MISCELLANEOUS.

STARVED.

The other night two women died of want and privation in the streets of London. One was discovered by a policeman in the morning, sitting in a crouched up position on a stair. On removal to a doctor's in the neighborhood, it was found that she was quite dead.

The deep night fell o'er London,
With its riot and bustle and din—
It fell o'er the streets of the city,
It fell o'er the haunts of sin.
Were there none with hearts of pity
To take the poor wayfarer in?

She walked through Christian London,
Wretched, barefooted, forlorn!
With pleading hunger pinched features,
With aspect weary and worn:
And the wild March blast, as it hurried past,
Flutcered her raiment torn.

No home in all wide London!
She shrunk from the chilly air,
She drew her tattered mantle
Round her shoulders cold and bare,
And from the beat of the rain and sleet
She crouched on the lonely stair.

And through the streets of London,
The heedless crowd went on;
No eye saw the friendless woman,
Nor heard her piteous moan,
No kindly heart that was human
Cared for the homeless one!

Death stalked through the streets of London,
But less unknown was he;
He saw the woman lying
In her lonely misery;
He took her hand, and in accents bland,
Said "Come away with me."

Day dawned on stately London;
The sun shone warm and bright
On the woman's crouching figure,
In its melancholy plight—
On her garments torn and meagre,
On her features still and white.

Starved in the streets of London!
Yet mayhap a mother had smiled
In the old-time days of happiness
In the laughing eyes of her child—
Those eyes that now stare with stony stare,
And gleam with radiance wild.

Starved in the streets of London!
'Mid its wealth, and the ceaseless swell
Of its trade and commerce raising high
In the heavens. O ye who dwell
In the midst of riches and luxury,
Say—is it well?—Is it well?

OPPOSED TO MATRIMONY.

"Is your family opposed to matrimony?"

"Wal, no, I rather guess not, seein' as how my mother has had four husbands, an' stands a pretty smart chance for having another."

"Four husbands? Is it possible?"

"O, yes. You see, my mother's christened name was Mehitable Sheets, an' dad's name was Jacob Press; an' when they got married the printers said it was puttin' the sheets to press. When I was born they said I was the first edition. An' you see, mother used to be the tarnalist critter to go to evenin' meetins'. She used to go out pretty late every night, an' dad was afraid I'd get in the same habit, so he used to put me to bed at early candle-light, cover me up with a pillar, an' put me to sleep with a boot jack. Wal, dad had got up every night an' let mother in; if he didn't get down an' open the door pretty darned quick when she cum, he'd ketch partic'lar thunder; so dad used to sleep with his head out of the winder, so's to wake up quick, an' one night he got his head a little too far out, an' he slipped out altogether, an' down dad cum, caflumux right down on the pavement, an' smashed him in ten thousand pieces!"

"What! was he killed by the fall?"

"Wal, no, not exactly by the fall. I rayther kinder sorter guess as how it was the sudden fetch up on the pavement that killed him. But mam she cum hum, an' found him layin' thar, and she had him swept up together, an' put in a coffin, an' had a hole dug in the buryin' groun', an' had dad put in an' buried up, an' had a white oak plank put up to his head, an' had it white-washed all over for a tomb-stone."

"So your mother was left a poor lone widow?"

"Wal, yes, but as she did'nt mind that much, it was'nt long before she married Sam Hide: you see she married Hide because he was just dad's size, and she wanted him to wear out dad's clothes. Wal, the way old Hide used to hide me was a caution to my hide. Hide had a little the toughest hide of any hide except a bull's hide, and the way Hide used to hide away liquor in his hide was a caution to a bull's hide. Wal, one cold day old Hide got his hide so full of whiskey that he pitched head first into a snow bank, and there stuck an' friz to death. So mam had him pulled out, an' had him laid out, and then she had another buryin' groun' an' had him buried, an' then she had another white oak plank put up at his head an' white-washed all over, an'—"

"So your mother was again a widow."

"O, yes, but I guess she didn't lay awake long to think about it, for in about three weeks she married John Strong—an' he was the strongest headed cuss you ever did see. He went a fishin' the other day an' got drowned, an' he was so tarnal strong headed, I'll be darned to darnation if he didn't float right agin the current, an' they found him about three miles up the stream, an' it took three yoke o' cattle to haul him out. Wal, mam had him buried along side o' tother two, an' had a white oak plank put up at his head, an' white-washed all over nice, so there's three on 'em all in a row."

"And your mother was a widow for the third time."

"Yes, but mam didn't seem to mind it a tarnal sight. The next fellow she married was Jacob Hayes, an' the way mam does make him haze is caution now I tell ye. If he does anything a leetle out of the way, mam makes him take a bucket and white wash brush an' go right up to the buryin' groun' an' white wash three old planks, jest to let him know what he may come to when she's planted him in the same row, an' got married to the fifth husband. So you see my family arn't a tarnal sight opposed to a dose of matrimony."

A SHARPER'S OPERATION AT THE NATIONAL TREASURY.—On Thursday afternoon, as a gentleman who had just drawn some $1300 from the Treasury was leaving the building, some sharper, who had been watching an opportunity to make a raise, overtook him, and told him that a mistake had been made in counting the money, and asked to take it back to the cashier's room. Thinking the sharper to be one of the employees of the Department, he handed over the package containing the money, and leisurely walked back to the money room, where, after waiting for some time, he found that the sharper was an impostor, and instead of having entered the room he had made his way through the rear of the building, and escaped with his prize.

DIMENSIONS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.—The dimensions of the Capitol at Washington are thus officially stated: Whole length of building, 751 feet 4 inches; length of wings, including steps, 324 feet; width of wings, 142 feet 8 inches; width of old Capitol, 352 feet 4 inches, height of dome above the basement floor, 264 feet; acres of ground actually covered, 153,112 square feet, or more than three and a half acres.

The number of children born out of wedlock in England during the year 1860 was 43,693, being 6·4 per cent. of the whole number of children born. In Cumberland, where the proportion rose to its *maximum*, it was double that amount: in Norfolk it was 10·7; in Westmorland, 10·6; in Shropshire, 9·6; in Nottinghamshire, 9·1. It was also high in Bedfordshire, Suffolk, Herdfordshire, Lincolnshire, and the North Riding of Yorkshire. The Registrar-General thinks that the proportion of illegitimate children born in London—4·2 per cent. in the tables—is very probably understated. "There is much greater facility for the suppression of facts in large cities than in smaller towns and villages."

LARGE TALK.—It is not probable that with an army of five hundred thousand of the best soldiers in the world, with a navy that can bid defiance even to that of England, with inexhaustible resources, and with a national credit standing higher to-day than that of any country in Europe, that we will quietly submit to the repetition of the indignities we have received at the hands of England during the dark hours of our national trouble.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

A NEW USE FOR COAL OIL.—Coal Oil is said to be a sure destroyer of bed-bugs. Apply plentifully with a small brush or feather, to the places where they most do congregate. The cure is effectual and permanent. Gilt frames, chandeliers, &c., rubbed slightly over with coal oil, will not be disturbed by flies.

TAX ON BACHELORS.—A petition numerously signed by spinsters of "uncertain ages"—between 20 and 60—resident in the Niagara District, has been entrusted, very appropriately, to a jolly young bachelor connected with that locality, praying that a graduated tax upon bachelors between 25 and 50, to commence from Valentine's Day, 1863, should form part of the financial scheme of the present session. We ourselves paid this tax many years in the old country, but at last, to our infinite comfort and happiness, got rid of the reproach of having a big B after our name in the tax paper.—*Quebec Old Countryman.*

PARSON BROWNLOW.—This Rev. gentleman was formerly located in the State of Tennessee, and on the breaking out of the rebellion remained true to the Union cause. He was imprisoned for a time by the secessionists, but ultimately got free and came North, where he is creating quite a sensation. Few, if any, will doubt his loyalty; but judging by the amount of christian charity which he professes for the clergymen of the South, some are of opinion that he has no more piety than is necessary for the discharge of the duties of a Doctor of Divinity.

Before a convention of Methodist ministers at Cincinnati, this man, speaking of men and affairs in the South, said:—

"This thing called secession originated in falsehood, theft and perjury. Floyd did the stealing, the masses of the people did the lying, and fourteen United States Senators from the Cotton States the perjury. While in the Senate in the day time they made a show of keeping their oaths, but at night they held their secret caucuses, planning secession, and advising their leaders to seize the prominent forts of the South and arms of importance wherever they could find them.

"I have no doubt there are better men in hell or in the Penitentiaries of this or any other State, than the prominent leaders in this secession movement. And I am sorry to say that the worst class of men now in the Southern Confederacy are the Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian preachers. High functionaries in the Episcopalian Church are now drinking and swearing. Men who have met in our general conferences with some of these aged brethren whom I now see around me, preach as chaplains on Sabbath, but swear and get drunk through the week. A Presbyterian minister in Knoxville invited all denominations to hold a Union prayer meeting to pray to the Lord to sink Burnside's fleet and raise Lincoln's blockade. And at it they went, composed of many old clerical rips, who besieged a throne of grace, heaving and setting like an old Tennessee ram at a gate post, that God would send lightning and storm and raise the blockade. And the Lord did give them a raise—at Roanoke Island, and with the kind of lightning and storm which they did not expect in answer to prayer. I also heard a Presbyterian minister in Knoxville make use of the following words on the Lord's day, which he said he would give to show the degradation of the pulpit. In the course of his remarks he said that "Jesus Christ was a Southern man, and all his apostles were Southern men save Judas, who was from the North, and that he would sooner read a text from a bible bound in hell than from one printed and bound north of Mason and Dixon's line." I regard the churches in the South ruined, and financially they are in a bad fix."

More recently in Washington at a public reception given him, he said:—

"The leaders in the rebellion are the very worst men God Almighty ever let live. McClellan was gallant, able, and would come out all right. Fremont was the sort of a man in the time of war. He would make a spoon or spoil a horn. Had old Hickory been alive when Floyd began to steal, he would have said, Floyd, by the God that made Moses, this thing must stop, and stop it would. Buchanan was that miserable mockery of a man at Wheatland. His house (Brownlow's) was searched for arms. The rebels found but little, he being a Doctor of Divinity. All he had he kept far under his jacket. Preacher as he was he would see the infernal rebellion and all its abettors into the infernal regions before he would join them. Of secession he said:

"This was the spirit of secession, not only in Tennessee, but all over the South; it was the spirit of hell, and yet we had men at the North to sympathize with it. (Applause and cries of 'shame.') If he owed twelve of the most revolting wretches and depraved scoundrels the world ever saw to his satanic majesty, he would make a tender of twelve northerners sympathizing with secession. (Great applause and laughter.) They might deem him severe and bitter in his denunciation of traitors; but they must consider that they in the South took it as a personal matter. These Northern traitors ought not to be tolerated on Broadway. They ought to be ridden on a rail out of the North, and made to show their hand.' (Applause, and cries of shame.)

"He closed with the belief that McClellan and the Union Generals would drive secession into the Gulf of Mexico, as the devils drove the swine into the sea."

An Arkansas correspondent, who probably wanted to "wake up" Mr. Brownlow, wrote to the latter, stating that he had learned with pleasure upon what "he considered reliable authority," that Mr. Brownlow was about to join the Democrats, and asked for the probable date of that interesting occurrence. Mr. B. gave the date, or least data for the date, as follows:

KNOXVILLE, August 6, 1861.

Mr. Jordan Clarke:—I have your letter of the 30th ult., and hasten to let you know the *precise time* when I expect to come out and formally announce that I have joined the Democratic party. When the sun shines at midnight, and the moon at midday—when man forgets to be selfish, or Democrats lose their inclinations to steal—when nature stops her onward march to rest, or all the water courses in America flow up stream—when flowers lose their odor, and trees shed no leaves—when birds talk, and beasts of burden laugh—when damned spirits swap hell for heaven, with the angels of light, and pay them the boot in mean whiskey—when impossibilities are in fashion, and no proposition is too absurd to be believed, you may cry it the report that I have joined the democrats!

I join the Democrats! Never, so long as there are sects in churches, weeds in gardens, fleas in hog pens, dirt in victuals, disputes in families, wars with nations, water in the ocean, bad men in America, or base women in France! No, Jordan Clarke, you may hope, you may congratulate, you may reason, you may sneer—but that cannot be. The thrones of the Old World, the Court of the Universe, the governments of the world, may all fall and crumble into ruin, the New World may commit the national suicide of dissolving this Union—but all this must occur before I join the democracy.

I join the Democracy! Jordan Clarke, you know not what you say. When I join the democracy, the Pope of Rome will join the Methodist Church. When Jordan Clarke of Arkansas is President of the Republic of Great Britam, by universal suffrage of a contented people—when Queen Victoria consents to be divorced from Prince Albert by a county court in Kansas—when Congress obliges by law James Buchanan to marry a European Princess—when the Pope leases the Capitol at Washington for his City residence—when Alexander of Russia, and Napoleon of France, are elected Senators in Congress from New Mexico—when good men cease to go to heaven and bad men to hell—when this world is turned upside down—when proof is afforded, both clear and unquestionable, that there is no God—when men turn to rats, and rats to elephants—I will change my political faith, and come out on the side of democracy!

Supposing that this full and frank letter will enable you to fix upon *the period* when I will come out a full grown democrat, and to communicate the same to all whom it may concern in Arkansas,

I have the honor to be, &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW."

CORRESPONDENCE.

ABERDUMBEE WILHOCK, ESQUIRE, TO THE TENANT FARMERS OF P. E. ISLAND. GREETING:

Friends and Fellow Sufferers, under a bad Land Tenure and worse Government;

Now that the *last Session* of the *worst* Legislature with which a British Colony was ever *afflicted* has passed over, I feel imperatively called on to address you on a subject upon which depends your *future freedom or slavery*, according to the action which you will take thereon. Many of you, I have reason to know, had wisdom and discretion enough to believe that you had nothing to expect from the present *thing* calling itself a Government, more than *a mock* sympathy, the better to deceive you, while they would be arming the relentless, tyrannical Landlords with such further powers as would complete your ruin; but perhaps none of you could have formed so bad an opinion of our present rulers as their wretchedly disreputable actions have proved them to deserve. It is therefore better—even at such a stupendous cost to the farmers of the Island—that they have had an opportunity of convincing *all* of you, by their *partiality* to the Proprietors, as well as *their extravagance in plunging the Colony so deeply in debt*, that they are not the "right men" for you to trust any longer with the power to injure you or keep you in bondage. You saw during the last Session enacted the greatest political *humbug*, the most consummate piece of "bunkum," the most daring act of *hypocrisy*, ever before attempted to be *palmed*, or *Palmered*, on a rational or civilized community where British laws or freedom were thought to prevail—that monstrous tissue of *absurdity* and *deception*, called "THE AWARD," or "Report of the Land Commissioners!" Never were the words of holy writ more literally fulfilled, "that a servant cannot serve two masters." The Electors, the great majority of whom are yourselves—the Tenantry—ought to be the masters of those calling themselves your Representatives, having by your suffrages at the last general election raised them to a position which has enabled them to *betray you*, in order to serve themselves and their *richer masters*, the Proprietors. After spending weeks in the mockery of legislating or passing Acts relative to "the Award of the Land Commissioners," the arbitration clause, &c., &c., recklessly squandering the revenue, plunging the Colony still deeper in debt, under the spurious pretext of serving the Tenantry, the *huge swindle* is at once unmasked by the Duke of Newcastle's despatch and Sir Samuel Cunard's PROPRIETORS' RELIEF BILL!! Yes, "the Proprietors' Relief Bill," the dictum of Sir Samuel Cunard and the Proprietory Government whom you elected! *instead* of the Report of the Land Commissioners; and so ends the great *political humbug!* How forcibly it reminds one of the fable of the "mountain in labour," from which emanated the "ridiculous mouse." The perturbation of the Proprietory Tory Government during the last two years ends in the production of that ugly unfledged embryo bantling called "the Award," (now transmuted into the "Proprietors' Relief Bill,") under the careful midwifery and nursing of the gallant Cols. Gray and Haviland, which is scarcely permitted to draw breath ere it is strangled by Sir Samuel Cunard, and so passedly away the hypocritical mask of the present Ministry, who are thus so ignominiously exposed to the indignant scorn of an injured and hitherto too confiding Tenantry. Like the blackleg gang who are sure to *hang* themselves when allowed plenty of rope (opportunity for mischief), so the worthless crew to whom you intrusted the state affairs of our little Colony—who always had the *will* to injure you—no sooner had the means of doing so than they commenced to rivet your proprietory chains; and having plenty of rope, they ceased not until they hung themselves so high that they now *hang* like so many political scarecrows to warn the tenants for all time to come to beware of such treacherous demagogues, and to point the finger of scorn at them during the next general election, and tell them that they have taught you by their political delinquency to trust your interests into the hands of better men in future. Their actions have proved to you that they are not "the right men in the right place"—that they have done nothing for your interests—that although they purchased the Selkirk Estate and Lot 54, they only partially acted on "the Land Purchase Act" passed by Mr. Coles and his friends, and that *so corrupt* and *so selfish* have they been that they refused to show the correspondence which took place in the purchase of these properties, which leaves them under the inevitable suspicion of hiding thereby some palpable or rascally shuffling, in order to cover their culpability and to screen the bad titles of the properties, more particularly of Lot 54, the title to which was known to be bad during the last half century. They have taxed you heavily—more than doubled the debt of the Colony, and nearly destroyed its commerce by bad management—almost paralyzed the good of the Free Education Act by worthless appointments, especially the School Visitor, who pockets *two hundred pounds* a year of the people's money for doing nothing, unless going about occasionally on the work of deception, canvassing for the Proprietory faction who appointed him, instead of visiting the schools as required by law: and so disgraceful has his negligence been, that the Government were both ashamed and ashamed to have his report exposed by Mr. Coles and others in the Assembly, that it was kept back until the very last day of the session. If any proof were wanting to make known the base hypocrisy, the hollow pretension, the vile deception, the cunning rascality, the predetermined fraud to be practised on the Tenantry by the present party in power, it is to be found in "*the Proprietors' Relief Bill*," in the preamble to which it says: "In making which last direction or provision (relative to the arbitration) the said Commissioners exceeded the authority intended to be given them by the Assembly and the said Proprietors." Now, in the name of common sense, how could Sir Samuel Cunard and other Proprietors know what authority the majority of the Assembly intended to give the so-called Royal Commissioners, *unless it had been communicated to them by their tools in the Assembly, or previously understood, known and agreed on before the Commission was sought or asked for?* Here then is the gigantic fraud, the huge swindle, the notorious, well contrived conspiracy against the suffering tenantry, unmasksd, laid open to view. The said preamble stated previously: "And whereas the said Commissioners, by their report, did declare that the said Township Lands were not liable to forfeiture in consequence of the non-performance of any of the conditions in the original grants: and also that no arrears of the Quit Rents are now due or recoverable from the Proprietors: and also that the Proprietors should be quieted in certain parts of the said land called Fishery Reserves." Here we have a full, perfect and conclusive knowledge of what authority or powers were intended to be given by the Assembly and the Proprietors to the Commissioners, without the least doubt whatever: just power and authority enough to report *anything* in favour of the Proprietory land claimants, and *nothing at all* in favour of the laborious and long suffering Tenantry. I shall conclude my present epistle by asking you—the down-trodden, the enslaved, the deceived, the humbugged Tenantry of my adopted country—will you vote at the next election for the present Proprietory faction, who have so abused the trust you reposed in them at the last election? No, is answered for you, by

ABBERDUMBEE WILHOCK.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, 16th June, 1862.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE R. M. Steamship "Africa" arrived at Halifax on the 11th inst. Latest English dates are to the 31st ult. All the news of importance will be found in the following extracts from our latest papers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The distress in Lancashire amongst the factory operatives is daily increasing, and the machinery hitherto in operation for meeting it is evidently breaking down. Every week, every month will, there is every reason to fear, add to the intensity of this distress, and the leading men in Manchester have not met an hour too soon to consider the best means of grappling with a difficulty that cannot be shirked. This meeting, convened in the Mayor's parlour, on Thursday, disclosed a variety of conflicting views as to the best mode of arresting the calamity which has overtaken the factory operatives in this country. The Mayor of Manchester, a spirited and philantrophic gentleman, appears to be in favor of raising a fund from which to relieve by way of loan the necessities of the starving men, women, and children. But the loan system, in entire cash, does not appear to have met with much favor at the hands of the meeting. The civic functionary seemed to think that the distress ought to be met promptly by the masters who have made large fortunes by the exertions of the factory hands, and he is opposed to the appearance of "sensation articles" in the London and other papers to stimulate generosity in districts far removed from the cotton trade.

Wilmer & Smith, in its review of the week, says:—

Since our last review monetary and commercial transactions have undergone no material change. Cotton is rather dearer, and the last news from America is likely to keep up the price, but the general business of the country remains much the same as then noted. The demand for accommodation in the discount market and at the Bank has subsided, and in the open market good bills are taken a shade under the Bank minimum. In the Stock Exchange, the supply being abundant, the rate for loans from day to day on Government Securities is only 1½ per cent. The Bank return shows that the increase in the securities is more than counterbalanced by the increase in the deposits, and the reserve has, consequently, experienced some addition. The decline in the coin and bullion is of no importance. On the whole, the proceeds of the recent foreign loans are being remitted abroad with less disturbance of the money market than might have been apprehended. The amount of Australian gold known to be on the way to this country is now reduced to £347,500

Cotton at sea: There is no American Cotton known to be at sea for this port. The amount on the water this time last year, was about 107,000 bales. The quantity of East Indian at sea, to arrive by the end of August, is about 172,000 bales, against 230,000 bales same time last year.

The Defence Committee of the House of Commons has unanimously reported in favor of proceeding with the defences of Portsmouth, on the original scheme.

In the Commons a question was asked by Mr. Laird, whether the Horsfall monster gun would have an opportunity of testing its power against the Warrior and other targets. The Secretary for War made an indefinite reply to the effect that the subject had been under consideration, but nothing had been determined on.

Mr. Lindsay gave notice that after the Holidays he should call attention to our relations with the United States and the Confederated States of America.

In answer to Mr. Lindsay, Lord Palmerston said that he had no objection to produce a return of the iron-cased vessels built and building by the British Government, and there would be no difficulty in laying before the House from French official documents the number of iron-cased vessels built and building for France. The naval commissioner of this country in France had every facility for visiting the French dockyards, but he was not aware that any special official document had been furnished to him.

In answer to Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord C. Paget said, in reference to the quality of iron supplied to the Navy, notice had been given of closing all contracts for iron, and after consultation with certain scientific gentlemen, tenders for a new supply of iron would be issued, which iron would be subjected to a special test.

The Parliamentary rifle contest turns out to have been a blunder on the part of Lord Elcho, who, taking seriously a joke with which the Speaker parried his proposal for a shooting match, carried a solemn challenge from him to the Chancellor. The strange part of the affair is, not that a Scot should have supposed a joke to be earnest, but that the Chancellor of England should have been "taken with chaff."

There was an amusing scene in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening. Mr. Berkeley's annual notice of motion about the Ballot having stood high on the list, the benches on both sides were nearly empty at seven o'clock—Lord Palmerston, among the rest, having gone either to doze or to dine, while the member for Bristol was expected to repeat his arguments in favor of his pet proposition. But Mr. Berkeley had no notion of talking to empty benches when he saw an opportunity of stealing a march upon his opponents, and observing a majority of his friends in the House, he quietly answered the Speaker's call by simply moving that his Bill be now read a second time. The motion having been as concisely seconded, poor Mr. Brand ran aghast into the lobby to beat up his forces, but he was too late; the Speaker put the question, ayes and noes, and just as he declared that the ayes had it, Lord Palmerston rushed into the House amid roars of laughter, just in time to be too late to speak against time. The noble lord, who seldom allows himself to be ruffled by such incidents, was unable to conceal his chagrin on this occasion, which of course only served to increase the laugh against him.

COURT MOVEMENTS.—According to the present arrangements, Her Majesty, with the Royal family and suite, will leave Balmoral on the 3rd proximo, for Windsor Castle, where she will arrive on the following morning. The Court will remain at Windsor until the 16th of June, when her Majesty will take her departure for Osborne. Preparations are going on for the marriage of the Princess Alice, which will take place at Osborne about the latter end of June, or early in July. The Princess Alice and her illustrious concert contemplate visiting Switzerland in the autumn. The contemplated trip of Queen Victoria to Coburg has been made the occasion for addressing to her Majesty an invitation on the part of the Austrian Court. It is to be hoped that her Majesty, after a stay at Reinhartsbrunn, where she is to meet the Crown Princess of Prussia, will pay a visit to the Emperor at the Palace of Greinburg, in Upper Austria.

FRANCE.

The *Journal de Rouen* announces a most important discovery which will enable the manufacturers of cotton cloth to dispense with the use of American cotton. It appears that a piece of cloth has been manufactured of a common plant which grows wild in the fields, and which will shortly be exhibited to a commission composed of manufacturers. The discovery has been communicated to the Emperor, who takes great interest in it.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* writes as follows:—The clerical party have carried the day. General the Count de Montebello is appointed to the command of the French army at Rome. The General is well known for his Ultramontane tendencies, and it is believed that, in addition to his military command, he will represent, as Ambassador, the French court at the Vatican. This appointment fully confirms a telegram which you will have already received, to the effect that the *charge d'affaires*, M. de Bellune, has assured Cardinal Antonelli that the Pope need not entertain any apprehensions as to the policy of the Emperor, which would continue in conformity with the speech of M. Billault, in the Senate. M. Billaut, you will remember, stated in the most explicit manner, that the French troops would never leave Rome until a reconciliation was brought about between the Pope and the King of Italy. The news is not sufficiently known yet to be able to ascertain how the public will receive it, but the Ultramontanes will do their best to exaggerate and the Liberals to diminish its importance. After General de Goyon, the Pope himself could not have selected a more devoted partisan of his temporal power than M. de Montebello. Neither need it be pointed out that this appointment, the most unpalatable that could be devised, as far as the Italian Court is concerned, forms a singular result of the mission of Prince Napoleon.

ROME.

The recal of General Goyon from Rome is an accomplished fact; and *so far* M. Lavalette has succeeded in the object which he had in view in leaving his Embassy and returning to France. But the Marquis unshipped himself while endeavouring to overthrow the General. He goes not back to Rome. This has been brought about by the firmness of the Pope, who caused it to be intimated to the Emperor Napoleon that if General Goyon should be recalled because of his supposed sympathy with the Supreme Pontiff in his troubles, the removal of the French Ambassador, who made himself notorious for his hostility to the Holy See, would also become an absolute necessity. Whether or not the Emperor encouraged the Ambassador in his petulance at Rome, at all events he had no alternative but to put an end to his diplomatic career in the Eternal City when Goyon's recall was determined upon; and now the General is a Senator for his services, and the ex-Ambassador is—the Marquis de Lavalette. It is not, it seems, intended to fill up the two vacant French posts in Rome, and the Count Montebello is at once Ambassador of France to the Holy See and Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Rome. In the meantime the Emperor appears more solicitous than ever to impress upon the Pope's mind the conviction that he means well by the Church, and that there is no intention to deviate from the *status quo*.

PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal is about to marry the Princess Pia, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, and sister of the Princess Clothilde.

The King of Portugal has prohibited the Portuguese Bishops from going to Rome.

RUSSIA.

A most important piece of news has reached us from St. Petersburg. The Czar has appointed his ambitious brother Constantine Viceroy of Poland. When the revolution of 1830 broke out in Warsaw, another Constantine ruled there as Vicegerent.

CHINA.

Nankin is surrounded by the Imperialists. Foreigners are allowed to visit Pekin under the passport system. The foreign alliances are growing in favor in the eyes of the Chinese.

At Shanghai, on the 22nd March, 300 marines and small arms men from H. M. S. Imperieuse went out and drove off a large body of rebels. On the 24th March they made a similar excursion, with even greater success; for a plundering party fell in their way, laden with spoil. They dispersed the party and destroyed the loot. On this occasion one marine and one seaman were wounded. On the 25th March the same force from the Imperieuse revisited the town they had captured on the 21st February; the rebels had returned to it, thirteen days after they were driven out. On the 27th March a reconnoitering party proceeded towards Wong-ka-dza, about twelve miles west from Shanghai. They found here that the rebels were in force and strongly entrenched. On the 3rd April a force left Shanghai and proceeded to Wong-ka-dza; they slept under arms during the night of the 3rd, and on the morning of the 4th advanced and took the place. In the fight Admiral Hope and Dr. Escott were wounded. The Admiral's wound will confine him on board for six or more weeks. His conduct in exposing himself so much is not according to military rule. Troops have been ordered from Tien-tsin to Shanghai; it seems as if more fighting were in contemplation. From Pekin we have news stating that the Imperial energies are being awakened, and that the foreign alliance is growing in approval day by day. Hereafter foreigners will be allowed to visit the capital under the passport system, instead of, as heretofore, in the capacity of guests of the Legation.

THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE R. CATHOLIC BISHOP.

A FEW weeks ago, the Colonial Secretary assumed the novel and extraordinary character of Defender of the Catholics against the encroachments of their own venerated Bishop; and he laboured, through several articles, to make it appear that there was an abominable attempt made by certain Catholic members of the House of Assembly, with the knowledge and concurrence of his Lordship, to encroach upon the civil rights of the whole Catholic population. No intelligent man believed the vile calumny; and we did not think it worth our while to write much upon the subject at the time the Colonial Secretary made himself so ridiculous by pretending to be a friend of the Catholics. The Bill to incorporate the Bishop having, however, appeared in the 'Royal Gazette' of Wednesday last, we have great pleasure in transferring it to our columns. Any one who can read will see at a glance that it delegates no power to the Bishop that can be in the slightest degree detrimental to the civil interests of his flock; but, on the contrary, secures the Church against serious casualties that might occur in the event of the Bishop dying without making a will, because he holds lands under the will of his predecessor, which might be claimed by his own kindred, if, by some dispensation of Divine Providence, he were deprived of the power or opportunity of making a will. The Bill to give a corporate trust to his Lordship virtually makes a will for him; and the last part of the first section very clearly states "that the rents and profits arising from any lands and premises" (made over to him in his ecclesiastical character) "shall be applied *for the uses and purposes of the Church or Churches within the parish where such lands are situate, and not elsewhere.*" Mr. J. C. Pope laboured very hard, in the House of Assembly, to make it appear that the Bishop's Incorporation Bill would have the effect of alienating any lands that may have been or shall be given up to trustees or Church wardens in any particular parish for the support of the priest of that parish. His brother the Colonial Secretary has since attempted to spread the same false impression; and, indeed, he went further, by trying to propagate the abominable delusion, that, under the Bill, the Bishop would have the power of taxing the private property of any Catholic to any extent the Bishop pleased. The concluding part of the first section and the whole of the sixth section furnish the very strongest refutation of the allegations advanced by Mr. James and Mr. W. H. Pope. Individual and trust rights remain intact as ever under the Bill. The Bishop can no more interfere with the established rights of any individual or parish than we can; and, in fact, his Lordship can do nothing in his corporate capacity without the written consent of the Vicar General, or two other clergymen, as set forth in the third section of the Act.

The Colonial Secretary may say that the Bill now printed is not exactly the same as the one introduced by the Hon. Francis Kelly, as Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to bring in the Bill. We admit all that. But the only difference between Mr. Kelly's Bill and the one that passed, is, that the former contained two clauses which formed part of the Bill introduced by the Hon John Longworth in the previous year, which was supported by the Hon. J. C. Pope, and which, after being severely criticised by the Duke of Newcastle, and described as "carelessly drawn up," was disallowed, although the principle involved in it was considered sound. The draft Bill introduced by Mr. Kelly, and containing Mr. Longworth's objectionable clauses, was printed in the 'Islander' of the 23d May, accompanied by such remarks as might lead many persons to suppose that it was the Bill actually passed; but the real fact is, that after some debate, the whole House agreed that it would be better to pass the New Brunswick Act, without any alteration, as it would meet all the requirements of the case; and the new draft was accordingly introduced by Mr. Kelly—was passed without a dissenting voice, we believe, from either Protestants or Catholics, and will be found, as published below, to be unobjectionable in all its provisions. Mr. Secretary Pope must be very hard pushed for political capital when he makes it the ground of an attack against certain members of the Liberal party, who, if the Bill were a bad one, were certainly not more liable to censure for passing it than the Tories were.

An Act to Incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop in Charlottetown.

Whereas it is deemed just and expedient to incorporate the Right Reverend Peter MacIntyre, Roman Catholic Bishop in Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of enabling him and his successors to hold and acquire Real Estate in this Island for religious purposes.

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Right Reverend Peter MacIntyre, and his successor and successors, being the Roman Catholic Bishop in Charlottetown aforesaid, in communion with the Church of Rome, and being British born subjects, or duly naturalized, shall be, and he is hereby declared to be a body Corporate in his diocese aforesaid, in deed and in name, and the said Peter MacIntyre, and his successor and successors for the time being, by the name of "The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the diocese of Charlottetown," shall, by the same name, have perpetual succession, and a common seal, and shall have power from time to time, by and with the advice of his Vicar General, or of two Clergymen, as hereinafter mentioned, to alter and renew, or change such common seal at pleasure, and shall by the name aforesaid, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, be able and capable in law, to have, hold, purchase, acquire, possess, and enjoy, for the general use and uses, the emolyments, ecclesiastic, or educational, of the said church of Rome, in his diocese, or of the religious community, or of any portion of the same consanguinity within his diocese, any Lands Tenements, or Hereditaments within the said Island, and the same Real Estate, or any part thereof, for the purpose aforesaid, from time to time, by and with the advice and consent of his Vicar General, or of two Clergymen, as aforesaid, to let or demise by Indenture, under the seal of the said Corporation, for any period not exceeding twenty-one years, from the day of the making thereof, provided that upon any such Lease, the rent shall be reserved, and payable to the said Corporation, yearly, and every year during the continuance of the said Lease; and no such Lease shall be made without improvement of waste, and no fine or sum in gross, shall, under any pretence whatsoever, be taken for the same, beyond such yearly rent so reserved, as aforesaid, otherwise the said Lease shall be utterly null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and by the same name respectively, the said Roman Catholic Bishop and his successor and successors shall and may be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered in all Courts of law and equity and places whatsoever, in as large, ample, and beneficial a manner as any other body corporate, or as any other person may or can in law or equity sue or be sued, implead or be impleaded, answer or be answered unto, in any manner whatsoever; provided always that the lands, tenements and premises so to be holden by the said corporation shall not at any time exceed the annual value of four hundred pounds in any one Parish in this Island; and further provided that the rents and profits arising from any such lands and premises shall be applied for the uses and purposes of the Church or Churches within the Parish where such lands are situate, and not elsewere.

II. It shall be lawful for any person or persons within the said Diocese of the said Roman Catholic Bishop, in whom or in whose name or names, any land, tenements and hereditaments, situate, lying, and being within the said Island, are now, or shall, or may be hereafter vested in trust or otherwise for the benefit of the said Roman Catholic Church, in the said Dioceses, from time to time, to convey, assign, or transfer by deed under his hand and seal, or their hands and seals, in the usual legal way, all or any of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments unto the Roman Catholic Bishop for the time being of the said Diocese, by his corporate name, aforesaid, to be holden by the said Bishop and his successor and successors, in his said corporate name aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid, as provided by this Act.

III. It shall not be lawful for the said Bishop, or his successor or successors for the time being, to make or execute any indenture of lease as aforesaid, of the lands, tenements and hereditaments acquired or held, or to be hereafter acquired or held by him under and by virtue of this Act, without the consent in writing of his Vicar-General; or in case the said Vicar-General shall be incapacitated by sickness, infirmity, or any other cause, or shall happen to be necessarily absent at the time, then of two other Clergymen to be selected or named by the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese; such selection or nomination, and such consent to appear upon the face of the indenture or lease intended to be executed by the parties, and to be testified by the said Bishop and Vicar-General, or two Clergymen as aforesaid, being made parties to and signing and sealing the said indenture of lease in the presence of two credible witnesses, as consenting parties thereto respectively.

IV. Nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend in any manner to confer any spiritual or ecclesiastical rights whatsoever upon the said Roman Catholic Bishop hereinbefore mentioned, or upon his successor or successors, or other ecclesiastical person of the said Church, in communion with the Church of Rome aforesaid.

V. In case the said Roman Catholic Bishop or his successor or successors, shall from sickness, infirmity or any other cause, be incapable of or be incapacitated from performing his or their duties in his Diocese, then his Vicar-General, or the person administering the Diocese, shall have the same powers as are by this Act conferred upon the Roman Catholic Bishop of the said Diocese.

VI. Nothing herein contained shall affect or be construed to affect, in any manner or way, the rights of Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, or of any person or persons whomsoever, or of any body politic or corporate, or of any Church Wardens, or auditors of accounts in any Roman Catholic Church in this Island, or in any way to abridge, diminish or take away any of the rights, privileges and advantages now enjoyed and possessed by any pewholder, or any person having any right, title or interest in any pew or sitting in any Roman Catholic Church in this Island, such only excepted as are hereinbefore mentioned and provided for.

VII. This act shall not come in force or be in operation until Her Majesty's Royal approbation be thereunto had and declared.

WE invite the attention of our readers to the following Pastoral Letter of the Bishop of Orleans, France, on the great question of slavery which now occupies so prominent a place in the melancholy and disastrous war between the Northern and Southern States. The Letter is a splendid plea for universal liberty; and pays a high tribute to Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet for the progressive tendencies manifested by it, in proposing, as it lately did, to abolish slavery, and pledging the national treasury to indemnify those planters who may be induced to give up the institution. Orange bigots take great pleas