

The Examiner.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 3, 1861.
NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—Because the Imperial law had force in all the Colonies. But Bankruptcy laws in the neighboring Colonies did not affect debts contracted here. A case of this nature had not tried in this Island. A party who had passed through the bankruptcy court in New Brunswick, and had been relieved from his debts there, thought also to get clear of those he had in this Colony; but it was resisted, and had it not been that the contracts were ascertained to be made in New Brunswick, and not in the Island, he would have been held liable for the amounts which he owed parties here. He (Mr. Longworth) considered it his duty to make these statements before the House should take any action with respect to passing a bankruptcy law. It was certainly a hardship that unfortunate merchants could not be discharged from their liabilities; but however desirable it might be to relieve them, this House could pass no measure which would free from any debts but those contracted in the Island.

The Committee rose, progress was reported, and the House adjourned. D. LAIRD, Reporter.

AFTERNOON SITTING.
The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to resume the further consideration of the petition praying for a Bankruptcy law.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY said he coincided almost entirely with the hon. member from Queen's County, Mr. Longworth, in the views which he expressed respecting laws which he had laid down. He (Mr. Hensley) recognized the justice and propriety of enacting a law to protect honest, though unfortunate debtors, and it would be very desirable to have a law to free them from that restraint which, at present, debt imposes upon them. He was afraid, however, that the great object sought by parties desiring the Bankruptcy Act would not be secured as it would not afford relief from foreign debts. He thought it would be better to refer the matter to a Special Committee to report, and if he were called upon to assist in framing an Act, he would be happy to render all the assistance in his power. In opposition to the view taken by the hon. Leader of the Government, he thought the Judges of the Supreme Court could not undertake to grant a discharge from all debts. He considered a separate officer would be necessary who should have a regular salary. He would be in favor of making the Judges of the Supreme Court Judges of a Bankrupt Court, if it could be done consistently with their office.

Hon. Mr. COLLES having expressed his full satisfaction with the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the confidence he would repose in them if appointed to carry out a Bankruptcy law, argued in a favor of extending the provisions of the existing Insolvent Debtor's Act, as being the best remedy, in his opinion, to meet the requirements of the case; for a Bankruptcy law would have only a local effect, and would not even extend to the neighboring Provinces.

Mr. DAVIES considered that though such a law would not actually extend to the neighboring Provinces, yet that virtually it would. If there were a Bankruptcy law passed in this Colony, it would, he thought, have the effect of inducing all creditors, present and absent, to make application for an equitable share of a debtor's property, when he became insolvent, and if any one refused to give adhesion to the law, that person would not receive anything. He thought creditors generally would be glad to come in and participate. If the power, suggested by an hon. member, was vested in the Judges of the Supreme Court, he thought it would be difficult for them to ascertain whether or not there had not been some fraudulent dealings on the part of debtors in relation to their property. It could scarcely be expected that the Judges of the Supreme Court could devote as much time to the consideration of the various cases which would come before them as they would require. He could not agree with the hon. Leader of the Government who stated in the morning that if a merchant sent away property without insuring it, he would not act dishonestly, though that property should be lost; for in his opinion it would be dishonest in such an one to risk the property belonging to other individuals, and this was the view he thought which was taken of it by mercantile men. The benefit derived from a Bankrupt law was that all editors shared alike. He (Mr. Davies) himself had sometimes held back, being unwilling to pounce upon an unfortunate debtor who had fallen behind, and in the mean time other creditors came in, took all, and he received nothing.

This question having been discussed a little further, the Speaker took the Chair, and the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Adjourned at 4 1/2 o'clock. J. D. GORDON, Reporter.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

St. John's Nfld., May 20th.
The R. M. Steamship "Persia," of the Cunard Line, from Liverpool on the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th for New York, was intercepted off Cape Rice on Saturday 19th, at 8.30 P. M. The following is the substance of the news:—

GREAT BRITAIN.
A large amount of war materials was tendered as freight for the "Persia," but refused. It is confidently asserted that Letters of Marque from the Southern Confederacy have reached Liverpool and London. It is reported that vessels have left Liverpool with "Letters of Marque," but this wants confirmation. In the House of Lords, Lord Derby expressed his hope, that the forthcoming Proclamation by the Government would give emphatic warning, that if British subjects should engage in privateering, or become involved on either side, their blood should be on their own heads, as England would not ask redress for them, or afford any.

Lord Granville said that such would be the natural result of the Proclamation, which was only delayed that it wording might be carefully considered. It was reported that preparations were being made for an American Union Meeting in London. The Times says, in an editorial article, that England might as well offer its mediation to a hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico as to the contending parties in the States. War risks at Lloyd's unchanged.

ITALY.
The Opinions of Turin says that the time has arrived when Prussia should recognize officially the new Kingdom of Italy, and it calls on Napoleon to do so.

SPAIN.
Arrangements have not yet been entered into for the annexation of San Domingo, but it is announced that Slavery will not be introduced there.

RUSSIA.
A religious insurrection has broken out at Kauran, (?), when seventy peasants were shot.

AUSTRALIA, INDIA AND CHINA.
The mails from these places reached London in time to forward the American portion by the Persia.
Advices from Shanghai to 22d March state that the three trading ports selected under the treaty are Utau, Kinghankoo, and Hokuang, at each of which consuls have been placed. The ice in the Gulf of Peches is breaking up. At Canton, on April 1st, an edict was published announcing the establishment of a Board for Foreign Affairs at Peking, imports were improving.

The state of things in New Zealand has improved. An armistice of 48 hours had been granted to the natives. At Otago, on April 18, the prospects of the indigo crop were bad, no rain having fallen. The Ryos had issued to sow in Lower Bengal.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.
From London, Sunday morning, 12th.—The Privy Council met yesterday at Whitehall. Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Herbert, and the Duke of Somerset, and other Ministers, were present. The Attorney General, Solicitor General, and Queen's Advocate attended, for the purpose of attesting the firm of the Proclamation to be issued by the Queen in Council next Tuesday, warning British subjects against illicit or overt co-operation in the Civil War now raging in America. The usual Saturday Cabinet Council was not held in consequence of the above meeting.

THE GREAT EASTERN IN A STORM.—A passenger on board during the last voyage writes:—"All Monday, the 6th of May, the Great Eastern was driving against one of the sharp gales of the boisterous season on the North Atlantic. The wind blew nearly a hurricane for quite eight hours. Caught by the tremendous stress from the east and south, the ship took to the trough of the sea. The crash of creakery and all anomalous thing started the timid. In the tremendous roll of the ship (she never pitched) the inconvenience of her ponderous rigging became evident. Two galleys broke from their

stays and swung fearfully free, endangering the funnels; and when, after long and hard exertion they were secured, a boatswain's mate bore testimony by a broken leg to the severity of the struggle.

All through the hurricane, while the waters were hissing up her sides, half overturning her boats on their davits, and dashing spray far up into the yards, the leviathan was moving steadily at the rate of ten knots an hour. Twice or thrice the vessel was put off her course by a couple of points, to make fast the upper works. Then the real greatness of the Great Eastern appeared. With her head to the wind, she stood perfectly firm and composed. Her motion was again easy. There was no shock, no strain. The labor was with the sea, and it was in vain. And there was no fault to find with the movements of her engines.—This was perfect. The distance performed in this day of "weather," not including the miles travelled out of course, was 215 knots.

To this rough and yet satisfactory experience succeeded fine steaming, with abated wind. A chill in the air bespoke the near neighborhood of ice; then, on the Banks, a fog came up, through which the vessel moved at full speed, sounding her shrill whistle, and closing the voyage—350 knots. On Thursday last soundings were taken and a fog fought; on Friday the weather was a beautiful welcome home, and the ship was steered for Sandy Hook, although the pilot was directed to meet her off Montauk Point. This morning found the leviathan roaming along shore. The pilot boats were all chasing her far out at sea, and she actually reached Sandy Hook before she caught one of them. Her anchor was dropped about two miles outside the bar. The actual time of the voyage was nine days, thirteen hours, and twenty minutes, and the last day's run was 344 knots.

THREE THOUSAND LIVES LOST.
In addition to the six thousand lives lost by the earthquake at Mendoza, South America, we learn that San Juan, situated one hundred and twenty leagues north of Mendoza, had been nearly destroyed by the same earthquake, with an estimated loss of three thousand lives. The earthquake approached from the direction of Valparaiso, and great anxiety is manifested to hear from that quarter.

A curious anecdote is told of Francis II., late King of Naples. A person having despatches for the Minister of Justice, wandered about Gaeta to find his office. Entering a dismantled building, he saw a man sitting on a pile of papers, who answered his inquiries by saying he was the minister. He then asked where he could find the minister of war. "Here," was the reply, "I am the minister," adding: "finding myself betrayed by every one I trusted, I am my own minister of war in the morning, chancellor in the afternoon and prefect of police at night." It was, indeed, Francis II. himself.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES.

Boston, May 25.
A report has reached Boston that a sanguinary battle is going on at Harper's Ferry. Sixteen thousand Union troops are now engaged in fortifying the lines from Alexandria to Arlington heights. Troops will soon advance on Culpepper, 70 miles from Washington, where a large body of rebels has been concentrating for some weeks past. It is rumored that one of the United States steamers has destroyed the rebel battery at Aquia creek, and occupied its position. The report is current at Washington that five thousand Union troops have been attacked by an overwhelming rebel force, and driven back to Washington. A battle has been commenced and is now going on in Virginia. Six additional regiments have been immediately ordered forward by Gen. Scott.

FIGHT AT SEA.—A despatch from Gardner's Island, on the 13th, to the Boston Journal, says that two privateers were captured by a frigate between that Island and Montauk, on Saturday afternoon, after three hours cannonading. They were towed into New London on Saturday night.

SOUTHERN SPECULATION.—The Mob's Register says we owe to the Northern battalions that meet the first shock and outburst of the fiery valour and fierce indignation that have fused in one compact mass the entire Southern mind and heart. If the war lasts five years, the terms of peace will be dictated at the gates of Boston. But the war will not last so long. The day is not distant when the North will sue for peace. Until it does, the policy as well as the will of the South is to give them war to their hearts' content—war to the knife and to the hill.

The people of Savannah are luxuriating in a bountiful supply of fruits and vegetables, which are now all consumed at home, instead of being shipped North as formerly.

It is stoutly asserted that provisions in the South are not so dear or scarce as represented. They have a sufficiency of home produce, and the Southerners say that the North will never be able to cut them off, there being enough flour alone in Richmond to last the troops of the entire South nearly a year.

There is no business whatever doing in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Alexandria, and other places in Virginia. It is said that a man in Virginia has given Jeff. Davis a \$100,000 check. Gen. Scott may give him a bigger "check" than that.—Louisville Journal.

A citizen of Charlotte, N. C., who has invented a gun which will fire 120 balls per minute, has gone to Montgomery to get it patented and accepted.

The Montgomery Confederation gives the following from a correspondent: On the first night after my arrival, in passing from one quarter to another, I was stopped by a sentinel, whom I recognized as Private P.—(though he did not recognize me.) I was asked for the countersign, and replied, "a friend with a bottle," the reply was, "advance bottle and draw stopper," which I did, and was suffered to pass on my way rejoicing.

CHALLENGES.—A gentleman from the troops at the Relay House says that the sentinels have, in some instances, a pleasant way of making challenges. A fellow who had been fishing on the Patuxent, and had secured a fine string of fish, was stopped by the usual question, "Who goes there?" "Fisherman," was the answer. "Advance fisherman and drop two shad," said the alert sentinel, looking out for his own commissariat.

"ROUGH" USAGE FOR THE SECESSIONISTS.—The New York Herald, qualified to speak officially as to the purpose of the Roughs, thus warns Virginia and Maryland:—

We have in the Northern cities at least three hundred thousand of the most reckless, desperate men on the face of the earth. The Goths and Vandals who descended upon Rome and ensanguined the Tiber with patrician blood were angels compared to these fellows, who are known by the generic name of "roughs." Of course they are all in for the war, and the spoils thereof—more particularly the spoils. They have no stake in this world, no hope for the future. They will fight like demons for present enjoyment, and where one is killed twenty more will spring up in his place. It is of such rough material that all invincible troops are made. That we are to have a fight, that Virginia and Maryland will form the battle ground, and that the Northern roughs will sweep those States with fire and sword, is beyond peradventure. They have already been excited to the boiling point by the rich prospect of plunder held out by some of their leaders, and will not be satisfied unless they have a farm and a nigger each. There is no sort of exaggeration about these statements, as the people of the border States will shortly ascertain to their cost. The character of the coming campaign will be vindictive, fierce, bloody and merciless, beyond parallel in ancient or modern history.

A letter received in St. Louis, from the wife of Bishop Poik, of Louisiana, says his house was burnt over his head on the night of the 12th April, by his negroes; also the residence of Bishop Elliott.

PURCHASE OF ARMS IN MONTREAL.—All the available arms, whether for cutting or shooting in Montreal, have been bought up for the use of the South.

A LASSO DUEL.—A couple of Arizonians, one a native born Mexican, the other a boatman from the Mississippi, who had lived in Arizona about a year, fought a duel on horseback a short time ago, each armed with a lasso. The American who it is thought would stand no chance in such a novel encounter, except the chance of being strangled, lassoed his foe at the first throw of the noose, and dragged him over the plain at the full speed of his horse, until he was mangled and bruised almost to a jelly.

EFFECT OF SECESSION ON PITCH PINE KINDLINGS.—One little item which North Carolina loses by her secession proclivities is the sale of pitch pine kindlings to New York, which was worth a million of dollars to her.

plain why they were present. Then with respect to the brave sons of Mars, with their gay uniforms, glittering swords, nodding plumes, and the indescribable fuss and feathers which distinguish many of our overgrown children who play at soldiers—it was not to be expected that they could be absent. Several of them purchased their uniforms at great expense solely with a view to display on such occasions—some of them never having raised a company, are never likely to raise one, and would never be in the Commission if they thought their country would be menaced by a foreign foe, and their services required in the field. Suppose the whole twenty-six warlike gentlemen who graced the levee had no uniform to put on, and no nicely polished swords to dangle about their legs, would half of them have made their bow to the Lieut. Governor on the 24th? We really think half the number would be an extremely liberal allowance. Then, with about half the Military men, and perhaps a few of the officials, the twenty-six private gentlemen above referred to, may claim to be uninfluenced by any selfish motive or any prompting of vanity in attending the Levee on the Queen's Birth Day. We notice these facts merely because the party now in the ascendancy have always seemed to consider that outward or lip loyalty is one of their cardinal virtues—that Libera's have no claim to it—that it is the "peculiar institution," as our American neighbours would say, of the "aristocracy" who rule the roost in this Island,—and that the late occasion, so favourable to its exhibition, was not improved as it should have been.

In this connection we are reminded that an address was presented to the Lieut. Governor, last winter, said to have been signed by 906 Belfast people. In one part of that address there was an expression of profound sorrow that the whole 906 could not attend His Excellency's Levee on New Year's day, because the roads were bad and the weather disagreeable. Where were the 906 loyal people on the 24th of May? The roads were in good order, and the weather was genial and pleasant; and yet we do not perceive that one out of the whole 906 showed his pleasant face at Government House. There can't be any excess about an insufficient war-trope now, as their friends are so often reminding us of their independence and wealth, and the purchase of the Selkirk estate—each settler upon it, who was erroneously supposed to be unable to pay his rent for the very long period of 18 years, having suddenly discovered a stockpile full of gold, by which, we are informed—whether correctly or not the public accounts must prove by and by—he has been enabled to purchase the freehold interest of his farm. We shall not stop to enquire what the neglect to pay rent had to do with the ability to purchase; but surely we may ask, has the acquisition of independence made them ungrateful and disloyal? If had roads and bad weather stopped them from going to the Levee in January, what stopped them from going to the Levee in May?

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS were preparing to send vessels of war to the American station, to protect the interests of British and French commerce. One screw frigate of 40 guns had sailed from England with this object. Spain is also strengthening her naval power on the American coast. She has ordered six screw frigates of the first class. The annexation of the eastern section of San Domingo was brought to the notice of the British parliament. Lord Wodehouse said that Spain had accepted the offer of an armistice, and had given assurances that slavery would not be re-established. It is said that proposals have been made to the directors of the steamship Great Eastern by the French and American Governments to purchase that vessel, but the directors have come to no decision. British capitalists are directing their attention to the necessity of increasing the growth of cotton in the Island of Jamaica, in order to supply the trade in England, which is likely to suffer from the civil war in the States. The Duke of Bedford died at his seat in Bedfordshire on the 14th. He had just attained the age of 73. He succeeded in his titles and estates by his son the Marquis of Tavistock. Continental affairs have undergone scarcely any change since last advices.—There had been a slight disturbance at a place called Raab in Hungary, in which three persons were killed and fourteen wounded by the military, on account of an attempt of the former to liberate some deserters that had been recaptured.—Count Tokeli, a distinguished member of the Hungarian Diet, had committed suicide; cause assigned—unrequited love. The Bill granting an annuity of £6000 to the Princess Alice, on her marriage, had passed both Houses of Parliament. A dowry of £30,000 was also unanimously voted to Her Royal Highness.

LOYALTY—THE LEVEE.
THERE is no portion of Her Majesty's possessions where such loud and frequent boasting about the loyalty of its inhabitants may be heard as in this Island; and the people who indulge the boasting are pretty generally those who call themselves the aristocracy and their hangers-on. Scarcely a week is allowed to pass but an occasion or pretext is devised when some half-dozen pompous fellows will be found strutting in front of the Governor—especially if he is a man of the Conservative stamp, and has genuine Tories for his conscience-keepers—with a bit of dirty paper in their hands—sprawled over with a few score names, and half of them forged—in which there is a plentiful supply of common, lace and twaddle about the profound and heartfelt devotion of the distinguished signers to Her Majesty's sacred person and Government. If the Queen's representative ventures to take a drive for an afternoon into some country settlement where Tories most do congregate, perhaps to use his gun or fishing rod, or catch a mouthful of country air—the poor man has to listen to sundry platitudes about the sentiment of loyalty, stolen from some old speeches or addresses, and of course not one line of which is understood by three-fourths of the bumpkins who consent to this petty larceny. The Governor is, however, bound to go through the farce of receiving with a serious visage the pilfered nonsense, and responding to it according to the best models of set and courtly phrase. It is well for him if he has nothing more to do, for in nine cases out of ten he is expected to invite every man who puts his beautiful autograph or his mark on the paper to dinner parties at the Government House, and appoint to public offices at least a score out of the whole number. The same unfortunate word "loyalty" is abused in a great many other ways. You can't go to a social dinner party where there is a majority of Conservatives—a little meeting to establish, perhaps, a local institution for the dissemination of knowledge, with a revenue of about twenty shillings a year—a vestry meeting—a militia or volunteer muster—or in short a gathering of any kind—but you are sure to hear from themselves the most extravagant glorification of the loyalty of the persons there and then assembled—followed by such tremendous cheering as to threaten serious damage to the widgipies of several of Her Majesty's liege subjects. All this display of loyalty only happens amongst good Conservatives. Liberals and others not imbued with Conservative principles—including the large and influential class who belong to no party—are very reserved on this point, so much so that many of them are suspected to be the most traitorous varlets in the world. But it is very curious that this loyal feeling does not force itself upon the public notice at any other time than during the existence of a Tory Government. When the Liberals were in power, the loyal spirit of the Tories seemed to have taken its flight to other climes. There were very few cheers for Her Majesty then from the latter class of her subjects—her health was not often drunk at convivial boards; and not one of them ever thought of putting his name to an address that contained an expression of loyalty. But there were deep and sullen murmurings about the misery of living in such a poor country, and the tyranny of British rule, was more than hinted at—accompanied with glowing panegyrics on the neighbouring republics, the greatness of its wealth, the freedom of its institutions, seasoned by manycumments on the advantages of annexation.

Now, if loyalty had an abiding place in the hearts of those people who talk so much about it, instead of being confined to the mouth, as boys and girls use gum, to be chewed over and over again, and spat out as soon as something better can be found to put in its place—its influence would be felt and manifested on an occasion like the anniversary of the Queen's birth, when the people who claim a monopoly of the article might be expected to show some eagerness for crowding round the Queen's representative, and thus testifying their regard for the Sovereign. A Levee was advertised for this very object. But how was it attended? The Gazette of last Tuesday furnishes the names of those who responded to His Excellency's call for the previous Thursday, and will be credited that out of a population of over ninety thousand only ninety-seven persons made their appearance at Government House? Such is, however, the startling fact. And out of these 97 levee-going gentlemen, 45 were officials, including Magistrates—many of them being such high functionaries as enjoy the privilege of remaining in the vice regal presence to be stared at by all comers and goers; of the remaining 52, 26 were Militia and Volunteer officers, and 26 were private gentlemen, including doctors and clergymen. As for the officials, their desire to show off their importance at the entree, and keep in good favour with the representative of Majesty—will suffice to ex-

plain why they were present. Then with respect to the brave sons of Mars, with their gay uniforms, glittering swords, nodding plumes, and the indescribable fuss and feathers which distinguish many of our overgrown children who play at soldiers—it was not to be expected that they could be absent. Several of them purchased their uniforms at great expense solely with a view to display on such occasions—some of them never having raised a company, are never likely to raise one, and would never be in the Commission if they thought their country would be menaced by a foreign foe, and their services required in the field. Suppose the whole twenty-six warlike gentlemen who graced the levee had no uniform to put on, and no nicely polished swords to dangle about their legs, would half of them have made their bow to the Lieut. Governor on the 24th? We really think half the number would be an extremely liberal allowance. Then, with about half the Military men, and perhaps a few of the officials, the twenty-six private gentlemen above referred to, may claim to be uninfluenced by any selfish motive or any prompting of vanity in attending the Levee on the Queen's Birth Day. We notice these facts merely because the party now in the ascendancy have always seemed to consider that outward or lip loyalty is one of their cardinal virtues—that Libera's have no claim to it—that it is the "peculiar institution," as our American neighbours would say, of the "aristocracy" who rule the roost in this Island,—and that the late occasion, so favourable to its exhibition, was not improved as it should have been.

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POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE excitement, tumult, and loss of life which have occurred in the sister Colony of Newfoundland, consequent on the change of Government and dissolution of the Assembly there, have awakened a painful interest in the affairs of that Colony throughout the whole of British America. The Telegraphic wires have, as usual, for several weeks past, been taking strange liberties with the facts relating to those affairs. The troubles of the Newfoundlanders have been numerous and distressing enough, but the clumsy, often incoherent, and lying despatches which have come from that quarter have made them appear ten times worse. If we were to believe all we have read for some time past, we should conclude that the people of St. John's and of some of the Out ports were the most infuriated brutes that ever disgraced God's image, and that the capital of the Colony was devoted to pillage, murder, rapine and obloquation. This was happily not the case. There have been, indeed, riotous assemblages at and after the election in St. John's and other parts of the Island—blood has been shed, and life wantonly and cruelly destroyed—property may have been slightly injured too; but the excesses of the mob in this respect dwindle into insignificance in comparison with the fearful extent of the penalty which some of the most important of them have been called upon to pay.

The Mail which arrived on Monday last brought us Newfoundland papers to the 18th of May. In one of these—the Record, a paper conducted with great ability—we find a lengthy account of the disturbance which occurred in St. John's on the 13th, when the new Parliament was convened, as well as some reference to the tumult at Harbour Main, where several persons were shot and one almost instantly killed. We give the greater portion of this article below, because it appears to us to furnish more of the details, in clear relative sequence, than any other account we have seen. The passages omitted are merely the passing comments of the editor, which are not essential to the relation of his facts. There are a few points in this narrative which cannot fail to arrest the attention of the intelligent reader. 1.—That the baleful spirit of Orangism is as rampant in Newfoundland as in any of the other Provinces; and, true to its fiendish instincts, has there given public proof of its existence by the effusion of innocent blood. 2.—That the people named and murdered at the election riots, and in St. John's on the day of the meeting of the Legislature, were all Roman Catholics. 3.—That the principal conservators of the peace, at the several tumultuous scenes in St. John's and elsewhere, were Catholic clergymen. 4.—That St. John's was saved from fearful carnage on the 13th through the influence of Judge Little and the zeal and eloquence of Bishop Mullock, and the reverence entertained for his exalted character. 5.—That the assembling and shouting of boys in the streets of St. John's, on the evening of the 13th May, was really no riot, as represented by some of the telegraphic despatches; and the discharge of musketry was, therefore, an act of wanton cruelty. The troops, it appears, were not turned out until seven o'clock in the evening of the 13th. The mob assembled early in the forenoon of that day, and manifested their anger against the Government party when the members for Harbour Main were not allowed to hold their seats, although they produced the required certificates from the Returning Officer at that place. The mob paraded the streets of the town for several hours, and broke some windows. With this exhibition of their criminal folly and recklessness they seemed to be satisfied, and were about separating for their homes, when the Military appeared before them. Now, the question arises, why were not the troops turned out while the mob—no matter whether they were boys or men—were engaged in the breaking of windows, and otherwise disturbing the peace of the town? The troops were in and about the Parliament House from 10 o'clock in the morning. The doors of that House were closed against the populace, and as "the populace" were not assailing the building in which the Legislature were sitting, it could not have been difficult for the Magistracy, aided by the troops, to arrest the riotous proceedings of the mob, and thus have averted the awful scenes which occurred in the evening when the town was comparatively quiet. Besides, it will be seen that the order to fire on the mob was not given by the civil authorities, although there were two Magistrates present,—and they alone had the legal and constitutional right to give the order,—but the work of blood was perpetrated by the command of a Military officer, who certainly should be held to account for the fearful results of the firing.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The points referred to in the foregoing remarks admit of a great deal of discussion; but, after making room for the subjoin article, we find we have not space for further observations of our own. We must say, in conclusion, however, that we shall never advocate the cause of any people or of any class who set themselves up in defiance of the laws and the constituted authorities. We have no hesitation in believing that a large portion of the Catholic and Liberal electors of Newfoundland were guilty of criminal excesses at previous, and subsequent to the last election there; but, as the

same time, it appears to us that they have been more sinned against than sinning—their constitutional privileges were invaded and obstructed, and the loss of life was altogether on their side. They have had the lion's share of abuse from some of our Colonial papers, who, in their own little spheres, want to make political capital out of the troubles in Newfoundland; but they have also had the lion's share of the wrong and injustice that stirred their anger, turning that anger into heart-breaking despair over the new-made graves of their murdered relatives.

From the St. John's Record, May 18.

On Monday, the 25th of April last, the bloody drama commenced in St. John's on the occasion of the nomination of Candidates for the representation of the City. We have already to do how the Orange party sallied forth on that day armed with murderous weapons in order to intimidate the electors, and force them to vote contrary to their conscience; and how, when defeated in this their nefarious purpose, they sought to make the victims of their murderous onslaught, the places of defence, and fired upon a defenceless party, shooting down men, women, and children in the public thoroughfares: we have told all this before; but we have now to tell as an addendum to this scene, that up to the present moment, now more than three weeks, no single step has been taken by the Government to bring the assassins to justice. Those assassins are walking daily in the public streets before our eyes, while the victims of their murderous onslaught, innocent, and patriotic, and noble-hearted young men are writhing in pain and anguish upon their beds from all but mortal wounds inflicted upon them by these base, cowardly, and demonic assassins. More than three weeks have elapsed since a band of Orange assassins fired upon an unarmed and defenceless people on the noon-day, and in the public streets, wounding nine or ten persons, some of them boys and women, and the victims still lie in their beds, some are pronounced by their physicians to be out of danger of death; and up to this moment not the slightest notice has been taken of the murderous transaction.

In six days after this murderous onslaught in St. John's, a repetition of the bloody scene occurred in an electoral district some thirty miles distant, but with nearly equal effect, for one man is shot upon the spot, and four severely wounded, and five very indeed that their lives have been, until within the last few days, despaired of. Is it too much to say, looking at the impunity which attended the murderous attack in St. John's a week before, that the blood of the murdered man at Cat's Cove rests upon the heads of the Government? Surely, this is but a natural inference from the impunity extended to the assassins in the former case.

Monday last was the day appointed by the Government for administering the Oath of Allegiance to the newly-elected members of the Assembly. Accordingly, at 10 o'clock, a. m., they met in the Council Chamber, pursuant to notification, and were called up by the presiding Commissioner, the Hon. Laurence O'Brien, to be sworn. After nearly the whole number of members present had been called up and sworn, Messrs. Hoggett and Farley, the electors from the Electoral District of Harbour Main, having been passed over by the Commissioner, presented themselves to be sworn, whereupon the Commissioner refused to put the Oath to them, observing that he could not acknowledge them as members of the Assembly. Mr. Hoggett then handed him his certificate of return signed by the Returning Officer, together with other documents bearing the validity of his election. The Commissioner still persists in his refusal to put the Oath, Messrs. Hoggett and Farley took the Testament, and repeating the words prescribed for the Oath, swore allegiance to their Sovereign in the same manner as the other members. The Attorney General, who was present, informed those gentlemen that if they attempted to sit in the Assembly, under these circumstances, they should abide the consequences; when Mr. Hoggett, in reply, said that he was not elected a member of the Assembly, and accordingly, when the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, when, according to proclamation the Governor was to open the Session of the Assembly, Messrs. Hoggett and Farley took their seats in the Chamber, and remained there until the Speaker was about being appointed, when the Attorney General ordered them to leave the Chamber; they, however, refused to do so, and the election was called in question, and his men who had been placed in waiting at the door of the Chamber, to remove them; after some resistance on the part of Mr. Hoggett, they both walked out and the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker. This occurred a little after two o'clock. There was at this time a very large assemblage of people outside the Colonial Building, or Parliament House, as it is usually on such occasions, as soon as Messrs. Hoggett and Farley were elected, they were called to the attention of sympathy was made in their favour by a people, who crowded around them and cheered them most vociferously. The crowd of this sympathy lay in the fierce and sanguinary opposition directed by an unpopular Government against their candidature in the Electoral District for which they had been returned. We should have stated that the Commissioner had had recourse to foul and treacherous means in order to defeat their election; the booths had been arranged as to defeat the intention of some of the electors who had promised to record their votes for them; the assassination of those electors was pre-arranged: one of them was shot down dead; four were, as it was thought at the time, mortally wounded, but they were not so, and the remaining electors, in the description, had to flee from the scene of murder, and record their votes in another booth besides that appointed for them by the Government; but these votes the Government refused to acknowledge as legal; and thus the members elect were pronounced by the Government as not being duly elected. Hence the refusal of the Government Commissioner to tender them the usual oath, and hence their ejection from the Assembly under the circumstances, that, that the people displayed their sympathy for them, and that the doors of the Government the doors of the Colonial or Parliament Building were closed up, after the election of the two members named, and no one admitted within its walls, contrary to the custom on all former occasions. Soldiers, however, were placed inside the Building as if to guard the Assembly and the Council from some approaching foe. A display of warlike preparation was to be seen, the soldiers were then left alone without the building; barricaded doors and windows, racking of guns and bayonets; fierce and pompous manœuvring of commanders and subalterns; all these warlike circumstances were set forth with all the hollow bombast befitting the occasion and the farcical Government which called it forth. While all this eccentric display was proceeding amid the laughter and jeering of the hundreds of boys who remained to amuse themselves with it, as it exhibited itself outside the Building, the crowds of people who had come to look at the opening of the House retired from the scene. The boys, however, became very noisy, and indulged their meriment at the expense of the military by calling them unseemly names, and mischievously insulting them; but this was soon put an end to by some of the old clergy who came up, and succeeded in driving away the boys. The soldiers were then left alone without the building. The boys, however, after having left the scene of their recent amusement, crowded down the town, and commenced firing stones at the windows of two or three politically obnoxious persons, these being persons connected with the governmental opposition to Messrs. Hoggett and Farley. Having satisfied themselves with this mischievous feat, they passed on to the town shouting and hurraing, without exhibiting any further disposition to do mischief. It was now between 4 and 5 o'clock; and the town was widely free from any manifestation of disturbance beyond the mere grouping and shouting of boys in different parts of the Main Street as we have shown. At about 7 o'clock, however, down came the military after having performed their forcible exhibition within and outside the Colonial Building—down they came to the streets, and the Colonel, Adjutant Quill, accompanied by the Magistrate, Carter and Bennett, and a number of other gentlemen, the first named was an old, inflexible man, who had but that day come out of the public hospital in a state of convalescence. The butchery of poor Clifford was awful: after having been shot down, one of the soldiers stepped out of the ranks and ripped him with his bayonet. Hunt was a young man of about 23 years of age, who was always remarkable for a mild, gentle, and inoffensive bearing, and was a mere spectator on this murderous occasion.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

After this savage slaughter had been perpetrated the people felt themselves called upon to put themselves on their defence; hundreds of the firemen rushed to their houses and provided themselves with sea-guns; Judge Little came upon the scene, and ordered Lt. Colonel Grant to withdraw his troops to the Catholic Cathedral near the sea, and the people fled to their homes from all parts of the town and neighbourhood to the subject of this summons. Instantaneous and deepened to the people appeared at the Episcopal Palace demanding an interview with the Right Rev. Fr. Mullock, who immediately came to them; when they, on being kneed, entreated him not to do anything that would deprive them of the power and opportunity of wreaking vengeance on the murderers of their fellow-citizens. The ship engaged them to go home in peace, and threatened them with the vengeance of Heaven if they followed up their