cancelling judgments entered in the Supreme Court, of which we know there are many against tenants for arrears of rent. However much I, in common with others, may regret that an association has been formed to resist the payment of rents, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that it has not been called into existence by political feelings; for we all know that many intelligent men of opposite party predilections have united in this association, in consequence of the frustration of the hopes raised by the present government.

Mr. HASLAM.—Mr. Chairman, I am not in the least surprised at the remarks which have fallen from the hon. member who has just sat down, for he and other members on his side of the House would oppose the Fifteen Years' or any other Bill which might be introduced for the settlement of the Land Question. For all the expense incurred in paving the way for the passage of that Bill, I maintain that the country has received such returns that I, for one, would sanction an equal outlay to secure similar boons to the people of this Island. Besides the remission of the large amount of arrears of rent, the Bill enables tenants to effect the purchase of the freehold of their farms, and I ask is not this a benefit? It has been sought to make the measure unpopular to the tenantry, but time will test the operation of it, and I have no fear of its practical results. I regret that the minds of the people have been prejudiced against it by those who, like the hon. member, live, not by *farming*, but by *farmers*. It is folly to suppose that such a question could be completely disposed of immediately. The only practical course has been pursued—that of dealing with it in such a way as to provide for the necessities of the future.

Debate adjourned.

House in Committee on Despatches. Debate on the Land Question resumed.

Mr. CONROY—I know not, Mr. Chairman, that any new light can be thrown upon the oft-debated Land Question and its offshoot, the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill. If an expression of opinion as to the working of that Bill, be the object of this discussion, I may give mine, to the effect that the tenantry generally do not recognize any beneficial results from its operation. I am not prepared to deny that the remission of arrears of rent has been a boon in individual cases, but I know that I am expressing the sentiments of the great body of the tenantry, when I say that, as a measure of general application, it has fallen short of the expectations raised in the minds of the people.

Hon. Col. GRAY — Will the hon. member allow me to ask whether he himself has received no benefit from the measure to which he alludes?

Mr. CONROY—If I have derived any benefit from it, I can assure the hon. member that, up to the present hour, I am unconscious of the boon, as far as my own interests are involved. I believe that it was as easy for me to pay the rent stipulated in my lease as to purchase the freehold under the Bill referred to. The Government will find that the Bill is most unpopular with the tenantry.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY — Has it inflicted injury on any one?

Mr. CONROY—I have not said anything calculated to convey that impression; but if it be the object of the Government and its supporters to prevent, by these interruptions, the expression of my views, I am willing to sit down. I feel it my duty to state my opinions, and I presume that I have a right to do so. If the Land Commission had never been called into existence, the hopes of the people would not have been excited to the degree to which they have been raised. At St. Eleanor's intelligent men have expressed their firm belief that the Commission would abolish the leasehold system altogether. The general dissatisfaction which is entertained, with reference to the Bill, is but a natural result of the disappointed hopes of the people.

Hon. Col. GRAY—The hon. member is in error when he says that hopes of the extinguishment of the leasehold system were held out by me when I introduced the resolutions which paved the way for the Royal Commission, or by the Government of which I was then a member.

Mr. CONROY — Although I do not often trouble the House with many remarks, I may remind hon. members opposite that I have already been interrupted two or three times, and if my remarks are so offensive to the majority, I am willing to resume my seat. With reference to the Bill of last Session, I have received intelligence which induces me to ask for information as to its practical operation in one of its details. If a party owed arrears previously to 1858, and had subsequently paid them, no credit was allowed for the amount when he came to purchase, under the Bill, the freehold of his farm. The constituency which I represent pay their rent as readily and as regularly, I believe, as any body of tenantry on the Island; but the desire to get rid of the leasehold system is general throughout the Island, as the principle of it is distasteful to the people. From a notice which I see on the Order Book, I am induced to hope that the present condition of the people may be ameliorated, and I will support the Government in any measure having that tendency.

Hon. Mr. COLES—It was my intention, a few evenings since, to have moved a resolution on the subject of Governmental aid in the purchase of the freeholds of the tenantry; but as I perceive that the leader of the Government has placed a notice on the Order Book, having a similar object, it is no longer necessary. (Laughter from Hon. Mr. Pope.) The hon. leader of the Government may laugh, but I can tell him that this is not the first occasion on which his party have adopted my ideas and taken credit for them as their own. I will gladly give my support to the present, or any other Government in any measure which will enable the tenantry to become freeholders on reasonable terms. If a proprietor can, by the help of a guarantee from the Government, sell his lands at an average of ten shillings per acre, he will be in a better position than if he came under the provisions of the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill. I will aid the Government in carrying the measures of which notice has been given, if it should be based on the principle of the Government advancing two-thirds of the price of a tenant's farm, the amount of purchase of which should not exceed 10s. or 12s 6d. per acre.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SIBERIAN PLAGUE.

What is termed the "Plague" or "Pestilence," which is said to be rapidly overrunning Europe, is exciting the attention of men everywhere. In the Boston *Courier* of a late date we find some interesting remarks on the subject, which we subjoin:—

An epidemic has sprung up in Russia of which the rumors and reports have excited considerable alarm in Western Europe. At first this disease was represented to be the "Plaguee"—a fearful name, full of mystery and terror. But later and more intelligent accounts inform us that the mortality is due to an epidemic form of fever allied to typhus and typhoid, not uncommon in America, and known as "relapsing fever." It was a modification of this disease, in the generation of which deficiency in quality and quantity of food played an important part, that devastated Ireland during the starvation years, and was known as the "famine fever." The epidemic now raging in Russia is stated to have broken out originally on the other side of the Ural mountains, whence it slowly threaded its way towards St. Petersburg, increasing as it went, and culminating at length among the destitute classes of an unhealthy and densely populated capital. In its steady advance towards the west it has now reached the Prussian frontier, and, in a milder form, already shown itself in the towns of Konigsberg, Dantzic, Gumbinnen. In the Waldai hills to the south-west of St Petersburg, whole villages are said to have been depopulated.

The physicians who have studied it most closely, and watched its progress most narrowly, refer it to a defect of alimentation—to the combined conditions of a deficiency of animal food and the prevalence of *ergot*, or "spurred rye," in the black rye bread commonly employed by the lower orders in Russia and Siberia.

It will thus be seen that there is very little difference in the nature of this disease from that which played its part in depopulating Ireland, although modifications of bad diet and sanitary conditions doubtless give rise to some peculiar symptoms. It is a disease not strictly contagious, like small pox, but which becomes infectious on becoming epidemic, and is thus liable to extend itself from country to country, and from city to city, where the state of the population as regards diet and modes of living afford conditions approaching those in which it was developed. In this way the disease will spread even into districts where the causes are not intense enough for its origination, and should the present malady reach and spread in the ports of Europe, as is not unlikely, we may have it visiting this country in emigrant ships, and developing itself in the crowded and unhealthy localities of cities like New York, and even in Boston.

It becomes doubly important, therefore, in view of this danger, that our health authorities in all Atlantic cities should redouble their assiduity to purify the haunts of poverty, and prevent, as much as possible, over-crowding and the inhabitation of cellars and similar places, where the preservation of health becomes impossible. It is not alone in hot countries that devastating disease is to be dreaded, or that sanitary precautions are valuable, as St. Petersburg is now showing, and as even American cities may show if the warning which such events give is allowed to pass. New Orleans, under military regime, has lost its fears of yellow fever, simply through a strictly enforced hygiene. New York — and, we repeat, even Boston—under civic incompetence or neglect, may yet know more than is good for them of the "Siberian Plague."

MAGNITUDE OF THE "PALE ALE" TRAFFIC.

The first part of a new serial, edited by Henry Mayhew, entitled the *Shops and Companies of London, &c.*, contains a lengthened notice of the Brewery of Messrs. Bass & Co., at Burton-on-Trent. The following is the concluding paragraph:—

"Let us endeavour to give the reader a still greater sense of this vast trade, which last year ranked second among the breweries of the entire world (Truman and Handbury being the first), and which, it is expected, will this year surpass them all; for it is found that the business has been for many years developing itself at the rate of 25,000 quarters per annum. To enable the reader, therefore, to comprehend that which constitutes one of the chief curiosities of this establishment, viz., the colossal character of the business, we here append the several statistics of the trade, derived from the most reliable sources:—

Extent of the premises	43 acres.
Cost of purchasing the land for ditto, at an average of £3,750 per acre	£180,000
Number of casks in use in the trade	433,000
Length to which such casks would reach if placed in a line	217 miles
Number of workmen employed	1,555
Number of clerks	163
Number of horses	80
Extent of private railways in connection with brewery	3½ miles.
Quantity brewed last season, from 1st July to 31st Jan.	133,000 quarters.
Extent of land required to grow this amount, within a fraction of	30,000 acres.
Amount paid in malt tax upon 133,000 quarters	£146,000
Amount of sales last season	£1,268,449
Value of the greatest stock of ale on the premises at one time (i. e., on 1st April last)	£497,192
Greatest amount of sales effected in one month	£176,514
Greatest amount of cash receipts in same time	£126,668
Greatest amount of payments made in one month	£134,000
Amount of traffic per rail last year	145,699 tons.
Traffic per rail for one month, sufficient to fill 9,500 trucks, (or 237 full trains of 40 trucks each.)	
Average traffic per diem	9 good trains.
Paid to railway for freight for one month	£14,000
Amount of gas consumed for the last year	8,000,000 cubic ft.
Number of labels printed for bottled beer in course of 1864	46,477,000
Rate at which business is annually extending	25,000 qrs.

—*London Weekly Record.*

THE AMERICAN PRESS.—The cheapest way to protect a frontier, is to absorb it until our frontiers are the Pacific, and foreign oceans. Let Canada expect us. We will attend first to the Austrian shoot grafted on Mexico, after which we will place it out of the ability of Canada to do us any more injury. She has just failed in the scheme of annexation; *we will show her how the thing is done.* She has had difficulty about the capital. *We will settle that difficulty by locating it at Washington.* She is troubled about fortifications. We will settle that matter by making her a part of this Republic, when she *will not need any works of defence.—Chicago Times.*

A NEW ISLAND IN THE NORTH PACIFIC — On the passage of the missionary packet, Morning Star, from the Micronesion island to this port, Captain Gelett discovered a new Island, located in north latitude 24 deg. 4 min., and east longitude 154 deg. 2 min., or about 800 miles N. N. E. from Guam. On the evening of December 16th he observed numerous land birds, which increased in number the next morning, and remarked that land must be near by, which was discovered at 3 p. m. of the 16th. The Island is about five miles long, densely covered with trees and shrubbery, with a white sand beach, and rises in an knoll at the centre, perhaps two hundred feet above the sea. The Brig passed within three or four miles of it about sunset, and breakers were seen all around. There were no signs of inhabitants living upon it, though all hands on board kept a close look-out. A reef extends to the North of the island. On the old admiralty chart a doubtful island is noted in the vicinity of the one discovered; but on Wilk's American chart, and on Larayis London chart, none is laid down within one hundred miles of the spot. The discovery of this fertile island is important and is reliable. We propose to name it Gelett island, in honor of the captain of the brig. It ought to be visited by some war vessel, and fully explored. It lies directly in the track of whalers bound from Ascension to Ochotsk or Arctic.

THE ERA OF ASSASSINATION.—The New York Times expresses the opinion that we have entered upon "the era of assassination." It is quite possible that the infernal conspiracy which found so unscrupulous a tool in Booth had other purposes which thus far it has failed to accomplish. But that we have entered on an era in which our public rulers, or our great leaders, are hereafter to be subject to the fear of that most cowardly of crimes, we do not believe.

Assassination has always been the result of so depraved and vicious a state of public morals, that when its exceptional cause shall be removed in our own country, we need not fear its revival. The prompt retribution following so swift on the heels of this crime, the heat of popular indignation against it, and its utter failure to accomplish any of the objects sought for, will constitute arguments against it plain to the most stolid intellect. Rather than the beginning of an era, the murder of Mr. Lincoln is only the fitting culmination of an age of barbarism, to be forever buried, we hope, in the assassin's dishonored grave.—*Boston Advertiser.*

The New York *Review* tells the following story:—President Johnson was formerly a tailor. Soon after he was inaugurated Governor of Tennessee, a high official of the State, who had been bred a blacksmith, presented him with a set of elegant fire-arms, made with his own hands. "I will give him a return in kind," remarked the Governor. He bought some of the finest black broad cloth that Nashville could afford, produced a set of tailor's implements, got the judge's measure from his tailor, and made a complete suit of clothes, setting every stitch himself, and presented them to his friend. The work, we are told, was all done in the Governor's room in the State House. The happy wearer of the garments pronounced them a perfect fit, and when we heard the story, in 1858, he had them still.

Eloquence has not entirely died out. The following is given as a verbatim report in the Illinois (U. S.) House:—"Mr. Speaker, I think sheep is paramount to dogs, and our laws hadn't oughter be so that dogs can commit ravages on sheep. Mr. Speaker, I represent sheep on this floor. [Laughter, and *cries of that's so.*] Up where I live, sheep is more account than dogs, and although you may tell me that dogs is useful, still I say, on the other hand, that sheep is usefuller; and show me the man that represents dogs on this floor, and that thinks dogs is more important than sheep, and I will show you a man that is tantamount to know nothing. Mr. Speaker, I am through."

UNITED STATES.

BOOTH THE ASSASSIN.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF HIS DEATH.

NEW YORK, April 28th.—It appears by Harrold's account that Col. Baker sent Lieut. Col Conger and Lt. Baker of his detectives, with Lt. Doherty and his cavalry. On reaching Garrett's farm they were told by a son of Garrett that there were two men in the barn. This was at two a. m. Wednesday. Proceeding to the barn, Lieut. Baker was sent forward, and called on Booth to come out and give up his arms, and young Garrett would go into the barn to receive the arms. Upon his entering the barn Booth, exclaimed, "Get out of here, you have betrayed me." A colloquy then ensued of which the following is the substance. Lt. Baker—"You must give up your arms and surrender. We have come to take you a prisoner. Five minutes is given you to surrender, or we will burn the barn." Booth—"Who are you? and what do you want?" Lt. Baker had been instructed not to disclose the character of those in pursuit. Lt. Baker—"We want you; we intend to take you prisoner." Booth—"This is a hard case; it may be that I am to be taken by my friends." After some further colloquy of this sort, Booth seeming convinced that he was in the toils of Federal soldiers, said—"Give me a chance for my life; I am a cripple with one leg; withdraw your men 100 yards from the barn and I will come out and fight you." Lt. Baker—"We did not come here to fight but to take you a prisoner—you must give up your arms and surrender." Booth—"Let us have time to consider." A conversation in the barn between Booth and his accomplice Harold then took place, which was not overheard by the party outside. After about 15 or 20 minutes Booth called out—"Who are you? I could have picked off half a dozen of your men while we were talking. I could have shot you two or three times, but I don't want to kill any body." Lt. Baker—"Then give up your arms and surrender: we have come here to take you." Booth—"I will never surrender, I will never be taken alive." Lt. Baker—"If you don't do so immediately, we will set fire to the barn." Booth—"Well, my brave boys, prepare a stretcher for me." After this a conversation took place between Booth and Harrold, during which Booth was heard to say—"You damned coward, you will leave me now; but go, go, I don't want you to stay with me." He then addressed the party outside, and said: "There is a man here who wants to come out." Lt. Baker: "Then let him hand out his arms and come out." Another talk here occurred between Booth and Harrold, in which it appeared that the latter was begging to be allowed to take out some arms with him, and Booth was heard so say: "Go away from me, I don't want to have anything more to do with you." Harold then came to the door and asked to be let out. Lt. Baker said, "No, hand out your arms" Harold replied, "I have none." Lt. Baker: "Yes you have; you carried a carbine when you came here; you must hand it out." Booth: "He has no arms, they are all mine; upon my word as a gentleman, he has no arms; all that are here belong to me." Lt. Baker approached the door; Harold thrust out his hands and was pulled from the door, tied and placed in charge of a guard. Col. Conger was then satisfied further parley with Booth was in vain, and proceeding to the other side of the barn, he pulled out a wisp of hay and lighted it. Within a few minutes the flaming hay lighted up the inside of the barn. Booth was discovered leaning on a crutch, which he threw aside, and with a carbine in his hands came towards the side where the fire had been kindled, paused, looked at the fire a moment, and then started towards the door. When about the middle he was shot. Col. Conger and Lt. Baker at once entered the barn and brought Booth out.

NEW YORK, April 28th—The Herald's correspondent says the parley with Booth lasted a long time; that Booth told Lieutenant Doherty he had a bead drawn on him, and could shoot him if he chose; that Booth could see those outside plainly, while they could not see him inside; that when the fire was lighted Booth could be seen, and then Lt. Doherty ordered Sergt. Corbett to fire, which he did through one of the cracks Booth was armed with two six-barrelled and one seven-barrelled revolvers. When the party started to return with the body, Harold refused to walk. As soon as a horse could be procured he was mounted.

The World's correspondent says: It has learned that Harold joined Booth just after the assassination, and, it is believed, brought the horse into the alley.

The following is the statement of Sergt. Corbett: On Tuesday p. m., my superior officer, Lt. Edward Doherty, received information that two persons answering to the description of Booth and his accomplice, were concealed in a barn on the place of Mr. Henry Garrett, about three miles from Port Royal, in the direction of Bowling Green. There was a captured man named Jett, who ferried Booth and his companion across the Potomac. At first he denied knowing about the matter, but when threatened with death, if he did not reveal the spot where the assassins were secreted, he told us where they could be found, and piloted us to the place. Booth and Harold reached the place about dusk on Tuesday evening. The barn was at once surrounded by our company, and some of our party engaged in conversation with Booth from the outside; he was commanded to surrender several times, but made no reply to the command, save that—"If you want me you must take me." When first asked to surrender, he asked: "Who do you take me for?" A short time after a response to the question, as to whether there was anybody more with him in the barn—he stated that he was the only person in the building, that his companion, Harold, had taken another direction, and was beyond the reach of capture. At 3 o'clock, or a little after this the barn was fired. Before the flames were kindled Booth had the advantage of us in respect to light; he could see us, but we could not see him; but after that the tables were turned against him. We could see him plainly, but could not be seen by him. The flames appeared to confuse him, and he made a spring toward the door as if to force his way out, but as he passed by one of the crevices in the barn I fired at him. I aimed at his body. I did not want to kill him. I took deliberate aim at his shoulder, but my aim was too high. The ball struck him in the head just below the right ear, and passing through, came out about an inch above the left ear. I think he stooped to pick something up just as I fired, and that may probably account for his receiving the ball in the head. I was not over eight or ten yards distant from him when I fired. I was afraid that if I did not wound him he would kill some of our men. After he was wounded I went into the barn. Booth was lying on the floor. I asked him where he was wounded. He replied in a feeble voice, his eye balls glaring with a peculiar brilliancy, "In the head—you have finished me." He was then carried out of the burning barn into the open air, where he died in about two hours and a half afterwards. About one hour before he breathed his last, he prayed for us to shoot him through the heart and then end his misery. His sufferings appeared to be intense. Booth, although he could have killed several of our party, seemed to be afraid to fire. Mine was the only shot fired on either side. When he fell he had in his hands a six-barrelled revolver, and at his feet was lying a seven-shooter, which he dropped after he was wounded; two other revolvers were also near him. He declared that the arms belonged to him, and that Harold had nothing to do with the murder. We gave him brandy, and four men went in search of a doctor, whom we found about 4 miles from the scene of the occurrence, but when the doctor arrived Booth was dying. He did not talk much after receiving his wound. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied, "I die for my country," and asked those standing by to tell his mother so. He did not deny his crime.

THE BURIAL OF BOOTH'S BODY. — The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* makes the following statement relative to the final disposal made of Booth's body:—

"After the head and heart, which have been deposited in the army medical museum in this city, had been removed, the corpse was placed in charge of two men, who, after various movements calculated to baffle impertinent curiosity, dug a grave in a little spot of ground close to the penitentiary, where for some years felons have been buried. Booth's body was deposited here, and the earth over it was smoothed carefully sodded over. The other graves of less infamous felons had previously been leveled, and a strong guard is now in charge of the spot, and will continue to keep it undisturbed until the grass has grown so thickly that no one will ever be able to distinguish the place where the assassin's corpse was interred from the other nameless graves around it."

This is much more likely than the story that the body had been sunk in the Potomac.

Mrs. Lincoln still remains at the white House with her two sons. The Washington Republican says of the inmates:—"If there is gloom in all the mansions of the land to-day, what thicker gloom has settled in the White House, now that the light of his countenance which has illumed it for the last four years, has been quenched forever! When on the morning of the funeral the sun shone out gloriously, little Tad Lincoln exclaimed, 'it's a sign my papa's happy;' but for the poor child's widowed mother, and for his elder brother, there has been no sunshine yet. The first paroxysms of grief are over—they are more calm now; but the contemplation of the terrible void made in their happy household is wringing their hearts with a steady force that renders life almost insupportable."

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, May 15, 1865.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the Steamers *City of London*, *Peruvian*, and *Scotia*, at New York, we have European news from the 19th to the 22nd April.

The fall of Richmond monopolized attention.

The *Times* thinks the loss of Richmond might itself be, perhaps, sustained, but coupled with the defeat of Lee, it represents a veritable catastrophe. It is due to Grant that his military abilities should be recognized. He did "fight it out on that line," and the reward of fortitude is his at last. The *Times* also pays a tribute to Sheridan and to Lee, and, as regards the future, it says time only can solve the problem. If the South now proves powerless and desponding, the work of the north will be easy. But if we have now arrived at the end, not of war, but at the first stage of a political revolution, the real troubles of the North are but just beginning.

The *Times* of the 19th comments wholly on the rejoicings in New York and Washington over the fall of Richmond. It says:

"The Washington speeches are pitched in a more moderate key than those of New York. Statesmen cannot indulge in the 'Cambyses' vein,' living as they do in terror of after explanations. Mr. Seward, therefore, did not encourage the New York suggestions of vengeance and war. He adopted a lighter mode of treatment for the crisis. He very skilfully avoided the perils of a set speech, and rather amused his audience than stirred them. His address served the purpose. He could not let England escape altogether, but he did not threaten her with extermination, or to annex Canada forthwith. *He* dealt in innuendo, which, as it pleased his hearers, we have not the slightest wish to quarrel with. There was far less bitterness in his speech than in the tone of many of his despatches, written when a European intervention was really apprehended. The Americans must now acknowledge that the apprehension was groundless. Against the few approaches Mr. Seward launched at us, we set the instances in which, by his official acts, he checked the rashness of subordinate officers of the Government."

The *Globe* and *Standard* argue against the supposition that the end of the Confederacy has come with the fall of Richmond.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone's budget will leave nearly four millions sterling at his disposal.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on an amendment to the address of a paragraph on American affairs favorable to the North, M. Eugene Belletin made a speech highly eulogistic of the Northern cause, and rejoicing that the pro-slavery rebellion was crushed by the fall of Richmond. He thought the American question ought not to have been passed over in silence in the speech from the throne and in the address. M. Belletin was continually interrupted by Southern sympathizers in the Chamber, and was finally compelled to desist owing to the noise. The amendment received 24 votes, but was, of course, like all amendments, rejected. Many prominent men abstained from voting. The address was finally voted entire and presented to the Emperor, who returned thanks in a brief speech.

It is reported that the Emperor of France would embark from Marseilles about the 25th of April for Algiers, escorted by an iron-clad squadron. The Empress will assume the direction of affairs during his absence, as Regent, assisted by the Privy Council.

It is stated that the Emperor's visit is for the purpose of concerting with the Government of Algiers, measures necessitated by the state of the French possessions.

Buchanan, Hamilton & Co., China merchants, have suspended; liabilities from three-quarters to one million sterling.

The rebel loan has declined to 17 a 18. Federal securities are very active and advancing.

A spanish slaver had escaped from the Rio Ponga. After having been at sea two days the slaves took possession of the ship and murdered all of the crew but two, who had escaped to Sierra Leone.

THE RUSSIAN EPIDEMIC.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has drawn up a statement in regard to the true character of the epidemic It is a fever of the typhoid class. It is attributed to the consumption of unfit vegetables, the immoderate use of spirits made from grain, and the overcrowding of the working population. One death among eleven patients has been the average rate. During the last six months of 1864 and January, 1865, the whole number of deaths was 2,000 in excess of the return of the preceding year.

MR. COBDEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Potter, the liberal candidate to succeed Mr. Cobden as P. M. for Rochdale, has been elected. A Liverpool paper says:—"In the evening the new member briefly addressed an immense assemblage of his constituents, and congratulated them on the downfall of Richmond. He remarked that the Southerners, the proudest aristocracy in the world, had been compelled to bow down before the offended majesty of the people of the North. 'Let this warning,' said Mr. Potter, 'not be lost to the proudest aristocracy in Europe, and let them remember that the maintenance of wrong to a great people is as unsafe as it is unjust.'

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE *ASIA* AT HALIFAX.

R. M. S. *Asia* sailed from Liverpool on the 29th ultimo, and arrived at Halifax on the 10th instant, at 6 30, p. m.

By this arrival we have the sad intelligence of the death of Sir Samuel Cunard, Bart., whose demise took place on the 28th ult.

The Canadian delegates had arrived, and put their views before the country in a semi-official form. Messrs. Cartier and Galt attended a banquet of the Fishmongers' Company on the evening of the 27th ult., and madespeeches with reference to the object of their visit to Great Britain.

DEATH OF SIR SAMUEL CUNARD.

We announce with extreme regret the death of Sir Samuel Cunard, whose name in connection with the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship Company, established between Liverpool and America, has a world-wide reputation. He expired yesterday (28th April) at his residence, Bush Hill House, Edmonton, Middlesex, in his seventy-eighth year. The Hon. Baronet was born in 1787, and married in 1815 the daughter of a gentleman named Duffus, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. His eldest son, Edward, born in 1816, succeeds to the baronetcy, and, though his permanent residence is in New York, he was present when his father breathed his last. The British Government, to mark their appreciation of the great services which Sir Samuel Cunard had rendered to the commerce of the world, and more immediately to that of England and America, conferred on him, in 1859, the dignity of a Baronet—a dignity won by his triumphs in a field of enterprise in which the Company he assisted to establish has distanced all competitors, and proved itself at once the most successful, and the best friend of civilization and progress, in the whole history of navigating the ocean by steam power. What Watts and Arkwright were to the spinning jenny, Sir Samuel Cunard was to the marine engine.

The death of the Czarowitch, just as he had attained man's estate and was on the point of being married, is a very melancholy affair; but he seems to have been deficient in physical stamina from his boyhood, and it would be found, we suspect, if the subject was pursued, that the severity of his studies had not been instrumental in promoting his health.

THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

OUR readers are aware that the submission of the Southern troops has at length terminated the unnatural contest which has for so long a period desecrated their country from an Eden to a Golgotha. We know that hostile armies are no longer arrayed for mutual destruction—we know that terms honorable to the victors and the vanquished were accorded by the chieftains in whose favor fortune had thrown the die; and whatever individual sympathies and predilections had been elicited during the progress of the protracted struggle, all men, whether those who, thinking that the Federal Government was imposing upon the Southern States the heavy yoke of submission to overwhelming physical force, and who, therefore, wished the winged victory to consecrate by her presence their banner, rejoice in the reflection that the "bruised arms" are at last "hung up." But it is matter of most painful consideration that with the cessation of open and recognized warfare the passions of individuals should have inaugurated the system of "the wild justice of revenge." The shocking fate of the late President, done to death most foully by one whom it is but charity to deem a lunatic, and who fell dead in his own bloody tracks — would, we had ignorantly supposed, have taught those in high places the expediency of applying balm to the still bleeding wounds of the country. We are not of those who supposed that after the sudden termination of so bitter a struggle personal feelings of irritation for wrongs received, or supposed to have been received, would subside as soon as

"Wild war's deadly blast was blown,
And gentle peace returning"—

we were aware of the analogy which in so many relations exists between the moral and physical world, and as the effect of the winds which take the "ruffian billows by the top" is seen and felt after their violence has passed over the agitated waves, so it was but reasonable to suppose that acts of individual violence would occur on the termination of the war.

Such opinion we always entertained, but we must record our surprise at the intimation by the Chief Ruler of the restored Union of an intention of punishing, as degraded criminals, the men whose courage and heroic qualities have earned for them, and, to a very great extent, for the side which they espoused, the sympathy and good wishes of those who could respect those qualities in human nature that have always been considered as essential elements of national power and dignity.

That the vindictive policy enunciated by Mr. President Johnson, himself the accident of an accident, will have the very opposite effect to that which is its avowed object, admits of no argument, and we could easily corroborate our position by reference to the history of all times and ages. Such a course would be superoragatory; but although no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, we may be pardoned for predicting that the treatment to be adopted towards defeated opponents in arms, whose rights as belligerents have been asserted and allowed, should be based on the principle of generous and magnanimous oblivion of the past, and conciliation for the purposes of future union.

WE regret that we have again to notice the advertisement controversy so foolishly commenced by the *Protestant* Our pious contemporary, in his issue of Saturday, devotes at least two-thirds of a column, in order to shew that we had made the admission of having received for Government advertising in a period of about twelve months the *heavy* sum of £32 18s. We declare most positively that we made no such admission *in the way the Protestant puts it*. Its disingenuous attempts to pervert and torture our first article on this small business into a confirmation of its wild assertions, is exceedingly discreditable. The question first raised was: Did the Government, or the Colonial Secretary, (acting for the Administration,) patronise the EXAMINER by causing two advertisements, relating to public works at Pinette, to be inserted in the columns of this paper, and not in the other non-official papers? We denied having received any such patronage—the value of which would not be more than two dollars, if we had received it; and with this denial the controversy ought to have stopped. But, as usual with the *Protestant*, when foiled in a controversy, it makes a silly attempt to recover itself by resorting to side issues. We have shown conclusively that the little advertising patronage we have received from the Government has been shared with the *Protestant*, excepting that emanating from the Land Office; and we thought, and still think, it was a most ungracious and ill-judged thing for Mr. Laird to grumble about our inserting two small advertisements, for which no charge was made, while he was receiving from the Government enormous patronage and pickings in a variety of ways. We have never seen such an instance of smallness and meanness as the *Protestant* has exhibited in this trumpery controversy.

"'The opponents of the measure' (Confederation) have not only produced something worthy of Mr. Whelan's 'notice,' but they have advanced arguments against the Quebec scheme that he is *unable* to answer."—*Protestant of Saturday.*

IT is not the first time we have noticed a conceited assertion like the above from the anti-Union Press. The writers on that side have certainly a very high opinion of their own productions, but we doubt if even those who agree with them in opposition to the measure have, like ourselves, seen anything but the most trashy and worthless apologies for newspaper articles. Before ever they dipped pen in ink they saw that popular feeling was against Confederation; and finding it so, they pandered to it—they did not create it Their wild theories about financial affairs—their gross misrepresentations respecting taxation past, present, and to come — their false and infamous charges of corruption and interested motives against the Delegates from the five Provinces—their self-opinionated and dogmatic assertions on points touching which it was clear they were totally ignorant—*were not arguments against Confederation, and never can be considered as such.* That they were base, false, and futile, is one reason why "Mr. Whelan" did not honour them with his "notice." If the anti-Unionists had propounded a scheme of their own, after finding fault with the Report of the Quebec Conference—(which they, in fair controversy, were bound to do)—we might have written a great deal more than we have done. But their clumsy falsehoods and misrepresentations have rather served to strengthen than weaken our opinion of the excellence of the Quebec Report; and we are quite content to see the Anti's mount their congenial dung hills, and crow over having obtained a victory in a cause wherein there was no encounter. As to whether Mr. Whelan is or is not able for a political controversy with a person of Mr. Laird's calibre, we leave the public to judge, as both individuals are pretty well known; and we have Mr. Whelan's positive assurance that he does not care one straw as to what the judgment of the public may be upon that point.

WE learn by the English Mail that Messrs. Cartier and Galt, the Canadian Delegates to England, had a very brilliant reception in London, where they were entertained at a public banquet by the Fishmongers' Society—one of the most ancient and wealthy corporations in England—and that they had interviews with the Colonial Minister of a most satisfactory nature. We sincerely trust their mission will prove—as we believe it will—advantageous to the great cause of Confederation.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for April, has been received from the American publishers. "Cornelius O'Dowd" is again before the reading public, and is highly entertaining, more so, we think, than in his previous essays. The light, sketchy observations under the head of "Piccadilly: an episode of contemporaneous biography," is continued as part No 2, and is very interesting. A review of Lord Derby's translation of the *Iliad*, and a kind, genial notice of John Leech, the artist, with five other articles, make up a large amount of very agreeable and instructive reading matter.

AN ELEGANT EXTRACT.

"NEW MARKET HOUSE.—Arrangements respecting this much required building *hasten slowly*."—*Protestant of Saturday.*

We shall be glad to see it announced hastily that the "arrangements" "hasten" hastily.

CIVIC MATTERS.

[Reported for the Examiner.]

Proceedings of a meeting of the City Council, held on Saturday, the 6th instant.

Present: His Worship the Mayor in the Chair, Councillors Reddin, James Desbrisay, W. E. Dawson, Alex. Brown, J. H. Gates, John Brecken, M. Butcher, Theo. Desbrisay, and his honor the Recorder.

P. McGowan, Esq., Clerk, read the minutes of previous meeting, which were unanimously approved.

Councillor J. Desbrisay, as chairman of the committee appointed to take into consideration the proposal of Mr. S. Barnard, relative to the extension of the lease of Queen's Wharf, presented a report recommending that a promise in writing, under the seal of the City, be given to the agent of the Boston Steamboat Company, that the lease of said wharf be extended for a period of seven years, at the same rate of rent as now paid, namely £200 currency, per annum; and also that the alteration suggested by Mr. Barnard be made in the rates of wharfage. Said report having been read by the Clerk, was adopted.

Councillor Theo. Desbrisay, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject relating to the erection of a new Market House, and the procuring a site therefor, submitted a report to the effect that the said Committee were of opinion that application should be made to the Government for the grant of the legislature in aid of the erection of a Market House; and that a building be commenced on the site at the west end of Queen's Square, to be eventually added to, and made to answer the purpose of a Market House and a Town Hall, and to be of sufficient dimensions to afford accommodation for a Custom House and Post Office—provided the Executive Government will agree to rent the same for said purpose, for a specific number of years. The said report also recommended that a by-law should at once be passed, fixing the tolls to be collected, on the said Market House being erected; it being understood that the practice which had hitherto existed, of allowing horses and vehicles to remain around the Market House during the day, should be abolished, on the erection of the new Market House.

MARKET HOUSE.

A discussion on the subject of the Market House and the most suitable site for the same then ensued. Councillors Reddin and Gates argued very strenuously in favor of the West end of Queen Square as the most eligible place for the Market House, and contended that the law relating to the subject fixed that as being the proper site.

Councillor Theoph. DesBrisay would not agree to expend any money on the erection of a Market House until a toll bill was passed and sanctioned by the Executive Government, as recommended in the Report, in order that the Market House might be made self-sustaining and not prove a burden on the citizens of Charlottetown. In submitting the Report of the Committee, of which he was the chairman, he stated that individually he would much rather see Queen's Square reserved entire as a Park for the citizens, planted with ornamental trees and fenced; but if no other site for the much needed Market House could be procured, he would, rather than remain without a site, prefer making use of that granted by the Legislature on Queen's Square.

Councillors Butcher and James DesBrisay were opposed to the erection of a Market House on Queen's Square, and contended that a site far preferable, and equally central, might be obtained. Several places were then named for that purpose, among others Holland's Grove, Lady Wood's lot on the south side of Queen's Square, and a portion of the Reddin Estate near the entrance of Malpeque Road, were alluded to as suitable places for the erection of a Market House They contended that Queen Square should be enclosed and made an ornament rather than a nuisance to the City.

Councillor John Brecken was of opinion that it would be advisable, before taking any decisive steps in the matter, to elicit the views of the citizens generally, by calling a public meeting to discuss the question.

Councillor W. E. Dawson concurred with the sentiments expressed by Councillor Theoph. DesBrisay, relative to the necessity of securing a toll bill, for he was of opinion that without the control which such a bill would give the City Council, and also the guarantee of the Executive Government for a loan, it would be folly to attempt the building of a respectable and suitable Market House.

Councillor Brown considered that under all the circumstances of the case, the site appropriated at the West end of Queen Square would, all things considered, be the most desirable; after which, on motion of Coun. J. H. Gates, seconded by Councillor James Reddin, the report of the Committee was adopted on the following division, viz:—

For the Report—Councillors Gates, Reddin, Theoph. DesBrisay, Brown, Brecken, W. E. Dawson—6.

Against it—Councillors Jas. DesBrisay, M. Butcher—2.

It was then ordered, on motion of J. DesBrisay, that his honor the Recorder be requested to draw up a draft Bye-Law relating to tolls, in accordance with the recommendation of the Report just adopted. In making that motion Councillor Theoph. DesBrisay observed that at a future meeting of the Council he would move that an advertisement be published calling for a loan of two or three thousand pounds as authorized by the Act of Incorporation, so that the work might be proceeded with. It was folly, he said, to suppose that the £1,000 granted by the Legislature, last session, would build anything like a suitable building; the report just adopted, he said, suggested a communication with the Executive Government, with the view of ascertaining if the Government would rent from the City Council—provided the latter erected a suitable building—apartments therein for a Post Office, a Custom House, and a Bonded Warehouse, all of which could be procured, and an agreement to lease the said apartments would be equal to a guarantee for a loan. After some further remarks from Councillor Dawson and others, touching the necessity of securing the co-operation of the Executive Government in order to ensure ultimate success, the motion for a bye-law respecting a toll bill was unanimously adopted. Councillor Brecken then directed the attention of the Board to the defective state of the law relating to the weighing of flour, and proposed an amendment thereto, to the effect that barrels of flour, when weighed, instead of being marked by the Inspector with the word "short," should be at once filled to their proper weight, and thereby protect the purchaser from any imposition which might be practised by the blotting out of the chalk mark of the Inspector, and thus selling barrels marked "short" for full weight. Said amendment was accordingly agreed to; after which His Worship the Mayor adjourned the Council Board until Saturday, the 13th instant, then to meet at the hour of 11 o'clock forenoon.

IT affords us much pleasure in being enabled to inform our readers that a telegram was received on Saturday night last, with the gratifying intelligence that the crew of the Schr. *Louisa Montgomery*, McLeod, master, from this port, for Cascumpec, last fall, were all safe. This vessel, it will be remembered, left this Port late in the fall, and not having been heard from, great fears were entertained for the lives of the crew. From what we can learn, the vessel was driven ashore on the Magdalen Islands in December last, and the crew were obliged to winter there. There were some five or six persons on board, all told, among whom was a son of the Hon. Donald Montgomery, President of the Legislative Council of this Island, and the owner of the ill-fated vessel.—*Isl.*

It is understood that letters have been received by the English mail of last night from James Montgomery, Esquire, owner of part of Lot 34, offering to dispose of the same for a sum below 13s 4d. an acre, provided the whole of his section of the Township be purchased — all arrears of rent up to the preesnt year to be relinquished. This valuable property being situate in the vicinity of Charlottetown, we doubt not the offer will at once be accepted by the Tenantry, particularly as they will be enabled to avail themselves of the Loan Bill passed during the last Session of the Legislature.—*Ib.*

We notice with pleasure a quantity of MACHINERY imported from England, to be added to the already extensive CLOTH FACTORY at Tryon, and are informed that Mr. Stanfield, with his largely increased facilities, will be prepared to manufacture any quantity of Wool into Cloth this season. We wish the enterprising gentleman every success in his extensive business.—*Ib.*

UNITED STATES.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 8. p. m.—Special despatch from Washington says that Sheridan will preside over the military court for the trial of President Lincoln's assassins..... The re-organized army will consist of four corps of forty thousand each, one of regulars, one of the volunteers, and two of coloured volunteers. Each will have its cavalry, artillery and infantry in proper proportions..... It is strongly intimated that privateers, bearing the Mexican flag under the policy of belligerents, as interpreted by the French and English Governments, will shortly commence to prey on French commerce.....Gold 140.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Navy and War Departments continue very active in reducing expenses to a peace footing. A large number of surplus vessels shortly will be sold at auction by the War Department..... A National Bank has been established in Richmond, and applications for similar institutions in other cities are being made..... Telegraph communication between Washington and Macon, Ga., has been established..... It is estimated that nearly 400,000 troops will shortly be reviewed near Washington, previous to being paid off and sent to their homes. .....Gold 137⅝.

NEW YORK, May 9, p. m. — It is said that Davis, after leaving Yorkville, S. C., reached Washington, Ga., on the 4th instant: from here he was again driven by the approach of Stoneman. The direction indicates an attempt to cross the Mississippi, but he will find Wilson in his path..... President Juarez, of the Mexican Republic, has issued letters of marque for reprisal against French commerce..... It is expected that in a few weeks every dollar of the public indebtedness will be discharged..... The *Herald's* Washington despatch says the evidence in possession of Government of the complicity of Davis and his associates, is such that no foreign Government will hesitate a moment in giving them up. President Johnson's proclamation for their arrest has been sent throughout the South on rebel telegraph lines.....Gold 136.

NEW YORK, May 10.—President Johnson has issued an Executive order re-establishing the authority of the United States in Virginia, and recognizing Mr. Pierpont, the Union Governor of Virginia, as Executive of the whole State..... United States Courts are also to be promptly established..... The 2d and 5th corps of the Potomac army paraded through Richmond on Saturday, en route for Washington. They numbered 45,000 men. Four corps of Sherman's army are also expected to march through Richmond. One of these corps, the 14th, marched 190 miles in 6 days..... Trial of assassins of President Lincoln commenced to-day..... Subscriptions to the 7.30 loan amounted to over fifteen millions of dollars. .....Gold 135⅞.

NEW YORK, May 10, P. M.—One of the witnesses in the assassination case, yesterday, made a verbal statement to the Secretary of War relative to the complicity of Thompson, Sanders and rest..... The Mexican emigration excitement increases. The offices for the enrolment are unable to accommodate applicants. Two more offices are to be opened. It is said that the West has subscribed large sums for the enterprise..... Chattanooga, Tenn., 9th. — Jeff. Davies was at Powelton, Hancock county, Ga., last Friday night. Gen. Wilson has printed handbills, announcing the reward for his capture, and scattered them through the country.....Gold 131.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The following persons were arraigned before the Military Commission at Washington yesterday charged with implications in the murder of the President, and attempted murder of Mr. Seward:—David E. Harrold, George A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne, Michael O'Laughlin, Edward Spangler, Samuel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt, and Saml. A. Mudd. Each of the prisoners pleaded not guilty to the charge and specifications. The Commission after deciding upon rules by which it would be governed adjourned to meet on Thursday at 10 o'clock a. m. Newspaper reporters are excluded from the trial. .....Subscriptions to the 7.30 loan yesterday reached over seventeen millions.....Gold 129.

NEW YORK, May 12, P. M.—A Recruiting Office in this city opened yesterday for Mexican soldiers. There was quite a rush to the office all day, and the large number of 455 men were recruited..... Sanguine expectations of the capture of Jeff Davis are not indulged in by our Army officers. If he is captured, it will be the result of accident, though the Government is exerting its utmost power to trap him..... The trial of the Assassins to-day made considerable progress, much testimony having been taken. Testimony will be offered that Harrold went to Canada, after Booth's visit there, and conformed with the accomplices.....Gold 128⅞.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Sealers were dropping in day by day, most of them with saving trips; and though unfortunately there are some far short of this, and a few almost clean ships, yet the average result thus far, as appears by a statement in the *Day Book*, is a fair one, and several of the vessels yet out are favourably reported. Up to the end of last week the published list of arrivals gives the following:—Number of vessels arrived at St. John's, 46—number of seals, 84,352; at Harbor Grace, 16 vessels, 31,111 seals; at Carbonear, 7 vessels, 4,872 seals; at Cubits, 3 vessels and 4,800 seals. Total number of seals, 125,135; average per vessel 1,738.

The mail steamer *Merlin* arrived from St. John's N. F, on Sunday morning last at Halifax, bringing papers to the third inst. The returns from the seal fishery show the number of seals brought in to be largely in excess of previous years, though not quite as large as the catch in the early part of the season had led the public to anticipate.

CONFEDERATION.

The local journals are still discussing this question. The *Newfoundlander* thus remarks:—

"The Resolution of the Assembly was passed in good faith, and by it the decision of the project of Union is left to the free choice of the country. We do not see how the Government could, if they would, influence that decision in any way. They have from the first held it an open question; the most prominent members of the Government having expressed strong opinions on both sides without any disturbance of their official relations. So it will be still, as adverse views are yet entertained by members of the Executive, which, doubtless, they are severally at liberty to enforce. We have no doubt of the ultimate adoption of Confederation by the Province, but we deprecate precipitancy, for unquestionably while the public mind is imperfectly instructed, delay for the purpose of further information is the wise course. The successful operation of a measure like this depends much on the feeling of the people being ripe for its reception, and those who would exhibit anxiety to urge it before the proper time must be wanting in that judgment which should belong to men to whom important trusts are confided for the public benefit."

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night last, the house of Mr. John Hartnett, on the Emigrant road, was burned to the ground, and dreadful to relate, he and three young children were burned to death—two boys, sleeping in the chamber, made their escape by the window and alarmed their father, who attempted to reach the door but was smothered in the flames and sank in the porch, where his charred remains were found in the morning. Only the slightest traces of the children's remains were discernable, so completely had they been consumed. Mrs. Hartnett had left home with a son on Tuesday to visit two of her daughters, residing in Parrsboro', and was immediately sent for. We feel the deepest sympathy for the poor woman, under this most distressing affliction, which, at one blow, has taken from her her husband and three children. May God sustain her under the infliction.—*Sackville, (N. B.) Borderer.*

The steamship *City of Bath* will leave Boston for Halifax and Charlottetown to-morrow. This fine vessel has been promptly placed on this route to take the place of the *Greyhound*, at present undergoing repairs. The damage which the machinery of the *Commerce* sustained on her last trip will be repaired at the earliest time possible, when the travelling and mercantile public will again have this line of steamers in working order, and will be enabled to avail themselves of the many facilities which it affords.—*Hx. Colonist, May 9.*

HALLECK AND HYMEN.—The Boston *Courier* says:—Gen. Halleck's order in Richmond requiring persons attending marriage to take the oath of allegiance, and forbidding clergymen to perform the marriage ceremony, except between persons thus qualified, is a ridiculous as well as outrageous piece of tyranny. It reminds one of the feudal ages, when the consent of the lord paramount was essential to the contraction of marriage. Two evil effects, at least, and not one good, must follow upon the enforcement of such an order, namely, concubinage, instead of resort to the civil and religous rite, and contempt for the oath submitted to as of no binding obligation. Gen. Halleck's order, therefore, inculcates immorality and technical perjury.

Melman's Belshazzar | may fight or retreat with impunity.