show a far different result. In the meantime Mr. Reilly need not lay the flattering unction to his soul that he has obtained the *free* suffrages of anything like a majority of the electors.

Although there may be some little irritation in defeat at an election contest, Mr. Whelan does not regret being out of the House at present. After twenty-one years' membership, during which time he had a pretty good share of work at the "labouring oar," it is only just and reasonable that he should be relieved for a while; and he trusts that others will do more bravely and more satisfactorily for the interests of the country the labour which fell to his lot in working the little shallop of State.

An article in the *Patriot* of the 25th inst. is somewhat remarkable in its tone, inasmuch as that the Editor, who is the chief Reporter of the House—(for his services in which capacity he will, no doubt, be well paid)—does not entertain a very exalted opinion of the august assembly whose wise and unwise sayings alike he has been appointed to record. Alluding to the intellectual calibre of the House, Mr. Laird observes:—

"The regular business of the Session fairly commenced on Monday afternoon, when the answer to the Speech—which, in a literary point of view, is not a very wonderful triumph of genius—was taken up. The debates, so far, though well sustained, are not the slashing vigorous debates of former years. The absence from the Legislature of so many of the old party chiefs, whose private and personal differences often added force and piquancy to their parliamentary utterances, and the almost total obliteration of old party lines by the reciprocal adoption of each other's measures, have toned down extreme opinions on both sides. The Colonial Secretary was very much missed from the ministerial benches, and had the Attorney General's re-election been opposed the Government would have been placed in an awkward predicament on the floor of the House."

We will not comment upon this further than to say, in reference to the literary style of the address, that although it is not a gem—and such things ought not to be of too dazzling a brightness—it speaks good plain common sense, which the dullest brain cannot fail to comprehend; and we must confess we have often seen state documents of a like character, emanating from larger assemblies, not much better, and often worse. We think it was Cobbett who used to refer to the Royal Speeches at the opening and closing of Parliament as the surest places wherein to discover inelegant composition and bad grammar; and the London *Punch*, we know, has frequently made them the butt of its ridicule, on account of their defective style. The Reporter, in his capacity of editor, might legitimately criticise the matter of the address; but we think it was ungracious for that official to sneer and carp at its style. Why, we know that the learned Reporter himself has written many things which could hardly be regarded as "wonderful triumphs of genius."

There is another statement in the article under notice which we cannot but regard as an exaggeration. It is to this effect, that "the Government would have been placed in an awkward predicament on the floor of the House," if the Attorney General had been absent from his place as well as the Colonial Secretary. There is no denying that these officers are very important and useful persons in the management of affairs; but surely the Government, so well sustained as the present one is, should not be considered so weak as to be unable to work the "State machine" in the temporary absence of two of its members. O, Mr. Laird, why will you not show a little more respect for the worthy gentlemen, who will, no doubt, pay you handsomely for doing a little scribble-scrabble at the Reporter's desk, which, when elaborated in the columns of the *Patriot*, will not, after all, we venture to assert, be recognised as a "wonderful triumph of genius"—on your part.

MISREPORTING.

It appears by the reports of the House of Assembly that the case of the Queen's Printership has been honored with especial notice in that body. In the course of the debate on the answer to the Governor's Speech, the Hon. Benj. Davies is reported to have spoken as follows:—

"Hon. Mr. Davies.—The hon. member who has just spoken considers that I cannot, with any degree of consistency, approve of Mr. Whelan's appointment as Queen's Printer, and yet condemn the Opposition for choosing the hon. member for Georgetown (Mr. Haviland) as their Leader. It is well-known that Mr. Whelan had strong claims upon the Liberal party. He ran his election, was returned, and then applied for the Printership; but, before that office was given him, he renounced his former opinions in favor of Confederation, and promised to oppose the measure in the House, if again elected. It appears, however, that, on his returning to his constituents, they were not satisfied with his promise, and rejected him; and, I am proud, as a politician, they did so, though I myself believe that, had Mr. Whelan been again returned, he would have opposed Confederation."

This report is not correct. Mr. Whelan "*did not renounce his former* opinions in favor of Confederation." As to his constituents not being "satisfied" with the pledge he did give on this question, we have every reason to believe they were quite satisfied, for the question was not once mooted at or about the time of the late election.

Mr. Brecken very kindly, and, we understand, in his usual warm way, took up the defence of the absent Queen's Printer, and spoke as follows—(we copy merely an extract from his speech):—

Mr. Brecken.—I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Whelan is not present. I have always had too high an opinion of that gentleman to think that he would sell himself and his opinions for an office, and, if he were now in the House, he would not, I think, thank the hon. member who has just sat down for the character which he has given him, that of a political hireling. I have never seen his abandonment of his opinions, and I do not think such was ever made."

The Hon. Mr. Davies, in replying to the above in the course of the debate, "explains" as follows; but his explanation leaves his first statement pretty nearly the same as it was—*not correct*:—

"Hon. Mr. Davies.—I think I may be allowed to explain my statement in regard to Mr. Whelan's appointment as Queen's Printer. I would have been opposed to his appointment, had I not been aware that, before his first Election, *he publicly renounced his opinions on Confederation*. When I said that I was glad that the people had now rejected him, I merely meant that I was glad they had done so, if they did not consider him sincere in the pledges which he had given."

Mr. Laird, who is Reporter of the House, and who is, of course, guided by the lights of his own report, commenting on this part of the debate, makes the following remark:—

"Mr. Davies, a member of the Government, declared that before being appointed Mr. Whelan renounced his Confederate opinions, promised to oppose Confederation, and on the strength of that promise he was made Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. As a politician, however, he was proud that that officer was defeated at the recent partial election. If the statement of Mr. Whelan's recantation be true, and we presume it is, it places one of our leading Confederates in a most unenviable position before the people of British North America."

Now, the best authority to shew that Mr. Davies has been strangely misunderstood and misreported by the Reporter, is the honourable member himself, who addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Patriot*, and it appears in that journal of Saturday evening:—

"*To the Editor of the Patriot.*

"Sir:—Under the leading article contained in your paper of 25th inst., you made it appear that I stated on the floor of the House of Assembly, that the Hon. Edward Whelan, before being appointed to office, had renounced his Confederate opinions, and promised the Government to oppose that Scheme, as the condition of his appointment. I thought I made myself clear to the understanding of every person. It was in consequence of the announcement put forward by Mr. Whelan in the *Examiner* some time ago, to the effect that he would not support Confederate views, that I, as a member of the Government, agreed to his appointment; and I felt certain if he had been returned he would have acted in good faith towards his colleagues; but, Sir, you made it appear I said the Government, not satisfied with Mr. Whelan's voluntary renunciation of the revolutionary scheme, also required a further and direct pledge to them of his recantation. *Such is not the case.*

"I have to request you will be pleased to publish this communication, and oblige yours, &c., &c.,

"Benjamin Davies.

Ch'town, April 27, 1867."

In this letter Mr. Davies has come nearer the truth than his reported speeches do. Mr. Whelan certainly promised not to "support" Confederation in opposition to the will of the people. In a No. of the *Examiner*, previous to the general election, he expressed his opinion that so great a change should not be forced upon the people, without their consent to it being first freely indicated at the hustings. This is precisely the same kind of a pledge that the Hon. Mr. Haviland gave to his constituents. He was returned at the general election, and so was Mr. Whelan by a majority of 185 votes over his opponent, who piped to no other music throughout the public canvass but anti-Confederation; and this result, we think, shows that Mr. Haviland's and Mr. Whelan's pledges were readily accepted by their constituents. We will only add, that on Mr. Whelan's part the pledge he gave was a very different thing from a renunciation of his convictions on the great question. We have this moment before us a private letter, written to Mr. Whelan about the time to which Mr. Davies alludes in his letter, *approving highly of the course then taken by Mr. W. on the Confederation question.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail, per Steamship *Cuba* to Halifax, arrived here on Thursday morning. Our latest dates are to the 14th inst. For want of time and space to comment upon the news, we must refer our readers to other columns, wherein they will find lengthy extracts from late papers, and their attention will, no doubt, be especially given to those which refer to the state of Europe, wherein it will be seen that a European war will, in all human probability, be one of the great events of this year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Old Liberal," complaining of certain appointments in Prince County—has been received, but it requires some consideration before we can give insertion to it.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE PROGRESS TO WAR.

A Temple of Peace has been opened in Paris, and nations are invited to it in order that a confidential intercourse may take place, and friendly relations may be confirmed and strengthened; also that there may be no more war. Nevertheless, there has not been a time within the last fifty years when so much apprehension of a general European war prevailed. The two great continental military powers are profuse in their courtesies and professions to each other, and yet all the world knows the turn of a straw might bring them into resolute action as implacable foes. And behind them the wily Russian stealthily renews his approaches to the couch of the Eastern voluptuary, the "sick man," in the hope of grasping and securing possession of his goods. The compliments and the professions of the Court of Berlin are accepted by the Emperor of the French at their worth, and failing to reconcile him to the unification which his rival Bismarck has accomplished in Germany, and the deceit that was practised upon himself whilst the work was going on, the design of another alliance of equal force and importance to what the minister of the King of Prussia has disclosed will, we may be sure, be pursued with all the civility of that minister's example, and quite as determinately. The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is the first point to which the will of the Emperor is directed, and the negotiations with Holland for its disposal whilst they indicate the high spirit and courage of Napoleon, must have the effect of inducing Bismarck to pause and reconsider his position, if he be really gifted with the qualities of a prudent statesman. The desire for the acquisition of Luxemburg brings Napoleon out from the quiet seat in his cabinet where he has watched the progress of events and learned at last that he has been duped; and he now appears face to face with Bismarck without the abatement of one jot of imperial dignity, to assert his right of supremacy, and if necessary to take revenge. He has found out the Prussian difficulty, and having the opportunity he will turn it to his account, calmly, if others are willing; otherwise by force. Prussia insisted upon garrisoning the military posts of Luxemburg after the dissolution of the Germanic Confederacy, which had also destroyed her right to do so; and Napoleon, sagaciously perceiving the Duchies falling again under the old arrangements of the Treaty of Prague, refuses to acknowledge the Prussian authority, and to allow the strong barrier to exist in the hands of Prussia, between France and the Rhine. Count Bismarck is unable to give up the Prussian claim after strongly asserting it when it was disputed by no stronger Government than the Dutch, without allowing his action to assume the character of a retreat. Will he retreat before Napoleon? Luxemburg in the hands of France would be a point of vast strategical importance. It was a part of the Austrian Netherlands in the middle ages, and fell before the arms of the Spaniards in 1542. In the following year it was captured by Francis the First of France, but shortly afterwards was recovered by Spain. In 1684 France again became its possessor, it having been ceded to Louis the Fourteenth at Ratisbon, and it remained an appendage to that country for a period of thirteen years, when it was again surrendered at the peace of Ryswick. The French under General Hatey, captured the place in 1795, but in 1813 the Allied Powers became its masters, and at the treaty of Paris it was ceded to the King of Holland with the stipulation that it should form part of the Germanic Confederation. The Belgian revolution produced another alteration in the fortunes of Luxemburg, and in 1831 a division took place, one portion, released from all German connexion, being given to Belgium and the other to Holland, with its relation to the German union undisturbed. The German Confederation considered Luxemburg one of their most important outposts, and taxed their genius to improve its natural advantages so as to make it almost impregnable. The upper town is constructed upon a rock rising two hundred feet from the plain and isolated on three sides; another rock, in the centre of the lower town commands the valley of the river above and below, and such extensive engineering works have been completed there as to produce something of a resemblance to Gibraltar. The Prussians would, of course, like to retain possession of so formidable a position, and they would have indulged their desires if it had been only the King of Holland that remonstrated; but the sentiments of the Emperor of the French obtain more consideration; and his Imperial Majesty shows incontestably that Prussia having dissolved the German Confederation by virtue of which her soldiers garrisoned Luxemburg, the right of occupation is gone, and it is not agreeable to France it should be renewed.

The price offered by France for Luxemburg is a hundred million of francs, and the two hundred thousand people to be so purchased are not pleased at the prospect of being made objects of bargain and sale. The persistent reports are said to have occasioned "the most profound emotion." Persons connected with the Government go backward and forward from Luxemburg to Hague and thence to Paris, whose movements give a colouring to the reports of what is going on in Cabinets. The arrival of functionaries from the neighbouring department is also noticed as signifying preparations for a general vote of the people, that ingenious expedient for consummating a government project with the plausibility of public opinion. "These gentlemen," it is stated, "pay visits to families of distinction, inform themselves as to the disposition of the population in respect to the French Government, and as to the chances which the vote of a plebiscitum for the annexation would have in its favor." But "public opinion" in Germany, it is alleged, will not admit of France extending her frontiers. This is very like a Bismarckian plea. It is not the Berlin Cabinet that rejects the French proposal; for the Berlin Cabinet desires above all things to be at peace and live in friendship with France, it is the "people" who object to the French acquisition of Luxemburg. And what is Bismarck to do, if "the people" forbid the gratification of his friendly desire to acquiesce in Napoleon's design?

This is plausable; but Napoleon, exchanging smiles with Bismarck, goes on. He has a great respect for the German people, still more for the King of Prussia, and more again for Bismarck; but he wishes to go to Luxemburg, nevertheless; and he will go there.

Is war to arise out of this? The Belgian minister lately directed attention to the significant fact that France is manufacturing half-a-million Chassepot rifles, all of which will be completed within a year from this time, whilst all the gun factories in Prussia are occupied in completing the armament of the arsenals. Upwards of a million steel breech-loading cannons have been ordered since the war. When the Prussian minister was questioned the other day on the subject, he spoke with much forbearance and in a gentle spirit, admitting that the fate of Luxemburg was undecided, but without expressing anything like a disposition to see it pass into the possession of another. "We have neither demanded that Luxemburg nor Lemburg should be preserved for Germany, nor have we resigned the right of claiming them. We have no interest in adding to the combustible material threatening a European conflagration. We have never menaced Holland, nor exposed the Dutch Government to petty molestation." This may seem generous and self-denying; but it is capable of another interpretation. The power that has forced some States and wheedled others into the new German combination may also have conceived the possibility of inducing Holland, with all her navy and her colonies, to go into it also. The consideration of this possibility may have determined the Emperor to declare his own will, and brave a rupture with the Confederation to accomplish it. A remarkable sight would be afforded if the Prussian troops were to march quietly out of Luxemburg in order that the army of France might march in; and it is one we can scarcely expect Count Bismarck will agree to.

There are rumours arising out of the French desire for Luxemburg, of Austria and Prussia becoming earnest friends and forming an alliance offensive and defensive; the Austrian Minister, Baron von Beust, who has a reputation for profound statesmanship, being strongly inclined to it. The *Courier du Bas Rhine* says, "the proposal of France to buy Luxemburg of Holland has produced an excitement among all Austrian-Germans which may have the effect of changing an Austro-French alliance into an Austro-Prussian one." The fact is, on the testimony of this French border paper, that all Germany looks upon Luxemburg as an integral part of Fatherland, and the vanquished of Sadowa is urged by his own subjects to save Luxemburg from Napoleon's hands. Italy alone is urged to an act of ingratitude to its imperial benefactor, and is promised the recovery of Savoy and Nice as a compensation for assistance rendered to the Prussian cause. Some of the Austrian papers warmly advocate the proposed alliance, whilst others write in violent terms against it, repudiating a policy which they say "would place Austria in the lion's mouth." "The syren voice of Berlin," thus writes the Vienna *Presse*, "cannot fascinate us. We love Austria, and shall not allow ourselves to be misled. We are far from wishing to enter a Germany whose violent unification has been effected by Count Bismarck. We do not like to make a trafic of the destinies of the monarchy. We know, moreover, that Austria would acquire in Count Bismarck only a very doubtful friend, and that by such an unskilful change she would draw upon herself dangerous enmities." In whatever way Luxemburg is acquired by France the jealousy and suspicion its possession must excite will be unfavourable to the world's peace; and the extensive preparations that are being made for war are likely, at no very distant time, to be turned to actual use.—*London News of the World.*

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Considerable progress has been made in getting the Exhibition building and its contents into order, and it is thought that by the end of next week there will be very few stalls unopened, Italy excepted, about whom no predications whatever can be made. The grounds will be longer getting into order, and yet another week will see a great change there also. In a few days the water of the Seine will be let in round the base of the lofty lighthouse, which is useful in directing the stranger in Paris in his endeavour to find the Exhibition, it being the only portion which much, if at all, overtops the surrounding houses. A part of the French territory is laid out as a garden, with extensive conservatories and palm-houses, and this will be the only really pretty portion of the grounds. The rest is a wild jumble of incongruous buildings, jostling each other without plan or object. The Mexican Temple of Xochicalco faces a tract society's cottage, the French lighthouse stands hard by a church, the Tunisian Palace is next to the agricultural machinery shed. There is no sort of regularity or arrangement in any way, and the consequence is that, as far as regards effect, the whole is a failure. Had the gardens been properly laid out, and the buildings, to a certain extent, hidden from each other, so that the visitor, as he wandered through the grounds, might come sometimes upon an Egyptian temple, surrounded by tropical plants, anon upon a Norwegian cottage, nestled among fir trees; had every building erected by the British Commission been eliminated altogether, the grounds might have been made charming. As it is they resemble nothing so much as a collection of cockney villas in the course of erection by some builder who is his own architect, and has a fancy for the fantastic. There are ten times too many of them, and nine out of ten are positively ugly. Some five or six out of the whole are all which could be cited as really good in their way. The Egyptian house and temple, the Swedish cottage, the Swiss chalet, and the palace of the Bey of Tunis, are all excellent. The Spanish and Russian houses are too ornamental, and remind one of nothing Spanish or Russian. The five buildings first named are by far the best of those erected, and, had there been no others, would have all looked extremely well. The palace of the Bey is a remarkable building, in the florid Moorish-Byzantine style. The arches over the entrance are filled with a delicate fretwork tracery, painted white over them, and round the building are sentences from the Koran in gold characters upon a blue ground, and the building is surmounted by flat gilded cupolas. The entrance is by a high flight of steps, which are guarded by six lions of singularly forbidding and irritable aspect. The Emperor's pavilion has been built on the plans of MM. Lehmann and Duval, with the aid of several of the French exhibitors. When not occupied by any of the Imperial family, visitors are permitted to walk round it by means of the circular gallery which runs round the edifice. The vestibule is Pompeiian; it opens on a *salon* of Louis XIV; on the right is the Empress's drawing-room, *a la* Louis XVI., and on the left a *salon* in the style of the Alhambra. The central *salon* (Louis XIV.) is furnished with tapestries manufactured at Neuilly, the panels, curtains, carpets, &c., having been designed expressly. For beauty of colouring and artistic execution the manufactory of Neuilly has proved a worthy rival of the Gobelins. The prices are absolutely alarming. As to lodgings, it would be cheaper to take a whole house in a good quarter in London. For a sitting-room and three or four bed-rooms, upon the first or second floor, prices vary from 1,000 to 2,000f. a-month, and this without attendance. Bed-rooms in the principal hotels vary from 8f. to 15f., or even 20f. a-night. Living is not proportionally dear, although that is expensive enough; but, considering the enormous prices charged in the markets for food of all kinds, it is really surprising how such elaborate and various meals at the *table d'hote* at the good hotels can be furnished for the six or seven francs charged for them. How Parisians with a moderate income manage to live we are at a loss to imagine; for not only have the prices of provisions risen excessively, but the rent of lodgings has gone up throughout Paris.

THE FLEECING LODGING HOUSE KEEPERS OF PARIS.

The students of Paris at a meeting at the Ecole de Medecine passed a series of most gallant resolutions, which must seriously embarrass the lodging-house keepers who had proposed to fleece them under the pretext of the general rise of prices caused by the Universal Exhibition. It was voted that every student whose landlord attempted to raise his rent shall leave immediately and apply to the committee to find him another residence. That the names of such lodging house keepers in the quarter as maintain their old rates shall be favourably promulgated; that on the contrary, a black list shall be made of those who raise their prices, and the students will do their best to prevent any of their friends from patronising their houses.

SPAIN

There is no country in the wide world so capable as Spain of producing all that is requisite for contributing to the material happiness and prosperity of its people; nor are there any people in the wide world who are so easily amused and satisfied as Spaniards. It was at one time the granary of Europe, and by the unparalleled fertility of its soil would be capable of pouring forth into the lap of plenty all the luxurious produce of tropical climes. But Byron was right in reproaching nature for showering her blessings upon those who are powerless to appreciate them. When the thoughtful *Childe Harold* rambled through the Iberian Peninsula he cried aloud, "Why, Nature, waste thy wonders on such men?" The soil is calcined by the sun's blazing rays, for the Spanish agriculturist holds trees in horror; they encourage birds, who would eat up the corn; and thus has the deforestisation gone on for years. The ground has become calcined, almost vitrified for want of shade; the torrents rush down from the mountains and inundate the valleys because there is no foliage to arrest their course or to stay the melting of the snows, and a numerous progeny of insects devour the corn and fruit, since there are no birds to devour them. Thus whole provinces are barren wastes, dreary wildernesses; and as in France during the glorious reign of the Grand Monarque Louis Quatorze, two-thirds of the soil is without culture. The capital is gradually subsiding into the same sterility. The shops are closed, and those which remain open expose only wares which would be unsaleable even in the remote provincial towns of other nations—the sweepings of London, Paris, Manchester, and Mulhouse. As for native produce, *non est*. The traveller searches in vain for something to take home with him, to remind him of the country which he has seen and the miseries which he has endured during his travels. The clubs and cafes are also being closed in obedience to the "exceptional *regime*;" the nobility and burghers are deserting a city where there is neither amusement nor business, and all is dreary and dispiriting. Some hopes had been raised that the visit of the young King and Queen of Portugal would infuse some gaiety into the city, and make the people forget their woes for a while; but these hopes are now dispelled. The King first wrote to postpone his visit, and his Ambassador now informs the Queen that he has changed his mind. The change produced in men's minds by the continuance of this system of misgovernment has been remarkable. Monarchical institutions were more cherished here than in any other country, but Reactionists have by degrees slipped into Moderados, and from that the transition to the Progressista camp is easy enough. The public voice now calls out for a change, a radical change, in every sense of the word—nothing short of actual cautery or amputation will save the body corporate. Narvaez sees the storm lowering about him, and instead of making all snug like a skilful sailor, and scudding before the storm, he believes in the capability of his crazy old ship, and in his abilities as a practised political pilot, to weather it; instead of putting down his helm and running before the storm, he amuses himself at the dangerous game of breasting the billows. Each day brings with it some wanton act of intolerable oppression. No journal is allowed to be published or circulated until two copies have respectively received the approving signatures of the civil and military governors. And these gentlemen do not like to be disturbed; they never give their verdict until within half an hour before or after the departure of the morning mails. This verdict has been adverse for three days out of the last four, so that the proprietors of the paper have lost all the pains and cost of composition, printing, paper, &c.; and its editor and proprietor are summoned before the Tribunals on four separate and distinct charges, for each of which they are subject to heavy fines and imprisonment, to which they will assuredly be condemned.

The Senate has rejected, by 97 against 69 votes, the motion brought forward expressing regret at measures that were adopted by the Government against Marshal Serrano, its late President.

THE EXPECTED WAR.

The Berlin papers state that in case of the recurrence of war, the equipment of the troops would be unchanged from that in last year's campaign. The North German army would be completely furnished with needle guns, as well as the new Federal corps formed by the Saxon troops. The fortifications of Kiel Bay, Alsen, and Sundewitt, are to be considerably extended in the spring, and rapidly carried on to provisional completion.

TURKEY'S MENACE TO GREECE

The Porte has addressed an energetic note to the Greek Government threatening to invade the latter's territory if it persisted in the hostile proceedings against the Porte. An extraordinary Council of Ministers has been held under the presidency of the Sultan, when the propositions of the Powers in reference to Crete and the future condition of the Christians in Turkey were again considered.

A deputation of Bulgarians has presented a petition to the Sultan, asking for certain privileges referring to the autonomy of Bulgaria. Prince Michael has been received with great honors by the Sultan and the Porte.

THE SALE OF RUSSIAN AMERICA.

A transaction has been arranged between the two Governments of Russia and the United States, which both, no doubt, considered would be vexatious and hurtful to Great Britain. The Russian territories in America have been sold to the United States for seven millions of dollars (something less than a million and a half sterling) a sum so utterly disproportionate to the extent of the territory, that it might be said to be no price at all. Russian America has really been made a present of to the Government which has for the last few years made elaborate professions of friendship and shown a very earnest desire to strengthen its alliance with Russia. The area of the ceded territory is three times that of the British Islands, and although its value to its Russian possessors was not considerable, in the hands of the Government of the United States it is capable of being turned to great account for purposes of aggression and further aggrandisement. A large portion consists of a region so elevated that during a great part of the year it is covered with snow, and a few active volcanoes diversify the general dreariness. Its total population was estimated, about ten years ago, at a little more than 70,000; but very little is really known of the inhabitants or of the capabilities of the country, it being so much out of the way of ordinary traffic; but five-sixths of the inhabitants are said to be Esquimaux and Indians; and the Russians derive from it only furs and fish. The mainland extends over ten degrees of latitude, and more than twenty degrees of longitude, besides a long narrow belt which runs for more than 400 miles along the Western border of British North America. Between this territory now acquired by the American Government and the rest of the latter's possessions, lies the province of British Columbia, and ere long it is possible that the Washington Cabinet, finding it inconvenient to have its country divided by the interposition of a British province, may take steps for another arrangement. British Columbia has recently expressed a desire to enter into the new Canadian Confederation, and although it is not likely the purchase had any reference to that wish, for the negotiations must have occupied some time, the Government of the United States will find therein an additional reason for satisfaction at the bargain they have made. It is not impossible that an offer will be forthcoming to purchase British Columbia, or it may be taken without ceremony as a set-off against the damage done by the Alabama, should the larger and bolder proposition of excited partizans to seize upon the whole of Canada be discouraged.

The commercial wealth of the United States will not be immediately increased through the acquisition of the new territory, but an impression exists of there being a great future for it. The largest Russian settlement is Sitka, the capital of the Muscovite possessions, situated on an island at some distance from the mainland; another place of comparative importance is Fort St. Michael or Michaeloffsky, also on an island very near the continent, and at the mouth of a river bearing the name of Kvichpack, and which is two miles wide, extending through the whole of Russian America, and even a considerable distance into British Columbia. It is described as being as large as the Mississippi, navigable for fifteen hundred miles, and entering the ocean at several places. Such a river will possess great advantages in a commercial point of view as the population increases on its banks, and the Americans, we may be sure, will not allow a country of so much strategical importance to remain unoccupied and unused. Fort St. Michael is a post of the Russian Fur Company, and is described as "the centre of a great trade with the Indians of the coast and the interior. It was established for the purpose of securing the trade of all the extreme western portion of North America, and has been very successful in accomplishing its object. Agents of the company traverse the mainland, and visit the numerous islands in the vicinity, for the purchase of furs, that are shipped to New York, St. Petersburg, and Hamburg." Why Russia, which gives up nothing voluntarily that has fallen into its hands, should have ceded so large a territory, and for so small a sum, might find an explanation in those designs in the East to which Muscovite ambition has returned with new energies and resolution. It would be advantageous to those designs if England were to be engaged in hostilities with America. The compliments that have been passing between the traffickers in territory have always been supposed to indicate mischief to others, and it was conjecture when the Czar made costly presents to Captain Fox and other officers, who were sent with the congratulations of their Government upon his escape from the bullet of an assassin, that his Imperial Majesty was sensible of the use that might be made of his American sympathisers on occasion. The diamond snuff-boxes and the jewelled swords were significant of cordiality and of a wish to be closely bound in friendship with the United States; and now the extraordinary gift of the Russian possessions occurs, as if to make assurance double sure of American co-operation upon an emergency. Extremes meet, says the proverb and there are no greater extremes than what are represented by the Republican President and the Imperial Cossack.

A difficulty in governing and holding British Columbia may be the result of this extraordinary transaction, but we cannot perceive that any greater inconvenience will be experienced by the British Government. If either Russia or America expected that the disclosure would throw this country into a state of excitement and fury, they will be surprised by the calmness with which it is universally regarded. The Government of the United States may believe that by possessing Russian America it will be better able to assert its claim to the whole of the North American continent, and check what is supposed to be a prevailing idea in England, of extending monarchical and aristocratical institutions; but American ideas are erroneous, and the new acquisition is regarded in England with surprise certainly, but nothing else. We disbelieve the reports that are circulating of remonstrances having been made by our Government; for remonstrances would be unavailing to alter an accomplished fact. England has been hoodwinked whilst this bargain and sale has been going on, and is prudently silent now the transaction is disclosed; but observing the malice there is in it, we wait with open eyes for what will come next.

☞ The Colonial papers, received by the last Mail, contain some European telegrams, per the Cable, of a later date than those given in our present No., but there is not a particle of news in them that would be interesting to the majority of readers in this Island.

☞ One of Her Majesty's Ships of War, said to be the *Wolverine*, was coming up Charlottetown harbour as our paper was about going to press.

Franklin and Jackson, the man of Thought and the man of Action, with Portraits—Mark Lemon of London *Punch*—Portraits of nineteen Kings and Queens of Sweeden—Allie Arnold, Poetess—A Cherokee Legend; The Origin of the Human Race, of Game and Indian Corn, by E. G. Squier—Phrenology in Schools—The Metric system—Tight Lacing, illustrated—Muscular Power—Effects of a Bad Dream—National Salutations—Shopping, by Mrs. Wyllys—Charity, by Hope Arlington — Total Depravity of Infants — The Active and the Passive—Origin of Life—Pope's Essay on Man—in May number Phrenological Journal. 20cts., or $2 a year. Address S. R. Wells, Editor, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ A meeting of the Cricket Club will be held at the City Hall on Wednesday, 1st of May, at 8.30. p. m.

THE AMATEUR CONCERT.

"Music resembles poetry; in each
Are numerous graces, which no methods teach,
And which a master hand alone can reach."

The Amateur Concert, as duly announced, came off last Monday evening, in the Temperance Hall before a crowded audience, and was honored by the patronage and presence of His Excellency and Mrs. Dundas, and was, I think, in the opinion of every one present, a decided and brilliant success. This is the second Concert that they have now given, and certainly I think they deserve the hearty thanks of the community for the trouble they have taken to afford us so much pleasure and amusement. The marked improvement in this one over the former is even much more than could be possibly expected, especially from Amateurs; whether it is owing altogether to the presence and valuable assistance of the Ladies, I will not assume the province of determining, but certainly, if not altogether, it added in a very great measure to our entertainment and their efficiency.

On the Programme were many well selected pieces and songs, chosen from a variety of composers. "Cheerily Ho"— the opening Chorus, was sung with much taste and spirit, and made the old Hall vibrate under its powerful strains. The piece entitled "Silver Moonlight Winds are Blowing," was also sung with much feeling, and was listened to by the audience with marked attention. The Duetts "Slowly and Softly," and "Larboard Watch," and the two Quartettes elicited much applause, and seemed to have been duly appreciated. The beauty of voice and the pure expressive style in which "The Moon behind the Hill" was sung, produced a powerful impression upon the minds of all present, and was, in the opinion of some of our highest musical connoisseurs, excellent. The "Julia Waltzes" I listened to with much pleasure— the musical and instrumental talent displayed by their young composer is deserving of the highest praise and encouragement, and will, I think, be rewarded ere long by their becoming one of our most popular Waltzes. The comic Songs were, for the most part, good, though, perhaps, in some instances, a better selection might have been made. The remaining pieces on the Programme were all well performed; and the audience dispersed at an early hour, well pleased with the entertainment. Hoping that this may not be the last Concert, but that before long they will favour us again,

I remain, yours, &c.,

AUDITOR.

ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

We understand that the following persons have been appointed Road Commissioners for this Island:—

Prince County—Hubert Gaudet, Lot 2; Richard Keefe, Alberton; Peter Doyle, Lot 7; John Callaghan, Lot 11; William Gallant, Lot 16; Neil McNeill, Lot 14; William Lefurgy, Traveller's Rest; Donald S. McKay, Ferry, Lot 18; James Wright, Bedeque; Jacob Gouldroup, Tryon River; Thomas Crabb, Summerside.

King's County. — Daniel Sinnott, Morell; Rob't McCallum, St. Peter's Bay; Ronald McDonald, (Blue), Bear River; Lawrence Peters, Bay Fortune; John Kennedy, West River, East Point; Thomas Clay, Dundas; W. P. Lewis, Cardigan River; James Dewar, New Perth; Thomas Annear, Montague; Henry Seencabaugh, Murray Harbor; Daniel McLaren, Georgetown Royalty.

Queen's County. — Samuel Durant, New London; Murdoch Lamont, Lot 22; Chas Dickieson, New Glasgow; Laughlan McMillan, Brackley Point; Donald McKinnon, DeSable; Patrick Wynne, Lot 31; Francis McQuaid, Dunstaffnage; Patrick Hughes, Fort Augustus; John Jenkins, Lot 49; John Anderson, Uigg; Duncan Taylor, Wood Islands; John Williams, Charlottetown; Neil McLaughlan, Long Creek, Lot 65.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Joseph Ball, Esquire, to be Surveyor-General of this Island in connection with the Office of Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands. Mr. George Bremner, to be Assistant to the Collector of Impost and Light Duty and Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws at Charlottetown, in terms of the Act of 18 Victoria, cap. 16. Mr. John MacLean, to be Collector of Impost and Excise, and Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, for Colville Bay, in the place of Philip Leslie, Esquire, resigned. Mr. Henry Griffin, to be Inspector and Weigher of Flour and Meal, for Georgetown, in the place of Mr Donald MacCormack, in terms of the Act 27 Victoria, cap 5. Mr. Thomas Poulton, to be Assayer of Weights and Measures for Georgetown, in the place of Mr. Hugh MacEachern. Mr. John B. Howlett, to be Harbor Master and Ballast Master for Georgetown, in the place of Mr. Daniel F. Kennedy. Mr. James Moar, to be Whafinger for the Public Wharf at Georgetown, in the place of Mr. Ezra Wickwire. Mr Gilbert Hession, to be Clerk of the Market in Georgetown, in place of Mr. John Lavers, Senior. Mr. James Heggs, to be Preventive Officer and Land Waiter at Georgetown, in the place of Mr Alexander C. Stewart, in terms of Act of 19 Vic., cap 1. Mr John Kearney, Senior, to be Preventive Officer and Land Waiter at Georgetown, in the place of Mr. John Lavers, Senior, in terms of Act of 19 Victoria, cap. 1. Mr. Manoah Rowe, to be Postmaster at Montague, in the place of Mr. William MacLaren, in terms of the Act of 14th Victoria, cap. 12. Mr. George Warren, of York River, to be Whafinger for Poplar Island Bridge, in the place of Mr. John MacPhee.

Thick wind, broken wind and roaring, are sometimes produced by bronchitis or catarrh. If not cured, the disease may be greatly palliated by administering Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

Died,

Yesterday morning 28th inst, aged 29 years, Margaret Agnes, the beloved daughter of Robert Longworth Esq. Funeral on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock p.m. when the friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

At the residence of his brother, Dr. Martin, Falmouth, Virginia, U. S., on the 8th ultimo, John Martin, of Orwell Head, in this Island, aged 23 years.

On the 7th instant, James Edgar, infant son of Mr. Allan F. Matthews, Alberton, aged five months and a half.

At Egmont Bay, on the 18th instant, Mr. Donald Robertson, of this City, (formerly of Merigomish, Nova Scotia) in the 63rd year of his age, leaving a widow and a large family to mourn their loss.

At DeSable, on the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock, p. m., of inflammation of the bowels and dysentry, Charles Hardy, the only child of Robert and Elizabeth Ince, aged 10 months and 25 days.

At Excelsior Hill, California, March 1, Mr John Landy May, aged 36 years, formerly of this Island. The deceased was son-in-law of Mr. Jas. Connel, Plasterer, of this City. He leaves a wife and three children.

A five-mile house, St. Peter's Road, on the 12th instant, after a lingering illness which she bore with christian meekness and resignation to the Divine Will, Miss Janet McFarlane, at the advanced age of 90 years. She was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and emigrated to this Island in the year 1808.

In this City, 19th April, aged 78 years, Mr. William Butcher, who emigrated to this Island, from St. James', England, in 1829.

At Georgetown, on the 20th instant, Mr. John Renton, in the 76th year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Constantly on Hand.

SUGAR,
in Hhds and Bbls.
MOLASSES,
in Puncheons, Tierces and Bbls.
FLOUR, CORN-MEAL and RICE.
RAISINS,
in half and quarter boxes.
IRON and STEEL.

W. W. LORD.
Ch'town, April 29th, 1867.

COAL! COAL!

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Subscriber's Store, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of MAY next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, the balance of a Consignment of Slack Coal, being about 25 or 30 Tons.

W. W. LORD.
Ch'town, P. E. I., April 29, 1867.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!

First Arrival!

The Subscriber has received, this day, per "Commerce,"

A Splendid Assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds,
warranted Good and true.
Also, on hand,
Red and White CLOVER SEED
of the best quality.

HENRY A. HARVIE.
Queen Street, April 29, 1867.

AUCTION!

Flour, Corn Meal, Molasses.

The Subscriber will Sell by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY next, MAY 1st, on Queen's Wharf—

200 Barrels FLOUR,
100 " CORN MEAL,
10 Hhds. MOLASSES.

I. C. HALL, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, April 29, 1867

In the House of Assembly, Monday, April 29, 1867.

Resolved, That no new matter on which a Bill can be founded be introduced to this House after MONDAY, the SIXTH day of MAY next.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be inserted in all the Newspapers published in this Island.

JOHN McNEILL, C. H. A.

WANTED!

A FARMER and WIFE, to take charge of a FARM at TIGNISH.

Apply to I. C. HALL.
Charlottetown, April 29, 1867.

Notice to Mariners.

The exact position of the Fixed White Light at the North Cape of Prince Edward Island is

Latitude N.	Longitude W.
47° 3' 40"	63° 59' 19"

Elevation Eighty feet.

JAS. WM. MORRISON,
Asst. Col. Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, April 29, 1867.

Two Farm Servants Wanted.

Wanted IMMEDIATELY at the Stock Farm, two steady, active Men, who understand Farming and can give satisfactory testimonials of character. Apply to

JOHN THORNE.
Stock Farm, Ch'town Royalty, 29th April, 1867. 3i

COAL TAR. COAL TAR.

Now SELLING at the GAS WORKS, a quantity of very superior COAL TAR, at a reduced Price.

April 29, 1867.

Freehold Property for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale that desirable Property known as the Milford Mills, consisting of a CLOTH MILL and CARDING MILL, together with one acre of free land, situated in the Wood Island settlement, and within half a mile of Victoria Harbor.

The above property is so well known that any further description is unnecessary. Part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for a number of years by security on the property.

If the above property is not disposed of before the 1st of September next, it will be sold by Public Auction on the spot, of which due notice will be given.

H. C. McMILLAN.
Milford Mills, Lot 62, April 29, 1867. tf

CARD.

Mr. Editor;

We beg through your journal to return our thanks to the inhabitants of Georgetown, and more particularly to Mr. MacEachern and family, of the Victoria Hotel, Mr. McLean, the Revs. Alex. McWilliams and Francis McDonald; also, to Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Sergt. Buxton; the Messrs. Alex. McDonald, D. Logan, Munroe, Flinn, and D. McCormack, for their great kindness and attention to our brother, the late Philip Leslie, previous to and at the time of his death.

JOHN LESLIE,
JAMES LESLIE.
Souris, 18th April, 1867.

NOTICE.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Store and Warehouses of the late John Sutherland, Esqr, on MONDAY, the 24th day of JUNE, 1867, the whole Stock of MERCHANDIZE, viz:

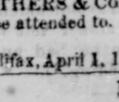
DRY GOODS of various descriptions,
Ladies' and Men's HATS,
Gents' Beaver HATS, Fur CAPS, Cloth do,
SILKS of various descriptions,
Silk and Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
Printed Cotton SHAWLS and CAPES,
Gents' Silk and Cloth VESTS,
A large quantity of Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Children's SHOES of various descriptions,
COBURGS, Orleans, Alapacas,
A large quantity of Superfine CLOTHS,
Gents' under and over COATS,
Light Summer COATS,
Red and White FLANNEL,
Men's Ready-made SHIRTS,
Neck Ties, Ladies' Ties and Belts,
Ladies' and Men's Gloves and Stockings in Silk and Worsted,
Ribbons of every description, Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Bonnets of different descriptions,
A large quantity of Iron and Steel,
300 bush. Salt, a large quantity of Coal, Rope, and Cordage,
2 large Boilers, 1 set of Purchase Blocks,
A quantity of empty Casks of various descriptions,
Stoves, Pans and Pots,
Tin and Earthenware, China do, in setts or otherwise,
Trunks, an assortment Ladies' Boxes,
A large assortment of Carpenters' Tools,
Paints of different colours,
Hand Saws, Pit Saws,
Spar Varnish, Coal Tar, Pitch, &c., &c.

A variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms made known at time of Sale.

ANTHONY McCORMACK.
Agent.
Head St. Peter's Bay, April 5, 1867.

From Halifax to Charlottetown.



THE SCHOONER *WALLACIA*, 83 tons register, Joseph Kerr, Master, now lying at Connor's Wharf, HALIFAX, a new, tight and fast Vessel—is ready to take in FREIGHT for CHARLOTTETOWN, and will leave as soon as the Navigation will permit.

Orders sent to the care of either Messrs. BLACK BROTHERS & Co., or ESSON & Co., Halifax, will be attended to.

JOSEPH KERR.
Halifax, April 1, 1867. 3w [apl 15

LOST!

Between CHARLOTTETOWN and Lot 65, a case of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Any person finding and returning the same to Dr. BEER, will be suitably rewarded.

April 22, 1867. 2iu