LATEST TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 8, 1867.—*London, April 7th*.—Liberal members of Parliament determined to oppose Reform Bill as test vote, confidently expecting majority in Parliament against Bill, thereby causing Derby's cabinet to resign.—Gold 133¼.

PARIS, 9.—Monstier, Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, has made a very conciliatory speech, which had the effect greatly to lessen panic in Europe.

LONDON, 9.—Liberal party in House of Commons split on the Reform Question. It is not thought Derby Government safe. Rumored and believed at Washington that Maximilian has been captured. American Government protesting against the repetition of Tacatecas massacre and Miximilian's being treated by rules of war.—Gold 135¼.

ST. JOHN, April 11.—National pride of France deeply wounded. Wild anti Prussian feeling prevails. Prussia and France are making military preparations, thus threatening panic now existing in London.... Paris, commercial centre of Europe.—Gold 137.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 12th, 1867.—Princess of Wales at point of death. Surgical opetion upon knee-bone necessary to save her life. Cannot endure pain—too weak to take chloroform. ...*Berlin*, 11th.—Bismarck demands Napoleon's reason for arming. Holds France responsible for consequences. Asks instant cessation of warlike preparations...Gold 136¾.

ST. JOHN, April 13.—Cable despatch of London, 11th, says Grand Jury ignored indictment against Eyre.....*In House of Lords*, Canadian Railway Bill passed final reading successfully.....Iron-clad war steamer left Liverpool; supposed for Cadiz, relative to unlawful seizure of ship Tornado...Gold 136¼.

FROM COLONIAL EXCHANGES.

BRUSSELS, March 31.—Placards hostile to Prussia and favoring an alliance with France, have been posted up in the streets of Luxembourg. The Prussian Commander of the Fortress of Luxembourg has complained of the insult offered to his government.

NEW YORK, 4th.—Between thirty and forty counterfeiters of the United States currency and Treasury notes were arrested yesterday in Western part of this State, and a large quantity of their paper seized.....Rhode Island State Election yesterday resulted in choice of the full Republican ticket.

MONTREAL, April 4.—Two men-of-war are expected at Quebec as soon as Navigation opens. The frigate *Aurora*, now stationed there, is ordered home.....A despatch from Ottawa states that Lord Monck will return in June and remain until his term has expired in September. Recent letters from Delegates do not mention who will be his successor..... Several of the French Anti-Confederate papers have wheeled round, and accept the new position under confederation.....An advance of 15 cents took place in Superfine Flour to-day. Sales of strong were made at $8.20 up to $8.30, with still higher rates for favorite brands. Ordinary Superfine also sold $8.10 to $8.17½. Oatmeal $5.10 to $5.30. A brisk demand has sprung up for Pork. 300 barrels mess sold to day at $19.50.....Smaller lots sold at $20, and holders ask an advance. All prime mess offering has been purcl.ased at $14.50 to $15..... About 300 barrels prime changed hands at $13.50.....Market for all descriptions of pork closes firm, with upward tendency.....In previous telegram it should have been stated that quantity of flour on hand was 75,582 bbls. against 34,584 same time last year.

FREDERICTON, April 4.—The Temperance Hall was crowded last evening to its utmost capacity to receive Hon. Mr. Tilley and present him with an Address from the citizens. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested.....The Address congratulated Mr. Tilley on the success of the mission of the Delegates.....Mr. Tilley in reply thanked the meeting for their congratulations and welcome. He fully explained the departures from the Quebec scheme including the Financial and other advantages secured.....The Hon. George Brown complained that undue concessions had been made to the Maritime Provinces, but he paid Mr. Brown the compliment of saying that he (Mr. T.) believed, had Mr. B. been one of the Conference, he would have been equally liberal, in order that the general assent of the people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia might be secured. ....He spoke of the absence of all opposition to the *principles* of the Bill in Parliament, and the interest Her Majesty the Queen had expressed in the consolidation of her North American Colonies.....He stated the union would probably be proclaimed in July and the Elections in August.....There would be free trade in Provincial Produce and Manufactures as soon as Union was proclaimed.....He intended to remain in the local Government unless chosen to represent his present or another constituency in Parliament....Meeting concluded by giving three rousing cheers for the Queen and three for Mr. Tilley.

A SENSIBLE ST. PATRICK'S DAY SPEECH

At the dinner of the Knights of St. Patrick, given in New York on Monday evening, the audience was treated to a speech from the member for Cork, Ireland, in the House of Commons, very different from the Fenian nonsense and clap-trap usually dispensed on such occasions.

The first regular toast, "The American Republic and its Chief Magistrate, the President of the United States," having received all the honors, the toast of "Our invited guests—we tender them all knightly hospitality," was given. In announcing the toast the President said it would be responded to by one who had claims not only on Irishmen, but on humanity at large, as a gentleman who had written and spoken for the cause of common humanity, charity and education—Mr. John Francis Maguire.

Mr. Maguire, after thanking them for the distinguished honor conferred on him, said he was sorry to say he had no claim on them for any distinction, as he had simply endeavoured, to the utmost of his ability in the path he had chosen, to do his duty honestly to his country. Many persons imagined he did not go far enough; others on the contrary mighe imagine he went a good deal too far; but he would say at least he had earnestly and strenuously persevered in the path he had chosen, and that in his allegiance to his country he had never faltered or never swerved. He was now about turning his face homeward, after having spent nearly six months in a tour through this glorious country, which had been so splendidly taken possession of by the Irish race—(laughter)—and he was again going to renew his earnest, humble labors, and he trusted that, aided by other men who had associated with him, they might be crowned with some beneficial results. He was, like their chairman, not inclined to despond. He was not disheartened, but was filled with hope; and although there had been *frequent* disappointment, and that hope had been delayed in its fulfilment from year to year, still he most earnestly hoped not only in the wisdom and reliance of his countrymen, not only in the repentence of their legislators, but in the powers of the public will to achieve something like justice for a people who had been so long denied their full share of the free institutions belonging to the country to which they are attached. As he was now about to leave the country, he might indulge in something like a prophecy. He would indulge in no exaggeration, because he was advanced in life; the season of his youth had passed; and with a larger experience he was able to form something like a rational opinion of the present time and of the probable future. He believed that—and he would repeat it in the House of Commons, because there was nothing he would say here that he would not say there—(cheers)—and more than that, there were many things he would say there which he would not venture to say here. (Cheers.) He would say he believed the strong pressure brought to bear upon the British Parliament and the British Government and people by the Irish race on this side of the Atlantic, would bring prompt and immediate attention to the claims of Ireland, and produce a conviction in the minds of the statesmen and rulers of Britain that there was no safety for that country unless justice was done to that portion of the English dominion which, in the hour of trial and peril, had been the right arm of England. (Great cheering.) He had most wisely, together with the most popular members from Ireland, associated with the English people, and with their trusted leaders, who are two of the most distinguished men of the age—Gladstone and Bright—the Irish people, speaking through their representatives, give their aid and assistance to the English people to obtain for them something like the full measure of reform to which they have a just right. And he believed that, not only from the pressure to which he had referred, but also from the gratitude to which his own and his associates' services had a strong claim, Ireland, without shedding a drop of human blood, or without the slightest injury to a human being, would receive an amelioration of its condition, and above and beyond all, that which would give the peasantry of Ireland that to which they had a right and a claim—a hold on the land, and a security for the fruits of their honest industry. (Cheers.) He believed there was not on the face of the earth a more energetic, industrious or moral people than the peasantry of Ireland, and he would tell them the worst persecutors of the humble, industrious, lowly Irish was not the English Government, but those who breathed the same air but did not feel with the same feelings, and who did not think with the same minds. The great evil was that the British Government had not the courage to grapple with the Irish difficulty, to say to the Irish landlords, you must do justice to these men—that was the difficulty; that was the weakness of the British Government. If he had the power himself, he would make this class bow down in homage before the great mass of the industrious race to whom God had given that island. He would not destroy—he would not take away one shadow of right, but he would take away the power of doing wrong. (Cheers and cries of "Bravo.") Treat the Irish people well and the country would bloom and prosper; treat them harshly, and in spite of the beauty God had given their country with His own eternal hand, it would be miserable. They wanted reform, and he trusted they would have it. (cries of "From the Fenians,") He begged them to make allowance for his position. He had one course alone to pursue, and they would despise him if for the purpose of catching their momentary applause he seemed to agree with what he did not honestly believe. He had not said one word there that he would not honestly vindicate by his acts and policy in the sphere in which his constituents had placed him. Alluding to a forthcoming work of his on America, Mr. Maguire continued, that as an Irishman, he was too deeply interested in America to have a thought prejudicial to its people or institutions. Her institutions he did not thoroughly understand, but her people he profoundly admired, and the feeling of love he entertained for America was only second to that he had for the land of his birth.

THE FENIANS EXCOMMUNICATED.

From the Cork Examiner.

The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty has issued the following circular to the clergy of Kerry:—

Reverend Sir,—Hitherto many of the clergy deemed it unwise to speak of Fenianism from their altars on account of its almost total absence from their parishes. Some considered that by doing so they would give to the few members of this condemned society who might be in their midst an unmerited importance. Though we do not believe that the conspiracy is either wide-spread or dangerous in the rural districts, yet the events which have recently occurred in this county are so notorious, that silence on the subject is no longer advisable, even in those parishes which may be most free from this moral pestilence. You will therefore inform your flock that all persons joining the Fenian society, whether *sworn or unsworn*, incur a Papal excommunication. Several constitutions denouncing this extreme spiritual penalty against the members of secret societies had been issued by Sovereign Pontiffs—by Clement XII., Benedict XIV., Pius VII., and Leo XII. Pius IX., who now occupies the Holy See, in allocution of the 25th September, 1865, confirming the aforesaid decree *of his predecessors, proscribed and condemned*, under the same penalty, all secret societies which either openly or clandestinely conspire against the lawful authorities. The Holy See had been previously consulted, with special reference to the Fenian society, on the question—whether, to incur excommunication, it is sufficient that the society should plot against the State alone or against the *Church alone*. *Pius IX., consulted* the Cardinals of the Congregation of the Inquisition; and a letter of the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, dated June 7, 1864, addressed to the Archbishop of Dublin, conveys the answer of the Pope in these words:—"The secret societies, of which there is question in the Pontifical constitutions, are understood to be all such as propose to themselves *anything against the Church or the Government*, whether they require an oath of secrecy or not."—[See Ecclesiastical Record of October, 1864.

You will explain on this occasion the consequence of excommunication, so that those who may have yielded to the temptation, or who may yet be tempted, may know that they have to chose between Fenianism and membership with the Church of Christ. Should you have patent proof that any person is propagating this accursed society in your parish, you will denounce him by name as excommunicated; and you will inform the people of the further effects which, by the Canon Law, such denunciation carries with it. You will also remind your flock of the deep sinfulness of taking or keeping an unlawful oath, making the sacred name of God a bond of iniquity. There are other considerations which might be usefully suggested in connection with this subject; but, for a faithful Catholic people, it should be enough to know that they are bound to shun Fenianism by their obedience to the Catholic Church; not merely by that obedience which they owe to their parish priest, or to the bishop of the diocese, but by that which they owe to the Sovereign Pontiff, the successor of St. Peter, Christ's Vicar on earth. They may hence understand how deeply demoralizing, how calculated to promote schism, and ultimately to corrupt the purity of faith, are those newspapers which applaud and abet these machinations of evil, and hold up to public admiration those against whom the Church pronounces her anathemas.

The following important intelligence, as to the action of the Legislative Council of British Columbia on the question of Confederation, was received by telegraph from San Francisco at the office of the Toronto *Globe*:

"*New Westminster, B. C.*
"*March 18th, 1867.*

"Editor Toronto *Globe*—

"The Legislative Council unanimously voted to-day to apply for the admission of British Columbia into the Confederancy.

"A. DECOSMOS,
"F. J. BARNARD,
"Members."

The *Globe* remarks:—"This is a most interesting movement on the part of our fellow colonists on the other side of the continent—and the first step, we trust, towards the opening up of a route to the Pacific on British American soil."

The guarantee of the British Government has been secured for the building of the Intercolonial Railroad; and the Bill for the Confederation of the British North American Provinces has received the Royal assent.

SAVAGES IN MEXICO.—Commenting on the recent massacre of one hundred and fifty French soldiers in Mexico by order of the liberal leader Escobedo, and his announcement that he will execute all foreigners taken with arms in their hands, the New York *Times* uses this forcible language:—"The bloody monster who ordered this cowardly butchery, also ordered a grand ball in honor of the event; he invited one hundred and fifty of the chief ladies of the place, and was surprised to find but fifteen present. Whether he ordered the remaining one hundred and thirty-five to be executed or not, we are not informed. Nothing more inhuman, more utterly infamous than this has occurred within the history of modern wars. It brands with ineffaceable disgrace the black hearted monster who ordered it, the President of Mexico who seems to have given it his countenance, and the republican cause which both profess to serve. It is impossible for Christians, or for men of humane instincts to sympathize with a cause which tolerates such violations of the plainest principles of recognized and honorable warfare. Our government owes to itself, and to the public sentiment of the civilized world to protest, in the most decisive and peremptory manner, against this dishonoring and abhorrent crime."

When the urine is thick, turbid, deficient in quantity, or voided with difficulty from all obstructions of the kidneys, bladder or urinary organs, give Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—From the Medical Director of General Hospital, Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 8, 1862.

"Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.—Use of your far-famed and most serviceable 'Troches' is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allying bronchial irritation." *For Coughs and Colds the Troches give prompt relief.*

The best outward application known for flesh-wounds, sprains, bruises, swollen or stiff joints, is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It stands upon its own merits, and is the best family medicine in the world.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED STATES AFFAIRS.

2nd Auditor's Office,
Washington, D. C.,
March 1, 1867.

EDITOR EXAMINER—

Dear Sir;—Since my last letter to you, the Thirty-ninth Congress has passed into history. In the closing days of that Congress, the radical majority succeeded in their cherished object of crushing out the last vestige of liberty in the South. Of course, it is utterly vain to talk about the unconstitutionality of the Sherman Military Bill—a measure which, in every *one* of its enacting clauses, sets at naught the *plain letter* of the constitution. The Court that tried Charles the First justified its proceedings by boldly declaring that it was a revolutionary court that utterly ignored the ancient constitution and laws of the realm; and I can really see no other way by which the radical party can justify their course to their fellow citizens or to the world. So far as I have seen, not one of them has attempted to vindicate the constitutionality of the Sherman Bill. Their denunciations of the veto Message are loud and fierce; but not one of them has yet ventured to assail any of its positions—simply because they are unassailable. They find it much easier to denounce President Johnson than to answer his arguments. And yet those very men who propose to subject one-third of their countrymen, for an indefinite length of time, to a despotism more intolerable than that of the Sultan of Turkey, impudently prate about the danger to our republican institutions of the establishment of monarchical forms of government on our borders—as if a constitutional monarchy, or any form of monarchy, indeed, were not preferable to a military despotism, where there is no law but the will of the commanding general—who may be utterly ignorant of both law and equity—and where even the poor privilege of a trial by military commission is only granted at his discretion. I am so thoroughly disgusted with their fanaticism, despotism and hypocrisy combined that, although I live within a stone's throw of the capital, I have not yet felt an inclination to waste a night in hearing the debates.

The radicals allege that the civil law is disregarded in the Southern States; and that the prevalence of crime there, and the chaotic state of society, justify their violation of the constitution by taking the municipal legislation into their own hands. In vain their opponents confront them with the stern logic of facts and figures; and bring forward statistics to shew that, in proportion to the respective populations, there have been, during the past year, five crimes committed in radical, puritanical Massachusetts to every one in Alabama, Georgia or Virginia—and some of those crimes of so monstrous and abominable a character, if committed south of Mason and Dixon's line, would raise a universal howl of denunciation throughout the radical ranks. Yet, we hear no mention of their intermeddling with the course of local legislation in Massachusetts, nor do we see any attempt to override her civil law with the military. And why this exemption? Simply because she sends a full radical delegation to Congress. What care they for crimes in Massachusetts? One crime committed in the South is, for their purposes, worth a hundred committed in any northern state. If a hot-blooded and aristocratic southern youth has so far failed to overcome the prejudices of early education as to refuse to recognise his late slave as an equal and a brother, or has so far failed to crush all human feeling out of his nature as to refuse to transfer his affection from his comrades, who fought by his side on a hundred battle-fields, to his conquerors who desolated his fields and burned his houses, this is considered, *in the radical code* of ethics, a much more henious offence than if the aforesaid "colored brother" should, as in a late instance, enter the house of a lone and defenceless white woman, and, after committing an unutterable outrage upon her person, cut her throat and rob her house.

Even granting that the law of self-preservation, which rises above all constitutional restraints and compacts, renders this course of legislation necessary at the present time, does not this very necessity demonstrate the fact that a purely representative Government has proved a signal failure on this continent? Is it not heartless mockery to talk of the blessings of republican government to the millions whom we propose to deprive, for an indefinite length of time, of all civil and political rights? If the most that can be said in favor of self-government is, that it is adapted to the birth-place of Ben Butler, though not to the birth-place of Washington, then, the sooner we substitute some other form of government for it the better.

The radicals tell us, however, that this state of things shall be only temporary—that this form of government shall only be imposed on the Southern States until they shall have ceased to manifest such intense hatred towards the Federal Government, and shall express their readiness to accept their own disfranchisement and the universal enfranchisement of their late slaves, as the sovereign remedy for all their political diseases. In the Sherman Bill universal suffrage is made a condition precedent to the admission of any Southern State into the Union—without which none of them shall be recognized as possessing a republican form of government. Now, it requires but little acumen to perceive that the majority in Congress is not actuated in their course towards the South by a desire either for the renovation of its white population or the elevation of the blacks. Obtuse as many of their intellects are, there is not one of them so ignorant of all the teachings of history as to believe that the attachment of a people to their government will increase in proportion as it tramples on their rights and extinguishes their liberties, or that any people will become better qualified to exercise the rights of freemen by their being first reduced to the condition of abject slaves. Even if the Southern people would accept the humiliating terms proposed, to escape a threatened confiscation of their property, their submission would be that of terror-stricken slaves to their cruel and imperious masters, and not the voluntary submission of freemen to the benignant rule of a just and liberal Government. It is equally plain that the radicals are not animated by their love of negro suffrage as an active motive principle; for they have rejected it themselves by overwhelming majorities in those radical states in which the question has been recently submitted to the people. According to the standard of republican government they have prescribed for the south, there is not a northern state but Massachusetts that has a republican form of government to-day. If the people of Connecticut consider it unsafe to trust the bullet in the hands of their few negroes, who are of a superior order in regard to intelligence and property qualifications, howmuch more dangerous would the experiment be in South Carolina, where more than half the population are blacks, and where the ignorant and degraded field hands have little more intelligence than the horses that they drive. The truth is that the radicals wish to perpetuate power in their own hands; and they are determined to exclude the Southern people from representation altogether, or admit them only on such terms as they think will deprive them of all future strength—believing, as they do, that they can always control the negro vote against their former masters. This is the sole secret of their opposition to all liberal plans of reconstruction.

Since my last letter to you, we have had some rare entertainments in the theatrical line. Edwin Forrest, the greatest American—probably the greatest living—tragedian has just finished an engagement here. In his favourite characters of Othello, King Lear, Richilieu, Jack Cade and Damon in the play of *Damon and Pythias*, he is unapproachable. In *Hamlet* and *Richard the Third* there are many that perfer Booth. The reigning star here now is John Brougham, the celebrated Irish comedian, who figures as an author as well as an actor, and writes his own comedies. I had the pleasure lately of hearing, for the first time in my life, the sublime oratorio of Messiah performed with a full chorus. It was a treat for a life-time. I have never had such complete enjoyment, however, since I came to Washington as during two nights that I was hearing the celebrated Scotch vocalist, Kennedy. According as he changed from the humorous to the pathetic, he kept his audience—especially the Scotch portion thereof—costinually alternating between laughter and tears. Oh! the incomparable beauty of those old Scotch songs, when sung by a master.

An intelligent P. E. Islander writes to me, urging me to give your readers some incidents of my soldier life, and assuring me that such reminiscences will be much more entertaining to them than my disquisitions on American politics. Agreeably to his request, I shall drop politics for a time, and give your readers a series of sketches of my experience as a soldier, beginning with one incident that I shall always regard as one of the most interesting episodes in my eventful life. I follow his advice the more readily that I find I cannot now express my real political sentiments without giving offence to old and tried friends. A near and dear relative, writing to me from the west, implored me to reconsider the subject carefully before I commit myself to such "awful infidelity."

M.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

Under the editorial motto of "Our God, our Country and our Queen," we have in the *Patriot* of the 6th inst. the second edition of comments on "the spoils," or Government appointments to office.

The editorial staff of the *Patriot* appear to be well "posted," at least to their own satisfaction, in the different reasons actuating the Government in their present and future appointments. As so much talk has been occasioned, and so many rumors afloat concerning the appointments and the numerous applicants for office, would it not be expedient for the Government, in the interest of "Our Country and our Queen," and for the benefit of those persons who, like the dog in the manger, not having the bone themselves, are jealous of their neighbour possessing it—to create some new offices for their special benefit? The editor of the *Patriot* would make an excellent Clerk of the Weather, or Political Astrologer. From his lofty eminense he could scan the political horizon, and predict from which quarter the storm was brewing. He might also be required to establish a code of signals to warn the subordinate officers of the ship of State, so that in time of danger every man might be at his post. The sub of the *Patriot* having, as rumor has it, at one time studied for the Church, but finding he was not "the right man in the right place," afterwards abandoned it—might be induced to accept the office of public Censor—his duties to be spiritual and temporal. He should have the power to recommend, as the recipients of Government patronage, such persons as are strictly orthodox in faith and political morality.

But badinage apart, what is the object of all the cavilling made by the *Patriot* at the Government appointments? Does the *Patriot* expect that the Government will consult their wishes, or the desires of the Conservative party. No doubt numerous applications have been made for offices—more than have been at any former administration of the Liberal party, but the *Patriot* should know that the Liberals have gained considerable accessions from the Conservative ranks, and the old greed of office seeking has not forsaken the newcomers; and here I would remark, *en passant*, that the system of receiving applications for offices in the gift of the Government is a bad one, inasmuch as it encourages a set of political weathercocks who are ever ready as occasion may require to support the winning party.

The Government know their friends and supporters, and have a good directory in the poll books: and by adopting the system of discountenancing office seeking would give greater satisfaction to all parties. The Liberal party and their organs never complained, when in opposition, of their adherents being turned out of office, and the office-holders under the last Liberal administration accepted the adverse vote as the fortune of war and decree of the fates, and gave up their offices without a murmur.

It is absurd for persons who have made themselves obnoxious to a party to expect to be retained in office by that party,—they should accept "the situation," and stand or fall with their friends; 'tis true the Liberal chiefs did retain, during the first four years they were in power, persons opposed to them, but they met with the reward narrated in the fable of the man who harbored a viper in his bosom, and carried it home to his family. We trust they have profited by the moral.

Yours,
A LIBERAL.

Ch'town, April 8th, 1867.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

Dear Mr. Editor,

Through the falsehood and double dealing of my enemies, and the treachery of some of my friends (save the mark.), I am not in the position to speak and act as I would like in behalf of the destitute people around me, and for the good of the Island in general; but the confidence I have in my friends, (I mean the victorious Liberals,) who have been more fortunate, or perhaps unfortunate, than myself—prompts me to say a word through you to them in behalf of the people whose representatives may not be aware of the state of the country. I think I am safe in asserting that there are hundreds in this district, (and I presume that this is not the only part of the Island where the wet, the weevil, the rust, and the rot, have rendered the people destitute,) without the means to obtain a little seed and food necessary for the coming spring.

Now, sir, perhaps you think that I am going to advocate running the Island in debt, in order to buy bread and seed for the people. Oh, no! It is possible, and even probable that such a course will be necessary before harvest, but at present I only want the public means husbanded, (as I should like to see the people husband their resources individually,) and expended in that manner and at that time most certain to benefit them. I would recommend a very liberal grant for the road service this Spring—(this can be done if our friends will fulfil the great *Tory promise of retrenchment*)—and the labour to be performed so soon as the frost is sufficiently out of the ground, in order to give the people an opportunity of getting seed and food enough to eat, while sowing and planting it: and thus we should receive more benefit in one year than is now effected in five; for I consider that it would be better, in nine cases out of ten, to allow the roads to go unrepaired than to follow the old (and should be obsolete) practice of mending them with dry dust and sods, to the great annoyance and inconvenience of the travelling public through the whole of the succeeding summer; for when first laid on it is too dry and hard to admit of *compression*; and so the traveller is compelled to go jolting over this apology for *repairing till the fall rains set in*, when it is all at once turned into a quagmire, and rendered impassable.

I have no doubt but some will say, "Why, you *propose to make and mend the roads in seed time!*" Not quite so fast, my dear sir. I *propose no such a thing*. There is always from a week to ten days and longer in the spring, *before seed time, before the land has dried sufficiently* to do anything in the way of cultivation, when it *is just in the right state or condition to repair the* roads with, when there is what is commonly called "a slack spell," when poor men are waiting for the land to dry up. This is the time that such men should have an opportunity of repairing the highways; and by so doing prepare seed for their land. If something of the sort is not done, in order to assist the destitute *forthwith*, I am positive that hundreds of acres will go unseeded this spring in King's County alone.

The above may appear to those who know *little* and *care less* about the condition of the country as *farfetched* and *overdrawn*. It is indeed gloomy, but nevertheless true. See to it then, you with whom rests the responsibility.

Yours truly,
CHARLES CLAY.

Dundas, King's County, 26th March, 1867.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, April 15, 1867.

THE PARTIAL ELECTIONS.

THE nomination of Candidates in the districts wherein vacancies have occurred by the acceptance of office by four members of the House of Assembly, took place on Wednesday last. The Hon. Mr. Coles, the Provincial Secretary, was nominated for re-election in his old district by David Lawson, Esqr., and seconded by Ewen McMillan, Esqr. Mr. John Ross, of the *Weekly*, was also nominated in opposition to the Col. Secretary. His proposer was a Mr. Wood, Lot 48—the name of the seconder we did not hear. Mr. Ross is prompted to his insane course by a contemptible factious spirit, in which he is encouraged by some opponents of the Government and by disappointed candidates for office like himself. He is very well aware that he has not the ghost of a chance of being elected. Indeed he has declared that he would offer if he could only get two votes. Now, although every one knows that Mr. Ross will suffer a disgraceful defeat—if the displeasure of the outraged electors be not more harshly visited upon him — still his mischievous and infamous opposition will have the effect of keeping Mr. Coles out of his seat for ten days after the meeting of the House, for the law is such that he cannot be declared elected sooner than ten days after the polling day. Mr. Coles, being the Leader of the Government, is the member on whom should devolve the introduction of Government measures, and their guidance through the House of Assembly. If these should necessarily be delayed, and the business of the country retarded, at great inconvenience to the whole community—to Mr. Ross will belong the merit of accomplishing this most unpatriotic object. Mr. Ross, thoroughly destitute of talent and influence, has always been regarded as a nobody in this community, but his miserably factious opposition to the popular Colonial Secretary covers him with ineffable disgrace in the eyes of all right thinking persons.

At the nomination in Georgetown for the First District of King's County, the Hon. Mr. Attorney General Hensley was re-elected without opposition, and will be able to take his seat in the House on Thursday next. He was proposed by Mr. Daniel H. Dingwell, and seconded by Daniel Flynn, Esq.—For the Second District, Mr. Whelan, the Queen's Printer, was proposed by Mr. Daniel Sinnott, and seconded by Mr. Donald McDonald, Lot 56. Anthony McCormack, Esqr., was proposed by John A. McLaine, and seconded by Mr. Edward Flynn. W. H. McEwen, Esqr., was proposed by Mr. Harry Mooney, and seconded by Mr. Wm. L. Douglas. Edward Reilly, Esqr., was proposed by John McIntyre, Esqr., and seconded by Mr. David Lewis. We have the strongest reasons for believing that Messrs. Whelan and McCormark will win this election. Indeed, there would not be the shadow of a doubt about the matter if the Catholic electors, who are the majority of the voters, were not subjected to unseen influences that cannot be easily met and overcome. We confidently hope, however, that the result of the election will be favourable to the progress of Liberal principles, and that the district—now somewhat distracted and confused—will again be happily restored to its normal condition. It is more than likely we shall have occasion to say something further about this election in a subsequent number.

ON Wednesday last the Hon. George Coles was nominated to fill the vacancy in the Third District of Queen's County, caused by his acceptance of the office of Colonial Secretary. The almost impassable state of the roads alone prevented many of the electors from attending on Nomination day, to give expression to their approval of the course pursued by their Representative and their determination to re-elect him to his seat. However, none of the leading men of the district were present, among them David Lawson, Esqr, who proposed, and Ewen McMillan, Esqr, who seconded, the nomination of the Hon. Mr. Coles, both of whom made a few appropriate remarks.

Hon. Mr. Coles, having been duly nominated, addressed those assembled in front of the City Hall. He gave a concise review of the actions of the new Government, touching appointments and dismissals; alluded to the impossibility of giving satisfaction to all parties, relative to those changes consequent upon the advent of a new administration. He had no doubt, however, that general satisfaction would result from the course adopted by the Government in regard to those matters. He complimented the Conservative party, against whom he had fought (politically) for the past 25 years, on their having refrained from instituting any factious opposition to his return. He said the new Government was composed of three parties, namely, the old Liberal party, those called middle men, and also a portion of the Conservatives. It need not, therefore, surprise any one to find that many of those, who firmly hold to the principle, that to the "Victors belong the Spoil," should feel disappointed on finding that some are kept and others put in office who have hitherto been known as opponents of the Liberal party. But the fact that the supporters of the new Government are composed of a portion of three different parties, will convince any reasonable mind of the necessity of concessions on all sides, in order to the formation and strengthening of a party who, he hoped, after a fair trial, would give evidence not only of efficiency, but of a determination to do all in their power for the advancement of the best interests of the Colony. He regretted that the approaching Session of the Legislature was necessarily delayed to so late a period in the season, when gentlemen representing the agricultural interests of the Colony would be very desirous to be at their farms. That delay, however, could not be attributed to the new Government, out of whose power it was to call the Legislature any sooner. The proper time for the Session was the month of February, or, at the latest, March, that being a season of the year when members of both branches of the Legislature could best afford to leave their homes. He alluded to the expenditure of the past year exceeding ten thousand pounds over what appeared at the end of the financial year—the heavy public works which had been contracted for, but not yet complete, and, but partly paid for—the purchase of the Cunard Estate—all of which would cripple the resources of the Colony for some time. He spoke of the necesity of placing the Educational department of the Colony on its former footing, and of increasing the salaries of teachers. He also touched upon the desirability of procuring a loan, in order to relieve the resources of the Colony. Reforms of an important nature could not, however, be reasonably expected during the first and necessarily short Session of the new House. He spoke of the principle of office-holders on the floor of the House, and contended that he had not changed his views regarding that principle. He, however, confessed that on that point he had to make concessions, in deference to the views held by some members of the party. In concluding his address, he alluded to the factious opposition which he had heard would be offered to his return, and advised his friends, in the event of such opposition, to go to the polls and record their votes, and not to remain at home under the impression that because of the weakness of his opponents it was unnecessary for many of the electors to poll their votes. Any apathy of that kind might result in a defeat. He, therefore, expressed the hope that all his friends would record their votes, and thus prove to their opponents the utter folly of their factions and forlorn movement.

The Proprietor of the Charlottetown Reading Room and Merchants' Exchange—Mr. A. McNeill—has issued a weekly "Prices Current and Shipping Intelligencer," the first of the kind ever published in Charlottetown. We hope that the mercantile classes will give substantial encouragement and support to Mr. McNeill's laudible enterprize. The "Prices Current" contains the latest wholesale market quotations and shipping news; and under the heading "Remarks," will be found that important information touching Sales, &c., so essential to every man of business. This valuable weekly circular will be forwarded from the *Patriot* office to subscribers on receipt of one dollar per annum in advance.

☞ IT is reported by a late telegram to this place, that flour has advanced in price from one to two dollars in Boston, and still showed an upward tendency.

A serious and fatal accident occurred on the Great Western Railway, Canada, a few days ago. The night mail train West, ran into a special freight train going the same way. The conductor of the freight train, and the baggage man of the mail train were killed. The conductor's car on the special train, and the baggage car on the mail train were burnt, together with about $170,000 in bills &c. A great deal of freight was also destroyed. Some of the passengers were injured.

WE trust that Mr. Whelan's absence from Charlottetown, visiting his friends in the Second District of King's County, previous to the election contest on Wednesday next, will be accepted as an excuse for the omission of more editorial matter than appears in the present No., as, under other circumstances, there are some subjects which would have engaged the editor's special attention.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Monday last, before Dr. Beer, one of the Coroners for the County, on view of the body of Archibald Munroe, one of the unfortunate men drowned at North River, on Saturday the 6th instant. Verdict—"accidentally drowned while intoxicated." Morrow's body has not yet been found.

The *North British Review*, established some twenty years ago, as the organ of the Free Church of Scotland, has, from the first, occupied a very high position in British periodical literature. It is not a "religious" journal—as this term is generally understood—perhaps not more so than the *Edinburgh* or the *London*, though it is designed to fill the want so often felt and expressed by Dr. Arnold for books on general subjects, written from a Christian stand point.

We learn from the Cape Breton *News* that the dwelling house of Alexander Munro, Esq., Postmaster at Boularderie, with its entire contents, was recently consumed by fire. The fire it is supposed originated by the placing of hot ashes in a barrel in a back hall. Mr. Munro at the time of the occurrence was absent at Baddeck attending the Court of Sessions there. Mrs. Munro, and the other inmates of the house, had a narrow escape: having providentially got out of the burning building without injury. Nothing was saved, a valuable library was also lost.

☞ The Steamer ALHAMBRA, of the Boston & Colonial S. S. Co.'s line, will leave Boston, for Charlottetown, on Tuesday next, the 16th inst., and will be followed by the COMMERCE, the week after.

QUICK PASSAGE.—By telegraph from Canso we learn that the Schr *Alice*, Crocker master, with a cargo of Sugar and Molasses for this port, consigned to Messrs. Carvell Bros, arrived at Port Mulgrave in ten days, from Cuba, and will be probably the first arrival here from the Gut.

The N. Y. Board of Health have issued a circular warning the public of the probable approach of cholera this summer.

Forty thousand dollars of the paper of the Westmorland Bank was burned in the presence of the Directors last week; and all the paper received during the week received a like fate. Interest is to be paid on all moneys deposited in the Bank.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE English mail, by the regular Cunard Steamer, arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning last, and was received here Saturday night, via the Capes. We are in possession of dates to the 31st ult. The principal and most important items of news have been anticipated by the Atlantic cable despatches, as will appear from our Telegraphic news columns. It is currently reported at St. Petersburgh that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between Prussia and Russia, and that Roumania is a party to the arrangement. The latest dates from Berlin confirm the announcement that Prussia has counselled the Turkish Government to cede the Island of Candia to Greece, and it is stated that in so doing Prussia has acted in unison with Russia, France and Austria.

A Hamburg paper publishes a semiofficial communication from Berlin which says, "In any arrangement effected between France and Holland, with regard to Luxemburg, the other European Powers will also be entitled to a voice in the matter." In the Legislative body of Paris the first article of the Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt was passed by 136 to 92 votes. This vote in effect abolishes such imprisonment.

The Prince of Orange and the Count of Flanders have postponed their visit to Paris, in consequence of information conveyed to them by telegraph, to the effect that there would be no inaugural ceremony at the opening of the Exhibition. Latest Lisbon dates announce that popular tumults have taken place in Oporto on account of the new taxes. Troops were ordered out to restore order.

The *News of the World* of the 31st of March states that Mr. Disraeli's Budget to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, will ask for an income of some £70,000,000 to meet the expenditure of the current year. The charge of the National Debt carries off twenty-six million pounds, the Army fifteen million pounds, the Navy eleven million, and the Civil Service of the country fourteen million.

Fenian arrests continue to be made in Ireland. James O'Brien, manager of a commercial establishment in Cork, charged with being a Head Centre, and with leading a Fenian attack on Ballynookin Police station, was committed for trial for high treason. He is said to have been in correspondence with Stephens. Several arrests have been made in Millstreet, Cork, on charges of being concerned in an attack on *Mount Leader House* by an armed body of Fenians, led by an American officer.

The Canadian Intercolonial Railway loan of three million pounds sterling has been guaranteed. Mr. Addelly, in introducing the subject in the House of Commons, made a long speech pointing out the great advantages which that loan would confer on the Colonies, and contended that there was no fear of any ultimate loss to the Mother Country. A division on the question shewed a majority in favor of the proposal of 247 against 67 votes. A vote of £2,000 was agreed to in the House of Commons to be distributed in rewards to the Irish Constabulary engaged in the suppression of the Fenian outbreak.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN SMYRNA AND MYTILENE—NEARLY A THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

The *Malta Times* publishes interesting details of the terrible earthquake which was felt on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of March at Smyrna, Magnetia, Adramiti, in the Dardanelles, at Gallipoli, Constantinople, and throughout the neigbouring districts. At Adramiti, in Anatolia, the earth heaved violently a second time on the morning of the 8th. The terrified inhabitants sought refuge on the adjoining heights, but some fled to the shore, ready to take shelter in the shipping if the shocks continued. A letter from Mytilene, the ancient Island of Lesbos, dated the 9th of March, says:—"On Wednesday the 6th, the weather was dull and the heat disagreeable, but no presentiments were felt of the sad events which were to follow. In the memory of man no earthquake had been felt on the island. At six o'clock on the morning of the 8th a severe shock, lasting between fifteen and eighteen moments, rocked the town, and, after a short interval, another followed, much longer and more violent. I saw the sea inside the harbour heave and foam as if a submarine explosion was about to take place. My astonishment did not, however, last very long, for in less time than it takes me to tell the fact, I saw all the surrounding buildings moving as if they were drunken men, and the solid blocks of masonry, of which the peirs are constructed, tumbling like card-houses. Nearly all the buildings which belong to the Custom-house, the Light-house, and the large oil mill, also gave way. In all the streets houses fell, burying their inhabitants beneath their ruins. The ancient and beautiful castle, the cathedral, the governor's palace, the prisons, the mosques, and I believe all the consular residences, are more or less injured, and for the most part are no better than a mass of ruins. The very solidity and strength with which the houses in the town were constructed, rendered more serious the effects of this great calamity, and have multiplied a hundredfold the number of persons who have perished or have lost their property. That part of the town which was lowest has suffered most. The earth literally opened and engulfed a number of buildings, forming a street which led from the seashore to the interior of the town, and that which was still on Wednesday afternoon the most frequented part of Mytilene is now actually invaded by the sea, and covered by heaps of mud. More than one-half of our beautiful town, the most delightful and the gayest in the whole Levant, is nothing more than a desert heaped with ruins. What is still sadder to record is the number of deaths. It is calculated that from 800 to 1,000 persons have been killed, and a still more considerable number wounded and disabled. The houses which are still standing are nearly all deserted, and the surviving population scattered through the hills and gardens in the vicinity of the town. Some persons have the shelter of temporary dwellings, the rest are living in the open air without any shelter. The scarcity of food greatly increases the distress, and unless prompt aid be sent from Smyrna, the mortality will be very great. The town of Mytilene is not the only sufferer by this calamity, it has made ruins and victims in the northern part of the island. It is doubtful whether a single village has been saved. Not only has property suffered, but almost everywhere there are numbers of dead and dying."

Two strong shocks of earthquake were felt at Smyrna on the 15th and 16th inst. Shocks also continue to occur at Mytilene, Phocia and Chio.

FRANCE.

THE REPORTED SALE OF LUXEMBURG.

It is now generally credited that France has been trying to buy the Grand Duchy of its lawful owner, the King of Holland; but the "man in possession" is not the King, but the irrepressible Bismarck. The fortifications of the capital of the Duchy make it a place of strategic importance, and before Sadowa the Prussians garrisoned it on behalf of the Germanic Confederation. When the Confederation collapsed Count Bismarck reinforced the garrison, and has repeatedly invited the King, as Grand Duke of Luxemburg, to join the North German Confederation. The story goes that the King of the Netherlands, pressed by the French negociators, has agreed to sell this outlying province to France, provided the Prussians could be induced to give it up, and that Count Bismarck had agreed to withdraw his troops, and allow France to occupy it, provided the fortifications of Luxemburg were previously demolished. It would be an important acquisition to France, who once opposed it. The Grand Duchy covers an area of about 1,552 square miles, and contains a population of 203,000 inhabitants. Its principal towns are—Luxemburg, an ex-federal fortress, Diekirch and Ech-