to commit ourselves to the Union. He, therefore, thought the safer course would be to agree to the amendment proposed by the hon. member for Cascumpec (Mr. Howlan) When he spoke in the morning he saw no serious objection to the Resolution proposed by the Hon. the Leader of the Government; but then he was not aware that hon. members were almost unanimously opposed to the giving up of our Legislature. Our speeches would probably be referred to, so we might as well maintain our consistency and vote against even the appointment of a Delegation.

Hon. Colonel Gray replied that this morning the hon. the Leader of the Opposition did not seem disposed to make the question a party one; but now, it appeared, simply because the Resolution had been proposed by himself (Col. Gray) as leader of the Government — which it was his duty to do on account of the communication relative to the matter received from the Government of Nova Scotia—that he (the hon. the leader of the Opposition) did not intend to treat it as an open question. He (Hon. Mr. Coles) had spoken in favour of a Federal Union of the Provinces; but that was not the matter before the House. He had also stated that all the hon. members, with one or two exceptions, were opposed to the proposed Union. He (Col. Gray) had not, however, said that he was opposed to the Union. If the other Provinces would engage that the Parliament House should be on Queen's Square, and would also agree to come down with means to buy up all our proprietary lands and to extinguish the leasehold tenure, the proposition for the Union should have his hearty support. The hon. and gallant Colonel also further added in support of his Resolution, that as neither Halifax nor St. John was to be the place of meeting for the Delegates, it was possible that they might meet, if not at Amherst or Shediac, at Summerside or Charlottetown, only that Charlottetown was a capital, and it had been already determined that the meeting was not to be held in any of the capitals.

Hon. Mr. Coles said the Government had attempted to steal a march upon the Opposition, and given them reason to suspect that the purpose entertained by them, with respect to the question at issue, was to deprive the Colony of its Legislature. They had been told that it was not a party question, and it was certainly regarded in that light by his honor the Speaker this afternoon, when he delivered one of the best speeches that he (Hon. Mr. Coles) had ever listened to. The Hon. the Leader of the Government now, however, threw out the hint, for the guidance of his supporters, that the Resolution was brought forward by the Government.

Hon. Mr. Whelan: The question before the Committee, considering the magnitude of the interests involved in it, is certainly one of the most important that has ever been discussed in this House. Notice doubtless had been given that, at a certain time, it would be brought forward; but it had been put off or postponed from time to time clearly for no other purpose than to enable the Hon. the Leader of the Government to get all his strength together, and finally to take an opportunity for its discussion when some of the opposition members were absent. It is indeed a party question, a Government question; and I say Her Majesty's Ministers here—I speak in all courtesy—should have assumed the whole responsibility attached to it. But this they have not done; for the Resolution by which the discussion of the question has been introduced, is mere fanfaronade: there is nothing in it of a really positive or tangible nature. With reference to the question really at issue, however, I take higher ground than my own party. I believe that either a Federal Union or a Legislative Union of these Provinces will be impossible so long as we shall continue tied to the apron strings of our venerable Mother—Great Britain. The party in power may be biassed against a Union by the consideration that, should it take place, they would no longer have such opportunities as frequently occur to them at present of rendering little services to their brothers, their nephews, their cousins, or other connexions; and like considerations may also incline the opposition to action adverse to the proposal for a Union. The time will come, however, when, as foreshadowed by the statesmen and political writers of Britain, the Colonies will be cast off; and when that time shall arrive, they may, with far more propriety than at present, discuss the principle and details of a Union, either Federal or Legislative. The invasion of these Colonies — of this Island itself—by hordes of hostile marauders from the States, as anticipated by the Hon. the Leader of the Government, is not, I think, likely to occur; but should it take place, the people of Great Britain, not of this Island, would be responsible for it, and we would not be under the necessity of sacrificing our blood and our treasure in a vain endeavour to resist aggression which we had no part in provoking. Should we be thought worth preservation as a dependency of Great Britain, our ægis would be her army and navy—she surely would not be so basely ungrateful as to throw us off in so fearful an emergency. The opinion, however, that it would be advantageous to dissolve the connection which binds the Colonies to the Mother country is gaining ground in Britain, and if it should assume a practical shape, we would be as well off in our separate condition as we would be as a member of the Confederacy with the neighbouring Provinces. The Colonies are as old—some older—than were the thirteen which, in 1775, revolted from Great Britain; but are we as prosperous as they? In wealth and prosperity, Prince Edward Island is far behind Rhode Island, the least and youngest of the revolted Colonies. Are these maritime Colonies as far advanced as any of the States to which I have referred? The answer is obvious; and equally so is the reason; it is to be found in our dependent position. We go through all the hollow style, the majesty of passing Acts through our Legislature, the fate of which depends upon the will of a Colonial Secretary, who although *in* to-day, may be *out* to-morrow; and the decision respecting which—however important they may be—is not communicated to us until after a lapse of 8 or 9 months. Did not our Administration recently engage to settle the Land Question? They did. But were they able to do so? No. All their representations and all our legislation concerning it were disregarded, despised, and set at naught. I could easily cite other instances of a like character, to prove the truth of my assertion that our legislature is by the controlling power of the Colonial Office rendered of little more efficacy than a solemn mockery or mere farce; but such instances are too numerous and too well known to hon. members on each side of the House, to require special mention. If our legislative and constitutional privileges were as free and unrestrained as those of Rhode Island—to which I have made reference merely on account of its area—we would not be wasting months in discussing matters which are more appropriate subjects for the deliberations of a Court of Quarter Sessions or a Vestry than for parliamentary debate. If the proposed Union would give us so much liberty as to leave our legislative action unfettered by the underhand intrigues and influence of the proprietors at the Colonial Office, I would support it; for here, as we at present stand, with an Assembly of 30, and a Legislative Council of 17 members, any of our proceedings can be set at nought by the Colonial Minister for the time being, who, 2,500 miles away, knows nothing of the Colony. The present position of our Legislature, representing only some 80,000 people, is powerless against the secret influence of the proprietors at the Colonial Office. We have no more power than the church-wardens or vestry of a parish. We are completely impotent as respects power to effect any great or important change for the general good of the Colony; and our position is, therefore, truly contemptible. As for the Hon. Colonial Secretary's advocacy of the proposed Union, I can scarcely give him credit for sincerity in urging it; for were it to take place, what would become of the power and influence of Orangemen? They would no longer have any existence among us. They would be completely trodden under foot. They would be altogether lost; and the occupation of the bigots and fanatics would, like that of Othello, be for ever gone. The area of the British North American Colonies exceeds that of the United States and we are, as far as resources are concerned, more advantageously circumstanced to carry on Government than were the old Colonies at the time of the revolution. The imports and exports far exceed those of the latter, when they asserted their independence in 1776. While our present relation to the Imperial Government subsists, any Union would place us in a position similar to that of Ireland and Cape Breton. Previously to 1772, Ireland had her own King, Lords, and Commons—her commerce increased; and until her legislature was corrupted, in 1779, she was thoroughly independent, and her prosperity was steadily advancing. But can I be told we are in the same position? No! We may sit from March to May, legislating, apparently for the good of the Colony; but being under the control of a person who knows us not, and who is himself, as repects us, absolutely under that of the Island proprietors, all our legislation, how well and wisely soever it may either be, or may be meant, is of no avail for our benefit, but is or may be set aside in the most unceremonious and arbitrary manner. The Colonial Office acts towards us on the presumption that the Island is under the absolute control of the proprietors; and the idea of Georgetown, Summerside, or St. Eleanor's being independent of our legislative control, is not more absurd than the supposition that we will be allowed the reality of representative institutions, while in our isolated condition, we are bound by the *dicta* of a Colonial Minister, in whose appointment we have no voice, and who can treat our remonstrances with disdain. I have referred to Cape Breton; but it *is* only just, as respects that Island, to say, that if its people have suffered by annexation to Nova Scotia, they have given no sign or token of it by any complaint or remonstrance against the annexation. And indeed it must be admitted that it is truly absurd that every little island should have all the paraphernalia of a government of its own. There is a party here whose chief, whose constant aim and study seems to be the perpetuation of the serfdom of the mass of the people for the benefit of the proprietors and the especial gain and exaltation of themselves, and I shall most heartily rejoice at the overthrow and annihilation of that party, by what means soever that overthrow and annihilation may be brought about—even should that means—no other more desirable having been found available—be annexation to a foreign power; provided that in our annexation, we are to have fully conceded to us all the rights, privileges, and immunities of a free and independent people. And—much as that avowal may sound like disloyalty—I must confess that I much fear that that full measure of freedom and independence, to which I consider the people of these provinces to be fairly and justly entitled, will never be attained by them, without a seperation from Great Britain. Therefore, without subjecting myself to the charge of disloyalty — for most gladly would I perpetuate, were it in my power to do so, our connection with the brightest crown that ever graced the brow of monarch, were said connection rendered justly compatible with our full enjoyment of self-government and representative institutions—I repat that, while the right of irresponsible interference in our affairs is continued, annexation to any foreign power would be preferable to the insulting mockery by which the people of this Island—slaves to Sir Samuel Cunard and others of the proprietors—are told that they have the right of self-government. If the truth of my assertion is disputed, I ask any hon. member if he will tell the country that our legislation is operative to settle the Land Question, without the consent of the gentleman I have named? I would not oppose the Delegation, if the Resolution for its appointment were coupled with a plain and direct expression of opinion either for or against the Union; but I cannot disabuse my mind of the idea that the Government mean merely to amuse the people, by arousing them to speculate upon the question, and, at the same time to afford some of their friends a pleasure trip, combined with ostensible employment at the public expense, as they did last summer. As to the exemption of the Island from the Railway debts of the Sister Colonies, in common fairness it should be borne in mind that the Island derives great benefit from their Railways, and it is not unreasonable that an honest acknowledgment of the fact should be made.

The question was then put on Mr. Howlan's amendment, which was lost, and the original resolution carried. When the House resumed, and the Speaker put the question on the main resolution, Mr. Howlan again moved his amendment, and the House divided as follows:

For the amendment;—Messrs. Howlan, Sutherland, Sinclair, Conroy; Hons. Kelly, Thornton, Whelan, Coles, Warbuton,—9.

For the resolution:—Hons. Col. Gray, Col. Secretary, J. C. Pope, Longworth, Laird, Hensley, Davies, Kaye, McAulay; *Messrs.* Montgomery, Haslam, Ramsay, McLennan, Howat, J. Yeo, Duncan, Green, Brecken.—18.

So the resolution was carried.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 18, 1864.

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Canadian Steamship *Nova Scotian* was off Port au Basque, at 1 p. m., 8th inst. Her news from Liverpool is to noon 27th ult. At the last meeting of the Conference, the Representatives of the German Powers read a declaration, in which they threw upon Denmark the whole responsibility, which Denmark entirely repudiates. A letter was also read from the Emperor of Russia, stating that he had ceded his claims upon Holstein to the Duke of Oldenburg, and that these claims must be considered as revived by the present situation. The Conference unanimously sustained a vote of thanks to Earl Russell, who presided at its sittings. The latter hoped the independence of the Danish monarchy would be maintained. Prussia had ordered Marsha Von Wrangle to recommence hostilities on the 26th ult. A *speedy attack upon* Alsen was expected.

It is understood that the German Confederation would declare war against Denmark. Political excitement ran high in England, as to the *course* to be pursued, and the meeting of Parliament on the 27th was anxiously awaited. In the absence of promised Ministerial statements, the *Times* believes that as the Conference ended with the rejection by both belligerents of the proposals made by the neutral powers, and that as Denmark has deliberatedly expressed a desire that the war should proceed, the British Government thinks itself not bound to interfere, so long as the campaign remains within the limits which must have been contemplated by the Danes when they made their choice. The Conservatives are preparing for a determined onslaught on the Government; the Earl of Derby's supporters were to have met 28th ult.; and a protracted and important discussion was anticipated.

The steamship *Peruvian* was off Cape Race at 6 p. m., on the 8th inst. Her dates are Liverpool 29th, and Londonderry 30th ult. The political news is unimportant. The Cunard steamship *China*, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst. In the House of Commons, 29th ult., Mr. Kinglake proposed the following amendment to the Conservative motion for a vote of censure upon the Government.—"To express satisfaction that Her Majesty has been advised to abstain from the war going on between Denmark and the German Powers."—The *Times* approves of Mr. Kinglake's amendment, and says he puts the question to the House, as to whether the Government was right in deciding against war. The opposition is bound to answer this question. They cannot have all the credit for defending the honor of the country without taking all the responsibility on themselves.

The *Morning Advertiser* says the Ministers calculated upon from 20 to 30 majority, but that probably they will have a majority something under 20. The Conservatives themselves are not sanguine of success. The British papers are discussing the news by the *Edinburgh*. The *Times* says it is obvious Gen. Grant only resorts to his present manœuvres because his original plan has been entirely defeated. He has expended 100,000 men with absolutely no result, and begins, to all intents and purposes, a new campaign, with the disadvantage of an army demoralized by its enormous losses, and dispirited by obvious failure; but it must be allowed that Grant and his soldiers have maintained the character already acquired of indomitable perseverance.

CAPT. WINSLOW'S EXPLANATION.

Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsage, addressed a letter to the Daily News. He did not send any challenge, but Semmes sent a request to Winslow not to leave, as he would fight the Kearsage and would only occupy a day or two in preparation. Five days, however, elapsed before they were completed. Winslow says that in wake of engines on the outside the Kearsage had strapped up and down her sheet chains. These were stoppered by marlin and ring bolts, which extended some twenty feet. This was done by the hands of the Kearsage, and the hole was covered by light plank, to prevent dirt from collecting; but it was for the purpose of protecting the engines when there was no coal in the upper part of the bunkers, as it was when action took place. The Alabama, with low sides, at last hoisted sail to get away, when the Kearsage laid across her bows, and would have raked her had they not surrendered, which she had done, and was trying to get her flags down, and showing a white flag over her stern.

The Kearsage received 28 shots above and below, thirteen about her hull. The best shots were abaft the mainmast, and two shots which cut the chain stoppers, the shell of which broke the wood covering. They were too high to have damaged the boiler, had they penetrated. The Kearsage was only slightly damaged, and action for hot work had first commenced when it ended.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE *CALEDONIA*.

Cape Race, 15th July.

Steamship Caledonia from Glasgow 6th was intercepted at 5 o'clock Friday morning.

Debate on vote of want of confidence in Ministry has been adjourned. *Star* says it has reason to believe that, in the event of Government obtaining majority on the question of want of confidence raised by D'Israeli, it is not now intended to dissolve Parliament before the spring of next year.

Americans in London gave a breakfast on Monday at St. James' Hall to two officers of the Kearsage; gathering was very numerous.

FRANCE.

Paris, 5th.—Emperor and Empress will leave Foutainebleu Thursday. Emperor will proceed to Vichy and Empress with Prince Imperial to St. Cloud's.

A correspondent at Cherbourg of *Shipping Gazette* says another naval battle was expected off that port, and it was stated that the Florida was outside waiting for the Kearsage. The Niagara, which had been at Antwerp, is known to have received orders to proceed to Cherbourg.

Copenhagen, 4th.—Enemy appears to be busily employed erecting batteries opposite Fumen.

Official journal to-day announces that the Swedish squadron has received orders to put to sea immediately.

A notice from Ministry of War at Copenhagen states that blockade of Dantzic was re-established 29th ult., and of Pillau on 29th. Light houses will be extinguished under certain contingencies.

Carlsbad, 5th.—The King of Prussia will leave for Holstein 15th instant.

Madrid, 5th.—*Epoca* to-day says, rumors are persistently circulated that disturbances have broken out in Andalusia. We may state that according to authentic information order prevails in all the provinces of Spain.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

Chang Choo-foo has been captured by Major Gordon, and Tungyan has fallen.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE STATES.

Boston, July 11 p. m.

Despatchs from Baltimore ceased coming at noon to day, the rebels having cut the wires near Havre de Grace. Railroad connection also reported destroyed.....The Northern community are, of course, greatly excited.....Latest advices from Washington and Baltimore, previous to cutting of the wires, were to 9.30 a. m. A squad of rebels had burned the house of Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, within four miles of Baltimore..... The 18th army corpse had arrived, to make protection of Washington sure .... Baltimore also reported safe..... Rebels are under Breckenridge and Early, and are in strong force. It is probably one of the biggest raids of the war.....No fears are expressed for safety of either Baltimore or Washington.....Gold 281.

Boston, July 12.

New York, 12th, P. M.—Steamship Kedar, from Liverpool, 29th arrived.....Capture of Alsen by Prussians confirmed.....Danes lost several guns. .....Steamer Ætna with dates to July 1st reported below, will be up this evening.....Communication with Washington still suspended. In meantime exciting rumours are published—one that *a battle is in progress on the North side of* Washington; others that the rebels are recrossing the Potomac, etc.....Latest reliable Washington and Baltimore dates are to 3 o'clock this morning, *received by boat to Perrysville*. Both cities were then clear of armed rebels and reported in condition to keep so.....Gold 275 a 276.

Correction—Steamer "Electric Spark" captured by Florida, not "Electric Light."

Boston, July 13.

New York, July 13.—No Telegraph or Railroad communication between Baltimore and Washington since yesterday morning. In the meantime wildest rumours continue afloat. One, that Washington is captured finds very few believers. ....Baltimore advices to yesterday, P. M., report great panic in that city, but no rebels within six miles.....Governors of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York have issued calls for troops to proceed to Washington.....Steamers are constantly leaving with troops and material for the Potomac.....Seven fast gunboats have started in pursuit of the Florida.....The "Electric Spark" will be used as a rebel privateer..... Gold 272.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Examiner* of July 1st has been received. It contains the letters of the captain of the Greyhound, and of Edward A. Pollard, credited to the Boston *Courier*.

Three thousand Union prisoners had been sent away within the past forty-eight hours. The sutler's post at Castle Thunder had been abolished, and no extra supplies are to be furnished.

The *Examiner* says "the number of Yankee wounded in the hospitals in Richmond is about twelve hundred, but they are dying at a pretty rapid rate per day."

DEATH OF GEN. POLK.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 18.]

The death of Gen. Polk was placed beyond all doubt last night by the following official announcement of the calamity from Gen. Johnston:—

Marietta, June 14.

To His Excellency Jefferson Davis:

The army and country this morning had the calamity to lose Lieut. Gen. Polk, who fell by a cannon ball directed at one of our batteries. (Signed) J. E. Johnston.

FEDERAL REVERSES IN VIRGINIA.

The rash advance of Gen. Sherman 130 miles from his base in the heart of an enemy's country, is now meeting with results foreseen by those who were not blinded with prejudice. Sherman has neglected to leave a sufficient force to protect his communications, and the result is that large quantities of material of war have been destroyed in his rear A despatch via Louisville, Kentucky, says that on the moning of the 18th the rebel General Warton commanding a brigade, 2,500 men, crossed the railroad between Kingston and Dalton, capturing and burning *five freight trains loaded with supplies*. Two days later, on the 20th, Captain Glover also made a raid on the railroad five miles from Resaca, and captured two freight trains with supplies. Seven freight trains of army-stores and provisions must contain an immense accumulation of material difficult to replace in an enemy's country.

A FEDERAL BRIGADE "GOBBLED UP."

The New York Times war correspondent writes:—"My report of the disaster which befel a portion of the Second Corps, on the 22nd, appears to have been rather modest. Instead of simply meeting with a severe reverse on that unfortunate day, one entire brigade, General Pierce's, and part of another, were "gobbled" outright. It appears that some men had gone to the front of these troops who were throwing up temporary breastworks, and built a fire. This running through the parched shrubbery and undergrowth soon spread through the entire plot of timber, causing a dense smoke. The enemy, relying on the smoke to conceal them until they could approach our busy troops, dashed noiselessly at them through the fiery barrier. Wholly off their guard against any such a desperate feat on the part of the enemy, our men were thoroughly surprised and captured ere they could make the slightest resistance."

LEE AND BEAUREGARD.

The Richmond *Whig* of June 15th says: It will now be Grant's effort to precipitate a large body of his forces upon Petersburg, which he may fancy of as much importance to Richmond as Grand Gulf was to Vicksburg. Herein he again errs; but to what extent we shall not be in haste to inform him. There are contingencies which may serve ere long to enlighten him, and they very suddenly. Around Petersburg there are fortifications superior to those which held Ulysses in check for two months before Vicksburg. Behind there is no incompetent leader, with an army disgusted and disheartened at his imbecility. The first engineer of the age, and a field captain equal to any in the world, are there; his troops have unbounded confidence in him; he has proved them and they him on many fields; he awakens enthusiasm as none other can awaken it; and when Grant comes in contact with him, he will find another master, nay, two masters—for the day which sees the bulk of Grant's army on the south side will find the two best heads, and the two bravest, and purest and most magnanimous hearts on this continent opposed to him, and that will be a field day indeed.

Grant's soldiers complain that they have been forced into slaughter-pens. Do they wish a fair, open fight, with the odds two to one in their favor? Let them pitch their picks and spades into James river, and draw out their line of battle on the south side. They shall have an entertainment which will satisfy the survivors for the remainder of their natural lives. Our words for it, their appetite for war will cease from that time.

But they have enough of battle's diet already. Lieut. Russel assures us that they are tired of butting their heads against fortifications, and will gladly hail the day when they can sit down and dig, while the batteries do their fighting. If they prefer that game, let them try it. The struggle will last a little longer, but the end will be the same. In time and blood we shall make them pay roundly for every inch they gain, and if, eventually, they get possession of the Cockade City (quite an improbable event,) they will have buried before its walls twice as many men as Grant had in the beginning of the campaign, and four times as many as the Yankees can afford to lose.

The New York *World* says that the Confederates have recently completed a most formidable iron-clad vessel, at Columbus, Georgia, which they design to bring out of the Apalachicola river and employ in an attack upon Farragut's fleet now off Mobile. Her name is the "Muscogee." She is a light draft boat, notwithstanding the immense weight of her armor, which is composed of two layers of iron bars, each two inches thick and four inches wide, making an armour four inches thick. Like the Merrimac, that portion of her above the water is angular in shape, the Confederates having never deviated from the rule adopted at the beginning of the war in regard to the construction of the exposed portions of their offensive vessels. Her dimensions are:—56 feet beam, 42 feet floor, flat bottom. She has a centre-wheel of a diameter of 24 feet. She is furnished with five or six high-pressure river boats as tenders. These last are fortified with cotton bales.

A Terrible Death at the Falls.—On Monday a young stranger at the Falls of Niagara came to his death by being swept into the torrent while visiting the Cave of the Winds. It semes he insisted, in spite of the warnings of his guide, upon stepping on a certain rock aside from the usual slippery path trodden by visitors. An instant after making the rash venture he slipped and went down. The guide returned and told the sad story. We could not learn that the youth (he was about sixteen years of age) had any acquaintances with him, and so far as we know, no trace has yet been found as to his identity.—*Buffalo Courier.*

The Late Shocking Railway Accident.—The Canadian papers contain full particulars of this fearful catastrophe and its attendant horrors, as related by those who visited the scene of the calamity.

The victims, the number of whom has not yet been ascertained, are chiefly German emigrants who arrived by the *Necker* from Hamburg About eighty of the passengers, for want of means, were unable to proceed with the rest, and remained behind at Point Levi, awaiting the action of the German Emigrant Agent to forward them to their destination. For the transport of those who went on, frieght and cattle cars had been fitted up with temporary seats—an arrangement which increased the loss of life when the disaster happened, as the shock displaced the seats, and the occupants were hurled violently upon each other, without anything to hold on by. This has been declared by some of the survivors. It was a night train, and the weather was fine, with bright moonlight. At 1.15 a. m. the train arrived at St. Hilaire, a station about a mile from the bridge, the draw of which was open to allow the passage of a tug boat with five barges. The red danger light was up, and might have been seen 1620 feet, and in addition the bridge-master, on hearing the whistle, ran on the track and waved another light; but the engine rushed onward with the speed of a whirlwind, and plunged down the draw, forty feet, on to the deck of the third barge, which was passing through, and thence bounded into the river, carrying the train down the abyss, and filling the chasm with death and destruction, mangled bodies and fragments of the cars.

On removing the debris, the horrors which met the eye are almost too terrible for detail. The full-grown man, the blooming maiden and the little child lay in one bloody heap, so bruised and mutilated as almost to be unrecognisable, victims to the gross neglect or incapacity of the driver, Burney, who is now under arrest.

Prompt means were taken, as soon as the accident was known, for the relief of those of the sufferers whose case admitted aid, and the dead were removed to an adjacent shed to await a burial. The conductor, Finn, and a brakesman, Flinn, lost their lives; and Burney, on being brought before the Coroner, solemnly declared that he reversed the engine as soon as he saw the warning light, but could not stop the train. He was ignorant of the down grade to the bridge, being a stranger on that section as an engineer, and went over with his engine to the bottom of the river. Further developements may palliate this man's conduct, but we fear he has much to answer for.

We understand compensation to the survivors has been liberally given by the Grand Trunk officials, and they have been forwarded to their destination free of expense, with abundant food for the journey. This is very good; but no money can atone for the bereavement occasioned to many of those poor strangers. Time alone can cicatrize the deadly wounds which this sad calamity has made.

Several weeks ago sixty-five citizens of Illinois who had been arrested on some pretext trumped up by their political opponents, were released by the failure of the Grand Jury to find indictments against them; but they were immediately re-arrested by an order from Secretary Stanton, who put them into Fort Delaware. The Boston *Courier* says:—

"The military prisons of the country are full of these victims of a tyrannous usurpation. One, two, or three at a time, men charged with no crime, are thus taken by night from their beds, or seized in public conveyances and abducted by the emissaries of the Government. Their friends do not hear of them, sometimes, for months. Their neighbors, if told anything, are informed that they are *suspected* of some offence against the Government. Time rolls on; the excitement of the times causes the event to be speedily obscured, and the victim of executive despotism languishes, wearing out the weary months of imprisonment, forgotten, perhaps, like the old prisoners in the bastile, even by the power which ordered his arrest."

A feeling against England, on the part of the Germans, is showing itself in various forms. One of these is the recent action of several authorities in matters of commerce and industry, renouncing the use of English coal, and using that which comes from the pits of Westphalia.

The people of the North are greatly frightened by the Maryland invasion, and are making desperate appeals to the people to arm. On Sunday the recruiting offices were open, and the clergymen preached war sermons, at the close of which announcement was made that Lieut. So and So was on hand to receive recruits, but, as a general rule, only a feeble response was made.

The American illustrated papers are now beginning to furnish portraits of leading Confederate Generals, and the Boston *Courier* hints at "worshipping the rising sun." We have not the least doubt that those who sang loudest of "hanging Jeff Davies on a sour apple tree," when Confederate prospects were gloomy, will be among the first to fawn and cringe before the honored President of the independent South; but such persons need not set their calculations too high.

Advices from New Zealand, May 10th, mention another repulse of the English soldiers in an attack upon the natives. One hundred British were killed and wounded, including several prominent officers. In another engagement the natives were worsted.

St. Dunstan's College Examination.—The Examination at St. Dunstan's College, on Wednesday last, was, as usual, highly interesting and successful, as regards the efficiency of the young gentlemen taught at that Institution. It commenced about half-past ten o'clock and continued until nearly four. It was graced by the presence of his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, by nearly all the Catholic Clergy of the Diocese; the audience including, besides the parents of the students, and old friends of the Institutions, ladies and gentlemen of various denominations from Charlottetown and distant parts of the Island. Amongst the numerous classes examined were, Greek, Latin and French, Geometry, Natural Philosophy and History, in all of which the answers to the questions of the examinators were readily and correctly given. The College Band, at intervals, played several fine pieces of music; and a dramatic performance was also given, which, though long, was very interesting, and served to relieve the more serious part of the examination. The Right Rev. Dr. McIntyre distributed the prizes, which were quite numerous, and addressed the students afterwards, congratulating them on their successful examination. Hon. Mr. Whelan also delivered a brief address in commendation of the prosperous condition of the institution. The national anthem having been sung by all the students to the accompaniment of the Piano Forte, the audience separated.

We shall publish in our next the names of the Students in whose favor prizes were awarded.

Examination of the Convent Seminary.—The annual examination of the Convent Seminary, under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, took place at St. Andrew's Hall on Thursday last. We were, unfortunately, unable to attend, but we understand it was quite a brilliant display of talent and scholarship on the part of the young ladies who underwent examination. The well known ability and experience as Teachers of Youth, which the excellent Ladies of the Convent evinced in this community at several former examinations, were no less conspicuous, we are informed, on the late occasion, and afforded most conclusive *proof of the very great importance of the institution* so happily entrusted to their direction. The Hon. Charles Watters, Solicitor General of New Brunswick, was amongst the visitors, and addressed the large assemblage, at the close of the examination, in praise of the evident high character of the institution, and on the extensive acquirements and ability displayed by the young ladies in the course of their examination. He congratulated the Right Rev. Dr. McIntyre—who, it is unnecessary to add, was present with his Clergy — on having such an admirable establishment in his diocese, to which parents in his own Province were glad to be able to send their children for such an education as they could not obtain at home.

Examination at the Prince of Wales College.—The Examination at the Prince of Wales College on Friday last, which, we regret, we were prevented by other engagements from attending, was, we understand, highly creditable to the Professors and to the Students. The Examination was thorough and searching, and the proficiency displayed affords most satisfactory signs of improvement in the Institution. We are glad of this: the College absorbs a large amount of public money, and it is time it should be making a suitable return for it. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor was present, and made, we are informed, a very excellent address at the close of the Examination. Mrs. Dundas, His Honor the Chief Justice, Vice Admiral Bayfield, the Hon. George Coles, the Attorney General, and several other members of the Legislature, were amongst the visitors, including the wives and daughters of our most prominent citizens. The names of the successful competitors for prizes are given in the following list:—

I.

Grammar School—Mr. McNeill, Teacher.

Senior Latin—Wm. Haszard, Charlottetown, 15s.
Senior Arithmetic—John J. Smith, Belfast, 15s.
Senior French—David McLennan, Ch'town, 15s.
English—J. H. Smith, Belfast, 15s.
Good Conduct—Francis Haszard, Bellevue, £1, per Judge Peters.

II.

College—Professor Anderson.

Senior Class—*1st Division*—Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry—Donald Darrach, Canoe Cove, £1.
Applied Mathematics—P. Stainforth McGowan, Souris, 15s.
Senior Class—*2nd Division*—Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry—Arthur Carr, Lot 16, 15s.
Applied Mathematics—*1st*—Arthur Carr, Lot 16, 10s. *2nd*—John Cameron, Montague, 10s.
Junior Class—*1st*—Algebra, Geometry and Arithmetic—W. DesBrisay, Charlottetown, £2, per Judge Peters. *2nd*—Rowan Fitzgerald, Charlottetown, 10s.
Natural Philosophy—P. Stainforth McGowan, Souris, £1.

III.

Dr. Inglis.

1st Greek—John J. Cameron, Georgetown, £1.
2nd Greek—George W. McLeod, Nova Scotia, 15s.
1st Latin—J. J. Cameron, Montague, £1.
2nd Latin—1st. G. W. McLeod, £2, per Judge Peters; 2nd. Wm. C. Desbrisay, Charlottetown, 15s.
1st French—P. Stainforth McGowan, Souris, 10s.
2nd French—Wm. C. DesBrisay, 10s.
History—John Arbuckle, Charlottetown, 10s: Sidney D. Fitzgerald, Charlottetown, 10s.
Moral Philosophy—D. H. Cogswell, Georgetown, 10s; Thomas Rogers, Bedeque, 10s.
Special Prize by Admiral Bayfield—James McD. Inglis, Charlottetown, £1.

N. B.—We may state that the above prizes in the Grammar School were contributed by a Member of the Legislative Council; and several in the College besides those mentioned, by private individuals.

The Concert at St. Andrew's Hall, Pownal Street, on Wednesday evening, under the direction of the Ladies of the Convent, was the most brilliant musical performance we have ever listened to in Charlottetown. The young girls of the Convent, who were the performers, were thoroughly conversant with their several parts, and elicited, by their sweet rendition of the music, most enthusiastic bursts of applause. The Hall was crowded almost to suffocation — even the porch and doorways being jammed by an eager throng. The receipts amounted to a considerable sum, and will go far towards completing the decorations of the beautiful Hall in which the Concert was held.

The Wesleyan Bazaar, on Wednesday and Thursday last, was the most successful affair of the kind ever held in Charlottetown. The receipts amounted to nearly £1000. There were many interesting features connected with it, especially as regards the rare and valuable collection of curiosities in the Museum attached to the Bazaar, and improvised for the occasion, which we should like to notice in detail, but our space will not permit us doing so at present. On the whole, it was eminently creditable to the zeal of the Wesleyan Society, and especially to the fair ladies who ministered at the several tables, whose exertions were indefatigable, and whose exquisite taste and skill were manifested in a thousand forms in the elegant articles which were spread so profusely before them.

Temperance Meeting.—A crowded Meeting was held at the St. Andrew's Hall, last evening, by request of his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, to organize a Temperance Society in connection with the Catholic community, to effect especially the prompt suppression of the sale of spirituous liquors on Sunday, and to abolish, as far as practicable, the traffic generally. The necessary preliminary arrangements were made with the view of carrying out these objects.

The following paragraph appeared in a late No. of the *Protestant*:—

"We have been informed by Hon. T. H. Haviland, agent for Messrs. Montgomery, Proprietors who will be bound by the Land Bill of last session should it become law, that he received intelligence by the last English Mail, that in all probability the said Bill will receive Her Majesty's approval. Some of the Secretaries, we understand, in the Colonial Office, have expressed themselves to this effect. As we expected, the Tenant Leaguers will be too late with their petition. Very few, we imagine, who are *largely in arrears* of rent, will regret though the petition should never leave our shores."

There is no doubt that the Bill referred to, if it has not been already sanctioned, will be passed. It was framed to meet the views of the Proprietors, and almost in accordance with a draft of their own. As to its being of any use in enabling tenants to become freeholders, the thing is too preposterous for the least consideration; and we have no faith that it will be of much service in extinguishing old arrears of rent. With respect to the Petition from the Tenant Union against the 15 years' Purchase Bill, we fear that its promoters have not used sufficient diligence, or commanded sufficient influence to have it very generally signed. We have not heard much about it lately, but we think it ought to have been forwarded to England long ago, even if it did not effect the object contemplated by it.

SUDDEN DEATH OF PATRICK STEPHENS, ESQ.

It is our very painful duty to announce the awfully sudden death of Patrick Stephens, Esqr., of Orwell, Merchant, which occurred on Friday morning last. Mr. Stephens had gone down to the Steamer "Princess of Wales," about 8 o'clock, to bid farewell to some friends who were going away, and just as he had got on the wharf, he fell down, and almost instantly expired. Dr. Gauvreau was on the spot, and immediately used every effort to restore animation, but unhappily the hand of death was too rapid and too effectual in its stroke. Disease of the heart is said to have been the cause of death. Mr. Stephens had been for many years most actively and extensively engaged in business—was full of energy and enterprise, and gave powerful aid always towards every useful work that was in progress—especially those connected with the interests of the Catholic religion, with Education and Temperance. He reared a very amiable family, and two of his daughters had just passed a brilliant examination at the Convent, and one of his sons at the College, which he had witnessed with all the pride of a parent. His loss will be very severely felt, not only in the place where his business operations were conducted, and in which he expended a very large amount of money annually in exchange for labour and for the products of the soil, but it will be felt wherever untiring energy and perseverance were required for the performance of good works. Mr. Stephens was apparently little beyond the prime of life—he seemed to be always in good health, overflowed with vivacity, and might reasonably hope to live many more years the same useful and active life he had hitherto pursued. We *sincerely sympathise* with the bereaved family on this most calamitous event, which has thus suddenly deprived them of an affectionate husband and parent, taking, at the same time, from society one of its most useful members.

Sudden Death.—G. F. C. Lowden, Esq., Merchant, of this City, was, on Tuesday morning 12th instant, seized with an epileptic fit, and died almost immediately. It is said that the immediate cause of his death was an injury to some vital part received in falling. He was much respected in this community, where he resided for many years, and he leaves a young widow and two children to mourn their sad and sudden bereavement.—*Vin.*

The Tea Party at Grand River.—The Tea Party at Grand River, Lot 55, which came off on the 6th instant, according to announcement, was quite a successful affair. The morning being fine, the people from the surrounding country, and many from distant parts, began to assemble at an early hour in the day on the grounds which were beautifully and tastefully arranged, under the superintendance of the Committee of Management. A spacious and elegant tent had been constructed, in which all present partook of tea at plentifully supplied tables, gracefully presided over by the ladies of Georgetown and Grand River. All appeared to enjoy themselves, if an opinion could be formed from the hearty good will with which the younger portion of the assembly especially engaged in dancing, cricket, and other games and exercises, which were kept up with but little intermission till the approach of night warned them to depart. — Great credit is due to the ladies of Georgetown for the assistance rendered by them, which contributed materially towards the success of the occasion.—*Com.*

THE WAR IN THE STATES.

NEWS BY SATURDAY NIGHT'S MAIL.

CONFEDERATE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

The Confederate invasion has proved vastly more formidable than the Federals would at first allow themselves to believe. The Boston Post reviews recent events, and bitterly censures the deliberate concoction and circulation of false news in which the Government and their friends so much delight:—

"The accounts of the invasion of Maryland by the rebels are conflicting in the extreme. It is averred on the one hand that they do not number five thousand, while on the other hand they are rated at thirty thousand. Whatever their numbers, they occupy Frederick.

"We have given, accurately, the facts relative to the repulse of Hunter from Lynchburg, and his retreat down to Charlestown. His combined force is set down at thirty thousand. It is said that it is doing violence to truth to term his operations a defeat! The Cincinnati Gazette is not classed as a "copperhead" journal; and this has supplied a circumstantial relation, columns long, of Hunter's doings from the time he marched out of Staunton, June 11, to his arrival at Gauley, June 28; and this letter stated that the rebel veterans he had to meet and by whom he was repulsed, were Ewell's column. We see it stated that it is this corps that is now in Maryland. Hence, when Hunter went off to Charlestown, where he was on the first of July, Ewell moved on Maryland, where on the same day, his advance appeared! Why, in the name of common sense, did Hunter leave the Shenandoah pathway open?

After the rebels had been in Maryland a week they had not been interfered with, and on Friday, the 8th, the Phil. American Gazette says: 'We are sure that the intelligence from the borders which we publish this morning will at once attract the attention of everybody. The rebel horde which crossed the Potomac has not only been left unmolested to pursue its course of plunder, but seems to be in no fear of being interfered with. After having robbed Hagerstown, it has marched eastward to Frederick.' The rebel force is said to be Ewell's and Longstreet's. Sigel is completely surrounded on the Heights at Harper's Ferry; Hunter, it is confidently alleged, is coming. Gen. Couch is at Harrisburg organizing the militia. At the time of writing this, our forces had retired from Frederick to the Monocacy.

"It seems to be generally conceded that Lee has detached a strong force, it is said, for supplies. No movement yet is announced by Gen. Grant; but this officer is apt to move with celerity and to some purpose. Let it be hoped that Lee will suffer severely for his temerity in dividing his forces. There would seem to be a chance opened to deal a bold stroke.

"The momentous intelligence we print to-day—received since the above was written — is the tremendous sequel to the lying reports—the disgraceful suppression of news—the doubts and fears—of the last week; when the true men who sounded the alarm were sneered at as though they were a parcel of traitors. How much more of this base business the country has got to endure, time only can tell. At present the country is in danger. We need not dwell on the terrible six hours' battle of Saturday, when our troops were overpowered by Breckenridge and his columns. They are veterans and will fight hard. Their success creates a demand for greater energy than ever in all who would worthily serve the country, to beat back the invaders."

New York, 13th.

The Herald corrrespondent gives this account of the capture of trains about 2 miles from Gunpowder bridge.

Pistol shots were heard, and the train stopped, when the rebels entered the cars, pistols in hand, and asked "Are there any ladies here?" Being answered in the affirmative, they told them to sit down. Command was then given to clear out, and as the passengers went out they were robbed of watches and money with pistols at their heads. The cars were then set on fire. Major General Franklin was among the passengers in the first train in citizen's clothes. The rebels asked him who he was. He replied, "Nobody of any account." The guard passed on, but a Baltimore woman told them who he was, when they returned and demanded his papers and took him in charge. The rebel force was 250 under Major Harry Gilmore.

The lady prisoners were well treated and appeared to be acquainted with many rebels, whom they greeted most affectionately. The rebels had no hesitation in taking what they wanted from passengers—hats, boots, coats, &c. Said they would like to get "Old Abe," tie him to a tree, and make him kiss a negro. McLellan they thought the only one fit to command our armies.

Among the prisoners were quite a number of officers, some of whom succeeded in making their escape. The passengers were finally released, but were obliged to walk to Bush River, nine miles distant.

The Herald's correspondent says that the excitement baffles description. The avenues leading from the city being blockaded, the people rushed to the Philadelphia boat; women rushed frantically on board, leaving husbands and children on the dock; men were carried on the boat, while their wives and children were screaming and imploring to be taken on board. The Provost Guard was utterly unable to preserve a semblance of order. Trunks by the dozen were abandoned on the dock.

New York, 14th.

The Washington Chronicle of Tuesday has an account of the operations around Washington. Our cavalry under Major Fry strongly contested the advance of the rebels, retreating only when flanked by superior numbers. On Sunday he fought them from 3 o'clock till 9 p. m., and was driven only five miles. On Monday the rebels were kept at bay two or three miles out of Tenallytown. The force in front is estimated at several thousands. The President and Secretary of War were present, encouraging the troops. About 2 p. m. the rebels advanced towards fort Stephens, five miles from the city. Their sharpshooters got within thirty or forty miles of the fort. The 25th N. Y. Cavalry dismounted and drove them out of the houses which were protecting them. The houses were then burned, as they obstructed the range of our guns. Other regiments then arrived and drove the rebels back half a mile. At 6 p. m. troops again advanced and drove the rebels a mile and a half.

The famine at the Cape de Verde Islands surpasses the worst anticipations. One or two of the Islands—St. Jago and Brava—the whole population will soon be swept away, unless foreign succor reaches them. In the villages, according to a visitor who has written to the English papers, nearly all the houses are empty, many of the tenants lying dead inside, while the rest had fled to the seaboard, in the vain hope of securing sustenance from the ocean. Some were lying dead in the streets and the fields, and birds of prey were reaping a dismal harvest on their bodies. The bark and roots of trees were devoured for bread, and vermin for meat. Disease was also doing its work of death. With famine and without relief a few months would leave few to tell the dreadful story of their sufferings.

The drouth is so severe in some portions of Northern Minnesota that in many places there is no prospect that any crops will be raised, and the farmers have gone to digging ginseng to provide means of support. The central and southern portions of the State have not suffered.

Kentucky is upon the point of rebellion against the Federal Government, the primary cause being the attempt of the Federals to forcibly enlist negroes for the army. Many of the army officers from the state have thrown up their commissions, and some have been arrested. A Negro regiment in Louisville was ordered to quit the town within twelve hours. People are arming in many places. The order of the President establishing martial law in the State only tends to make matters worse, and fears are entertained of a serious outbreak.

The Reciprocity Treaty.—The Committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting to report on the subject of Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, are busily engaged in investigating the subject, and have entered into correspondence with all the principal Boards of Trade in the United States for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the subject respectively. So far we learn, with but a single exception, their opinion is favourable to a continuance of the treaty; and the report will contain a valuable series of documents illustrating the subject so clearly as to leave little doubt that it will command the attention of Congress at its next session.

A fearful accident occurred on the 6th inst., on the Chattanooga railroad, near the tunnel. Three hospital trains were coming up, loaded with sick and wounded soldiers. — the rear train, by the extraordinary negligence, or something worse, of the engineer, ran into the train of seven cars before it, containing three hundred soldiers and pitched them down about forty feet high, making a total wreck of three cars—killing three persons outright, and mortally injuring four others. The enraged soldiers would have murdered the engineer but he fled into the woods and escaped.

The largest flour mill in the State of New York was burned on Tuesday, at Minetto, Oswego county. The loss on buildings is reported to be $200,000, besides the destruction of 15,000 bushels of wheat, 1800 barrels of flour, 1800 tons of feed, and 20,000 empty barrels.

A beautiful young lady was burnt to death at Yonkers by her clothes taking fire from fire-crackers on the Fourth of July.

Western farmers are applying petroleum successfully in the destruction of caterpillars. They cover the trees with oil and set fire to them.

A letter from New York says:—"Miscegenation, as it is called, is very common in this city. Not only do negroes live with white women, but white men keep, or are married to negresses. A late case has come to light of a very wealthy and beautiful woman, who resides and owns property in Fifth Avenue, who is married to a negroe and he is as black as a raven. She was thrown out of her carriage some years ago. He picked her up and took her home. An attachment sprung up, and having property in her own right, she married him. At present such a couple as I have described do not parade the streets, but before the year is over it will be quite common. Let the colored regiments behave gallantly and come home heroes, and eight or ten of our leading belles and heiresses will marry negroes, and it will become so common that it will cease to be talked about."

Locuts are appearing in Wisconsin by the million. They appeared last in 1849, fifteen years ago. Many cattle have been bitten to death by them.

BILIOUSNESS.
DYSPEPSIA.
COSTIVENESS.

Dr. Radway's Pills will cure the worst cases by the use of one to six bottles. A highly respectable gentleman in this city had not enjoyed the luxury of a natural movement of the bowels for twenty years. He was compelled to assist nature by means of an injection every morning. He had tried all the popular pills in use, but every call to the water closet was attended with great straining and tenesmus, and then to secure a passage he resorted to injections. He was advised to take Dr. Radway's Pills, the first dose removed the obstruction, three boxes completed a cure and made him a happy man. He enjoys now a regular movement every morning, and has not taken a particle of medicine in eighteen months. Radway's Pills purge thoroughly, occasion no sickness, straining, weakness, or piles. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Holloway's Pills—Surpassing excellence.—This medicine is composed from the finest balsams obtainable from the vegetable kingdom. Unlike mineral or mercurial preparations, Holloway's pills are perfectly innocent, and may be safely taken by children and the most delicate females. The nervous, and all who have lost hope and energy through long-continued affliction, should have their attention drawn to the many cures of such cases which have been gradually accomplished by these Pills, and gratefully acknowledged by most flattering testimonials. They secure a long, a healthy, and a happy life. In all derangements of the digestion arising from the stomach, liver, or bowels, the curative power of these purifying Pills is especially observable: they stimulate sluggish and regulate disordered functions.