there is one party sincere, but his honor knows more than I do about the sincerity of the present Opposition. I am satisfied that the party I am connected with are sincere in their endeavors to settle this question, and they have given proof of their prudence. I will oppose the amendment, but will support the Bill, though I am sorry that it is not accompanied with a measure such as I described yesterday.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE STATES.

BANGOR, June 6.

Official from Grant Saturday evening says that the enemy suddenly attacked Smith's Brigade of Gibbon's division, fight continuing half an hour. Attack unwaveringly repulsed.

Wilson's cavalry same evening fell on Hitty's division, which was thrown to his left with apparent intention of enveloping it. Burnside's corps drove it from pits in confusion.

Loss in killed, wounded and missing, during three days operations around Coal Harbor, will not exceed 7,500.

Official from Sherman reports his left well around covering roads from South to Railroads about Ackworth. His cavalry has been in Ackworth, and holds all Altona passes.

Fort Munroe advices report Confederate Major came into Butler's lines, representing Federal forces at Secessionville and threatening Charleston.

On Saturday evening the enemy attacked Hancock, Wright and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed.

Enemy was busy on Saturday constructing entrenchments on the west side of the Chickahominy near Bottom Bridge, and towards evening made a push across to east side.

Despatch from Sherman dated Altona Creek, Sunday afternoon, states that the Confederates, discovering the Federals moving round on their right flank, abandoned the position on Saturday night, and marched off.

McPherson was moving for Ackworth. Examination enemy's abandoned works show an immense line which have been turned.

A Cairo despatch reports Gen. Canby nearly ready for offensive operations. Guerillas very active South Western Missouri.

Army of the Potomac despatch of Friday eve says fighting going on all day along the lines, principally with artillery, the casualities being large.

Barlow's Division (Federal) charged enemy's works in the morning, getting possession of 17 guns and 250 prisoners, but not being supported was compelled to abandon the works and guns, his loss being about 800.

The 18th corps also charged on the enemy's position in front, but were unable to hold it.

The enemy's attacks upon other positions were repulsed.

In Wednesday's fight at Coal Harbor Rickett's Division (Federal) marched up to the enemy's breastworks, losing over 500, but inflicting heavy punishment and capturing 600 prisoners and enemy's principal works.

2nd Conn. heavy artillery getting within a few yards of entrenchments, received a terrible fire, driving them back a hundred yards. They then by a flank movement, carried a position of the enemy's line, losing nearly 400 killed, wounded and missing.

The steamer Missouri, which arrived at Cairo from New Orleans, was fired into at Columbia.

The most of the boats burned at New Orleans were owned by the Government. Supposed the work of an incendiary.

BANGOR, June 7.

Secretary Stanton telegraphs Dix, that advices had been received from Grant's head quarters to yesterday at noon, but report only certain changes in position of corps and contemplated operations. Everything getting on well.

Chief Quartermaster reports department in most efficient state at White House: all needful supplies on hand, and wagons transport them easily to army; wounded being brought in and transports not delayed a moment.

Sherman telegraphs yesterday at noon, "I am on the railroad at Ackworth, and have full possession forward, to within six miles of Marietta. All well."

In Friday's fight Hampton's command was badly defeated.

Wilson bivouacked on Friday night between Bethesda Church and Pamunky river, having strong position.

Flour 5 cents higher. Gold 194.

Special despatches to the New York papers consist of some particulars of Friday's fighting. Prisoners taken were from all corps of Lee's army proper.

Sheridan is reported holding Bottom Bridge. This may induce enemy to retreat across the Chikahominy.

Owing to the formidable character of the enemy's works, it is deemed impolitic to continue the assault, and at noon the men rested in their new positions, after rendering them impregnable.

One correspondent says the enemy must be thoroughly convinced he cannot break the Federal lines nor drive our men from their established positions, should he pile all his forces upon any one point.

National Union Convention assembled at Baltimore this noon—600 delegates present. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, chosen temporary chairman with great enthusiasm.

Tribune's despatch says of Friday's fighting that a general assault was made by Hancock, Wright and Smith. Warren and Burnside did not participate; attack brave; loss severe; result indecisive. Smith carried and retains a well entrenched position. Other corps got possession of detached works and various positions more or less important, from which they drove the enemy. The advance was simultaneous. It was ascertained on Sunday that enemy had withdrawn his forces from the Federal right front at Bethesda Church.

Herald's correspondent with 5th corps says the enemy evacuated in the night making precipitate retreat, leaving much behind. An abundance of muskets were left stacked in the works vacated. The field shewed that Ewell's corps was terribly beaten.

The 81st N. Y. Regt. lost 7 captains out of nine. Every one of Gen. Martindale's staff was hit in open action. The 25th Mass. out of 20 officers had 15 killed, wounded and prisoners. It is reported that Federal iron-clad fleet moved up abreast Butler's right wing entrenched on the peninsula, formed by Appotamax and James rivers. Guns recently mounted command the railroad.

WAR MATTERS.

The Boston *Advertiser* says of the fighting in Virginia:—"In the morning of Wednesday, June 1st, the rebels attempted to dislodge our left wing from its position at Cole Harbor, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Late in the afternoon the Union troops charged on the rebel riflepits, driving the enemy, after severe fighting, to the Chickahominy. The rebels soon rallied and assumed the offensive in their turn, and the battle waged fiercely for some time after dark, without, it would seem, any marked result on either side. No fighting of importance occurred on Thursday."

The Boston *Courier* of Monday says:—"An analysis of the despatches, in regard to the fighting on Friday shows *no change of affairs*. After the severe battle of that morning, it appears that the Confederates were in position to renew the contest, at several points, on the same evening. Indeed, Gen. Grant's despatches state that no decisive advantage was gained in the morning. In the evening, the assault was repulsed, but it seems that Hancock, having pursued the rebels, was in turn compelled to make a hasty retreat to his former position. Our losses in these engagements have been large—7500— though spoken of in the despatches with singular coolness: and in officers particularly heavy."

The hospitals at Washington are being cleared of the slightly wounded, who will be sent North. The capacity of the hospitals has been greatly increased. The number of wounded from the recent battle-fields in Virginia who have been brought there is stated to be over 30,000.

The Hudson River steamer New World has been fitted up as a hospital boat, and will be sent to White House. She has three decks, with accommodations for two thousand patients.

Gen. Sherman's army in Georgia is still manœuvering between Dallas and Marietta. It has had hard fighting. Regiments are mentioned in despatches whose numbers have been reduced to a mere handful. The Cincinnati *Commercial* has accounts to May 31. There was a heavy fight near Dallas on the 28th. The 7th Federal division assaulted the Confederate lines, were soon relieved by the 1st and 3rd divisions which were fired upon by a concealed battery at forty yards. The battery was finally silenced and the enemy driven away. Few prisoners were taken on either side. Our (Federal) loss was probably greater than that of the enemy, and amounted to 1500 men.

On the 26th there was a good deal of skirmishing musketry and artillery firing. On the 27th there was a severe fight on the left. Wood's division and Scribner's brigade of Johnson's division lost 400 men. On the 28th there was heavy picket firing. On the 29th the rebels made a night attack, but were repulsed with heavy loss. On the 31st Hooker and McPherson were moving their troops to the left of our position, their right resting on Dallas and their left near the railroad eight miles from Allatoona.

Prisoners report that reinforcements had increased Johnston's army to 70,000 men. Gen. Wheeler (Confederate) made a dash on the Federal trains near Kingston, on the 27th, and destroyed seventy wagons and captured a large number of mules. On the 24th, during a thunder storm, the lightning struck a stack of fixed ammunition, amounting to forty or fifty tons, and the powder burned in several boxes of rifle cartridges; but, fortunately, it did not communicate with the vast heap of loaded shell.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, June 13, 1864.

OUR Special Reporter in the House of Assembly during the last Session—(R. B. Irving, Esqr.) has furnished us with a considerable quantity of MSS. notes of speeches delivered on some of the principal questions discussed during the Session. They are fragmentary, because necessary attention to the private professional duties of the Reporter did not always enable him to be present during the whole of a Debate. They will, however, we think, be interesting to very many of our readers, and will supply information to some who may be desirous of studying the politics of the Island. They will be useful even to ourselves—acting, to use a legal phrase, as a "refresher" to our memory, when, from time to time, we may have occasion to write upon the subjects to which they refer. We have no doubt of the general accuracy with which the speeches are rendered; and on the whole, we believe, we could not better fill a *column or two occasionally than by* inserting some of those

FRAGMENTS OF NOTES OF THE SESSION.

ORANGEISM.

Friday, April 8th, 1864.

Resolutions submitted by the Hon. Colonial Secretary condemnatory of the Duke of Newcastle ***for having refused to submit the*** **Act for the incorporation of Orange Lodges in P. E. Island, for the Royal allowance.**

Hon. Mr. WHELAN: I am opposed to those Resolutions; but I do not rise to oppose them in the vain hope that anything which may fall from my lips against them will change the opinion respecting them of any honorable member on the other side of the House. What is the object of submitting these Resolutions? Will anything good, anything useful result from them? They suggest no bill, no measure, nor anything whereby to remedy the ignominious defeat which the Orange party have sustained as respects the Bill to which the Resolutions refer. The Resolutions can be regarded *in no other light than that* of a remonstrance, or as a mere manifestation of impotent anger. In neither point of view will they be deemed worthy the smallest consideration by the Colonial Minister. We have lately seen with what scant courtesy the Delegation concerning the Land Commission question were treated by that minister; and scant, indeed, as was the courtesy extended by him to the hon. gentlemen who composed that Delegation, still less, and much more discourteous, was the consideration which he extended to the Orange Bill, when he told its *promoters* that "he deeply regretted that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island should have given its sanction to a class of institutions which all experience has shewn to be calculated (if not actually intended) to embitter religious and political differences, and which must be detrimental to the best interests of any Colony in which they exist." That was, in plain terms, telling the Government that they had promoted and carried a measure, the direct tendency of which was to disturb the peace of the Colony. (Hon. Col. Secretary—No!) "No," says the Hon. Colonial Secretary; but a denial from him is of little consequence. We are well aware that assertions from him are to be taken with considerable allowance. (Hon. Col. Secretary — Hear!) "Hear," says the hon. gentleman. Well then his "hear" must mean that what I say about his veracity is well deserving consideration. The Bill which the Duke of Newcastle had, with the greatest propriety, taken upon himself to refuse to submit for the Royal allowance, was a most disgraceful embodiment of intolerance, ignorance and bigotry. By its supporters it was most untruly pretended that its being passed into a law was imperatively demanded for the protection of Protestant interests in the Colony, which would otherwise be in danger of infraction in consequence of the aggrandizing views of the Roman Catholics. Than such an assertion nothing could be more fallacious. The Roman Catholics desired no ascendancy. They aspired to nothing more than an equality of religious and political privileges with their Protestant brethren in the Colony. They certainly claimed the privilege of being allowed to worship their Creator in obedience to the dictates of their own consciences, untrammelled by antagonistic laws; but in such a privilege they could recognise nothing tending to an infraction of either the religious or the political interests of their Protestant brethren. Is it right, is it fair, that, by the legalizing of such institutions as Orange Lodges, one half of our Island community are to be placed in open and active antagonism against the other half? Is it right that I am to be told that my religious opinions, convictions, or prejudices are not as worthy of respect as those of individuals whose religious persuasions may differ from mine? Is it right that our religious prejudices should be excited against each other to keep in place a party who are unable to retain their power by any other means? I directly charge the Hon. the Colonial Secretary and the Government with having introduced and carried the Orange Bill through the Legislature, with no other view than that of exciting Protestants against Catholics, and Catholics against Protestants, *hoping that*, as by such means they obtained their power, by such means they might be enabled to retain it. This is my opinion; and I am confident that it is the opinion of the majority of the people also. I do say that it is an imposition to impose such institutions upon the country, under the pretence that they are necessary to protect Protestantism against the *encroachments of Popery*. Such institutions are neither intended, nor are they necessary for such a purpose: they are wanted only that through their influence the hon. gentleman who brought in the Orange Bill may be kept in power and place. The institution of Orangeism necessary to protect Protestantism against the encroachments of Popery! Was anything ever more absurd? (Laughter on the Government side of the House.) I am sneered and laughed at because I express *my honest convictions*; and whenever an opportunity can be found for the purpose, Catholics are slandered and reviled from the Government side of the House; but I would advise them to keep a reverential silence, if they do not wish to provoke severe retaliation. We are told that the object of the Bill which has been disallowed was to raise up a barrier against the encroachments of Popery. Now, I ask, can any hon. member adduce an instance of any action or proceeding on the part of the Roman Catholics of this Colony which gave evidence of their aiming at or contemplating any encroachment which could reasonably be either alarming or displeasing to Protestants? I ask hon. members on the other side of the House to shew me the necessity for such a measure as the Orange Bill, and I am answered with sneers! The truth is, no such necessity can be shewn. Was there, I ask, any necessity for the organization of Orange Lodges between 1851 and 1859, when the Liberals were in power? Of the Liberal Government of that period two Catholics were members; and the Liberal majority in the Legislature represented the whole Catholic body of the Colony. The Catholics at that time, were in fact fairly and fully represented in this House, in the Legislative Council, and in the Executive, and yet they never took—they never sought to take—advantage of their position to secure any peculiar privileges or advantages to themselves; and neither did they ever seek to encroach upon what *might* be considered as peculiarly the rights and privileges of their Protestant brethren. An Orange Bill was *not* then required to protect Protestant interests against the encroachments of Popery; and no more was it last year. What occasion, then, is there for any expression of regret that the Royal allowance has not been given to a Bill for the legalization of the institution of Orangeism in the Colony? Before the party at present in power had the direction and control of public affairs, peace and harmony prevailed throughout the Colony, and nothing like religious jealousy or animosity was known in any part of it. (Hon. Colonial Secretary—What occasioned the Belfast riot then?) The Belfast riot did not originate in antagonism about *religion*. It had its origin in what was nothing but a political contest between the Scotch and Irish, each of the opposing parties being determined to carry the day. But to return to the Resolutions They are, after the mode of the learned profession of which their author is so distinguished a member, drawn up in a most artful and insidious manner, for the purpose of entrapping the unwary. The premises are false and insidious. They will not, however, take me in. The first *resolution* states that "Orange Lodges are not forbidden by any law of Prince Edward Island, and further, that Orange Lodges, although they have existed in this Island for several years, have not, in the opinion of this House, proved detrimental to the best interests of this Colony." That Orange Lodges are not forbidden by any law of Prince Edward Island, is a truism. Why are we called upon to admit what every child knows? It is true also that Orange Lodges, although they have existed in the Island for several years, have not proved injurious to the *best interests* of the Colony. But why have they not proved injurious *to the best interests* of the Colony? Why? Simply because public opinion is against them. Another reason is the amount of forbearance with which Catholics have met the insults and provocations which Orangeism has directed against them (Hon. Col. Secretary—Oh! oh! oh!) The Hon Colonial Secretary may sneer, but I say the organization of Orange Lodges is an insult to the Catholic community of the Colony, and an outrage upon their feelings. If they are not now detrimental to the best interests of any part of the British dominions in which they have been *formed*, it is because they have in a manner been stamped out of existence at once by the reprobation of the people and the condemnation of the governing powers of the empire. The Queen has refused to sanction them, and the Prince of Wales, when in Canada, gave the most decided proofs of his disapprobation of them. (Hon. Col. Secretary—No!) Am I to be told that the Prince of Wales did not discountenance them when he refused to pass under their banners? I am amazed at the boldness of the hon. gentleman. Will he positively deny that the Prince of Wales, sustained by the Duke of Newcastle, did not refuse, when in Canada, to countenance Orangeism by walking under their emblematical banners? (Hon Col. Secretary—I say it was not the case. The Duke of Newcastle was simply opposed to the Prince's doing anything which might be construed into his approbation of a party, or approbative recognition of party emblems in a procession. The displaying of party emblems or banners in processions might be illegal, and such display of them was, therefore, condemned by the Duke; but the banners of Orangemen were not party emblems, because Orangemen were of *no* party, politically speaking, and therefore it could not be illegal for them to exhibit their banners publicly.) That is mere quibble. The Duke of Newcastle was opposed to the Prince's passing under the banners of the Orangemen, because had he done so voluntarily the act would have been construed, and certainly not unfairly, as an evidence of his approval of Orange institutions, when, on the contrary, the fact really was that both the Prince and the Duke looked upon them as institutions which, as being under the ban of the Imperial Government, *it was their duty to discountenance* in the most decided manner. The display, in public processions, of Orange emblems, as well as of all other party emblems, was prohibited by the Party Emblems Act. (Hon Col. Secretary—Yes, in Ireland) Yes, in Ireland and elsewhere also—whenever their display is calculated to provoke breaches of the public peace, and to render precarious the preservation of life and property; and, as we have been told, with respect to a question of a very different character, Her Majesty has power to enforce submission to the laws in every part of her dominions. The Hon. Colonial Secretary has told us that Orange Lodges are not discountenanced *in Canada*: then why, I ask, are they discountenanced in Ireland? (Hon. Col Secretary—On account of Ribbonism) The villainous despotism which, in 1798, was practised in Ireland for the purpose of destroying the legislative independence of the Kingdom, could not fail to give rise to secret and illegal associations. Ribbonism was one of the bitter fruits of a tyrannical and cruel policy on the part of the British Crown. The infamous Castlereagh of *accursed memory*—who, having cut the throat of his own country, with a singular regard for the fitness of things terminated his career by cutting his own—gave a premium to sedition in all its forms, in order that he might be provided with an excuse for the crime he meditated against his native land. It was he, by his wily arts who pestered the land with Ribbon Lodges, knowing right well that wherever Ribbonism prevailed Orangeism would flourish—anarchy and rebellion would be the results, and the downfall of the Irish Nation could then be easily accomplished. Here, thank Heaven, there are no Ribbon Lodges—I defy the Colonial Secretary to give the slightest evidence that one exists in any part of the Island—I hope his Honor the Secretary is not anxious to emulate Castlereagh in his infamous career—I hope, at all events, his fate will not be like that of Castlereagh. Our constitution is such and so favorable to the advancement of our prosperity—that no honest man should wish to destroy it by encouraging societies that lead to anarchy and to a disruption of all those sacred ties which bind society together, and give security to life and property. Ribbonism is certainly calculated to do that. But we have no Ribbon Societies. Orangeism is still more certainly calculated to do it, because Orangeism is and always has been eminently aggressive in its character. Ribbonism is defensive. I have said that this Colony is happily free from its pernicious influence. I might go further and say that I have never heard of *an instance* of its rising in any of the other Colonies. Not even in Ireland, where there is great provocation to the formation of Ribbon Societies, have they been known, during the last half century especially, to make the public, impudent, and offensive displays which the Orange Lodges so frequently do. It is a great outrage, then, on the feelings of Catholics to attempt to establish Orange Societies here; and it is the coolest impudence imaginable to ask the local Legislature, and even the Sovereign power of the empire, to recognise them, when we know that successive Ministers of State have done all they could to discourage and suppress them.

The second Resolution submitted by the Hon. Col. Secretary, says "That it is the constitutional right of this Island to make and ordain such laws for the public peace, welfare, and good government of this Island and of the people and inhabitants thereof, as may be considered necessary, subject only to the proviso, that such laws be not repugnant to the laws and statutes of Great Britain." This is a general proposition, applicable to all *such laws as this Legislature* may pass for the public peace, welfare and good government of the Island, provided they are not repugnant to the laws and statutes of Great Britain; but that it is applicable to a law passed to legalize the institution of Orange Lodges, I positively deny; for dire experience has proved that Orangeism, instead of having promoted the public peace, welfare and good government of the countries in which it has been allowed to exist, has been the immediate source and direct cause of social strife, discontent, jealousy, and bloodshed. The *proposition* laid down in this Resolution is altogether deceptive.—Orange Institutions have never, in any community, contributed to its peace, welfare and good government; but to the reverse of these. The Party Emblems Act was levelled against Orangeism. (Hon. Col. Sec. No!) I am astonished at the audacity of the hon. gentleman in denying a statement which he admitted to be correct not five minutes ago.—(Hon Col. Secretary. The Party Emblems Act was passed against the exhibition of party emblems in processions. It was passed against the shaking of a red rag before a turkey cock. It was passed against Ribbonism) He knows right well that Ribbonism did not presume to form processions. The processions and displays against which the Act was aimed were those of Orangeism, which were becoming detrimental to the public peace. [Hon. Colonial Secretary. We have no processions here but at the South West.] The subterfuges and quibbles of the hon. gentleman are of no avail; for I will not allow him to misrepresent my words. [Hon. Colonial Secretary: There is a difference between a law against processions, and a law against an institution.] The hon. gentleman says the Act was not levelled against secret societies. [Hon. Colonial Secretary. I say it was not, but against badges, the exhibition of which was calculated to provoke to breaches of the peace.] Will the hon. gentleman then tell me that it was not intended to apply to England as well as to Ireland? Will he tell me that it was not intended to put down all processional displays calculated to endanger the public peace, and especially those of Orangeism? Will he tell me that the emblematical displays made by Orangemen in their processions, were not deemed offensive in the eye of the law and in the opinion of the Imperial Government and of the Imperial Parliament? Great as his effrontery is, it will not, I think, carry him quite so far. And as for the loyalty of Orangemen, we have a strange commentary upon that in the well known historical fact, that the late Duke of Cumberland—the head of the Orangemen of Great Britain—a vile and unprincipled debauchee—sought to usurp the throne of these realms, and to set aside the young and virtuous Princess Victoria, who has now graced that throne for so many years. (The Col. Secretary having denied this statement, Mr. Whelan read an extract from an historical work in support of it.) It is easy to make a *bold denial of* a disagreeable fact; but the evidence in this case will lose none of its force, let the denial be ever so bold and presumptuous. It is recorded on the minutes of the House of Commons, (and the information was elicited before a Special Committee,) that in *the reign of* William the Fourth an Orange plot existed to put the Duke of Cumberland on the throne in place of the rightful heiress. In the face of this astonishing fact, the Orangemen should have the modesty to be silent on the subject of loyalty. But if we want further proof of the disloyalty of the fraternity, the episode of the *Prince's visit to Canada* furnishes a striking illustration; and above and before all, the disloyal, sanguinary and inhuman tread of Orangeism is easily traced in its frequent violations of law and order in Ireland, and in the burning and assassinations which so often marked its progress.

COST OF THE DELEGATION.

Monday, 25th April, 1864.

Resolution for a vote of £300 extra to the Delegates to England, respecting the Report of the Land Commissioners.

The Hon. the LEADER of the GOVERNMENT spoke at considerable length in support of this vote, and expatiated, in what we thought rather hyperbolical terms, upon the great dangers which the honorable Delegates had encountered both by sea and land, *in the furtherance of their mission*, and also of the great temptations to which they were certainly exposed when at late hours perambulating the streets of London. He also insisted upon the great importance of the services which the honorable Delegates had rendered to the tenantry of the Island, by the very efficient manner *in which they had acquitted themselves of* the duties imposed upon them by their mission; and on both accounts—both on account of the dangers, physical and moral, to which they had been exposed whilst on their mission, and also on account of the great benefits which would be experienced by the people of the Colony as the result of the *very able manner in which—as shewn by their* Report of their proceedings whilst in London—they had acquitted themselves of the very important duty which the Government had imposed upon them—he argued, or rather asserted—for grounds of argument in favor of such a conclusion most certainly he had none—that they were well entitled to the additional allowance of £300, which, by the resolution before the Committee, it was proposed to award them. In advocating this Resolution, the hon. the Leader of the Government also laid considerable weight upon the *fact of their separation from their families*, which the honorable Delegates had to endure, in consequence of the mission which had been imposed upon them for the public service, and the *burning of the candle at both ends*, caused by such separation, by which metaphor the hon. gentleman signified the disbursements which had to be made *by the hon. Delegates themselves from home, and* the necessary outlays which, at the same time, had to be made for the support of their families at home.

[The bond of love between the Hon. Col. Gray and the hon. Delegates, we may be allowed to observe, seems to be almost a parallel to that of *Desdemona* and *Othello*; the grounds of which are thus stated by *Othello*:—

"She lov'd me for the dangers I had passed;
And I loved her that she did pity them."

He (the gallant Colonel) loves them (the Delegates)
for the dangers they have passed;
And they love him that he does pity them.

The only difference between the two cases appears to be that in the one—that of *Othello* and *Desdemona*—the dangers are taken to have been real; while, in the other—that of the gallant Colonel and the hon. Delegates—the dangers are all imaginary—mere *moonshine*.]

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON said he had been sent on a mission to Washington, with Despatches to the British Minister there, on the Reciprocity Treaty; and that at a most inclement season of the year. He was obliged to take passage to Pictou in a small coal vessel—literally a coal-hole. *He received* £50 from the Treasury, but having gone only to Boston, he returned over £20 of the money which he had received to defray the expenses of his journey, including telegrams to *Washington. He returned by* Shediac, and crossed from thence in a small schooner; and, he believed, he incurred more risk while engaged in that public service, at that time, than the Delegates to England did; and yet he did not expect to receive any remuneration either for the special service so rendered by him, or the risks he ran. The Delegates to England had *spent, on their* mission, between £300 and £400; and although they were at the same time in the full receipt of salaries, which the Government considered sufficient, it was now proposed to give them, by a *side wind*, £300 *in addition to their salaries*. He would vote against the Resolution.

Mr. HOWLAN. This House has been favored with a long speech from the Hon. the Leader of the Government, about the perils, dangers, and accidents, "by flood and field," to which our Delegates were exposed in their journey to England; and has argued that, *on account of the great* services which they have rendered to the country in the discharge of their mission, we should liberally supplement the amount allowed them for their expenses by an additional grant of £300. But, Mr. Chairman, I take it those gentlemen had a very pleasant passage across the Atlantic, and greatly enjoyed the pleasures of London—and, besides I hope, with the Hon. the Leader of the Government, they were not overcome by any of the temptations and seductions to which they were exposed in the great Babylon. I myself, Sir, *should have very much liked to have had* three or four hundred pounds of the public money to spend upon such a pleasant trip as those gentlemen have had. But what will the poor industrious tenant farmers of Prince Edward Island say when they learn that those favored gentlemen have spent nearly £400 of their hard earned money in travelling expenses, and that, although during their absence their full salaries were running on in their favor—they are to have paid to them £300 more out of the public funds. For what? For their services. To whom? To the *public: so says the Hon. the Leader of the Government*. But I say for nothing; for they have not done anything to entitle them either to public gratitude or public recompense. As a representative of a large body of tenantry, I must vote against the grant, as I think it a most uncalled for and extravagant use of public money.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE new Cunard Steamer *China* arrived at Halifax from Liverpool and Queenstown on Sunday, the 5th instant. She made the passage from Queenstown in a little over seven days—the shortest upon record. She is represented to be in all her appointments and fittings a very splendid ship. The latest dates are to the 29th ult.—The Dano-German Conference was about to resume *its deliberations, but whether the result would* likely be a satisfactory termination of the war, the public mind of Europe is at present evidently unable to determine. An angry feeling against England pervades Prussia and Austria on account of the sympathy which the English people openly manifest for the Danes; and there is every reason to apprehend that if the Conference be broken up without any satisfactory result, and the war again prosecuted with all its original fierceness between the Germanic Powers and Denmark, England and France, and perhaps some of the other European Powers, can hardly help being engaged in it.

We are indebted to the Halifax Evening Express for the following well digested summary of the British and Foreign news:

The Conference on the Danish question was to meet again on the 28th, the day the China left England. But it is not to be supposed that the diplomatists have been idle *during their long adjournment*. The telegraphic wire has been vigorously plied between the various Courts, and Baron von Beust, the Bavarian Minister, who acts in the interests of the German Confederation, has been to Paris, where he had an interview with the Emperor. The foreign journals have teemed from day to day with various solutions of the question, the latest of which—and it derives some countenance from rumors at home—is that France and England have agreed upon a plan that will be acceptable both to Germany and to Denmark. This is, to separate Holstein and the southern part of Schleswig, where the German *element preponderates*, into a separate and independent State, taking the opinion of the inhabitants as to the kind of government they would prefer, and uniting the northern part of Schleswig indissolubly to Germany. It may be true that both Germany and Denmark have been brought to acquiesce in this, but we doubt if it will be *satisfactory to either*. There was clearly little need to assemble a conference, if its only action is to rob Denmark of her territory. Denmark could have submitted to the spoliation without all this parade of her misery.

The most recent statements relative to the Conference declare that the British Government is prepared to *witness the dismemberment* of Denmark, and allow the Duchies to be handed over to Germany. This must be a bitter pill for Lords Palmerston and Russell to swallow. An organ in London, known to reflect the views more immediately of the Foreign Secretary, is provoked that the Conference has assembled at all, and *more especially*, after such a lame and impotent conclusion, in the British Metropolis. "Supposing," it says, "this conclusion to be arrived at, the imposing machinery of a Conference would have been called into operation merely to receive orders from Berlin, and register the decrees of M. von Bismark. The Danes could at any time have *obtained* peace with Germany by consenting to its terms. Our Government has received no commission for the partition of Denmark. It dare not propose such a policy to either House of Parliament." This may be true; but it must not be forgotten that *the hands of the Premier* and the Foreign Secretary throughout the whole of this affair have been tied, and the Germans knew it. Hence their insolence and their success.

The following are the latest telegrams:—

WEIMAR, May 27.—The *Weimarer Zeitung* of to-day says:—"We are able to confirm, from an authentic source, that Austria and Prussia have given the instructions to their representatives at the Conference, paving the way for the recognition of Duke Frederick."

PARIS, May 26.—The *Patrie* of this evening publishes a telegram from Hamburg, stating that *at the sitting of the Council of Ministers at Copenhagen* it was resolved not to consent to the division of Schleswig, and that the Danish Plenipotentiaries should rather quit London.

BERLIN, May 27.—The *Spenersche Zeitung* of to-day says—"We are informed that the Prussian Government will exert its utmost influence to support the candidature of the Duke of Augustenburg to the Throne of Schleswig Holstein, and *the complete separation of the Duchies* from Denmark.

One of the most destructive fires which have occurred in Glasgow for several years took place on Saturday, in a large block of warehouses in West Gordon Street. The building in question was nearly square in form, with a frontage of about 100 feet towards Gordon-street, and occupying the whole space between that street and Renfield-lane. It was four storeys in height, with attics above, and the greater portion of it was occupied by Inglis and Wakefield, calico printers, Carslow and Henderson, muslin manufacturers, Wallace and Murray, gingham and pullicate manufacturers, and James McLean and Co., also manufacturers of soft goods. On the ground floor, towards Gordon Street, was a range of shops with saloons behind. The rapid spread of the flames was favoured by the construction of the premises, which consisted of great open floors communicating with one another by hoists, and having a large "well" for the transmission of light from the top running down through the centre of the block. The floors and many of the partitions were of wood, supported on iron pillars and griders, and the goods stored on the premises consisted almost entirely of inflammable cotton fabrics. The damage in this tenement, including the cost of the building, is estimated at from £60,000 to £70,000. The loss in Messrs. Young's and Messrs. Black's has not been exactly ascertained, but in all probability it will bring up the total damage by the catastrophe to about £100,000. Most of the sufferers by the calamity are insured, and the loss, we believe, will be distributed over a considerable number of offices.

Mr. Edward Watkin, in the House of Commons, asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to state that the present position of negociations with the Government of the United States in reference to the proposed termination or repeal by the United States of the "Reciprocity Treaty" and *of the "Bonding Act," under* which instruments facilities for mutual commercial interchange have been afforded and a large and increasing trade has grown up with the Colonies of British North America.

Mr. Layard replied that he was not aware of any negociations pending for the suspension or *repeal of the treaty in question*, and that as regards the intentions of the United States Government in respect of the repeal of the Bonding Act, the British Government were without any official information.

In the House of Commons, the Marquis of Hartington stated, in reply to Sir F. Smith, that two battalions of the Guards and one battalion of the Military Train had been ordered home from Canada, in consequence of the heavy expenditure incurred for hire of building accommodation for troops in that colony. In answer to Mr. Smollett, Mr. Cardwell said that the British protectorate of the Ionian Islands would absolutely *cease on June 2. On motion for going into committee* of supply, Mr. Hennessy moved resolutions to the effect that the negotiations of her Majesty's Government respecting Poland had not terminated in a satisfactory manner, and that England was no longer bound to acknowledge the sovereignty of Russia in Poland. The hon. member charged the Government with having ignored the just claims of the unfortunate Poles to be exempt from the despotic rule of Russia, and urged on the authority of the most illustrious statesmen, that an independent Poland was a European necessity. Lord Palmerston *in reply, admitted that* the diplomatic representations of her Majesty's Government on the subject had been fruitless, except in obtaining an admission from Russia that she held possession of Poland under the treaty of Vienna, and not by right of conquest. Only three courses were open to the Government in this *matter*. The first course was to remonstrate; the second to avoid prolonging useless negotiations; and the third to go to war on behalf of the Poles. The first course had been taken and had led to failure, and even Mr. Hennessy had stated that he did *not desire the third*. The only course which could be wisely taken was the second, and the Government had refrained from assuming a position which it was not prepared to sustain by armed force. To adopt the resolution moved by the honourable gentleman would, his lordship thought, be ridiculous unless the house intended to enforce them at all risks.—Mr. S. Fitzgerald, alluding to a charge against the Government of having paralysed the efforts of France and Austria on behalf of Poland, accompanied that Lord Palmerston had not made any defence under the *specific indictment*. Mr. Layard denied the charge *in toto*, and asserted that England and France were prepared to act in concert, and that Austria had refused to agree to their proposals. The resolutions were then withdrawn.

If the German papers are to be credited, the Emperor of the French is ingratiating himself as much as possible with the minor German Sovereigns. It is asserted, for instance, that Baron von Beust, the representative of the Germanic Confederation at the London Conference, had a far more cordial reception at the Tuileries than the one extended to Lord Clarendon when he went over, and the papers declare that the *entente cordiale* between the Western Powers has been by no means restored. Louis Napoleon may possibly convince the petty Princes that the Rhenish Provinces, if lost to Prussia, would not endanger *them*, should the said Provinces fall into the hands of France. This is evidently his game at present, and the unpopularity of Prussia in Germany may aid it.

Our readers will be surprised and gratified to learn that the *Birkenhead steam rams* have passed by purchase into the hands of her Majesty's Government, and that they now form part of the British navy. The sum said to have been expended by the Government for them is £225,000. By this arrangement the great expense which was threatened by a trial at the bar has been avoided, and the naval force of the country has been reinforced at a critical period by the addition of two of the most destructive vessels ever constructed. The Solicitor-General announced in the Court of Exchequer on Thursday that the case of the Birkenhead steam rams had been withdrawn, as the defendants had agreed to a verdict for the Crown.

The case of the three men charged with piracy in seizing the Federal ship Joseph L. Garrity, and who were committed for trial on a *charge of piracy*, came before the Court of Queen's Bench on the 25th, when it was decided by a majority of the Judges, on a review of the facts, that the prisoners committed an act of belligerency, but *not one of piracy*. This judgement secured the discharge of the prisoners, and was anticipated from the first by persons in Liverpool skilled in the law on the subject, who maintained that an appeal to the higher courts in London would result, as the issue has proved, in the criminal charge being dismissed.

The Bank of England have *again reduced* their rate of discount from eight to seven per cent., and the Bank of France have also reduced their rate to six per cent. It is generally expected that the discount rate of the great *monetary corporation* in this country will be as low shortly as the kindred establishment in Paris; but it is not believed that during the remainder *of the year* the price of money will fall below six per cent. Many of the causes are still in operation which conduced to the raising of the rate. Speculation is ready at any moment, when the money market is favourable, to take a new bound, and flood the country with all kinds of bubble schemes; and the Bank very properly, *remembering* the experience of the past, views this undertaking with suspicion and anxiety. To check this state of things, the Bank is prepared to turn the screw to a much higher point than it has of late years attained. A financial writer, alluding to this last probable phase, says:—"During the last drain of gold eight per cent. was *found sufficient* to turn the tide. On the present occasion nine and ten have been found necessary. Next time, perhaps, ten or twelve per cent. will barely answer the purpose; and when ultimately the inflation shall have attained its extreme limits, *twelve or fifteen per* cent. may have to be submitted to." The reduction *of the rate of* discount affected the money market favourably, but did not produce any extra demand for gold.

From Turkey accounts have been received of the continued sufferings of the Circassians, who are pouring into that country by thousands. They are represented as being driven into the sea by their conquerors, and *the full extent of the* cruelties to which they are subjected will never be known, nor the fearful loss of life in their ranks be ever recorded. A million and a half sterling is required for their relief, but this Turkey could only provide by special loan; the Government, however, is doing all in its power, and representations have *been made to the Governments* of England and France to secure their co-operation and assistance.

It stands confessed now that the Tunis insurrection is more serious than the semi-official French journals were allowed to state at first. The second division of the Mediterranean squadron of evolutions now at Toulon, is preparing to put to sea, following the first division, under Rear-Admiral *Herbinghem, which sailed for Tunis some* days ago. Accounts have been received from Algeria of a great victory by General Deligny over the insurgents, when 3500 Arabs were repulsed. It is said the insurrection extends over almost the entire seaboard, from LaCalle to Tripoli.

Marshal Pelissier, whose *memorable capture* of the Malakoff fort in the Crimea is still well remembered, died in Algeria on Sunday last. He was in command of the French troops employed to put down the insurrection. The Emperor of the French and the army have by his death sustained a serious loss.

Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, will probably succeed the Duke of Malakoff as Governor-General of Algeria. The removal of such a distinguished commander is by many looked upon as an indirect evidence that no European war is at present contemplated.

The intelligence that the Emperor and Empress of Russia are about to pay a visit to the King and Queen of Prussia has awakened unpleasant feelings in several parts of *Europe*. The *meeting* may prove a harmless one, but in these unsettled times people do not expect any pacific measures to flow from the secret comings of the two greatest tyrants among the crowned heads of Europe.

The prohibition against the Moors trading with Europeans has elicited a joint note from the French, English, and Italian consuls, calling for the withdrawal *of the prohibition within a month*.

The Bombay mail has arrived. It brings news of a *fresh insurrection in Cabool, instigated by* a conspiracy on the part of the Sirdars. Six hundred acres of land in the central provinces of India have been devoted to the growth of cotton.

THE SEAL FISHERY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—By the arrival of the Steamer *Merlin* at Halifax on Monday last, we have dates from Newfoundland *to the 1st inst., from which we obtain the* following discouraging account of the Seal Fishery for this season:—

All the sealing vessels had not returned, but were dropping in day by day. As for the result of the voyage, says the *Newfoundlander*, it is beyond comparison the most disastrous in memory. The number of vessels fitted out for this Spring's fishery was small; and of these we are already informed of the loss of thirty. This would have been a very large proportion of casualties, had the whole outfit been equal to that of former years; but, at present, it presses upon our Sealing interest with double severity. Nor has there been any compensation in the luck of those vessels which have escaped destruction by the ice.—With exceptions so few as to be inappreciable in estimating the aggregate result, the vessels have *come back* almost as "clean" as when they left port. About fifty, we believe, have arrived here, and among them all they have not brought in over 25,000 seals, and even this, we fear, will prove to be far beyond the average of the remainder.

Seals were seen in large numbers, but such was the deadlock, that the vessels were utterly powerless to reach them, or indeed to move a jot from the positions in which they were held jammed by the ice, until the wind was changed, when the harvest time was gone, and nothing remained to the enterprising masters and their hardy crews, but the sad return home to owners equally disheartened with themselves by such serious loss and disappointment.

The immediate consequences to large numbers of our operative population must be great suffering and privation; and we cannot but fear that the issue of supplies for the Codfishery will be much *limited, from the depression naturally produced* upon the mercantile and supplying interest by the failure of the Spring voyage.

THE U. STATES *vs* MEXICO AND FRANCE.—Our American Cousins are getting their backs up against France and Mexico. One would think they had enough trouble at their own doors to prevent them from running in quest of further trouble in foreign lands. We read that, in Congress, the Committee on Foreign affairs resumed the consideration of the question in regard to the *correspondence* between Secretary Seward and the French government touching the Franco-Mexican matter. After a full discussion of the whole subject the Committee instructed Henry Davis, the chairman, to make a report upon the subject, accompanied by a resolution, maintaining the right of Congress to indicate the course of policy to be pursued in such cases. The report and resolution reiterate the doctrine laid down in *their former resolution, that Congress are unwilling*, by silence, to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the *deplorable* events now transpiring in the republic of Mexico. And they therefore think it fit to declare that it does not accord with the policy of the United States to acknowledge monarchical governments erected on the ruins of any republican government in America under the auspices of any European power.

ENORMOUS TAXATION.—U. States papers lately received state that Congress has recently had *under its consideration a revision of the Tariff*, for the purpose of largely increasing the duties on all articles of merchandise. The Chairman of the Committee on ways and means reported a bill for the heavy taxing of imports, viz., teas, sugars, brandies, all kinds of liquors, cigars, iron in every shape, from pig to carpet tacks, every class of useful metals, woods of various qualities; carpetings, all varieties of cloth for clothing, and cotton and linen fabrics, *silks*, glass, *drugs*, perfumery and fancy articles, works of art, and of every thing that man or woman wants to eat, drink or wear. On tea the duty proposed is 25 cents per lb; sugar from 3 to 5 cents per pound; on molasses 12 cents per gallon; brandy $2.50 per gall.; other spirits and cordials, $2 per gal.; wines, in like proportion; champagne, $6 per doz; ale and porter, 20 to 25 cents per gal; iron 35 per cent advalorem; *carpetings*, cloths, oil cloths, &c., 35 to 40 per cent. advalorem, and so on.

These enormous burthens on the people are intended to be imposed for the support of a war the most bloody and barbarous known to modern times, and which might have been ended long ago, if unprincipled politician, trading and mercenary Generals and contractors, were not *making immense fortunes out of it, caring* very little for the stupendous waste of life and property.

THE SOUTHPORT FERRY BOAT.—We published in a portion of our last issue a communication *signed "Seiscet," in which a complaint* was preferred as to the unsafe condition of the Boiler of the Ferry Steamer. The communication did not come to hand until our printers were preparing *the second edition for press*, and perceiving it to be, as we thought, *in the handwriting of an occasional correspondent*, who, we felt assured, would not wilfully impose upon us, we sent it to the Printing Office in the hurry of business, without giving the subject matter any consideration. We remembered that it was the second time we had received a communication on the same matter—in the first place, it came to us *in the form of an editorial*, and we rejected it on that account, not being conversant with the facts, and not willing to take the responsibility of publishing it. In the second instance we acted—no doubt too hurriedly and incautiously,—on the general rule, that correspondents are presumed to know what they write about, and are responsible for their writings.

On having our attention called to the subject of "Seiscet's" communication, and having made due enquiries into it, we are happy to learn that his statements regarding the unsafe condition of the boiler of the Ferry Boat are altogether unfounded—that it is capable of bearing a pressure of 30 lbs. to the square inch, and may be used with safety for fifteen years to come. We cannot, indeed, suppose that the owners of the Boat would do otherwise than keep her in such a perfect condition as would secure the unbounded confidence of the travelling public. Their courtesy and attention heretofore to the wants of passengers, as well as their reputation, their pecuniary interests, and indeed their lives, warrant the conclusion that they would not allow any part of their machinery to be used for one moment in a defective state. We are, therefore, deeply grieved that our correspondent should have been *imposed upon by false representations* made to him, and that he should have been the means of practising—innocently no doubt—the imposition upon us and upon the public. Now, in justice to the owners of the Ferry Boat, we request "Seiscet" to withdraw, as publicly as he made it, the erroneous imputation against the Boat.

We refer our readers to the certificate of the Official Superintendent of Steamboats, which appears in our advertising columns, and which cannot fail to remove any doubts that may be entertained regarding the safety of the Steamer *Ora*.

WE have much pleasure in transferring to our columns the following well deserved tribute to the efficiency of the North American Hotel. We subscribe readily to the opinion generally expressed, that a large Hotel, conducted in the same style as large Hotels are in some of the larger cities of the neighboring continent, would be a great desideratum in Charlottetown. Whether it would pay, is another affair. It might, in the course of a little while, by knocking out of existence some of the smaller establishments. But until such an institution can be established, it is only just to the travelling public to acquaint them that they can get as comfortably lodged and boarded at the "North American" as they could at any of the larger houses elsewhere, and at a much lower charge, — admitting that Mr. Murphy's House is not big enough to accommodate a very big crowd:—

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.—The *Islander* of Friday says that on the arrival of the steamers at our wharfs, nothing but a truck is in attendance to convey passengers and their luggage to hotels. This is an error—Mr. Murphy, of the North American Hotel, has a first rate cab invariably in attendance, and should receive due credit for supplying a want hitherto much felt.

Heretofore travellers from the neighboring Provinces and United States often met with considerable inconvenience in Charlottetown, in consequence of the want of a good and commodious Hotel. Last Summer we saw a gentleman from Canada obliged to go to a half dozen boarding houses before he could get anything like a comfortable accommodation. This want of a good Hotel is, we are happy to say, now supplied, and travellers from all parts may *rest assured that* they will receive, at the *North American Hotel*, Kent Street, all the accommodations and attention they can reasonably expect. The proprietor, Mr. John Murphy, as well as Mrs. Murphy, are *kind and obliging, well adapted for their business*, and capable of *preparing eatables to the satisfaction* of the most delicate taste. This Hotel is conveniently and pleasantly situated, and we can strongly recommend it to all travellers who desire to secure for themselves, at a cheap rate, comfort and satisfaction.

PRICES OF P. E. ISLAND PRODUCE IN HALIFAX.—The Halifax Express of Wednesday last furnishes the following *information*:—

A considerable quantity of P. E. Island produce arrived here on Sunday and Monday. At sales on Tuesday, the following prices were realized: Prime Mess Pork, $17.50; Mess, $19 per bbl; Lard 12½ cts per lb; bacon 13½ cts per lb; hams 14 cts per lb; potatoes, 45 and 50cts per bush; oats 52½ a 56 cts per bushel.

☞ Mr. John LePage has placed upon our table a copy of verses in which he celebrates the arrival of the "Princess of Wales." They display his usual piquancy and easy versification.

☞ WE invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the "Polymorama of the American War," which will be on exhibition at the Temperance Hall, during the whole of this week, commencing this evening. Those interested in the war—(and who is not?)—will, from a view of this work of art, which we understand is admirably executed, have an excellent *opportunity* of comprehending the magnitude of the great *battles on the theatre of war, better than they* could from any letter press description that has been yet published.

☞ WE are requested to state that the Miltonian Tableau—a work of art which represents some of the grandest scenes in *Paradise Lost*, now on exhibition in Halifax, will be brought here in a few days for exhibition also. The Halifax and St. John papers speak in the highest terms of the work, and state that it has attracted crowded houses in those cities.

☞ WE are requested by the City Amateur Band to state that they will play on Hillsborough Square next Thursday evening.

☞ THE St. John *Morning Telegraph* has been changed into a daily paper, and notwithstanding *the frequency of publication*, is spicy and interesting in every issue. Accept our congratulations, friend Livingston, on the extensive patronage which can thus stimulate enterprise.

☞ THE "Westminister" and "Edinburgh" Reviews for the past quarter, and "Blackwood" for May, have come to hand from the American publishers. These publications have been so often referred to in terms of the highest commendation, that it would be difficult to say any thing now in their praise. The usual ability, learning and general excellence characterise them all.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Dundas left this Island for Canada, on Tuesday last, in the Steamer *Princess of Wales*, on a visit *to the Governor General of these Provinces*. We understand his Excellency contemplates being absent about three weeks.—*Isl.*

His Excellency Governor Dundas of P. E. Island, accompanied by His Honor the Administrator of the Government, and Capt. B. Lester Peters, Provincial Aide de Camp, visited several of our public institutions and manufactories yesterday, including the foundry and machine shops of Messrs. Fleming and Humbert.—*St. John, N. B. Globe, June* 9.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE AT SEA—FORTY LIVES LOST.—The United States steam transport "City of Bath," Capt Lincoln, from New York, bound to Washington, D. C., returned to port last night, having been in collission with the steamship Pochahontas, from New Orleans, near Cape May, having her bows stove in and stem carried away. The Pocahontas sunk in twenty-five minutes, carrying down with her 40 of her passengers and crew.

The story concerning the tragic death of the daughter of Gov. Pickens, by a shell, at Charleston, on the day of her marriage, is a mere sensation one. Gov. Pickens has no marriageable daughter.