it; and I deplored the opposition that was raised by those who call themselves the Liberal party, and I believe that opposition tended greatly to produce the opinion which has been given by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle. Had both parties accepted, and unanimously asked for the confirmation of the Award, I believe the result would have been different; but designing politicians, for selfish purposes, incited the people against the Award, before they had properly considered its merits. I believe many of the people now regret having done so. Bills were afterwards passed here to confirm the Award; of their success I was not very sanguine, but I gave them my support, because I thought nothing better was likely to be obtained for the Tenantry. Though I hoped that the Bill to confirm the Award would receive the approbation of the Sovereign, yet I was not surprised when it did not, for I knew the opposition with which the Proprietors and the Colonial Minister were backed up against the Award. But though it has not been sanctioned yet, it stands there a record of the deliberate decision of three able and talented men, and we have only the opinion of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle that it is not good and valid in law. He has not submitted it to the Law Officers of the Crown, and therefore we can only take it as his solitary opinion. I regret the expression of his honor from the first district of King's County, who has always avowed himself a Liberal, that he agreed with the Duke that the Award was unjust towards the proprietors. He is the first friend of the tenantry I ever heard make that declaration. I think it is the best course for us to take any means in our power to have the Award confirmed.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL.—I think what I said was, that it would not be consistent for the Duke to pass the Bill to confirm the Award. (*To be continued.*)

Gleanings from late Papers.

THE MORAL OF THE REJOICINGS IN ENGLAND.

Much as many of our readers are now absorbed in political discussions, we believe they will be willing to reflect for a moment on the reasons which have called forth a national jubilee in connexion with the marriage of the Prince of Wales. They are eminently creditable to the Queen and the nation, and well put in the following remarks from an English paper of latest date. A new view of the Royal marriage is presented:—

If there were no discrimination in popular enthusiasm, the late ovation to the Prince and Princess of Wales would be comparatively meaningless and valueless—a passing compliment to a young and handsome couple of high birth, whose character the nation was content to take on trust. But it was more than this—the uprising of thirty millions of free people to celebrate a union which gives delight to one who combines all the good qualities of an excellent Sovereign with those of an amiable and affectionate mother, and in whose domestic happiness the nation now takes the same warm interest which, by its profound sorrow more than a year back, it evinced on the occasion of her Majesty's sudden and terrible bereavement. The causes that have contributed to her Majesty's extraordinary popularity may be thus summed up:—

1. She ascended the Throne in the first bloom of youth and beauty, at a time when the political institutions of England had been placed more in harmony with equity and justice. The Reform Bill, which swept away the old boroughmongering system, gave a large share of power to the people, and greatly satisfied them. The Municipal Act, too, opened honours to the Dissenters and others—which honours had been closed to them during several preceding reigns. If the Queen at this early period of her career were not in favour with the Tory aristocracy, she was loved by the people, and supported by the whole of the old Whig party, and the Court of the young Sovereign—a model of purity and refinement—contrasted favourably with some of her Majesty's immediate predecessors.

2. This promising commencement was made additionally bright by the Queen's good fortune in the choice of a husband—a man of fine intellectual power, and almost physically perfect, whose good taste showed itself in a thousand ways, and in none more than in his abstinence from political intrigue. The Queen and he walked in the light of the Constitution, and so admirably did he play his part, that it was never known which of the great aristocratic parties in the State he favored. The Queen, by his advice, accepted with pleasure whatever Prime Minister Parlitment gave its support to, and thus she stood well with all parties without offending any—an ignoring of personal feeling in political affairs which makes the reign of Victoria stand out in strong contrast to all other English Sovereigns.

3. At no former period of our history were the laws of political economy so closely studied or so well applied. Her Majesty had the good luck to have Peel for her Prime Minister more than five years—too short a period for his usefulness and his fame, but long enough to test the superiority of political philosophy to mere party ties, and sufficient to show that the substitution of the new for the old system of trade was the best and fairest means of increasing, at one and the same time, the national finances and the material wealth of all classes in the kingdom.

4. The prosperity of England during the last twenty years has no parallel in its previous history, nor indeed in the history of mankind. When her Majesty ascended the throne, only two or three leading towns in the kingdom were connected by rail; now we measure that mode of travelling by thousands and tens of thousands of miles The electric telegraph was unknown, the penny postage system had not been introduced, and many of the inventions which have made the Queen's reign famous, were either unheard of, or were just struggling into the light of day. To everything worthy of encouragement the Queen's Consort extended his countenance and support, so that the progress of science went hand-in-hand with increased wealth, increased contentment, and better laws—changes of which the nation would have been unworthy if they had not been keenly appreciated.

5. The private life of the Queen and her husband was so domestic,—so fully embodied what may be termed the *hearth* affections,—so free from all taint; and the Royal children were brought up in such excellent harmony with the free and unrestricted educational training of the children of the nobility and gentry, that the more moral portion of the community were delighted, the most fastidious satisfied, and even the reprobate section shamed into respect and decency. Perhaps there is no feature in the Queen's character which has thrown over her reign a brighter halo than this. Even the tenacity with which she clings to her widow's robes—showing the feelings of the wife and the mother to be stronger than regal pride and position—is a trait so amiable as to produce, if possible, increased sympathy and respect for the sufferer.

6. The conduct of the leading Continental Sovereigns during the last quarter of a century, and the disrurptions and expulsions that have been witnessed in the primary, and even the secondary, as well as the smaller European States, arising in almost every instance from tyranny, obstinacy, or the want of ordinary prudence on the part of the ruling Heads—these causes have made the English nation still more warmly attached to its own Royal Family, and drawn still more closely the relations between the Crown and the People.

Finally, Continental Sovereigns too often make the mistake of ruling by fear and not affection—of believing themselves to be superior to human nature, and their subjects something below it. There are exceptions we admit, to this execrable system, but the offenders have either lost their thrones or endangered them; the Queen of England, on the contrary, is content with her mild and beneficent sway, and hence the love and loyalty of her people, of which they have given such unmistakeable proofs—a lesson which wise monarchs will follow, and foolish ones do well to imitate. These combined causes account for the popularity of Queen Victoria, and we have no doubt that her great and glorious example will be imitated at some far distant day by the young couple in whose nuptials the nation, in its entirety, has taken so deep and profound an interest.

PRICES IN RICHMOND.—On the 28th ult., gold sold in Richmond at $4 premium, and the *Enquirer* states this is a lower rate than had theretofore been prevalent. Apples were $30 to $60 per barrel; bacon $1 50 to $1 75; white beans $11 to $12 per bushel; coffee $4 50 per pound; sugar $1 25 per pound; molasses $10 50 per gallon; salt 40 cents per pound; whisky $25 to $30, and apple barndy $24 per gallon. The *Enquirer* says that the scarcity of many of the above necessaries is caused by want of transportation over the railroads, and by the unwillingness of producers to bring their produce into the market, in fear that it would be impressed by the government at its own price. But reports from all parts of the South, in the interior as well as the coast towns, show that scarcity is the real cause of the extraordinarily high rates.—*Boston Journal.*

A complete history of the events attending the marriage of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, is about to be published in England, the author being W. H. Russel, L. L. D. *It is intended in the illustrations* to represent every incident of importance or interest from the departure from Denmark to the Marriage ceremony at Windsor, to depict the magnificent preparations for the welcome and reception of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra throughout the route, and the arrangements for the Wedding as well as the ceremonials at windsor. In addition it is proposed to illustrate the costumes of the leading persons at the wedding, and *to represent in their true characters the magnificent* bridal presents.

It may be remembered that Her Royal Highness the Princess of Hesse was recently thrown from a carriage in the Isle of Wight and badly frightened, and that a young medical student assisted her into a neighbouring house. It was expected that the lucky young Esculapius was on the high road to fortune, but it turns out that he was only on the high road to a pair of shirt studs. The Princess has expressed her gratitude by sending her preserver those trinkets, and he reverts gloomily to rhubarb as a means of livelihood.

Finding that the use of tobacco injured his health, a citizen of Rochester gave up its use about twenty years ago. He, however, continued to lay past the sums he was previously in the habit of spending in cigars, until they amounted to over three thousand dollars, with which he has recently erected a fine house. He has had better luck in the investment than a Maine farmer had not long ago. There were two brothers on the same farm, one of whom used tobacco. For every plug of the weed the one brother bought, the other laid by a sum equal to the value thereof. With these savings he bought himself a horse, which died before it was a week in his possession. He had the hide and shoes for the foundation of a new investment, which may turn out more fortunate for him.

In the Canadian Parliament, Mr. J. A. McDonald has given notice that he will move the following resolution to place a grant of land at the disposal of the Imperial Government for the relief of distressed operatives:—"That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he may be graciously pleased to cause to be set apart not less than 500,000 acres of the public lands of this Province fit for settlement, and placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government, for the free settlement thereon of the distressed operatives of the mother country, and that this House pledge itself to give effect to any legislation that may be required for the purpose of carrying out this resolution.

An old maid in Cologne was recently buried, and her funeral was attended by an immense number of people. On inquiry as to the cause of this honor being shown to a person of whom no one had ever heard before, it was found that she had in her will directed that ten silver groschen should be given to every one who followed her to the grave. Such a fact was not long in getting wind among the poor portion of the population.

An eccentric old man, well known by omnibus conductors, has just died suddenly in an eating-house at Paris. This man, who was a native of Lyons, had his brain turned by receiving an unexpected legacy. His folly consisted in a passion for riding about, which the low price of omnibus locomotion enabled him to indulge in at a small expense. He knew which line of those vehicles began to run the earliest in the morning, and was always at the starting-place to take his first journey. Except the short intervals occupied in taking his meals, his whole time, until the return of the last omnibus to the yard at night, was spent in riding about. He always took the place next the conductor, on the right-hand side, and was much annoyed if he found it already occupied.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says:—Gold staggers: it is now doomed. Secretary Chase has been offered from English capitalists the sum of one hundred millions at 63 a 65 cents. This will soon be in the market for sale, and will regulate exchanges. Gold will be a drug. And the new law of the State, introduced by unanimous consent, forbidding loans on gold at all, and taking away all the franchise of State corporations who shall directly or indirectly violate the law, has carried dismay into the ranks of speculators. Few persons have as yet began to realise how great the revenue is to be from the new tax law. It will be immense. A. T. Stewart's annual tax will be about $20,000! And hundreds of firms will pay from $8,000 to $10,000. And then the sums from all classes and conditions will give the government all the money it will need, and these sums are so evenly distributed that the pressure is light and does not disturb any one. All seem to accept the burden with a cheerful spirit, and tell the government to go on.

BRIDAL PRESENTS TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Amongst the bridal presents may be added a Sevres clock and branches, presented to the Prince of Wales by the gentlemen of his household. The candelabrum and three oval salvers, presented by the Queen to the Prince of Wales, formerly belonged to the Duke and Duchess of Kent.

The continual reappearance of the announcement, "No cards," appended to notices of marriages, still provokes comment in England.—Great curiosity is excited as to the name and rank of the intrepid lady who first ventured upon the innovation. A horrid rumor, originating no one knows where or how, that a buxom shop girl of Oxford street, about to espouse a tailor of Tottenham Court road, was the first to administer this public cut direct to her friends and acquaintances, threatens the overthrow of the most formidable social schism of modern days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—

Before the last election I had promised my friends that I would offer myself as a candidate; but the winter roads breaking up before the nomination, I had to send them word that I must decline, as the roads were unfit for me to travel. My friends then requested me to write my opinions of the Land Question and send it to the *Examiner* for publication, and I promised to do so if I saw it would be necessary. It was expected then that we would have had a Liberal Government. But when the proprietors have the management of the land question, that alters the case, for they, as a matter of course, will take care of their own interest; and it remains with me to fulfill my promise.

For the tenantry to understand their position, they should inform themselves and keep in mind that it was by secret plotting the proprietors made them tenants, and, to keep them tenants, they secretly petitioned Colonial Ministers to be allowed to exercise the power they had acquired. And I intend to show that the same system of secrecy-plots and petitions has been practised upon the Land Commissioners, who were forced to submit to proprietary dictation in proposing a loan and making the Award.

On the second day of the Commissioners' Court, which was the first day for taking evidence, the Colonial Secretary had to bring the public records, which went to corroborate the evidence then adduced, and to expose the treachery which had been practised to keep the tenants in bondage. But on the third day of the court, the Commissioners were far more reserved, and it appeared the course of their proceedings had been changed, which could be accounted for only on the supposition that they had been lectured and threatened by the proprietary authorities. And this supposition is strengthened to a certainty by a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, some months afterwards, to the Colonial Government, that they might instruct the Commissioners that they were not to escheat the land, nor say anything that might give the tenants unreasonable expectations. Now this secrecy to keep the tenants in ignorance of their position, and the interference with arbitrators to defeat the ends of justice, is unconstitutional, and therefore the despatch must have been petitioned for, over and over again, to give the proprietary authorities the power they had already exercised in dictating to the Commissioners what they must not do or say; and consequently, to dictate what they desired them to do and say. Therefore, there is good reason to believe that both the Award and the Loan were dictated to the Commissioners, for both are opposed to the Commissioners' recommendation to the British Government.

The Commissioners represented the Island as enfolded in the poisoned garments of slavery, through errors of past policy, and that to atone for such errors, the tenants should be released from slavery, and restored to their rights. But the Loan or Award could be no atonement. Either of them required the tenants to pay a high ransom for their freedom and property.

Again, when the Duke of Newcastle sent a copy of the Commissioners' report to the Island, it was accompanied with his insurperable objections to the Award, and he could not promise a loan. But there was no objection to enfranchise and disenthrall the tenants from the poisoned garment that enfolds them. Therefore there is good reason to believe that the British Government would have carried out that recommendation if it had been asked for. But that cannot be expected, when the people choose proprietors to dictate an Award to confirm the grants, and then re-elected them to press their claims upon the British Government, and oppose any measure for the emancipation of the tenants.

And again, in reference to Col. Gray's resolutions, it will be found that they are the root of the Award. The Commissioners, to have been appointed under those resolutions, were to negociate and treat with the proprietors, and learn from them on what terms the tenants might purchase the freehold; and, as any new piece of proprietary machinery is intended to work with the rest, any memorial for a tribunal, to try the Award, must mean a tribunal of proprietors.

When the Legislature agreed to submit the Land Question to three arbitrators, the most of the proprietors in the Island refused to be bound by their Acts, and the tenants had an equal right to make objections. But while the proprietors petitioned the Home Government to respect their claims, the tenants allowed their rights to go by default, and they were lost then only for the Duke of Newcastle, who refused to confirm the Award; and the people should bear in mind that all the power the proprietors have acquired over them has been by plots to enslave them and petitions to Ministers to have that slavery confirmed. But the plot to dictate an Award, and make the people believe that it was the unbiassed Award of arbitrators, is the master plot. But the plot to stir up religious strife, and set men against men, the better to keep them in slavery, exceeds it in wickedness; and while the proprietors, by such *plots and petitions, are trying to make good their* claims, the tenantry are allowing themselves to be bought and sold like a flock of sheep, without petition or opposition.

Whether the constituencies who returned the proprietors to govern them are aware of it or not, they have empowered the proprietors to oppose the best intentions of the British Government for the emancipation of the tenantry.

WM. COOPER.

Sailor's Hope, 14th April, 1863.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR;

Having occasion last autumn to take a journey to the western parts of the Island, I enquired at Summerside as to what road I should take in order to reach my place of destination. I was there informed that the roads were in a passable state; but that I had the choice of crossing the principal river on my route in a scow that was in such a disgraceful state of repair as to endanger the lives of those who attempted to cross the river in it in any but the calmest weather, or over a bridge that rattled and shook so while driving over it that the traveller laboured under serious apprehensions of finding himself, his horse and waggon suddenly precipitated into the river or marsh below. Of two evils choose the least, so I resolved to trust myself to the rickety bridge rather than to the rattletrap scow. On coming in sight of the bridge of which I had been warned, I could scarcely believe the evidence of my eyesight. I reined in my horse in order to have time to convince myself that I was not labouring under some wonderful illusion. There, across that broad river and marsh, stood a thing which it would be a libel on a useful and beautiful work of art to call a bridge. Without a railing, and destitute of paint — a tottering ruin: it seemed like a gigantic trap set across the river by some evil-minded antediluvian. The piers upon which the upper part of the fabric rested were in a state that would set a nervous man crazy to behold, whatever effect their appearance might have had on the artist or the antiquarian. Some leaned towards each other as if secretly plotting the destruction of those who trusted to them for support. Others again, as if offended, receded from each other in the most unneighbourly manner. Some evinced a very decided preference for the right, and others as great an inclination for the left. Some had great breaches in their side, and there was not one that was perfect and stood perpendicularly on its base.

With hesitating step and slow I proceeded to cross this—which, I suppose, in courtesy, I must call—bridge. A closer acquaintance did not at all increase my confidence in its capability of safely bearing me or others across the river. The covering is of logs, roughly hewn and loosely laid down, without fastening of any kind. These shook and rattled in the most alarming manner under my horse's feet. Instead of a rail, some old rotten logs were laid along on each side of the bridge, pretty much as if they had drifted there during some unusually high tide. These formed a sort of curb. The north end of the bridge is built differently from the south. It is composed of a sort of frame-work. When the traveller reaches this part, the jolting, trembling motion is unpleasantly changed for a swaying, swinging one. So weak and insecure is this part of the bridge, that the weight of a horse and waggon passing over causes it to sway first to one side and then to the other, in a manner which leads the traveller to expect that the next swing will land him neck deep in the marsh below. I must say here that I do not believe there exists in any civilized country, out of Prince Edward Island, such a disgraceful, neglected, dangerous public work as the long *bridge* across Grand River.

On enquiring at the inn why such a trap was allowed to stand, I was answered that the district was represented in the Legislature by a gentleman who had as many lives as a cat, and as the whole country was under his thumb, it was not worth his while to cultivate the good-will of his constituents by attending to their local wants, so the public money went to more independent districts. My informant assured me that it was positively dangerous to take a load across that bridge. The fact is, I wonder that any one has the temerity to attempt it. He said that one of the traders near there had a puncheon of molasses to draw over it, and that he considered there was greater risk in getting it over that bridge than in the whole voyage from Halifax. 'Why not get it across in the scow?' I suggested. 'The scow!' echoed he, that's worse than the bridge a dozen times. Why, it was all last winter lying across the bank, more than half full of ice, till it was nearly double and the sides parted from the bottom. The man that has charge of it got some inch or inch and a quarter boards and a lot of nails and patched it up in a kind of a way; but if the public knew as much about it as I do, precious few would cross in it, even if the river was as calm as a mill pond, which it very seldom is. Why, the weight of a puncheon of molasses would start the bottom completely out of it. Even as it is, if it is allowed to *remain afloat for a night, it is full of water in the* morning.' 'Does Mr —— cross in it?' I asked. 'Yes, when the weather is fine,' was the reply; 'but if the day is at all rough, even *he* goes round by the bridge.' I have found since that what I heard was no more than the truth. This state of things reflects no credit on the Government of the Colony. In other places the safety, and even the comfort and convenience of the public are not considered beneath the notice of the Legislature; but *here*, under the very eyes of a member of the Government, the travelling public are daily in imminent danger of loss both to life and limb, and no steps are taken to lessen it. This is too bad.

Yours, &c.

TRAVELLER.

Prince County, April 8th, 1863.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 13th April, 1863.

SIR—With reference to my letter of the 9th instant, I find that through inadvertence I neglected to affix my signature to the same. In place of £8, read £6 per annum; and for Council pews, read Council *pew*. By kindly noticing the foregoing in your next issue, you will oblige

J. P. BEETE.

To the Editor of the *Examiner*.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, April 20th, 1863.

A FEW years ago, when a slight difference arose in the House of Assembly between Mr. Coles, then Leader of the Government, and Mr. W. E. Clarke, Collector of Customs under that Government, respecting an important public question, on which the Opposition were striving to embarrass the Administration — a very furious outcry was raised by the Tory party on the false ground that Mr. Coles attempted to lessen Mr. Clarke's freedom of action in the House. The Tory press teemed with hypocritical expressions of sympathy for "poor Clarke," and denunciations of Mr. Coles, because he would *not quietly allow* an office-holder to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government. Mr. Coles was accused of most intolerable tyranny on the occasion referred to, when, in point of fact, he did nothing more than remind Mr. Clarke that he was a public officer, and that if he opposed the Government he should be prepared for the consequences.

But now we have an instance of coercion, and the exercise of dictatorial power, of a very offensive description, in the conduct of certain parties towards two members of the House of Assembly, which exceeds anything of the kind we have ever heard of. Messrs. Laird and Howat, have, during the present Session, given proofs, more than once, of determined sulkiness towards the Government. Whether this feeling on their part has arisen from a desire to be thought independent, and put forth merely as a feeler for popularity, we are not prepared to say. Some persons who have watched the conduct of Messrs. Laird and Howat certainly put this construction upon it; while others believe that discontent at the distribution of Governmental honours is the cause. The latter hypothesis is certainly entitled to some weight. It is quite clear that Mr. Laird—though he appeared to have resigned voluntarily with his colleagues, previous to the reconstruction of the Government a few weeks ago—expected to have been restored to his place in the Executive; but he has been wedged out; and the seat he earned so well, and warmed so long, has been given to another who had far less claim to it. Mr. Howat very probably feels slighted too. He has certainly served his party *very faithfully for several years*—he has, for a man not remarkable for prepossessing manners or ability, obtained his election on two occasions with tolerable ease—he represents a large and influential constituency,—and, mixed up with a good deal of self-sufficiency and sourness of temper, he possesses a very considerable amount of common sense; and he is disposed to act fairly in his political dealings; but his prejudices and want of intelligence are very apt to get the better of him, and he is, consequently, not unfrequently made the laughing stock of the House. Nevertheless, he no doubt thinks that he had a better claim to a seat in the Cabinet than such persons as Dr. Kaye or Mr. McLaren, who have never rendered any service to their party beyond their votes, and who are new and inexperienced men. And, indeed, we cannot blame Mr. Howat for feeling and thinking in this way, for, on many grounds, his claims are unquestionably stronger than those that may be preferred by the gentlemen whose names we have mentioned.

The Government, feeling that they have a strong majority at their back, show no disposition to conciliate Messrs. Laird and Howat; but every time those old stagers show the least disposition to kick in harness, the whip is applied pretty smartly to their backs by the person who holds the ribbons of the state coach; and now that their power of doing mischief is gone, they are very often laughed at by both sides of the House, and sometimes pitied by the Minority.

We have been led into these observations by reading an article in the last *Monitor* — which some people seem to think was inspired by a person high in the Ministry — wherein Messrs. Laird and Howat are held up to the execration of the Tory party throughout the Island for presuming to think and act on independent principles in giving their votes in the House of Assembly. We transfer this article to our columns for the purpose of shewing that the most abject servility is, and will be, *exacted* from the supporters of the Government in the Legislature; and, also, to shew that long political service on behalf of the dominant party inspires no sentiment of gratitude; but that kicks and cuffs may be safely administered to servants, without danger to the whole establishment, whenever the poor menials happen to lag in the performance of their drudgery.

Messrs. Laird and Howat are familar with the Scriptural admonition—"Put not your faith in Princes." We commend to them, and to all other blind followers of a faction, this advice—Put not your faith too confidingly in the leaders of a party when they get so many adherents around them as to be able to despise and ill-treat you.

"MESSRS. LAIRD AND HOWAT.

"The speeches and votes of these gentlemen have rendered them of late a little notorious in the House of Assembly. Returned and pledged to support the Government, they have repeatedly spoken and voted *against* the Government. They have either forgotten their pledges or they are liable to the charge of inconsistency. It is not to be expected that on all points every member on the side of the Government will vote the same way; nor, if a gentleman who happens to be a member of the Executive brings in a measure, that *all* on the same side of the house must support him. No one acquainted with political matters expects this. But when the Leader of the Government, or any member of the Executive, brings forward a measure, and states that "*this is a Government measure*,"—that "the Government have considered the matter fully, and are prepared to take the responsibility of it, and deem it to be conducive to the good of the country,"—all the supporters of the Government (*the whole party without exception*) are morally bound to sustain it by speech and vote. If the measure is such that the conscience of any member on the Government side, in or out of the Executive, rebels against it, the course is open to him. Let him retire from that side of the House, and join the ranks of the Opposition. No party Government can be carried on, on any other principles,—and Responsible Government is party Government. No man can assume the responsibility of Leader of a Government, if at any moment a number of his supporters can turn round, without previous notice, and vote against a Government measure. Such proceedings must be scouted on all hands, as destructive of all Government. The case of those gentlemen (Messrs. Laird and Howat) is all the more culpable, from having pledged themselves at the formation of the present Government to the very measure against which they have now spoken and voted; and—if possible—to make their antagonism all the more prominent, on a measure in which the chief men in the Opposition voted with the Government. We refer in particular to the *Initiation of money votes*. On the particulars of this measure we cannot now enter. It simply means, that the Goverment should hold the purse strings in reality and not in name, and be responsible to the country for the expenditure. Never can the financial affairs of the Colony be regulated properly without such a system; and yet these sage legislators opposed the measuae as a restriction on the liberties of the people! It is surely better that a steward, deemed faithful and appointed to superintend an estate, should have exclusive control of the expenditure, rather than allow every servant about the establishment to put his hand in the purse for what he may consider needful.

"The constituents of these gentlemen can no longer overlook their conduct. In honor, only one of two courses is open,—having ceased to have confidence in the wisdom and fidelity of the Government, they ought to go over at once to the Opposition, and no longer annoy and distract the Government by their misnamed independence. In this case, as honorable men they ought to report their conduct to their constituents, and resign their seats if any dissatisfaction was manifested, and then run their elections in favor of the Opposition. If they do not go over to the Opposition, they ought immediately to retrace their steps, and give a hearty support to every really Government measure. Failing to do either, their course is anything but satisfactory or honorable; and their constituents would be justified in asking them to resign as no longer representing their opinions or wishes."

THE REVENUE BILL.

THIS measure was hurried through the House of Assembly during the latter part of last week, and hastily disposed of in the Council on Saturday evening. That night, at 9 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor came to the Council Chamber, and gave his assent to it. The reason for this extreme haste is — that as the new Bill imposes a higher rate of duties than the old one it was considered advisable to put it in operation before any of the Spring vessels should arrive. There is an increase of 25 per cent. on the *ad valorem* duties; an addition of 4d. per gallon on molasses; 1s. per cwt. on Sugar; and 1d. per lb. on Tea. This is a very sweeping increase — greater, we believe, than obtains in the neighbouring Provinces, and will affect the poorer classes in the community very seriously. The rich, and all who can indulge in luxuries, have come in for a very favourable consideration at the hands of the Legislature: as, for instance, in the reduction of 3s. per gallon on French wines, which cost less than £20 sterling per pipe; 6d. per gallon has been taken off Gin, Rum, Whiskey and Cordials, imported. Should the importation of these articles rise to about the same figure as that of last year, there will be a *decrease in the revenue* to the extent of at least £1000, without the slightest benefit being conferred on the community generally.

Thus have the party in power faithfully kept the promise made to the country four years ago. *Then* their cry was—"Reduce the taxes — the people's burthens are too heavy — use more economy in the public expenditure, and pay off the public debt." *Now*, with a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, and a religious fever raging in the land, by means of which the Government have strengthened themselves in power, they feel they can safely tighten the screws upon the people, and send their promises to the winds. *They have more than doubled the debt, raising it* from £39,000 to £82,000, and have more than doubled the taxes; and they have given a finishing touch to their financial and general policy by crippling the free school system. The man of family who may hereafter desire to educate his children in a district school will be required to pay from 20s. to 40s. towards the support of a schoolmaster, whose salary from the Government has been reduced to the amount of £15; and when this additional burthen of 20s. or 40s. is added to the high tax on molasses, tea, sugar, and general merchandize, it will be seen that the people of this unfortunate country are called upon to pay a rather heavy price for the blessing of a "God-fearing" Orange Government.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

WE are indebted to the *Protestant* of Saturday for the following meagre outline of proceedings in the House since our last issue. If our readers can derive any information from such a report of the wise sayings and doings of our great statesmen, we shall be glad of it; but *we* must confess ourselves unable to receive any enlightenment from such misty revelations. However, this kind *of stuff is published, we believe, with the concurrence* of the House, and will, no doubt, be handsomely paid for; let us take it, then, in all humility, and thank our stars for even so small a favour. As to what are called the extended reports of speeches of "hon. members," they are not quite *five weeks* behind hand, considerably more than half the Session; and the scanty reports which have been published are really very discreditable on account of the slovenly style in which the speeches are very often rendered, and the inaccuracy which characterises them. It is well known that members talk an infinite amount of nonsense in debate; but there is, sometimes, a good deal of piquancy, and some flashes of wit in the nonsense. The Reporters give us an overflowing measure of the latter quality without any of the former ones. Our readers have perceived that we have published scarcely any of the debates of the lower House. *From these* remarks the reasons are obvious. Not one of our subscribers, we are glad to know, has complained of the omission.

MONDAY, April 13.—The House was occupied for a considerable time upon the Bill for the establishment of "A Farmer's Bank" at Rustico. The Hon. J. Hensley had charge of the Bill and successfully piloted it through. It was agreed to with amendments. The House then resolved itself into Committee of Supply when the various items were severally discussed. The sum of £25 previously agreed to in aid of the steam boat *Ino* at Georgetown was struck out of the estimates upon a division of 14 to 12. The consideration of the Despatches from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle was then resumed upon the question of the right of the Government to initiate money votes. In the afternoon, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Building, and gave his assent to the "Marine Insurance," and 'Steam Navigation" Bills.

TUESDAY, April 14.—House again in Committee upon the despatches from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle upon the subject or suggestion of the principle of the Government initiating all money votes. A lengthened discussion ensued, which resulted in the adoption of the *principle laid down* by His Grace. The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, and the Hon. J. C. Pope introduced the Revenue Bill, the principal features of which were the increase of tax upon distillers from £5 to £25, an increase of the duty upon Molasses from twopence to sixpence per gallon, and upon Sugar the addition of 1s. per cwt. This caused considerable discussion, but was eventually agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, April 15.—House in Committee on Ways and Means; the question of the addition of sixpence per ton on salt, was, after a long discussion, carried in the affirmative. The duty on tea was advanced 4d. per lb. The duties on Tobacco were also increased to the extent of 2d. per lb. on manufactured, and 4d. upon unmanufactured Tobacco. The amendment of the Upper House to the Bill for the Incorporation of the Orange Lodges, namely, striking out the suspending clause, was then considered, and rejected. A committee was appointed to confer.

THURSDAY, April 16.—The Pauper claims were read and agreed to. The Education Act was read a third time, and passed upon a division of 13 to 9. Mr. Brecken moved the second reading of an Act to Amend the Incorporation Act of Charlottetown. It was eventually decided, after a lengthy discussion, that it get the three months hoist, twenty-one members voting for the postponement, and six against it.——The Statute Labor Act amendment Bill was read a second time, and passed through Committee. This Bill constitutes Lot 17 a new road District, and also that part of Lot 65, south of Elliot River; and separates that part of Lot 58, south of South Pinette River, from District No. 10 in Queen's County, and adds it to District No. 11.——The House spent some time in Committee of the whole on the report of the special Committee on the Worrell Estate, and on other public lands. *The report was carried 15 to 12.* Hon. Mr. Pope introduced the Revenue Bill. The Statute Labor amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

FRIDAY, April 17.—Several resolutions were reported from supply. The Revenue Bill was read a second time, and passed through Committee. Hon. J. C. Pope introduced the Appropriation Bill, and in the afternoon it was passed through Committee. The House was occupied for a considerable time in Committee discussing a proposal of the Congregation of St. Paul's Church to refund to the Treasury the sum of £100 granted when the church was in course of erection to secure three pews in said church for the Government, on condition that the Legislature give up claim to said pews. The offer was accepted by a vote of 13 to 12, the latter number giving their support to a resolution submitted by Mr. Coles to the effect that two of the pews be given up to the Congregation on condition that one be set aside free of assessment, for the Legislature.

IT is understood that the Legislature will rise about Wednesday or Thursday next—the business of the lower House being nearly brought to a close. We shall, at a convenient season, review the proceedings of the Session, when "questions of privilege" cannot be resorted to, in order to prevent a free expression of opinion—and when the exercise of extraordinary powers on the part *of the House, derived from musty old precedents,* will be treated with the —— *consideration* they deserve.

THE following paragraph appeared in *Ross's Weekly* on Thursday last. We are afraid that friend Ross is too much disposed to quiz the "hon. member for Tryon;" and as too much quizzing, in the newspapers, is likely to bring a member into contempt, we think the editor of the *Weekly* should be brought to the Bar of the House on a question of privileges. We have had no amusement of this kind for some days past; and, altogether, the "questions of privilege" tried during the Session do not, perhaps, exceed a dozen. As to the threatened duel, the "hon. member for Tryon" is one who firmly believes that the "age of chivalry is past;" and his anxious friends may be assured that he will never expose himself to an encounter with cold iron, should any fool dream of provoking him to one.

"We have heard it stated that the Member of our House of Assembly, who figures in the *London Times* of the 16th March last as the "Hon. Mr. Howitt of the P. E. Island Legislature," and who has become somewhat notorious for his enlightened and statesmanlike views concerning the war in the United States, has received a challenge from an American gentleman residing amongst us, who feels that the reported proceedings of the Hon (?) gentleman is an insult to his flag and to his country. We have not heard up to the time of going to press, that the Hon. gentleman has accepted the challenge. We hope that the proper authorities will interfere and see that this matter shall not go any further.

It is to be feared that, from the fact of the challenger having the reputation of being a first-rate shot, we *might lose the Hon. gentleman*, which would be a serious loss to his country—he being held in great esteem as the Joseph Hume of our Island Legislature"

THE SEASON.—The harbour of Charlottetown is again happily clear of ice, and there are some indications of the return of Spring, although Winter's "ruffian blasts" are evidently not disposed to take a hasty leave of us. A more severe and wearisome winter has never, we think, been experienced by the "oldest inhabitant" than the one we have just passed through. In January and February, indeed, there were some mild days, but they were unseasonably so, and not conducive to health; and what made the season particularly oppressive was, that no comfortable travelling could be had for any considerable time since the frost set in last fall. We shall always entertain a decided horror at the recollection of the Winter of 1862-3.

A LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT, of a highly interesting character, was given at the Temperance Hall on Friday evening last, under the direction of the Charlottetown Debating Club. The Entertainment consisted of Recitations and original addresses by members of the Club, the Amateur Band giving some admirable musical performances at intervals. Several of the Recitations evinced a high degree of intellectual culture and taste, and called forth much applause. We have never seen a larger audience in the Hall than was gathered on this occasion—the spacious room up stairs was crowded from top to bottom—the most perfect order was preserved; and on leaving the room, every one seemed to be highly pleased with the Entertainment. William Murphy, Esq., President of the Debating Club, presided on the occasion, and delivered the opening address.

CELEBRATION OF THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. — Halifax papers received this morning give long details of the rejoicings in that city, on the 14th instant, in honour of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales. The ceremonies included a procession of all the Volunteer Companies, Fire Companies, and Charitable Societies, — Dinner and Lunch on a large scale,—Decorations of various kinds throughout the city, —Sports on the Grand Parade,—Public dances, —Public Dinner at the Halifax Hotel,—Salutes, —Firemen's Procession, with torches, lanterns, and decorated engines,—General Illumination at night, — and a splendid Ball to finish off with. The Haligonians have a beautiful way of blending loyalty with amusement. *Here*, our loyalty evaporates in hypocritical speeches, and a tremendous display of such religion as Orangeism inculcates. We have no time to think of anything else.

MILITARY RIOT IN HALIFAX.—A Riot between the Military and civilians occurred in Halifax on the evening of the 16th, in the course of which sticks, stones and sling shots were freely used, but no fire arms were in the hands of the rioters. Considerable damage was done to property by the breaking of windows, &c., and also much injury done to persons in the range of the riot, before peace could be restored. The cause of the row was an altercation between a citizen and a soldier in one of the drinking houses in Barrack street.

NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL FISHERY. — A telegraphic despatch in one of the Halifax papers, dated St. John's, N. F., April 11, states that two Sealers had returned from the Seal fishery—fifty were reported to have full fare; and the prospect generally was good.

REPORTED SINKING OF THE DESPERATE AT CHARLESTON.—It was currently reported about the city this afternoon that a despatch was received by the Lieutenant Governor from Lord Lyons, giving the intelligence that H. M. *Desperate* was pierced by six shots from the Federal vessels at Charleston, and sunk. We do not believe, nor can we vouch for the truth of the story; we give it exactly as we heard it.

By an arrival at New York from Havana we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 21st, and from the French army to the 19th. Nothing had been done directly against Puebla, and the French had given up the idea of its capitulation.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes that the news from Cochin China is by no means satisfactory, and reinforcements have been recently asked for by the commander of the French force. Gen. Forey is making the same demand from Mexico, where it is said ten thousand men are required in addition to the present large force in the country.

The English papers state that the royal plate on the Prince of Wales' marriage breakfast-table was of the value of *ten millions of dollars.*

A Valparaiso letter of the 18th of February states that the American commerce there is fast dwindling away, being diverted to English bottoms.

The cost of the Prince of Wales marriage ceremonies is roughly estimated at £250,000.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Cunard freight steamship *Corsica*, which arrived at Halifax on Saturday week, we are in receipt of dates from Europe to the 28th,—one week later than the news brought by the *Canada*. The papers are entirely barren of important news. The following paragraphs we clip from the news summary of the Liverpool *Journal*:

The discussions in Parliament, this week, related to the American war, to Poland, to the Income-tax, to Salmon fisheries in Ireland, and to voting the Supplies. In the Lords, on Monday, Lord Stratheden ventilated the question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy; and, in advocating the acknowledgement, went through the arguments which, from frequent repetition, have become patent. Earl Russell, in reply, adhered firmly to the principle of neutrality, lamented the injury which the war was doing to America and the civilized world, and contended that their duty under existing circumstances, is obvious, whatever, might be our conviction as to the unconquerable spirit of the South, or that the destruction of the American Union was final or irrevocable. In conclusion, his lordship hinted that the question of slavery stood in the way of recognition. On Tuesday, Earl Shaftsbury, in an interrogation, called attention to the insurrection in Poland. Earl Russell acknowledged that he had received information as to the arrest of certain Poles by Prussia on their way from Paris, and subsequently a despatch from Berlin apprised the Foreign-Office that the Polish students had been claimed as naturalised subjects of France.

Things look bad in Poland. The Dictator, Langiewicz, has been defeated, and had to cross over the Austrian boundaries for safety. He showed considerable skill as a general, but the force opposed to him being overwhelming, resistance became useless or impossible. A document has appeared in Paris denying that Langiewicz was properly appointed Dictator, and latest accounts encourage the belief that the insurrection continues. If it goes on, there is still a possibility of European action in favour of the insurgents. Earl Russell has been laudably engaged in obtaining the co-operation of other States in a remonstrance to the Czar; and although Russia may refuse to listen while in a condition to enforce obedience, her success may be followed by political concessions, amounting to the recognition of rights only less valuable than national independence.

The home news this week is not entirely gratifying. Discontent has manifested itself amongst the unemployed operatives at Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, and a few other places. There was rioting, plundering, and a large destruction of property. The military had to be called out, and through their operation order has been restored. The riot was caused by the proceedings of the relief committee. It appears for some time money was given to the applicants, but as it was thought a portion of the money was spent in drink instead of being used for the benefit of the wives and children, the committee decided on giving tickets for food and not money to buy it. The Lord Mayor's committee in London seem opposed to this practice, and they have recommended a return to the plan of giving money. The local committee, of course, has had its pride hurt by this, and is obstinate, but as the Lord Mayor holds the purse-strings he is pretty certain to succeed. To the delight of the country the Queen has again undertaken her public duties. On Thursday she received addresses from the Corporations of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and from the universities, and made sutiable replies. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and their sojourn at Windsor must have the most cheering effect upon Her Majesty. Lord Palmerston is on his way to Glasgow, and will spend four or five days in Scotland. He is of course much desired in the Land of Cakes. Several meetings have been held in favour of Poland, and in all probability one will be held before long in Liverpool. Mr. Bright on Thursday night, made a speech against slavery in St. James's Hall, London, and he was, as usual, emphatic and forcible.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN, April 11.

Africa arrived.

Rumors prevail in London that the United States Government contemplates embargo on British ships and property, without declaration of war, in retaliation for piracies of the Alabama.

The Oxford Club won the medal in the boat race against the Cambridge Club, by eleven lengths.

The Polish insurrection has been mostly put down.

General news devoid of interest.

Breadstuffs and provision market heavy with downward prices.

Sales of cotton for the week, 35,000 bales—closing firm, but with little change.

Consols 92½ 92⅝.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The R. M. Steamship *Arabia* arrived at Halifax on Thursday, 16th instant, with Liverpool dates to the 4th. The Mail for this Island crossed the Strait on Saturday evening, and reached Town yesterday about 11 o'clock. The following items comprise nearly all the British and Foreign news of any importance.

The news from Poland which has come to hand since the arrest of Langiewicz seems to show that the courage of the people has not been at all lessened by his capture. They fight as bravely, and the insurrection spreads as rapidly, as before that event. There are at the present moment, it is said, 15,000 insurgents on the very scene of Langiewicz's recent operations, and these men have held more than their own with the Russians—they have defeated them in several encounters.

The Corporation of London has voted 250 guineas for the gold casket in which the freedom of the city is soon to be presented to the Prince of Wales.

The present from the ladies of Wales to their Princess is likely to take the form of a brooch of diamonds and emeralds in the shape of a leek, the national emblem of the country.

The indignation provoked in England by the announcement that the King of Prussia intends to give up to Russian vengeance all the Polish exiles in his dominions has been loud and deep, and if the subjects of this reactionary Monarch permit him to perpetuate so infamous an act they will become partners in his guilt.

The revenue returns, like the last returns of the Board of Trade, show a satisfactory state of things — far more satisfactory, in point of fact, than could have been expected under the disruption of the cotton trade. The total revenue for the year ending March 31, 1863, amounts to £70,603,561, which exceeds, by nearly a million, the revenue for the previous year. During the financial year which has just expired, the increase of the Customs has been considerable—£360,000—which is accounted for by the greater trade with France that has sprung up since the war in America commenced, and which would probably have advanced with equal steadiness and regularity if there had been no contest between North and South.

The Admiralty have received the following telegram:—"Suez, April 2. H. M. S. Orpheus was totally wrecked on Manakan Bar, New Zealand, on the 7th Feb., 1863, with the loss of Commodore Burnett, 22 officers, and 157 men. Nothing saved. List of survivors, 8 officers and 62 men: Charles Hill, Lieut. Yonge supposed to be Lieut. D. D. Yonge; Amphlett, paymaster; Hund, supposed to be C. G. Hunt, midshipman; Fielding, supposed to be W. Fielding, midshipman; H. M. Barclay, naval cadet; W. Mason, boatswain; J Beer, carpenter.

Another collision, attended with bloodshed, has occurred between the Christian subjects of the Porte and the Mussulmans, and judging by the course of former occurrences of the same kind, warfare is almost certain to extend. Two Christians have been killed in Damascus, and a Christian village near Latakir has been pillaged.

For the first time since December there has been an increase in the number of persons receiving relief in the cotton manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Cheshire. The increase for the week ending the 21st of March is not serious,—only 1776; but it indicated that the signs of returning prosperity are not so strong as many persons were led to believe. An opinion gains ground that the only permanent relief will be found in a well-devised system of emigration, to which the employers of labour are so far opposed, but which many of the operatives themselves are willing to accept, if they can see no better means of improving their condition.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

AUGSBURG, April 3.—The Augsburg *Algemtine Zeitung* of to-day publishes an apparently semi-official communication from Paris stating that Count Rechberg has been requested by the Emperor to prepare an identical note which France, England, and Austria will address to Russia.

CRACOW, April 3, Evening.—It is asserted that Lelewel, with the remainder of the insurgents under his command, in all about 400 men, has withdrawn to the interior of Poland. Great agitation is now prevailing in the districts of Szawelski and Peniewski. Military have, therefore, been despatched to those points.

CRACOW, April 3.—Langiewicz left this city yesterday evening, accompanied by a civil officer, to be conducted to Brunn. An insurrection has broken out in the departments of Poniewicz and Szwale. The peasants, the nobility, and middle