

From the London Star.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.
Through the efforts which will be exhibited next year at South Kensington are now scattered over the face of the globe, the grand collection of objects is virtually formed, and to many applications for space can be entertained.

The British colonies were poorly represented in 1851. Let us see what preparations have been made for the display of colonial produce next year. We will begin with the North American settlements, which, with the exception of Canada, contributed scarcely anything to the first exhibition.

Canada has long been making preparations commensurate with her importance, and will be sure to make a good show. At the present moment, however, funds are required to defray the expense of collecting and preparing objects for exhibition, and as the Canadian Parliament is not sitting, some difficulty is experienced in obtaining them.

Upper Canada will contribute specimens of the gold which has recently been discovered in the province. A magnificent bracelet, manufactured for Lady Macgrange, will be among these. Other products will accompany the gold, and the whole collection will cover about 2500 feet.

Hong Kong, as a British colony, has been invited to send products to the Colonial Department, and a commission consisting of the leading merchants has been appointed. The Hong Kong collection will, however, be thrown into the shade by the contents of the Chinese court, which will astonish the outer barbarians.

The British colonies in South Africa are making great preparations. At Cape Colony a large collection is being formed in each of the provinces, eastern and western. These collections comprise wines, woods, timbers, and other products.

THE GREAT EASTERN ACCIDENT.—Our foreign papers contain many details of the disaster which befell the Great Eastern, in the breaking of her rudder pie, but the substance has already been given. A passenger on board, after giving an interesting narrative of the affair, and dwelling upon the wonderful strength of the ship and her engines, says:—
'How, then, has a ship so constructed, succeeded? I suppose it is not possible to put materials together to insure perfect immunity from accident in such a trial.

FROM JAPAN.—A letter from Kanagawa, Japan, dated July 3, says that the news of the attack on, bombardment, and capture of Fort Sumter, had been received there by way of England. This news produced great anxiety among the American residents. The writer adds: 'The melancholy fact of breaking up the United States is fully understood by the Japanese. Master Tommy asked me the other day, what would become of the United States?—if it would belong to England?—I there would be any more American Minister to Japan?—and a score of similar questions.'

A Japanese Embassy was about to be dispatched to England, France, Russia, Prussia, and every other European power having treaties with the Emperor.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—The matchless conduct of our Island Volunteers at Sussex Vale forms a new feature in Colonial newspaper correspondence. It will accord with the tenor of sketches published in Colonial papers, taken from the note books of tourists, travellers, correspondents, and others, whose business or pleasure has induced to visit our little Isle.

That a Mr. Patrick Hickey should be found among us, whose likeness shall adorn the pages of the Illustrated London News, will certainly astonish many of our 'naives' as much as our habits and manners can seem inexplicable to the inhabitants of the sister Colonies.

In confirmation of what I have above stated, there is published in the Halifax Morning Journal a series of letters, by an 'Excursionist,' who, amongst other parts of the Island, seems to have passed this way 'with a friend,' and to the inaccuracy and incompleteness of whose remarks I beg your attention.

The first part conveys information to his readers, that this Island is not merely 'a small potatoe or oat country,' that it is divided into '67 Electoral Districts' (15, we thought) 'or Townships,' and assumes to prescribe a political nostrum for our political grievances—annexation to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

St. Peter's is passed; Rollo Bay is reached 'about sunset,' which reminds of 'Evangeline' in 'Longfellow' and the day's journey ended at Souris, '40 miles from Charlottetown,' (50 say the Maps and Almanac).—Two days' residence is made there and at the North Side, amongst 'crooked trees' and 'bad fish,' and the important discovery is made in that short time, that 'Souris is notorious for its smuggling propensities,' but whether the eye or palate made the discovery is not stated.

Further comment is unnecessary—quotations are of no value. It is said that to folk who have the jaundice every thing they look on appears yellow, so it is with these 'Excursionists'—they leave home under the impression that creation can't produce their ditto—they return as ignorant and conceited as when they started—and they ridicule whatever they cannot comprehend.

Yours, &c. ISLANDER.
Morrell, P. E. I., Oct. 14, 1861.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—Observing in the Examiner of Friday last a report of the meeting at Long Creek, Lot 65, purporting to be the production of Messrs. Wright and McKenzie, I am induced, in justice to myself and others who were present, to state that the proceedings of that meeting are not truthfully submitted by the gentlemen above named.

The Hon. John Longworth addressed the meeting at considerable length, in favour of the Award of the Royal Commissioners, and called it a great boon secured for the people by the Government of which he, himself, is a member—he eulogised his own friends, the proprietary party, and contended that they alone were the only men who could secure any favorable terms for the tenantry, and, of course, guarded his constituents against what he termed the machinations of his political opponents.

Very unpleasant questions were, however, put to the honorable gentleman by some of those who at the last election were his strong supporters, but who now see that in choosing Mr. Longworth for their representative, they committed a political act of injustice to themselves and the country in general, for which they can only atone by recording their votes (as they are resolved) against him when they are again privileged with the exercise of their franchise.

Some of the questions to which I allude were respecting his evidence before the Royal Commissioners. Mr. Longworth was asked what he stated as a fair price for rented land? He replied that what he said was 16 years' purchase. His letter, which recently appeared in the Protestant newspaper, was then read, in which he stated 18 years' purchase, and the fact that in his evidence before the Commissioners he recommended the 20 years' purchase, was brought to his recollection, but which he denied. The fact, therefore, that he misinformed the meeting in the face of incontrovertible evidence, was patent to all.

B. Davies, Esq., next addressed the meeting; he commented ably on some of the oppressive and tyrannical acts of the proprietary party in this Colony—gave his views on the Escheat and Quit Rent questions in a very clear and lucid manner, and stated that when he advocated these questions in the House of Assembly he found that he was not sustained, and, therefore, as the next best remedy, he supported Mr. Cole's measure—the Land Purchase Bill—and by the principles of that Bill he believed the question would yet have to be settled.

As for the Award, to discuss the merits of which, (as he very properly stated) he attended that meeting by the special request of some of themselves, he plainly declared that he had no faith in it, and considered the whole affair nothing but a deep scheme concocted for the purpose of betraying the dearest rights of the people. If, said he, the Award becomes law, then the Fishery Reserves, the arrears of Quit Rents, the Loyalists claims, are all cancelled and forever relinquished without any compensation whatever. Mr. Davies's address was listened to with deep attention, and received with great approbation.

W. McGill, Esq., was then called upon, but he stated that as the time of the meeting had been occupied so ably by the two gentlemen who preceded him, he would not trespass on their patience, but hoped, when the Award would be published for their information, he would then have an opportunity of again addressing his old friends relative to this and other questions of importance to them.

The only interruptions to Mr. McGill's remarks, were from a Mr. Malcolm Currie, brother to Esquire Donald Currie of the P. W. Corps, and Assistant Clerk of the Executive Council, the only real sincere within the walls of the Colonial Building. The reader will easily understand the motives which actuated this fellow to offer some small talk.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—The account lately published in the Examiner of the Shooting Match at Sussex Vale appears to have annoyed some of our local and colonial contemporaries. The Adjutant General published what he termed a "flat contradiction" of it in the Standard, and more recently a "brilliant writer" in the Monitor has made it the subject of clumsy criticism. Now, as the writer of the account or report which has caused so much mental labor to many distinguished celebrities both here and in the neighboring provinces, I beg leave to state emphatically that I heard the story of Mr. Mark's training and circumstances in New Brunswick, both from strangers and from many of the Island Volunteers, whose names can be given, if required. The story, therefore, could not have emanated from me. I believed it at the time, and reported it, not so much with the view of casting any slur upon the champion shot, or in retaliation of the boasting to which I heard him give expression in the presence of several of the Island volunteers, Messrs. Hickey and Blatch among the number, as to show the importance which the New Brunswickers set upon the result of the contest, and the efforts put forth by them to insure success in the person of Mr. Marks.

As to the sneers contained in the Monitor, I can afford to treat them with contempt, and regard them rather as complimentary than otherwise, "emanating" from such a source. Indeed it is matter of regret to me to perceive the habit—the pernicious habit—of indiscriminately pouring out upon everybody low personal abuse, becoming a second nature in an individual who once aspired to the ministry, and whose ambition would, at the present moment, be content with a third mastership in the Prince of Wales College—a habit which has lately called down, and will continue to call down, upon himself a severe though necessary retribution.

For the present, then, I have done with the talented, gentlemanly and highly esteemed contributor to the Monitor. I remain, your obedient servant,
Oct. 26, 1861. E. R.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI—GEN. FREMONT AT JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 2.—Gen. Fremont continues actively employed, and the various division commanders have interviews with him to-day. His programme is said to be excellent in every particular, and to have met the approval of all military authorities. Since his arrival here confidence in the Federal cause has greatly increased, and it is now believed that before the end of the month Missouri will be purged of the rebels.

Col. Cook of the Dragoons arrived here this evening and had a long interview with Gen. Fremont. His regulars from Utah will be ordered to this vicinity for service. It is said that he will be appointed a Brigadier-General.

Two Government steamers have gone to Glasgow to bring down Col. Worthington's 5th Iowa regiment to Booneville. Totten's and Dabois's batteries of artillery are now here. Preacher Johnson's rebel cavalry are still scouring the country along the Osage river, stealing everything they can get their hands on, and running riggers south, and then selling them.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4th.

A special despatch to the Gazette, dated Cheat Mountain, Va., Oct. 3, says:

This morning at 1 o'clock a portion of Brig. Gen. Reynolds's brigade, consisting of the 24th, 25th and 32nd Ohio regiments, and portions of the 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th Indiana regiments, with detachments of Brackley's Indiana and Robinson's Ohio, and Greenfield's Penn. cavalry, and detachments of Howe's regu. ar. Loomis Michigan and Davis's Virginia artillery, numbering in all 5,000, left Cheat Mountain to make a reconnaissance in force in front of the enemy's position on Greenbrier river, 12 miles distant. Col. Porter's 1st Iowa regiment was sent forward to hold an important road leading to the enemy's position, and the enemy from Brackley's 13th Indiana, and the 20th and 24th Indiana, arrived in front of the enemy's fortifications at eight o'clock, their pickets retreating after firing an effectual volley. Kimball's 14th Indiana was immediately sent forward to secure a position on Loomis's battery, while the 24th Ohio deployed as skirmishers on the south side of the slope of the mountain. Loomis's battery got into position, supported by the 17th Indiana regiment, opened battle.

The shot was immediately responded to by an enemy concealed in the bushes, but who were soon routed by the 14th Indiana, with a loss of seven killed and a large number wounded. Howe's battery, supported by the 13th Indiana regiment, moved forward, taking a position 400 yards nearer the enemy's fortifications, and opening a brisk fire. Davis brought forward two pieces and likewise opened a brisk fire. The firing on both sides was most incessant for one hour, our artillery doing much execution, judging from the lamentable shrieks of the wounded. The enemy's battery did comparatively little injury, their guns being too much elevated. Our guns effectually silenced three of theirs. While observations were being made of the enemy's fortifications, occupying 3 more hours, an irregular fire was kept up, occupying the enemy's attention.

During this interval, the 25th Ohio and 15th Indiana regiments rendered efficient service in scouting the mountains. Before the close of the reconnaissance, which was most satisfactory, the enemy received heavy reinforcements from their camp near Monterey, making their force about 15,000.

Although this reconnaissance partook more of the character of a regular engagement than any previous battle in Western Virginia, our loss was only 10 killed and 15 wounded. It is impossible to ascertain the rebel loss. It will, however, not fall short of 500 killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution. Their camp was situated on the slope of the mountain, supported by a number of guns.

We captured 13 prisoners from the enemy, and also a lot of cattle and horses. The reconnaissance proved entirely successful, affording information relative to the strength of the enemy which could not be obtained from scouts. Gen. Anderson and Col. Johnson, and Jackson, commanded the Rebels.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Six thousand five hundred and twenty-five muskets, a present from the Prussian Government to the City of Philadelphia, were taken to that city last night. They arrived in the steamship Bavaria.

A special Washington despatches state that a Virginia paper of Monday confirms the reported departure of the steamer Nashville from Charleston. Another authority states that the Nashville ran the blockade on the night of Friday, under one Peggam.

Jan. E. McFarland goes Secretary to Mason, and George E. Eastis Secretary to Sillidell. The Nashville also took a large mail and numerous documents for the rebel commissioners in Europe.

Special despatches state that New Hampshire is the first State that has furnished her full quota of troops. A Federal gunboat sailed this morning in pursuit of the rebel steamer Nashville.

The ship Maid of Orleans was seized to-day. Several cases of arms and cavalry swords arrived per steamer Bremen.

Secretary Seward's circular recommending coast defenses by the States on the seaboard, has depressed Government stocks slightly.—intimating that a Foreign War was not impossible.

General Beauregard's army has retreated on Manassas, followed by a strong force of Federal Cavalry and Artillery. Southern advices reiterate that sloop of war Preble was sunk below New Orleans by an iron steam tug running into her. Also that other of the Federal Fleet suffered damage—needs confirmation.

It is reported that Messrs. Mason and Sillidell have left for Europe to request a protectorate by England and France of the Southern Confederacy, offering extraordinary commercial advantages.

Boston, Oct. 19. English Bankers have offered to take \$100,000,000 of the new Federal Loan at six and a half per cent. The offer is under consideration.

It is said Rebel batteries on the Potomac has closed navigation, except to war vessels.

A decisive movement by Federal army and navy cannot be made longer postponed. 23 steamers filled with Federal troops and war munitions have arrived at Fortress Monroe, and 80 more are daily expected. Where the blow is to be struck is known only to Government.

Superfine State Flour \$5 50 a 5 40. Extra \$5 50 a \$5 60. Boston, Oct. 22. Lexington, Missouri, was captured from the rebels with slight loss of life.

The report that Gen. Fremont is to be superseded is probably true. Extravagance in public expenditure appears to be the principal cause. Yesterday five companies of the Massachusetts 15th regiment crossed to Virginia from Hanson's Island, and were attacked by a large force under Gen. Evans. The Federals maintained their ground until Col. Baker arrived with reinforcements, when a smart action ensued. Col. Baker was killed, he was United States Senator from Oregon. The Federals retreated in good order to Hanson's Island, which despatches say they will be able to hold. The Rebels numbered from 7 to 10,000. Col. Baker's entire force, 1800.

The Federal advance across the Potomac at Edward's Ferry was certainly successful. After severe fighting the rebels were repulsed and the position held. This movement enables Gen. Banks to cross with his entire division. The Federal loss was 175 killed and wounded, including Col. Baker.

Banks's whole division was crossing into Virginia at the last advices. In Missouri a rebel force 5000 strong has been defeated, losing their commander, Colonel Lowe, and 200 killed and wounded. The rebels have also met with reverses in Kentucky. The ship Thomas Watson, from Liverpool, with a valuable cargo, attempted to enter Charleston Harbour, but was driven ashore and burnt by the blockading fleet. Superfine State Flour \$5.20 a 5.35. Extra, \$5.50 a 5.60.

New York, Oct. 21.—The Richmond Equiper of the 16th reports in relation to the fight in the Mississippi, that the expedition under Com. Hollis, consisted of the steamers Manasses, the Ram, with one 64 pounder Dahlgren gun, the Calhoun, with one 24 and two 18-pounders, the Levy, with one 8-inch rifled 32-pounder, the Jackson, with two 8-inch Columbiads, the Macrae, with a 64 8-inch Columbiad, and a 24 pounder, rifled, the Tuscarora, with one 8-inch Columbiad and a 32 pounder rifled cannon, and the cutter Pigeon, with an 8-inch Columbiad and four 24 pound carronades.

The Federal ships were the Richmond, Vincennes, Preble, Water Witch, and the schooner Joseph H. Toone,—in all 53 guns. The night was intensely dark, and the Manasses ran into a vessel, striking her near the bow, and cutting into her upwards of 100 feet. As the vessels were hauled aboard of her, signal rockets were fired, the Federals beat to quarters, and a perfect iron hail fell upon and around the Manasses, during which her machinery became deranged.

When morning came the rebel fleet commenced to pursue the retreating enemy, and heavy cannonading lasted until 8 o'clock. Several shots struck the Richmond. The Yankee shots were badly aimed and did not touch one of our vessels. When the firing ended the fleet returned to New Orleans with the prize schooner J. H. Toone, loaded with coal, which had been deserted during the night. A large quantity of lumber intended for the construction of a fortification at the head of the Passes was burnt. A launch belonging to the steamer Richmond, laden with outlaws, was also captured. The vessel sunk was the Vincennes, not the Preble.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.—The Boston Advertiser of Wednesday gives us the following statement of the condition of Financial matters up to Tuesday last:— The money market continues steady; the discount demand is limited, in consequence of a large amount of trade being done for each. The demand for capital has increased, however, as the various departments of trade have become more extended, and large cash purchases have been effected on speculation.

Business is steadily improving, and a more speculative feeling is apparent in most departments of trade; goods of most descriptions continue to advance. Confidence is gaining strength, and the better feeling continues to pervade the market. Foreign exchange is firmer, and the best drawn bankers' bills are at a highly favorable condition. The total amount of imports at New York last week were \$1,508,841 against \$3,861,729 for the corresponding week in 1860. The amount of dry goods was \$319,519 against \$1,250,198 last year. The amount for the year is \$101,120,013 against \$188,712,607 for the same period in 1860.

The exports are about double the amount of imports; the increase for the year is \$27,288,609. There are strong indications that the strength of the rebellion is on the wane. The people are taking the national loan faster than the treasury can use the money, and the banks hold their full amount of specie, which in this city, together with the Sub-Treasury amounts to about \$10,000,000, being more than at any previous period.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SLAVE QUESTION.—The opinion seems to be gaining ground that at the last moment, if needed in self defence, the rebels will proclaim emancipation. This was the policy proposed by the Government in Cuba, if necessary to rest the filibusters of Lopez or the United States. The intelligent Baltimore correspondent of the New York Tribune says that a similar policy will be adopted by the South.

When Gen. Toombs made his speech against the increase of the army, in the Senate, two years ago, he warned the North that the South held the institution of Slavery in its own hands, and that if events should justify it, the Slave States would anticipate outside pressure, and by a sweeping act of emancipation, convert the slave into a friend of the South. The Secessionists at the more ardent sort in this city do not hesitate to assert that this will be the policy of the South, as the war progresses, rather than suffer the rebellion to be put down. They are free to admit that a vigorous prosecution of Fremont's policy would speedily end the rebellion, and hence their joy at its modification.

Thomas Francis Magher had offered the Clerkship of New York—worth many thousands a year. If he would accept it the nomination would have been tendered him by all parties; but he declined, that he might go untrammelled to the field of battle.

THE BLOCKADED PORTS.—The French Minister of Commerce has addressed a circular to the various Chambers of Commerce, declaring that a French vessel may sail into any port of the Confederate States, unless warned off by a Federal cruiser.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Newfoundlanders has an article on the prospects of the poorer classes during the approaching winter, and comes to this conclusion:— "Taking the least unfavorable view of this season's fishery, we cannot mistake the certainty that it will be, in several parts of the island, a very short one, and that want will be the portion of many of our people. We do not now speak of idlers and notorious traffickers in pauperism, of whom we have too many, but of honest, industrious men, who spend idle bread as a fraud, and desire manfully to earn their subsistence. Numbers of this class are already to be seen in our streets proclaiming by look and word the failure of the voyage, appealing for employment to enable them to meet the demands of life for themselves and families, and to make some store against the trying season that approaches."

His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, accompanied by his Princess and suite, arrived at St. John's Sunday night, 20th ult., at ten o'clock, in the Jerome Napoleon. Early on Monday morning His Excellency the Governor visited the Royal party, after which the Prince and Princess, the Duchesse D'Abrantes, and others of the voyage, landed and drove toward the town, and for a short distance outside, taking in Government House in their way on their return, where they lunched, and shortly afterwards re-embarked. In the afternoon the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, with his Chaplain, the Rev. J. E. Phelps, paid their respects to the Prince. At six p. m., steam was got up, and the Jerome Napoleon, with her Royal freight, left for France.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of readers is particularly asked to the advertisement in our columns of HUNNEWELL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS. They are based on a thorough knowledge of medicine, controlled by a perfect adaptation of doses, and claim to be remedies only for diseases to which they are adapted. Every evidence of their real character can be found with all dealers, and prices made to suit the means of all.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 28, 1861. Mr. Pope is still apparently much distressed by his horror and dread of the Catholics. He has laboured for a long time to show that all our political differences must or should merge into a contention between Protestants and Catholics; and, in order to convince his readers that his heart is overflowing with religious enthusiasm, he now regards every political question from a so-called religious point of view. He has, in a late No. of the Islander, proclaimed the ban of matrimony between Roman Catholicism and opposition to the Land Commissioners' Award, and he advises Protestants of all shades of politics and religion to avoid contact with this unholy alliance.

He affects to think that the Catholic priesthood of this island have formed a diabolical conspiracy to frustrate the Award of the Land Commission, which would overthrow the present "God-fearing Government," and give encouragement, if not ascendancy, to Catholic claims. We cannot insist the understanding of our readers as to suppose that any intelligent man in the island can be deceived by such a trick; or that any respectable Protestant can entertain the slightest feeling of gratitude towards Mr. Pope for his over-zealous and extremely suspicious advocacy of Protestant interests. If the free exercise of religion should ever be endangered from any cause, Mr. Pope is the last man that would be selected as its champion. More able and sincere advocates of the rights of conscience can be found—if ever there should be an attempt to invade those rights—than can be offered in the person of a gentleman who has declared that he is utterly regardless of all religious creeds, and attaches a merely commercial value to the thing called conscience. It would not be difficult to show that Mr. Pope's facts are quite on a par with his theories—lamentably untenable. We will select one or two. He says:—"It is a significant fact that no resolutions condemnatory of the Award of the Commissioners have been passed at general meetings of electors, save in those districts in which Roman Catholics constitute the majority." Now, we know that the Award was condemned in very earnest and emphatic language at a meeting at Stanhope, where there is scarcely a Catholic at all—that it was condemned in very strong terms at a large meeting at Princeton, where there are very few Catholics—that it has been virtually condemned at other public meetings in Prince County and Queen's County; and we know, moreover, that notwithstanding all the influence which the Government have used, personally and otherwise, not one resolution has been passed at ANY of the Public Meetings approving of the Award! At New London—at Long Creek, Lots 65—on Lot 14, 15, and 16, the Government party mustered all their forces, and tried very hard to make the people believe that the Award would be a good thing for the tenantry; but no resolution of approval was passed at any of the places referred to; and this we commend as a very "significant fact!" to the attention of the Colonial Secretary.

The pertinacity with which Mr. Pope labours in straining eulogies on the arbitration clause of the award, should open the eyes of every tenant to the danger and deception which lurk in that part of the instrument. Mr. Pope pretends to be greatly apprehensive that the proprietors will use all their influence against the arbitration clause, as a thing calculated to damage their interests; and he counsels the tenantry to reject our advice, when we tell them, that every man of common sense must know, that such a scheme can never prove an effectual means of abolishing the leasehold tenure. Mr. Pope has long been known as the most unscrupulous advocate of ultra landlordism—he has speculated extensively in township lands—he holds the agency of two or three large estates—his brother has speculated in himself, because a proprietor accommodating terms, and has just now commenced to augment his gains from the leasehold tenure by obtaining another agency,—can it be supposed that such a man, and so concerned, would advocate the arbitration clause if it would be likely to prove more advantageous to the tenants than to the proprietors whose interests are so closely bound up with his own? There is no doubt, therefore, that Mr. Pope's sympathy for the tenantry will be estimated at its true value. But we shall let our readers see what he says upon this part of the subject:—"We assert our belief, that the most determined opposition will be made by the Proprietors against the confirmation of the valuation clause. It is absurd to suppose that they will not oppose it. We tell the tenants so—and we counsel them to reject the advice of Mr. Whelan, and do all that they can to support the Government in the endeavor which they are prepared to make to uphold the Award. Those who would have the people to reject the Award should at least be prepared to give them something more advantageous. Now what does Mr. Whelan offer them—nothing. He rails against proprietary titles, and condemns the Award because it gives up rights which he now says belong to the people. But what does he offer to procure for them? Suppose the Award is not confirmed—and we regret to say there is reason to fear that it will not be—in consequence of proprietary opposition, aided by the organ of the liberal party, what will Mr. Whelan say to the Tenant who may be compelled to pay 50 or 100 pounds, from which the Award, if confirmed, would have relieved him?" We admire the modesty of Mr. Pope's questions in the foregoing extract. He seems to be conscious that the well-earned doom of his party is drawing nigh, and would fain know how a Liberal Government propose to manage the public affairs—for that is the object of his questions to Mr. Whelan—when he and others in the Colonial Building shall be released from the cares of office. We can only say to Mr. Pope that the information sought will be given to those who are entitled to receive it, at the proper time and place.

The editor of the Islander is now a great opponent of the Loan. He was a mighty zealous advocate of it in January last; but Mr. Palmer rebuked him into silence, and Mr. Dundas held up his little finger against it, and told the Belfast people to regard it as "impracticable." Alluding to that subject in the Islander of the 18th—having the fear of the Governor and the Prime Minister before him—he makes the following remarks:—"As to the Loan part of the Award, it is absurd. The Commissioners were much mistaken when they concluded that Proprietors would sell their lands at the rate at which the Selkirk Estates were sold. If the £100,000 were offered, what benefit would it be to the island?—every man, freholder and leaseholder, would have his property mortgaged for its repayment. Proprietors could not be compelled to sell, and would only part with their lands at prices on the average at least three times above those paid for Selkirk's Estates."