

to another the most valuable portion of his property? He believed that generally the most valuable soil was found on the sea front of the farms, and dwelling houses, barns, &c., were very frequently erected upon the limits of the Reserves. The bill, he could not but consider, reflected disgrace on the Government which passed it, and strongly as he had characterized it, he found ample justification for his language in the section to which he had alluded—he would read it to the Committee. "Section 5. Nothing in this or any other Act of the General Assembly of this Island contained, shall be held or construed to divest the Government of this Island of the right of leasing the said Fishery Reserves land, or any part or portion thereof; or of the sole control and management of the same; or of the rents, issues and profits therefrom."

(To be Continued.)

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., APRIL 25, 1859.

LATE AND IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

The English Mail was received here on Saturday morning last. The news from England is of an important character. Lord Derby's Government had been defeated in the House of Commons on the question of Parliamentary Reform—the Bill brought in by the Ministry on this subject having been lost by a large majority. Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, and Mr. Disraeli, in the Commons, then stated that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to appeal to the country for its decision on this question, and intimated that Parliament would be dissolved immediately after its prorogation, which was expected to occur about the 20th of the present month. In the strong and very general feeling of the nation for a Reform Bill of a more liberal character than that which was brought forward by the Derby Administration, and in the excited state of public opinion on the Continent respecting the unsettled state of European politics, the dissolution of Parliament is regarded as a very bold and ill judged proceeding; and public journals, representing the different opposing parties in the state, augur the speedy overthrow of the Government as the result of their appeal to the country. Lord Derby's Reform Bill, it appears, was a sham and a delusion; but what better was to be expected from a Conservative Government? It is not in the nature of the Conservative party to grant reform in any shape, and least of all in the representative institutions of the country, unless compelled by force to do so. Similar tactics to theirs have been practised in the Colonies by the little factions that impudently assume the name of Conservatives. Before they were first driven from power, and during the ascendancy of the Family Compacts, "reform" was, to their comprehension, synonymous with "sedition," and those who sought to effect any change in the manner of conducting the public affairs were denounced as radicals of the most violent character, rebels, and republicans. But as soon as the so-called Conservatives got into opposition, reform in every thing was then their watchword; and they made such strides in their professions of attachment to popular rights as to make the Liberals seem, by contrast, like Tories of the old school. We have a little drama of this kind at present in progress of performance in P. E. Island. Some of the dramatic persons have played many singular parts in their time; but hypocrisy and deception are arts to which they have given particular attention, and they are now using all their exertions to appear to the best advantage in them. However, we trust the curtain will fall before many repetitions of the entertainment will take place; and we think it will be a long time before they be permitted to appear upon the stage again "by particular request."

We, in this Colony, can feel but little interest in the result of the election in Great Britain, further than that it may become the providential means, which we sincerely hope it will, of overthrowing the present Government, and relieving the Colonial Office from the presence of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, who, whatever may be his merits as a novel writer, has shown a total incapacity for the responsible post of Colonial Minister; and is either the dupe of the absentee proprietors, or an accomplice in their nefarious designs against the welfare of this Colony.

The prospects of a European war seem less remote than when we last heard from the Continent. Military preparations continue to be made in France especially on a very extensive scale, and the Army of Paris has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for immediate and active operations, while the war feeling in Sardinia and Austria has evidently suffered no abatement. England is not insensible to the gathering of the coming storm; and notwithstanding the crisis which has just come upon her Ministry—the disturbed state of the public mind consequent upon a dissolution of Parliament, and the unavoidable interruption to the progress of her foreign policy—the increased activity in the dockyards and arsenals of the kingdom manifest but little confidence in the continuance of peace. An European war appears, indeed, imminent; but should it not occur, the ambitious and unscrupulous Emperor of France, with nearly half a million of fighting men under his command, "longing for the fray," will deserve little or no credit in averting the catastrophe.

The news from India is unimportant. The mutiny is entirely subdued, and only two or three of the rebel chiefs, who are unable to make any formidable warlike demonstration—elude the vigilance of the British forces.

The following extracts from our latest papers, will give some details of the intelligence above referred to.

FRANCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR—THE ARMY OF PARIS ORDERED TO BE READY.

The officers of a division of the Army of Paris were summoned a few days ago to the quarters of their respective colonels, and informed that they were to hold themselves in readiness to march, as the division was to form part of the army about to enter on a campaign. Government has inquired as to how many men could be transported per day by rail to Lyons, and the answer was 25,000. The opinion of some of the superior officers is that war may be considered as certain. People in Paris are already beginning to speak of a new Treaty of Tilsit, and of the Congress being only for

the purpose of gaining time; and some of great experience in Imperial politics, and who have held high positions under Government, believe the danger of war is not yet over. Bedding and other military necessaries of a similar kind are preparing with incessant activity and forwarded to Lyons. It is said that General de Martimpre, who lately commanded the division in Algeria, is to command the troops to be encamped at Belley, on the Sardinian frontier. These troops are to consist of three brigades. It is announced that a fourth regiment of native riflemen is to be raised in Algeria. These regiments are composed of Arab soldiers. They performed good service during the war in the Crimea.

There is no doubt that the French people earnestly desire that the confident hope of the maintenance of peace expressed by Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons shall be fully realized. Yet with all his "confidence in the fidelity of our Allies, and the energy and resources of his colleague," and though "they have so managed affairs that all immediate dangers seem to have vanished, and that there is a prospect of arrangements which, if concluded, will, in his opinion, lead to a permanent and happy peace,"—people in Paris are not so sanguine. A private letter from Lyons states that an army of 60,000 men will soon be encamped in the vicinity of that city. A second letter from another city corroborates the intelligence. It says that an army of 60,000 men has been ordered to the frontiers of Piedmont. The information comes from a General Officer. Should this prove correct, it is no doubt the result of M. Cavour's mission to Paris, and it is remarked that the apparent change of late has been merely to "tranquillize" the English and Prussian Governments. These notes of preparation are strange on the eve of a Congress which is called together for precisely the same result anticipated by Mr. Disraeli; they in some measure mar the harmony he has spoken of, and would indicate that peace is not the object seen in the distance.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

FURTHER SURRENDER OF REBELS.

Intelligence has just been received from Seronge, that the rebels with the Rao Sahib crossed the Betwa on the night of the 7th instant, and are at Mehidpoor; and that the agent of the Rao has come in to arrange for his submission, agreeably to the Royal proclamation. It is also reported that Feroze Shah is not with the rebel force. Major-General Michel is moving on Bhopal.

Lord Canning's notification of the purpose of government to borrow money by promissory notes had caused a panic in the market. Sir John Lawrence returns to England by the packet which brings the present mail. The financial embarrassment of government is most serious. Duty on Malwa opium has been raised from 400 to 500 rupees a chest.

NENA SAHIB AND THE BEGUM LOCKED IN AT NEPAUL.

It would appear that the Nepalese Minister is preparing a trap for the Begum and her followers, for he is preparing a large force to march towards Chitoun, whither, at his invitation, the whole rebel force is now marching.—Nona Sahib, Bala Rao, and all the chiefs, except, perhaps, Baine Madhoo, Horsford closes up one pass out of Nepal into Oude, on the south; Kelly is stationed to prevent escape into the Gurruckpore district; and the regiments which the Nepalese have detached to the flank will suffice to cut off their retreat westward. The snows bar their progress northwards. What the Nepalese intends to do when he gets them is not so plain.

THE FIRST VICTIM.

So much space in our present No. being occupied with the report of the Debate in the House of Assembly on the Address in answer to the Governor's Speech, as well as with other matters, that we are unable to comment at any length on the proceedings which have occurred in the Assembly since our last issue. The only thing of any consequence, however, to be noticed, is the action of the House on the petitions against the return of Messrs. Walker and McDonald. That against Mr. Walker was taken up on Tuesday last, and our readers are pretty well aware that the majority gave a willing and zealous support to all the allegations against Mr. Walker's election; and after a few hours' discussion, carried a resolution, declaring Mr. Owen to be the candidate entitled to the seat, into which he was accordingly conducted on the following day. At the investigation held in the Sheriff's Court on the 25th March last, several votes recorded for Mr. Owen were expunged from the poll book, on the ground of their having been polled more than once and out of their proper division. That the votes were bad there could be no question; and when they were struck off there was a majority of one in favour of Mr. Walker, in virtue of which he was returned. But the majority contended that Mr. Walker demanded an investigation of only one such bad vote, which, it is said, he particularised,—and some gentlemen at Georgetown were obliging enough to make affidavit that he demanded nothing more,—whereupon the majority concluded that the Sheriff acted improperly in proceeding any further with the investigation. Much eloquence was spent—especially by the gentlemen of the long robe, who appeared more like advocates than judges in the case—to show that the law contemplated an investigation into such votes only as were particularised and enumerated. What the law makers contemplated in framing the Election Act is nothing to the purpose—what the Act itself expresses is every thing; and the Law of Elections is as silent as the grave as to whether the Sheriff should or should not investigate generally votes polled in a wrong division or polled more than once, without having them enumerated or described. Mr. Sheriff Underhay, on his oath, at the bar of the House, declared that he understood Mr. Walker's demand to be for a general investigation of all votes that were liable to be expunged for having polled more than once or out of their proper division. Into such investigation he had fully entered—reading and interpreting the Law as every man of ordinary understanding and common sense must. But what do the majority care for common sense? The legal gentlemen—from whom the others took their cue—declared, by their special pleading, that if the law did not say so and so, it ought to have said so and so, and their decision upon the merits of the case should be given accordingly. Humbug and Mystification ruled supreme, and the three legal luminaries were their prophets. How Mr. Walker was victimized is briefly told: Only one of Mr. Owen's bad votes was taken under consideration,—the others were allowed to stand; and by this ingenious method of securing a seat for a very anxious candidate—whose vote will be useful in all party divisions—the Government side of the House declared that Mr. Owen had a majority of two over Mr. Walker, although Justice, Law, Reason and Common Sense cannot see how that majority was obtained.

Wednesday and Thursday were spent in examining the evidence taken at the scrutiny between Messrs. McDonald and McAulay. Four votes on Mr. McDonald's side were struck off, and two on Mr. McAulay's, leaving at the present time only three of a majority in favour of the former. There are many more votes to be taken into consideration on both sides, and we shall reserve our comments respecting the merits or

demerits of the votes expunged until the whole proceedings shall be closed; but from what we have seen we have too much reason to believe and fear that Mr. McDonald will be the second victim.

The House adjourned from Thursday evening until Monday afternoon, to enable country members to spend the Easter Holidays at their own homes.

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS ON P. E. ISLAND POLITICS.

SEVERAL Colonial papers have expressed great surprise, as might be expected, at the extraordinary and unconstitutional change which has been made in the system of administering the Government of this Island, by the dominant party in the House of Assembly, without consulting the Legislative Council of the Colony, or the Imperial Government, in reference to the change. At present we have room for only two extracts. The first is from the Weekly New Brunswick (St. John paper) of the 15th inst., which, we believe, has always advocated Conservative principles; and the second is from the Pictou Eastern Chronicle. The New Brunswick, after stating that the Government would resign before the present House would meet, proceeds to say:—

"Prior to the elections the successful party pledged themselves solemnly to each other, and to their constituents, that no person holding office under their Government should have a seat in the House of Assembly. This is a direct repudiation of Responsible Government, and in open defiance of Lord John Russell's celebrated despatch (known as the 'Russell purge') which requires that certain members of every administration in these Colonies shall have seats in the House of Assembly, there to give information, and conduct the public business openly.

"If the Conservative party insists in carrying out their expressed determination to destroy Responsible Government, by defying the Russell despatch, there will probably be further difficulty in the Island, and the result may be, that its Legislature will be abolished, and the Island become annexed to some other Colony of more importance."

The Eastern Chronicle gives a list of the new Councillors and office holders, and then observes:—

"It will be seen that not one departmental officer holds a seat in either branch of the Legislature, and our neighbors of P. E. Island have thus taken the bold step of abolishing the 'Responsible' or departmental system of government,—of changing the constitution of the Colony, in short,—without asking the consent of the Imperial authorities, or even hinting the probability of Queen Victoria or her ministers wishing to have a say in the matter. Without entering at the present moment into any argument upon the comparative merits of the 'departmental' system and that which the Islanders have chosen to adopt in its stead, we may remark, that their action touching the matter appears to us to be rash, if not unconstitutional. We may be in error, but it does appear to us, that if any British Colony can thus, without the advice or consent of the Crown, abolish one system of government and establish another—discard a constitution conceded and established by Imperial authority, and adopt another without the Imperial sanction or consent,—then there is no constitutional law to prevent them hauling down the Union Jack and running up the Stars and Stripes in its place over government house, if a majority of the House, decide that it is expedient to do so. Want of space forbids our noticing this matter further in our present issue. We may recur to it on a future occasion."

A very extraordinary report has been current in town, for several days past, to the effect that the Hon. Mr. Aldous has consented to hold the office of Land Commissioner under the present Tory Government—Mr. McLean's decease having placed the party in great difficulty about the appointment of a successor. It is said that the condition on which he shall be allowed to retain the office is, that he will at once resign his seat in the Legislative Council—a condition the compliances with which would be utterly disreputable to the honorable gentleman referred to. We hope we may be enabled to contradict this report; but if it should prove true, we shall have more to say on the subject on a future occasion.

THE WINTER MAIL SERVICE.

We endorse, with pleasure, the following tribute from the Monitor to the zeal and efficiency which distinguished the discharge of the onerous and difficult duties performed by Messrs. Mattart & Warren as Mail Carriers between this Island and the main land during the past winter:—

"On Monday last, Messrs. Mattart & Warren, the Contractors for the conveyance of the Winter Mails from hence to Cape Tormentine, made their last trip for the season. We think it is due to those gentlemen to express the satisfaction felt by this community for the regular and faithful manner in which they have invariably discharged the duties of that important and hazardous branch of the public service. No accident of any moment has, we believe, occurred since these Mails were first entrusted to their management. The utmost certainty and regularity have attended all their movements; and we only hope that the public may always be favored with the services of such excellent and trustworthy servants as Messrs. Mattart & Warren."

HORRIBLE MURDER.—At Lee, State of Maine, on the night of the 6th inst., a young man named Marshall Potter murdered his mother, an old lady, his two brothers, aged thirty-five and forty, and a grand-child, aged ten years. The horrid deed was committed with an axe, and the object of the wretch, it is said, was to rob his brothers of a small sum of money which they possessed. He afterwards set fire to the house, which was destroyed, but the maid being given to the murderer made his escape, fearing his crime would be discovered, which was fortunately the case, as the wounds inflicted were still fresh and bleeding. Officer Bean, of Lee, pursued him to St. Stephen, where he arrested him. The murderer changed his clothes at Carroll, which were found to be bloody, and the money earned by his two brothers during the winter (amounting to only \$150) was seen in his possession. The wretched being slept in the same room with his brothers.

The steamer Maid of Erin, plying between St. John N. B. and Moncton, was wrecked in a snow storm on the 13th inst., on a ledge known as the Grand Annes Lodge, about seven miles below Dorchester, and about half a mile from the shore. The passengers and luggage were saved. The steamer would be high and dry at low water, and it is supposed would be a total wreck. The Maid of Erin was said to be in first rate condition, having been thoroughly repaired during the winter, and this being only her second trip for the season.

The steamer Ospray brought in the crew of the brig Petrel, which vessel she fell in with in a sinking condition, on the 9th inst. This is the vessel we reported about two

months ago, as drifting about in the ice on the Island coast. She was bound from Georgetown, P. E. I., to Newfoundland.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The Hon. D. Brennan lectured before the above Institute on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., to an attentive and well filled house. His subject was "The late Repeal Agitation in Ireland." It was completely successful. We defer offering any remarks for the present, as the honorable and learned gentleman will resume his subject, of which due notice will be given. After the lecture an interesting discussion took place. On Thursday evening, the 28th inst., the nomination of Officers-bearers for the next six months, and other matters in connection with the Institute, will take place, when a full attendance of members is requested—Com.

EASTER FAT CATTLE.

On Wednesday last a lot of very fine Fat Cattle were exhibited on the Market Square that would have done credit to any City in North America. The best cattle on the ground were of the pure short horn or Durham breed—one remarkable fine Cow, a pure bred Durham, fed by W. H. Pope, Esq., was sold at Auction, and realized the enormous sum of £53 10s., there being a sharp competition among the Butchers, each determined the other should not be the purchaser. A Subscription Purse having been got up by the feeders, and others, in order to award prizes for the best Cattle and Sheep—the following persons were declared the successful competitors, none but subscribers competing:—

- The best Fat Ox, Mr. Joseph Crabbe, Second do B. E. Wright, Esq. Third do John Johnson, Esq. The best Fat Cow, W. H. Pope, Esq. Second do George Deer, Esq. Third do W. E. Longworth, Esq. Best pen of Fat Sheep, Mr. Joseph Crabbe. Second best do B. E. Wright, Esq.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's Father, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Mr. Robert Scott, to Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. William Snelgrove, both of this City.

Died.

At Grand River, La 14, on the 14th inst., in the 40th year of his age, after a short but painful illness which he bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, DONALD McDONALD, Esq. The deceased has left a wife and a large family to lament their irreparable loss. He was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, for his hospitality, integrity and many other social and christian virtues. His remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of sorrowing friends of all denominations. Requiescat in pace.

New Advertisements.

A RARE CHANCE.

ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS STANDS IN THE CITY.

FOR SALE, Two BUILDING LOTS on Queen and Sydney Streets, directly opposite the Hon. D. Brennan's Brick House. Persons wishing to purchase have now a rare opportunity of the best Stand in this City.

If the above is not disposed of by the 10th of JUNE next, it will then be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION. For terms and particulars, enquire of CHARLOTTE SIMS, April 25, 1859.

LEATHER.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of MAY next, at the Tanning Establishment of the subscribers, on the St. Peter's Road, 6 miles from Charlottetown, their whole Stock of finished and unfinished Leather, viz: Sole, Harness, Neats Leather, and Calf Skins, and a lot of Green Hides, in all about 600 Sides. All sums under £5 to be paid down; all larger sums to be paid in 12 months, for which approved Notes will be required. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. JAMES ROBERTSON & SON, St. Peter's Road, La 24, April 25, 1859.

COTTAGE TO LET.

TO LET, for one or more years, that pleasantly situated COTTAGE on Princeton Road, about one mile from the City, formerly the property of W. H. Gardiner, with STABLE AND GARDEN attached. Also one or two Acres of LAND, with the same, if required. Apply to THOS. W. DODD, or April 25, 1859. W. WILLIAM DODD.

Herring Seine for Sale.

THESE Subscribers have on hand for sale, 1 first rate HERRING SEINE, 1 year old, 75 fathoms in length, 8 fathoms Bunt, 1 1/2 inch Mesh. Ready for use. Terms.—Six months credit. April 25, 1859. (41.) J. & T. MORRIS.

MOUNT STEWART HOTEL.

SOUTHEAST SIDE MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE. Will be open to receive Travellers after this date. Mount Stewart, April 25, 1859. JAMES McWADE, Proprietor.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE, a valuable FREEHOLD FARM, containing 115 acres of Land, situate on the Bay Fortune Road, Lot 55, about 5 miles from the Head of St. Peter's Bay; about 20 acres are clear and in good state of cultivation, the remainder is abundantly supplied with hard and soft wood. It is within 3 miles of several grist and saw mills. If not sold by the 10th of MAY by private bargain, it will on that day be disposed of by Public Auction, and also about 4 tons of good upland HAY on the premises. For further particulars please apply to KERIN LARKIN, Bay Fortune Road, Lot 41, April 25, 1859. (3 ins.)

Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the Honorable Edward Curtis Haythorne, late of Marshfield, Township No. 24, deceased, are requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ROBERT POOR HAYTHORNE, Administrator of said Estate. Marshfield, April 25, 1859. (4 ins)

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED for the Little Harbour School, Souris East, Lot 45, a Teacher, First or Second Class. Application to be made to either of the undersigned Trustees— DANIEL MOONEY, ANDREW CAMPBELL, DONALD McLELLAN, PETER McDONALD, MICHAEL McDONALD. Little Harbour, Souris East, April 25, 1859.

Legislative Council Chamber.

Tuesday, 12th April, 1859.

RESOLVED—That the following standing order of this House, as amended in the last Session, be inserted three times in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the Public, &c:—

"That no Bill, Resolution, or other proceeding founded upon any application addressed to the House of Assembly, be sustained by the Council, (except petitions relating to the appropriation of Monies for the service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs,) unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly."

CHARLES DEWBIRISAY, C. L. C.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of May next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, that neat and well finished COTTAGE in Hill-borough street, containing eight Rooms and Kitchen, with Stable and Coach-house attached, at present occupied by Mr. W. E. Dawson. Terms—one-half the purchase money down; the remainder in two years, on security on the property. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. April 18, 1859. (1st & Mon.)

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE undersigned being authorised, offers for sale one of the most eligible situated properties in the City, fronting on Queen's Square 175 feet, immediately opposite the Market House, on the north, by Grafton-street 168 feet. If not previously disposed of, it will be sold in Building Lots at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 31st May next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon. A plan of the property can be seen, and any information obtained by applying to JOHN HALL, Charlottetown, April 18, 1859.