high treason. But there can be little doubt that the designs attributed to Fuad Pacha and his colleages are not without foundation. We fully believe, that he and his friends are mistaken in their notion, that a continued occupation by the allies would advance their interests. Even the most enlightened Oriental cannot understand the temper of European nations. Such men as Fuad have been accustomed to see for years the contests between England, France, and Russia for preponderance at the Porte, and they believed, that such diplomatic quarrels must be continued by the Governments and the respective people who have made themselves acquainted with Eastern affairs. We feel how distant such suppositions are from the fact and though there is little chance of the Ottoman territory being occupied for a term of years yet we contemplate such an event without believing either that an objectionable body of men would thus be kept at the head of affairs. or that the interests aud just influence of England would suffer.—*London Times*.

The whole dominions of the Pope are divided into 20 provinces, of which Rome is the chief. Of the remaining nineteen, six have the rank of legations, and are governed by cardinals, whilst the other thirteen are delegations under "prelates," some of whom are not necessarily churchmen. Both of these classes of provinces are subdivided again into districts, governorships, and communes, whose administrative chiefs, as in the case of the delegations, may or may not be ecclesiastics. Of the whole of this territory, the supreme government lies in the hands of the Pope and a council of ministers, of which last the Cardinal Secretary of State is the chief, and from the nearly autocratic influence of his position is generally—as in the present case of Monsignora Antonelli—the virtual ruler of the country. The old hierarchy of Congregazioni having been abolished since 1849 for all except ecclesiastical purposes, the remaining members of the cabinet may or may not be laymen ; but the practical worth of this innovation is nothing, as at no time, I believe, since it was first permitted, has the lay element in the council been more than a third of the whole, and we may pretty safely take for granted, that the conservative disposition of even this quota is made sure before its admission to office. Unsatisfactory, however as is the constitution of this supreme board, whose functions are at once legislative and executive, the system on which justice is administered throughout the country is infinitely more so, and constitutes, in fact the one great governmental bane from which nine-tenths of all the others proceed. Based entirely on the canon law, the evils resulting from it both in civil and criminal procedure, are past reckoning, and can only be remedied by a sweeping reform which shall entirely abolish this mass of antiquated absurdities and substitute for it a code in harmony with pure justice and the advanced intelligence of the age. By this body of mediaeval outrages upon equity and common sense the 50,000 secular and other clergy form a privileged class, amenable to no tribunal but that of the bishops, and enjoy a long list of immunities, every one of which involves a wrong to the laity. ; whilst means and opportunities of oppression are permitted to the government which would be to the last degree dangerous to liberty in any ecclesiastical hands, and doubly so in those of snch a body as the Sacred College. It is not denied, that the judges, though appointed by the Pope and removed at his pleasure, are for the most part impartial, but the system of which they are the ageuts ties them down to an administration that is a very mockery of justice ; and it is the daily and hourly experience of this all over the country that, more than any other ground of complaint, excites dissatisfaction with the present order of government. However other political aspirations may operate to cause discontent with the *status quo*, this comes home directly to all, and permits neither lower, middle, nor upper class of the laity to forget contrasting the benefits of the Code Napoleon and a secular administration. Add to these and the other evils for which the canon law is to blame, the almost Neapolitan severity and vindictive injustice practised by the government in its treatment of political offenders, both in the manner of trial and the subsequent punishment, and you have a case for reform, that few but whole-going papal partisans will attempt to dispute.

French Family Jars.—A Paris correspondent writes:—"The law which establishes the Empress as Regent has given such mortal offence in certain quarters that you must not be surprised, if you hear of some insane demonstration emanating from the Palais Royal which, by the by remained in perfect darkness during the illumination for the christening. Old Jerome is furiously inclined, and declares that he is the rightful heir to the French throne, and no other ; and that 'Mddle. Montijo,' to whom be denies every capacity, but that of making up chiffoins, will have business with him (affaire a moi) if she dare assert the right which has been bestowed upon her. The indifference with which the measure is viewed in Paris is one ot the worst signs of the times, according to our own impressions of events upon this stirring busy people—for it argues that it is of no importance whatever."

New Indian Railway.—The prospectus has been issued of a new Indian railway, to be called the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, with a capital of £1,000,000, in £20 shares. It is to run to Calcutta through the densley-populated and rich delta of the Ganges to Jessore, a distance of about 80 miles, where a communication will be formed with a navigable branch of the river, which will avert the necessity for the intricate and tedious navigation of the Sonderbunds. Ultimately an extension is contemplated to Furreedpore, on the right bank of the Ganges, and then to the city of Decca, the whole of which, it is estimated, can be accomplished for an additional £500,000. The country is a dead level, and, the military engineers having reported very favourably of its suitableness for a railway, the Government of India have intimated, that upon satisfactory surveys and estimates being presented they will recommend the India House to grant a concession for it on the same terms as in previous cases. A competent staff will, therefore, be immediately despatched to complete the necessary details. In its commercial results, the undertaking promises to be of the greatest importance, from its connexion not only with the Ganges, but the vast and productive provinces drained by the Burhampooter.

Government have resolved to restore the portion of Stirling Castle known as the Governor's House, and including the historically interesting room recognised as the scene of the Douglass assassination, which was destroyed by fire last autumn.

Court Costume and Etiquette.--A Berlin letter, referring to the late American undress episode at the Queen's leeve, says:---The United States legation at this place have at all times, until lately, appeared at court in a sort of uniform, with a sprinkling of gold embroidery on cuff and collar, sword and cocked hat. In consequence, however, of orders from home, the embroidery has been set aside latterly, and Mr. Broom and the gentlemen of his mission have appeared in a sort of clerical dress, with knee breeches and three-cornered hats. This attire forms a strong contrast to the glitter by which they are surrounded on court or gala diplomatic occasions, but is accepted as an apology for more splendid costume. It offends no one unless it be the wearers, who run the risk of being mistaken for servants out of livery, or evangelical eke Mormon preachers. But these discussions about court attire are not limited to the representatives of Brother Jonathan. Some few years past, an English envoy to the court of Bavaria was like to have been cut short of access to the throne, because he insisted upon appearing there in loose longs. It so occurred, that King William IV. of England, taking into consideration that the understanding of his envoys, feeble as it might be, was more worthy of exhibition than that below, changed the nether attire of the diplomatic corps, by substituting trousers for "knee things" In obedience to these instructions, and to the great rejoicing of a very queer pair of legs, Lord Erskine appeared at court in his prolongments, he, knowing the while, that the Munich court etiquette was pitiless on this score, and that neither high nor low-born could be admited unless in "shorts." Nor was he in error. Upon mount'ng the staircase, he saw the halberdiers and body guard frown; on reaching the landing place, he observed the gentlemen ushers and "Kammer Junkers" clench their not over cleanly hands. Heaven knows what tokens of indignation the good and connubial-loving old lord would have witnessed next, but at the moment he was about to enter the circle apartment, the Grand Chamberlain stepped forward, and, with many thousand excuses, begged to remind his excellency, that the King Louis' orders, and commands, etiquette, forbad all and each person appearing the presence, unless in "shoes and stockings." Therefore his lordship called forward his secretary, and bade him read an extract from the Foreign Office despatch. He might as well have read an extract from the rules at the Jockey Club. The Grand Chamberlain replied that his orders were stringent, and that the King of England, although fully justified in establishing rules for his own court, and expecting all to attend thereto at St. James's was noways entitled to expect adhesion thereto at any other court. Upon this, Lord Erskine withdrew, and a long correspondence followed between the two governments, which ended by King Louis issuing an order that, as a special mark of regard for King William's fancies and tenderness for the British envoy's legs, an exception should be made in favour of the latter. Longs since then have become indigenous at all courts.

A letter from Berlin of the 30th June, published in the *Debats*, says:—"The visit of the Prince of Prussia, brother of the King, to England, is now a settled affair. The Prince accompanied by the Princess, his wife, will, in the first place, proceed to Aix-la-Chapell,e where they will be joined by their daughter, the Princess Louise. They will take their departure thence next week for London. The Prince of Prussia is charged by the King with an invitation to Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal to visit Berlin. They will accept the invitation, and it is arranged that, in September next, her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and their eldest daughter will be present in the Prussian capital, at the celebration of the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Prince Regent of Baden."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, July 23, 1856.

There could not have been a greater error blunder, mistake, or call it what you will, than the transferring the nomination of the Sheriff from the Judges of the Supreme Court to the Executive Council. The reason given for the change was silly, ridiculous and contemptible, (to prevent persons of political feeling, and partisans, being appointed) and thereby rendering the administration of justice—as it ought to be—pure and free from all undue influence. As might be expected of a change proceeding from unworthy motives, and based on falsehood, the result has been singularly unfortunate for the proposers. As it is the Under Sheriff who transacts, and is responsible for the duties of the office being properly performed, so our business is for the present, with him ; and truly, Mr. John Williams has taken a very conspicuous part in the transactions of the last Term. In the case of McLean, *vs.* Whelan, as we mentioned in a previous paper, a rule *nisi* had been obtained by the Plaintiff, calling on the Defendant to show cause why the *venire* for the Special Jury, granted at the instance of the Defendant, should not be quashed, and a new *venire* awarded. The Affidavit on which the rule was obtained is too long for us to copy entire, but we give those parts which were most material. The first charges the Under Sheriff with partiality:

And Deponent further saith, that on the first day of this present term, a Special Jury was moved for on behalf of the Defendant in the above cause, and that on the second day of the said term, a list of 48 Special Jurors was furnished to Deponent's Attorney in the said cause, by the said John Williams, the said Deputy Sheriff, as Deponent is advised and verily believes, a true copy whereof is hereunto annexed, marked (A); and that Deponent hath carefully examined the said list, and hath caused the same to be carefully examined by credible and experienced persons, acquainted with the said persons therein named; and after such investigation, Deponent saith, that from his own knowledge, and as he is advised by the said credible persons, and verily believes, there are not more than four or five at most of the said persons therein named, upon whom the Deponent could rely to give a fair and impartial verdict in said cause.

The second charges the Defendant, (Whelan) and Williams, the Under Sheriff, with what is termed *packing* the Jury:

And Deponent further saith, that he hath good reason to believe, and doth verily believe, that the said Defendant, or some person on his behalf, hath had some act or part in the selection of the said persons named in the said Jury pannel in this cause, or of some of them; and that Deponent verily believes the said John Williams, from his deep political prejudices against Deponent, and strong party bias and general doubtful character, is altogether an unfit and improper person to select an impartial Jury to try the said cause; and that it would be quite unsafe and useless for Deponent to try the said cause on the Jury pannel now returned, or on any to be returned by the said John Williams; and the further to show the designs and partiality of the said John Williams in the above cause, Deponent begs to refer this Honorable Court to the annexed copies of 3 several Special Jury panels returned in three other cases for trial this same term, marked B, C and D respectively, in which Deponent is not at all in terested, and wherein there were apparently no political or other improper motives to actuate the said John Williams to an improper selection; and wherein the names of Jurors returned present a fair and proper specimen of Special Jurors in the said County, taken indiscriminately, and without respect to political or party bias; with either of which said returns or anything of a similar nature, Deponent would have been perfectly satisfied and contented in the above cause, and so to have tried the said cause; but Deponent is advised and verily believes, that it is quite useless to go to trial, to expect a fair and impartial verdict from any 12 men returned on the said Jury in this cause.

Upon these, but principally upon the last uncontradicted assertion, the Court decided, that the rule should be made absolute, and a new *venire* awarded, directed to the Coroner of Queen's County, resident in Charlottetown, —Daniel Hodgson, Esq.,—and that he should take the names of the Special Jurors returned in the several cases of Reddin and Dingwell, Cavenagh and Lydiard, and McGill and McLean, and from these draw by lot, forty-eight, which should form a list from which a Special Jury should be struck in the usual way. Mr. Whelan, the defendant, has, in the last *Examiner*, published the Affidavit in full, together with the names of the Special Jury, and indulges after his own fashion, in a violent tirade against McLean, styling the Affidavit "the silliest and shallowest production that was ever penned." With all deference, this is very *silly* and very *shallow* conduct on the part of Mr. Whelan. If the Affidavit were all this, and beside this, false, as he asserts that it is, —why, in the name of common sense did not Mr. Williams and Mr. Whelan put in a joint counter Affidavit, if not as to the first, at least as to the latter part? As the learned Judge observed,—in the absence of all denial on the other side, the Court is bound to believe that the allegation is true—and thus no alternative was left. Now, this was a fact within the knowledge of both Whelan and Williams, and it does not do for Mr. Whelan to come forward under the editorial head of his newspaper, and make counter statements ; these should have been done in open Court and under the sanction of an oath. When a man is openly accused of an illegal and immoral act, and he submits to the accusation, and does not offer even a denial of the charge, the standers-by must believe him guilty, and it is in vain for him to leave their presence and say in another place, I could have denied it. If he could have denied the allegations, he should have done so there and then, and any subsequent denial seems clogged with a suspicion of falsehood, and looks as if the party had been driven into that which a high-spirited and honest man would have done at once, or rather have never rested till he had taken every pains to wipe out the aspersion. We cannot help thinking, that Mr. Williams and Whelan have both let slip the "golden opportunity." Whelan's observations put us in mind of a man who, defeated in a contest, boasted that he might have beaten his adversary if he had taken the trouble so to do. People, generally speaking, are of opinion, that when a man suffers another to give him a sound drubbing, ti is because he cannot help himself.

The celebrated Alexander Family, who have been performing here with much satisfaction, for several nights, intend giving their two last Concerts, on this evening and Thursday next Mr. Lyons of New York, a popular Ballad singer, will sing several comic and sentimental, songs. To acommodate families they have reduced their admission tickets to 1s. 6d. children half price 9d.