"Bess," I will, with three days' notice, drive a race (*trotting*), mile heats, best two in three, for fun or for any sum not less than five pounds, and not exceeding fifty.

I have given a plain statement of *facts*, of which, if you have any doubts, I refer you to every member of the Club and gentlemen of the Committee. Hoping, Mr. Editor, you will pardon me for taking so much of your valuable space,

I remain, your ob't serv't,
C. L. STRICKLAND.

Ch'town, 26th March, 1868.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.

"Those whom God would destroy, he first makes mad."

Sir,—The articles which you lately wrote regarding the just claims of Roman Catholics in the matter of educational grants, contained so many unanswerable arguments, and evinced such a spirit of fair play and justice, that they have given great satisfaction to the great majority of your readers. A writer in the *Patriot* has attempted to counteract the influence of your articles, by sophistry and personal abuse; but truth is great and it will prevail. A *Christian* writer, in the same paper, has been dragging his coat-tails in the mire and sounding the "tocsin" for another No-Popery campaign; but surely the days for this unchristian species of argumentation are over. In the meantime it is bruited abroad that the "tocsin" has had its effect, and that the majority of our very *Liberal(?)* Government have disdainfully refused to listen to the just demands of the Catholic population, advanced through their representative, the venerable Bishop of Charlottetown. If this is true, an indellible stigma of ingratitude and flagrant injustice will rest on the Liberal party, and they might as well prepare their friends, if they will have any left, to sing their political *Requiem œternom*. If they have acted as has been rumoured, they have in their madness committed political suicide, and the phrase at the head of this communication may, with propriety, be applied to them. *Quos deus vult perdere, prius dementat.* The Catholics of this Island pay some six or seven thousand pounds annually for Education. They have, in connection with their respected Bishop and Clergy, established a College, a female Academy, and several other schools, in which are educated with care many young persons of all denominations, including hundreds of their own poorest children, who have been taken off the streets. All they ask is that they be allowed a fair share of what they themselves pay, to assist them in their laudable efforts in the cause of Education. But because those educational establishments have not been founded by the Government, Catholics are told that they will not receive one penny of what they pay *into the treasury for Education*. Was ever Government tyranny more galling than this? Was ever injustice more flagrant and iniquitous? I will ask Messrs. Coles, Hensley, Lord, Davies and Co., one plain question. Whether is it they or the Roman Catholic Bishop, clergy and parents, that will have to render an account to God for the education of the Catholic children of this Island? I will ask them again if they presume and arrogate to themselves to point out to Catholics what manner of education their children should receive? Have they the presumption to affirm that they, assisted even by their very worthy and efficient Visitor of Schools, Mr. Arbuckle, are competent to dictate to clergy and laity the best mode of educating Catholic children so that they may become good, honest, sober, industrious and worthy citizens? A very important principle is at issue in these queries, and it is by their obvious answers that the school question must be ultimately settled. Roman Catholics want no concessions, they demand only their rights. Perhaps the time has not come to do them justice: be it so. *Fortis cadere, cedere non potest.* "The brave may fall, but cannot yield." Greater justice was done to Catholics under the old Tory Government than is now done by our *soi disant* Liberals. When Catholics did not pay to the Government for education one-twentieth part of what they now pay, the Tory Government gave them thirty-five years ago an annual grant for their College at St. Andrew's, and continued it for eleven years! There was then no talk of "sectarianism" nor "tocsin." *To hold on* to the emoluments of office at any cost may be a prudent policy for unprincipled politicians; but in my opinion honesty is the best policy, and *justitia virtutum regina*, "Justice is the queen of the virtues." That such is the case some of our Representatives, or rather mis-Representatives, will learn in due time.

Yours truly,
CIVIS.

March 28th, 1868.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—It is to be hoped that the Government members of the Legislature are not so ungrateful for the services of the late Mr. Whelan as to overlook the strong claims of his widow and child. I feel satisfied that the Opposition have that generous feeling for genuine worth that they would willingly join in real, solid, material sympathy for the bereaved, were an opportunity offered them. If such are the feelings of Mr. Whelan's quondom opponents, what should be those of the party for whom he strove so energetically and so successfully for a long number of years? With the Hon. the Leader of the Government lies the initiative, both on account of his position and the deep and respectful feelings of gratitude which he should entertain for the deceased. Ingratitude is a crime of the blackest dye, and it is to be hoped that the leaders of the Government will not cause this stain to attach to their names. Mr. Whelan is dead; but his death was lamented by all parties and all creeds; others of the Liberal party have yet to shuffle off their mortal coil, and it remains to be seen whether they will merit to return "to the vile dust from which they sprung, unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Yours, &c.,
AMICUS.

March 30, 1868.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, March 17.—A serious political riot occured in the Island of Midina on the 5th inst. The mob attacked one of the candidates for Portuguese Cortes. The military were called out and fired upon the people; but the latter persisted and drove their victim to the sea, where he was compelled to take refuge on board a vessel.

Paris, March 17th, (eve.)—The Corps Legislatiff to-day adopted an amendment to the new law on public meetings, which allow political mettings to be held before the election of members of the General Council.... It is reported that the Papal Government has rejected the overtures of the Emperor Napoleon for the pacification of Italy.

London, March 18th.—House of Commons again went into Committee on resolutions of of Mr. Maguire relative to reforms in Ireland. ....Speeches were made by Mr. Maguire in support of the resolutions, and by Disraeli in opposition. On conclusion of these speeches Mr. Maguire withrew his resolutions ....Lord Stanley stated that the Government could not at present submit the papers in the *Springbok* case, as they were in the hands of the Law officers of the Crown.....Lord Mayo in reply to false charges made in public prints and alluded to in the House, said Messrs. Sullivan and Pigot, Dublin Editors, now in Richmond prison, are treated with leniency. They are not compelled to wear prison uniform; are allowed to select their own table and have all the exercise they desire.... Thompson and Mullaney have been tried and convicted at Manchester charged with being accessory to the murder of Police Sergeant Brett, and to-day were sentenced to be hung.....Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Markets for goods and yarn dull. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged. Produce—Tallow declined to 44s. per cwt. for American. Spirits—Petroleum quoted at 1s. 2; Refined quoted steady 1s. 3d. Sugar 25s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Linseed cakes advancing to £10 15s. per ton for thin oblong; other quotations unchanged. ...The whole plan of Church land and Educational reforms in Ireland, will go over to the next Parliament.....A man named Mahon, said to be a Fenian organizer, has been arrested in this city, charged with having endeavored to swear in soldiers stationed here as Fenians. It is stated that Mahon's efforts were attended with some degree of success, and that the evidence to be produced at his trial will show disaffection to prevail to an alarming degree in some Irish Regiments

Liverpool, March 19.—Late dates from Aybssinia repot that Gen. Napier was about to make a sudden dash on the enemy's forces near Magdala, in the hope of being able to free the captives.

London, March 20.—In the House of Commons last night Earl Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, presented the Government Bill for reform in the representation of Ireland in the Commons.....There is to be no alteration in the County franchise, but in the Burough the right of voting is to be given to all five pound householders instead of ten pounds as at present. No action was taken upon the measure..... The much looked for Imperial pamphlet made its appearance in Paris. The writer after giving a lengthy history of the early popular votes in France, proves from that the French Constitution is based upon the will of the people only, and is changeable only by a vote of the people. He then passes on to review the course of the Emperor towards the people, and contends that in the decrees of 1866 and 1867 wherein certain liberal reforms were granted, the Emperor manifests that he seeks to adopt his Government to progress and liberty.....The news from the Abyssinian Expedition from Annesley Bay, state that Gen. Napier and his forces were twenty miles south of Antalo the 25th of February. The General had an interview and an entirely satisfactory conversation with Rassai, the chief of the tribes of the Tigre district.

London, March 21st.—The latest advices from Shanghai state that the civil war in Japan has resulted in the defeat of the Tycoon, who, after a disastrous battle with the combined forces of the Damios, fled to Jeddo.....The Government of the Mikado had addressed a note to the Foreign Ministers in Japan, in which it pledges itself to the faithful observance of the treaties which have been concluded. ....A telegram from Shanghai—in anticipation of the overland mail—says that all foreigners had left Haogo and Osuca, in Japan. ....It was reported that a vessel of war—said to be either French or American—had been fired upon by the Japanese.

London, March 22.—A despatch from Cork states that Captain McKay has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for 12 years... ..The Council of the North German Confederation has approved the treaty with the United States, securing the rights of naturalized American citizens......The Pope gave a very gracious reception to Admiral Farragut and suite yesterday. The Admiral will remain in Rome a month.

London, March 23rd, (midnight.)—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone introduced resolutions on Church reform in Ireland, of which he gave notice last week. These resolutions are three in number, and are in substance as follows:—First, that in the opinion of this House the Irish Church should cease to exist as an establishment, due regard being had, however, for personal interests and the rights of property. Second, that no new personal rights should be created, and that the Commission on the Irish Church should limit its operations to matters of immediate necessity, pending the final action of Parliament upon the whole question. Third, that a petition should be presented to the Queen, praying that the church patronage of Ireland be placed at the disposal of Parliament. When they had been read, Mr. Disraeli said the Government would be ready to meet the consideration of the resolution in the House by the end of the present month, and it was agreed that the debate on the subject should commence on the 30th of May.....The Fenians Thompson and Mullady, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Sergeant Bratt have been reprieved..... Markets generally dull. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

London, March 24th.—Advices from Abyssinia continue favorable. At last accounts nearly all the troops of the expedition had reached the high table lands. The roads were found to be very bad. The extreme advance had arrived in the vicinity of Lake Ashanges, and they had met as yet with no opposition from the natives. The country yielded little to support an army, except meal and flour, but a great quantity of stores was accumulating at Antola, and large supplies were coming in there from the surrounding districts. A report has been received from the interior that King Theodore had entrenched himself with his whole army on the Tolaute Plateau. The report came from two natives, and it is impossible to say whether it is true or not.

London, March 25.—The House of Commons last night passed the Bill for the abolition of Church rates.

Vienna, March 25.—The *New Free Press* in an editorial on the recent visit of Prince Napoleon to Germany asserts that his object in going to Berlin was to hold a conference with the signers of the treaties (1815) for the purpose of urging them to unite in a remonstrance against the absorption of the Kingdom of Poland by Russia, in violation of the terms of these treaties.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, March 19.—Steamer Magnolia exploded her boiler yesterday, twelve miles below Cincinnatti, killing 40 persons of the 100 on board.....Advices from Hayti report another insurrection, and the defeat of President Salnav by the peasantry.....The French Admiral had demanded payment of Haytien arrears to France for the last three years..... Gold steady but inactive; closing price 137⅞. ......The money market is a little more stringent.

Boston, March 21.—Severest snow storm and gale of the season prevailing. Railroad travel seriously impeded.

New York, March 20.—It is supposed that over eighty lives were lost by the explosion of the steamer *Magnolia* below Cincinnatti on Wednesday.

New York, March 22.—Advices from Australia state that the ship *General Grant*, which left Melbourne for London on the 3d of May, 1866, was wrecked at the Auckland Islands on the 14th of the same month. The current drew the vessel toward the rocks and then into a vast cave where the masts struck against the roof and drove them through the vessel's bottom, causing her to sink. Fifteen persons only were saved in boats—68 drowned.....An Australian letter of January 30th says, the visit of Prince Alfred to Australia was characterized by scandalous behaviour on the part of the Prince himself and the fast young men who compose his suite. The press scold him and his associates soundly.....The latest intelligence from Porte Rico is to the 17th inst. Awful shocks of earthquake had been felt, and the inhabitants were fleeing to vessels in the harbor for safety. ....The American Consul a Zanzibar, under date of November 10th, states that the arrival of caravans there leave no doubt of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, he having been heard from in the interior.

New York, March 24th,—President Johnson, by his cousnel, made a lengthy reply yesterday to the charge of impeachment, and asked for forty days to prepare for trial. Arguments were heard on the proposition and adjournment made till to-day, when the time of trial will probably be fixed.

New York, March 25th.—The impeachment trial of President Johnson has been assigned to commence on Monday, March 30th.

FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, March 17.—The Government has appointed Dr. Tupper Commissioner to England, to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the Nova Scotia difficulty, and counteract the influence of Mr. Howe and others, from that province. Mr. Galt was invited to join, but declined.

Ottawa, March 18th.—In Parliament, Hon. Mr. Ross introduced an act the object of which is to assimilate the currency of the Dominion, in the event of England and the United States not carrying out the recommendations agreed to in Paris. Then the bill bringing the Nova Scotia standard up to the present standard of the U. States and Canada would be put in force by proclamation, but if the recommendations were carried out by the United States and England, then the Act would be put in force which adapted the currency of Canada to that now prevailing in Nova Scotia, and would then prevail in the United States.

Montreal, March. 18.—Capitalists have made a formal proposition to the Government to build an Intercolonial Railway for $8,600,000.....Rumors of dissertion in the Cabinet are ripe. It is said that another Nova Scotian will be offered a seat in the Government, a step towards conciliating Nova Scotia.

Ottawa, March 18.—Doctor Tupper has gone to England, on a mission from the Canadian Government......The Dinner to Mr. McGee last night, was a great success. Nearly all the Ministers were present. Speeches were made by Sir John A. McDonald, Hon. Mr. Cartier, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, and others.

Ottawa, March 20th.—Hon. J. Hamilton Gray is to be appointed arbitrator, on behalf of the Dominion, between Ontario and Quebec. ....There is talk of moving an address to His Excellency demanding Tupper's recall..... The Government bill respecting Insurance Companies is printed. Insurance Companies must obtain a license from the Minister of Finance to transact business in the Dominion. In order to obtain license, Life Insurance Companies must deposit with the Receiver General one hundred thousand dollars, and fire, guarantee, or accident insurance companies, fifty thousand dollars. No Company shall transact insurance business in Canada, unless it has at least one hundred thousand dollars of paid up capital, in addition to the above deposits.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March 30, 1868.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

BY JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, ESQUIRE, M. P. FOR CORK.

This work is a detail of the results of a tour in the British American Provinces and the United States, undertaken by Mr. Maguire, in the year 1867, his specific purpose being to ascertain, by personal observation, what the Irish were doing in America. He was also instigated to the undertaking by another motive—a desire to ascertain the strength or the intensity of the sentiment which he had reason to believe was entertained by the Irish in the United States towards the British Government, as he considered "that the existence of a strong sentiment of hostility was a far more serious cause of danger, in cases of further misunderstanding or complication, than any organization, however apparently extensive or formidable."

As respects Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and Canada, it does not appear from anything that Mr. Maguire says in his book, that, in these noble Colonies, although a very large proportion of their several populations are Irish, he found any disaffection existing among them to the British Government. The fact is, we firmly believe, that generally speaking, Irishmen in these provinces are as loyal to the British Crown, as either Englishmen or Scotchmen. Of Fenianism they know little more than what is narrated of its doings in the United States, England, and Ireland, in the newspapers; and, in case of an invasion of these territories by American Fenians, they would be found, with all the ardour and bravery of their nation, among the foremost to repel and punish the aggression.

It is almost universally found that the Irishmen who better their condition in British America, bear not the slightest hostility to the British Government, or to their English or Scotch fellow-subjects, whilst, on the contrary, Irishmen who prosper in the United States, bear a very violent and never-to-be-appeased animosity, not only against the British Government, but against Englishmen generally. This fact seems to be admitted by Mr. Maguire, but he has made no endeavour to explain it. The true explanation of it, however, we believe to be as we find it set forth in the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, in an article the title of which is *Fenianism*. The writer says:—

"To be of a different opinion from anybody else is not pleasant to the mass of mankind, whatever be their nationality; and an Irishman in British America, hostile to British rule and connection, if any such settles down in the place, finding no sympathy with his peculiar opinion, and receiving no encouragement for its manifestation, soon conforms himself to the predominant ideas which are established around him—takes the tone and colour of his opinions from the people with whom business or pleasure brings him into contact, and forgets the bitterness of his early struggle in the old country, in the enjoyment of the care and comfort which he has acquired in the new. He hates the aggressive "Yankees," who threaten him with "annexation," and either to speak kindly of the British Government, or altogether to forget its existence, as a thing of no account to him in his altered circumstances. In the United States, the same causes are at work to produce the same result of sympathy with the prevalent opinion of the majority. The Irish, on settling in the States, find a feeling of hostility to the British Government, not only among their countrymen, but, to some extent, among the natives also. They find an anti-British press, to a large extent edited and conducted by their countrymen; and every day, week, or month, when an election occurs (and there is always somebody to be elected for some office or other—for president, or governor, or member of the Legislature, or judge, or coroner, or justice of the peace, or commissioner of education, or parish constable) some flaming appeal is always certain to be made by the candidate for the support of the Irish. These appeals are never so likely to be successful as when well spiced with denunciations of the tyranny of which Great Britain is alleged to be guilty against Ireland."

Of the comfortable circumstances, the respectable position, and settled contentment, to which Irishmen attain in British North America, Mr. Maguire's work contains some very pleasing evidences. With respect to the Irish in Nova Scotia, as a proof that "no matter how a man starts—though he may not have a cent in his pocket, he can make money, provided he is well conducted and does not drink," he adduces the fact, that of the Irishmen who had emigrated to Nova Scotia—the great majority of whom had done so under the most unfavorable circumstances—of the two thousand Catholic voters in the City and County of Halifax, all, or nearly all, owned above £50 worth of real estate, and voted as proprietors, not as tenants. When speaking of Prince Edward Island, he particularly describes the Irish settlement of Monaghan—a settlement, the prosperity of which we have often contemplated with much pleasure, and pointed out to others as a striking proof of what could be accomplished by habits of sobriety, care and industry, under due encouragement—and dilates upon it as a specimen of what the Irish can do with freehold land, if they can purchase it at a small price. Mr. Maguire, however, appears to be astray when he speaks of the settlers as freeholders. They are nearly all leaseholders, and—we speak with a perfect knowledge of the facts—the prosperity to which they have attained is scarcely less owing to their own thrift, industry, and perseverance, than to the low rates and easy conditions of their leases, and the generous assistance, so wisely afforded them, at the commencement of their arduous undertaking, by their indulgent landlord, the Rev. John Macdonald, and his kind-hearted factor, the Hon. Francis Kelly, a countryman of their own, and of whom Mr. Maguire was the guest at the time of his tour through the settlement. To Mr. Kelly, the Monaghans are, indeed, deeply indebted on various accounts. Being a surveyor, it was he who gave direction to their roads, who laid off their farms, and selected the best sites for their homesteads; and who—being a member of Assembly for the district of which their settlement forms a part—applied for and procured them pecuniary grants to aid them in the construction of their wharfs, &c.; and who also was mainly instrumental in the establishment of their schools.

"The Monaghan settlers," says Mr. Maguire, "to use the expression of one who knew them well, had not *a sixpence in their pockets* when they landed. But they took green wood farms, or tracts of land entirely covered with forest, not a rood of which was cleared when they entered into their occupation. Selecting the most convenient position for his future home, the adventurous settler erected his little log-cabin, and, having secured that shelter for himself and his family, he began to chop away at the trees which overshadowed his lonely dwelling, until the semblance of a field—rather an opening in the forest—studded with tree-stumps, rewarded his industry, and stimulated him to greater efforts. By working occasionally for the nearest farmers, the settlers were enabled to purchase provisions and other necessaries during the first months of their arduous struggle. The next year they burned the timber which they had previously cut down, and used the ashes for manure; and round the stumps of what had previously been 'monarchs of the forests,' they planted their first crop of potatoes. The following year wheat was added to their harvest, and in a few years they began *to have a farm*—not, it is true, without hard work, and occasionally bitter privations. But the prize—glorious independence—was well worth contending for. These same men who, as a rule, began without a six-pence in their pockets, were in the possession of a hundred acres of land each, with from fifty to seventy acres cleared; much of the land not exhibiting the faintest trace of a tree ever having grown upon it. The settlers had long passed the log-cabin stage, and were occupying substantial and commodious farm houses; and most of them could drive to church on a Sunday in a well-appointed wagon with a good horse, or a pair of good horses; and probably had what they would call 'a little money laid by in the bank.' As a rule, admitting only of a rare exception, I did not see a habitation that was not decent in appearance, or that did not evince an air of neatness and comfort. All were constructed of timber, but they were well glazed, well roofed, and kept as white and clean as lime and paint could render them. We must have seen hundreds of farm-houses during our ten hours' tour, but I can safely assert that I did not see more than half a dozen which betrayed poverty or indicated an appearance of squalor; and these I am happy to say were *not* occupied by the Irish." "While I was on the Island," adds Mr. Maguire, "an Irishman who had come out as a labourer not many years previously, sold a farm for £1000, retaining another worth double that amount. 'I came out here with little in my pocket,' said another from Munster, on the borders of Cork and Tipperary; 'and, thank God, I am now worth over £2000. I had nothing to depend upon but God and my four bones.'"

The foregoing very graphic description—penned with almost as much knowledge of the subject as if the writer himself had been one of the adventurous, industrious, and successful forest settlers of whom he speaks—will, we believe, be read with much pleasure, not only by our Monaghan friends, but also by many others of similar experiences, as affording them a faithful and gratifying record of the difficulties they overcame, and the hardships and privations they endured, before they attained to the prosperity with which they are at present blessed; and to some others, who may be about to commence the clearing of the forest, it may, perhaps, impart the cheering assurance that, not only comfort, but prosperity, may be attained by all settlers upon land—even in the greenwoods—who are not afraid of a little privation and hard work at the outset, and who, besides, are duly prepared for the undertaking by habits of temperance and industry.

BILL TO AMEND THE LAND PURCHASE ACT.

The Bill to amend the Land Purchase Act was, as stated in Mr. McNeill's *Summary*, published in our present issue, carried through Committee in the House of Assembly, and with some trifling amendments, reported agreed to, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. The provisions of this Bill, so far as we are acquainted with them, are certainly highly creditable to their framers. They are strongly marked with what we may call the impress of *utilitarian patriotism*; and, when brought into operation, will, we doubt not, be productive of a great amount of both private and public good. Some of the provisions are as follows:—

The Government is to cause the Public Wilderness Lands to be surveyed, and laid out in farms of fifty and one hundred acres each. These lands, it is said, amount to upwards of 130,000 acres, 80,000 acres of which are first-class hard wood land. 1st. The farms are to be rent-free for seven years. 2nd. Each settler is to build a house, not less than twenty feet square, or of an equal area, or to erect buildings on the property to the value of £20 currency, within two years of purchase. 3rd. Each settler will be required to clear, at least, one acre of land yearly, during the rent-free seven years. 4th. The settlers will be required to pay land-tax from the dates of their deeds; and the deeds will have to be paid for, as at present, under the Land Purchase Act. 5th. After the expiration of seven years, the payment of the land will begin—that is on the eighth year after settlement. In that year, the first of ten equal annual instalments is to be paid to the Government. After the rent-free seven years shall have expired, the unpaid purchase money will bear an interest of 5 per cent. per annum.

The New Dominion Monthly for March, received during the week, is a lively and interesting No. It is stocked with a great variety of reading matter, both original and select. The price of the Dominion Monthly is one dollar per annum in advance, and clubs of eight get one copy gratis. This number completes the first vol. Intending subscribers should send in their orders in time to commence with the first number of the second volume, which will be issued in April. The publishers of the *New Dominion Monthly* desire to secure canvassers in every county and township. For terms apply, with suitable credentials, to John Dougal & Son, Montreal.

☞ A prepared article in reply to the *Patriot's* editorial, "Sectarian Education again," of the 20th instant, press of other matter has obliged us to lay aside for the present.

In the Dominion House of Commons, recently, Hon. Mr. McGee said he thought that as vacancies occurred, they should be filled up from the Maritime Provinces with one third of places, and like proportion of salaries given to Maritime employees.

In answer to a question in the house of Commons, in Ottawa, Hon. Mr. Rose said, whenever a feasible opportunity occurred, negotiations would be commenced for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

An Ottawa despatch to the Montreal *Gazette* says:—"It is stated that within a few days the Government has received information from Vancouver's Island to the effect that the people of that colony desire to be admitted into the Confederation of British North America."

A young man named Frank Campbell, about 21 years of age, a native of P. E. Island, was lost overboard from the Schr. *Frankin Snow*, while on passage from Western Banks to Gloucester, Mass.

We notice with pleasure among the Graduates at Harvard Medical University, the name of Mr. Angus McLeod, late of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, who appears to have passed a very creditable examination.—*Isl.*

Robert Young, North Side Queen Square, is still selling off at reduced prices. His stock embraces all articles required for Ladies' apparel, such as dress goods, shawls, mantles, &c., &c., &c. Also Boots and Shoes, and white cottons at a very cheap rate.—*Pat.*

Queen's County Rifle Association.—At the meeting of the above Association, the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the present year:—Patron, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Vice Patron, Admiral Bayfield; President, Colonel Gray; 1st Vice President, Lieut. Colonel Haviland; 2nd Vice President, Major Baer; Council, Captains Morris, Holman, McRae, Hensley, Wright, McIntyre, Lock, Lord, Longworth and Woods; Treasurer, Capt. Lord; Secretary, Capt. Longworth.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

An English Mail was received here this morning. We have dates to the 15th inst. The news furnished is not at all important.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The debate on Irish affairs have occupied the attention of the House of Commons for three evenings. As the debate progressed signs of disfavor increased. Mr. Lowe condemned the proposed endowment of the Catholic University, and doubted the earnestness of the Government in proposing it.

Mr. Horsman described the policy sketched out by Earl Mayo to be one of inaction as regarded the land, of procrastination as regarded the Church, and of retrogression as regarded Education.

In the House of Lords on the 12th. Lord Clanricarde's bill on the tenure of land in Ireland was read a second time and referred to a select Committee. In the course of the discussion which took place on the subject Lord Malmesbury spoke of the proposals of Mr. Bright and Mr. Mill as "visionary schemes" to which there was no prospect of any Commission appointed by the Government giving encouragement.

A Bill in the House of Commons for the transfer of certain Irish fees to the consolidated fund was fiercely resisted by Mr. Gregory, General Dunne, and other Irish members, who characterized the appropriation of the money by the State as nothing short of confiscation. Mr. Disraeli's intercession could not save the Bill from defeat, and it was rejected without a division. On the same evening the Scotch Reform Bill was read a second time. After a dull debate, enlivened only by the sarcastic bitterness with which Mr. Smallet denounced the insincerity of modern politics. Some years of Parliamentary life had convinced him that in no phase of existence was there so much insincerity as in politics, and that the insincerity of politicians appeared to culminate when the question of Parliamentary Reform was under discussion in that house.

Capt. McKay who shot constable Casey, one of the policemen engaged in his arrest, was arraigned for wilful murder at the Cork assizes on the 10th; the trial terminated on the following day in a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner still remains in custody, and will be tried on indictments charging him with treason-felony and robbery of fire-arms.

Cardinal Cullen's prospective St. Patrick's day letter read in all the Dublin Chapels, on the 8th, is but slightly political in character. The Cardinal avails himself of the opportunity to publish the Apostolic Brief, which he has received from Rome, in answer to the address to the Pope, adopted by the clergy and laity, on the 15th November last. This document is a warm acknowledgment of the singular devotedness and obedience to the Holy See of the clergy and people of Dublin. Dr. Cullen concludes his letter by asking his congregation to pray for the suffering people of Ireland. The population has (his Eminence says) been lessened by millions—trade is bad—400,000 houses have disappeared. Whilst the most abject poverty abounds, we have been obliged to pay to other countries abroad thirty millions of money, in the five years ending in 1866, for the necessaries of life, which formerly were abundantly supplied by our fruitful soil.

DISTURBANCES AT TOULOUSE.

Paris, Thursday.—The *Moniteur* says:—"The Special Councils of Revision appointed for the formation of the regimental lists of the National Guard Mobile, commenced their operations on the 9th inst. Throughout France most satisfactory reports have been received respecting this first application of the law of the 1st Feb., 1868. The operations have been everywhere conducted with calm and regularity. In all quarters the young men have come eagerly forward, animated by an excellent spirit. Only a very small number have pleaded causes for exemption. The country confides in the solicitude of the Emperor to provide for and watch over its interests. It frankly admits the benefits of the law in like manner as it resolutely accepts its obligations. One single deplorable exception has taken place at Toulouse, where some tumultuous demonstrations occurred in the evening of the 10th inst, but were soon terminated by the energetic attitude assumed by the authorities. The presence in these gatherings of well-known agitators and strangers to the operation of revision sufficiently attests that the operations were simply made a pretext for disturbance. The necessary measures have been taken to prevent and, if necessary, to suppress any further attempts at agitation."

A private communication in the *Temps*, says:—At Toulouse on the evening of the 9th, crowds assembled before the prefecture. The "Marseillaise" was sung. The police interfered. Some of them were struck with stones. Six arrests were made. On the 10th columns of young men paraded the streets singing the "Marseillaise."

THE EASTERN QUESTION AGAIN.

It would seem by the following extract from a Servian journal that the lull in the agitation of the East of Europe was only temporary. The *Nepredac* admits that the Servian Government is not only arming but armed, and that its object is to take the principal *role* in the events which are at hand. It says:—"Servia is independent, and can freely develop her force without asking permission from any one. The armaments of Servia are a matter of internal concern, which no one has any right to inquire about. The Skouktchina, or rather the Servian people, have expressed their unanimous opinion as to the necessity of arming and making military preparation. Every Servian beholds with joy the action of the Sovereign, who, by these military measures, has given Servia quite a new importance, and raised her to the height of the mission which she is destined to fulfil as a principal in the changes which are on the eve of accomplishment in the East. A short time ago we had but 25,000 guns for the whole of Servia; we have now more than 300,000 of the best pattern."

WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH MISSION FROM MEXICO.

A return to Parliament of papers relating to the withdrawal of the British mission from Mexico has been issued. In October last Lord Stanley wrote to Mr. Middleton at Mexico to state that the decision of the Mexican Government not to hold official communication with the agents of powers who recognized the late Imperial Government rendered it no longer compatible with the dignity of her Majesty's Government to keep up in Mexico even the semblance of a diplomatic mission. Her Majesty's Government, wrote his lordship, earnestly hoped that a better state of things might not long be delayed. "They have no wish to be on any other terms than those of friendship with Mexico, under whatever form Government may be administered; both countries have many valuable interests in common, and it is with no small concern that Her Majesty's Government find themselves compelled by the act of the Government of Mexico to withdraw even for a time the British mission from that country."

HORRIBLE RESULTS OF FAMINE.

The *Echo d'Oran* has the following:—"No historical famine has presented to the saddened eyes of humanity so horrible a spectacle as that which is at this moment to be observed among the Arabs. Two days ago a native woman, in the neighbourhood of Missergbin, killed her daughter, 12 years of age, and gave the flesh to other children and partook of it herself! The legal authorities hearing of the circumstance at once proceeded to the spot, and on entering the hut occupied by them learned that the heart, the liver, and the interior portions of the corpse were eaten because they could not keep. The mother was occupied in salting the flesh, cut up into pieces, exactly as is done with pork." The *Invalide Russe* gives the following picture of the frightful situation of Finland, where the population is desolated by famine:—"Every day," writes the clergyman of a parish, "more than fifty peasants present themselves at my house completly exhausted by hunger, imploring bread for themselves and their families, who for some time have been living on moss, hay, and the bark of the fir. This frightful famine is far from being local, as the whole of this province is suffering under it. The last resources are exhausted, and the population has no other alternative than to eat hay and straw or die of starvation."

Orwell Young Men's Institute.—On Tuesday, the 10th inst, the Rev. Dr. Knox delivered a lecture before the Institute on the "Genius of man and the wisdom of God." The lecture was a scholarly production, and was delivered in a very pleasing style. Those who had the pleasure of hearing it enjoyed a rare intellectual treat. Under the first part of the subject the lecturer named some of the wonderful discoveries made by man, and went on to show the pleasures derived from the study of the wonders of creation. He very ably showed the difference between *genius* and *talent*, and that it (*genius*) was inborn, not acquired.

When treating of the second part of the subject, he cited the invention of the *Mariner's Compass*, the *Art of Printing*, etc., as proofs of the wisdom of God: and, in a masterly manner, presented to the view of the audience the blessings derived from these inventions. He spoke very eloquently on the *excellency* of the Bible, and its superiority to all other books. The lecture throughout, was clothed in very eloquent language, and was replete with information. At its conclusion a discussion ensued, which was kept up till a late hour, after which, a vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer for his very instructive and entertaining lecture.

A. R. McQueen, Sec'y.

Orwell, 17th March, 1868.

Charlottetown Debating Club.—On Friday evening last D. Laird, Esq., opened the subject, "Would it advance the prosperity of this Colony to make it a free port," which after a very interesting discussion was decided almost unanimously in the affirmative.

Subject for next evening, "Should the Legislative Council in this Colony be abolished." Opener Mr. A. McNeill.

R. R. FitzGerald, Sec'y.

Married,

At Summerside, by H. C. Green, J. P. on the 25th inst, Mr. John Nelson Burns of Summerside, to Miss Catheirne McLennan Kirk, of DeSable

At Tracadie, on the 24th February, by the Rev Thomas Phelan, P. P, Mr. Thomas Power, of Covehead Road, to Miss Johanna Dehaney, of the same place.

Died,

At Grand River, Lot 11, aged 29 years, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mr Frederick McDonald, and youngest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander McKinnon "Requiescat in pace."

At Kildare, on the 14th inst, in the 32nd year of her age, Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. John G. Murphy, after an illness of nine days.

Memoranda.

Feb. 29, 1868.—Loading at Liverpool for P. E. Island, L. C. Owen, Constance, Undine, Kewadin. —Loading at London for Charlottetown, Amphion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Flour, Sugar, Molasses, &c.

THE Subscribers will offer at AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 1st APRIL next, in front of SALES' ROOM—

50 Bbls No. 1 Canada FLOUR,
40 do. American do.
20 sides LEATHER.
3 Hhds. MOLASSES,
5 Bbls. SUGAR,
4 Kegs Twist TOBACCO,
3 Boxes Flat do
40 Qtr. Boxes RAISINS,
2 Bbls. CURRANTS,
5 Casks VINEGAR,
20 Boxes Smoked HERRING.

CARVELL BROS.
March 30 1868. Auctioneers.

SALE AT AUCTION.

THE Subscribers will sell, by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 13th day of APRIL, at 4 o'clock, p. m. all the WOOD necessary to build a Fishing Schooner of about 60 tons, n. m. masts excepted, and now lying at Chepstow, near Souris, Lot 45. Terms at Sale.

PAUL McPHEE,
MILAS McPHEE,
DON. CAMPBELL.
Souris, March 24, 1868. 2in

DAWSON'S ESTATE.

Valuable Property in P. E. Island FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will set up and SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 1st day of JUNE next, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the

City Tannery, Charlottetown,

ALL THE ESTATE, RIGHT, TITLE and INTEREST of WM. B. DAWSON, formerly of Charlottetown, Tanner in, to, and out of the following pieces and parcels of land and permises.

1. ALL those premises situate in Charlottetown aforesaid, known as the

City Tannery Property,

comprising Town Lot No. 21, and parts of Town Lots Nos. 22 and 72, in the Third Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, as formerly occupied by William B. Dawson, and now occupied by the undersigned Trustees. This property has a front on Grafton Street of 111 feet 9 inches. The BUILDINGS on these premises are built upon a very extensive scale, and comprise TANNERY, SALE ROOM, OFFICE, ENGINE HOUSE, BOILER SHED, CURRYING ROOMS, HIDE and SALT HOUSE and BARK SHEDS. The BUILDINGS are all large and Commodious, and all the appurtenances necessary for carrying on an EXTENSIVE TNNING BUSINESS, are on the premises. The internal machinery and Apparatus consists of part of a Steam Engine and two Boilers complete, 6 large Brick Leaches, (Patent Cement,) capacity, 8 cords Bark; 2 good Suction Pumps, 1½ inch and 1 inch Hose, 50 Pits, capacity, 5000 sides; 6 Patent Paddle Wheels for Coloring and Baiting, all complete, 1 Hide Mill, falling stocks, 1 Splitter, 1 Knife Grinder for Splitting Machine, 1 Rolling Machine for Sole Leather, 1 Stuffing Mill, 1 Iron Oil Tank, capacity 450 gallons, 7 Currying Tables Beams, Knives, and all tools complete, 1 Bark Mill, Patent Double Grinder. The whole interior is fitted up with Heating Apparatus supplied from the exhaust steam.

2. Also all that piece of LAND and Premises adjoining the City Tannery Property on the east, being part of TOWN LOT No 22, in the Third hundred. This property fronts 49 feet 6 inches on Grafton Street, and runs back at right angles therewith, by parallel lines 126 feet 4 inches. A large Two Storey Dwelling House 30 x 47 feet, fronting on Grafton Street, is built on this land. In the rear of, and annexed to this Dwelling House, is a yard and garden.

3. Also all that piece or parcel of land being one fourth part of TOWN LOT No. 83, in the 2d hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, aforesaid. This property is almost directly opposite to the City Tannery, and has a front of 42 feet on Grafton Street. A two storey Dwelling House, which is divided into tenements, and occupied by a number of weekly tenants, is built on these premises, the yearly rental amounts to about £45.

Full particulars as to title, &c., can be had on application to Messrs. Alley & Davies, Solicitors, at their office in Charlottetown, where also a plan of the City Tannery premises, and the Dwelling House and property attached may be seen.

☞ The Terms of sale as to Plots Nos. 1 and 2 will be Cash, or as follows, at purchaser's option: Twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down, and the unpaid balance, with interest thereon, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, and to be paid in two equal instalments in Six and Twelve months respectively.

The Terms of Sale of Plot 3, if purchased by the purchaser of the Tannery property, will be the same as those of Plots Nos. 1 and 2; if purchased by any other patry they will be cash, or at purchaser's option, as follows: One third of purchase to be paid down, and the unpaid balance, with interest thereon, to be secured by mortgage on the premises, and to be paid in two equal instalments in THREE and SIX months respectively.

A large quantity of BARK will also be offered, if not previously disposed of by private sale, for sale at the same time and place. Terms made known at time sale.

THOMAS DAWSON, } Trustees of
RICHARD HEARTZ, } W. B. Daw-
THOMAS ALLEY, } son's Estate.

March 30, 1868.

Notice to McVarish & Coffin's Debtors.

PERSONS owing the late Firm of Messrs. McVarish & Coffin, of Lot 30, are hereby notified to pay the Subscribers, who hold an assignment of Messrs. McVarish & Coffin's debts.

PALMER & McLEOD.
Ch'town, March 30th, 1868. 2w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers hereby caution all persons indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq., of Lot 34, to pay the several amounts to themselves alone, as their receipts only will be valid discharges for the same.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, } Executors.
JOHN STEWART, Jun. }
St. Peter's Road, March 13 1868. tf

Fishing Schooner for Sale.

THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER "DANIEL," about 36 tons register, now lying at Murray Harbor—a suitable vessel for fishing and coasting. Apply to

DANIEL DAVIES,
Queen Street.
March 30, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale!

THE Subscriber has been instructed to offer for Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the Fifteenth day of MAY next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, all that valuable property, consisting of a Dwelling House and Premises, situate in Charlottetown, fronting on Sydney Street, being one fourth part of Town Lot Number Twelve, in the 2nd Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, and now in the occupation of Mr. William Barnstead.

This property is situate in one of the most central places of Business in the City, within a few yards of Queen Street, and is well adapted for carrying on any Mercantile or Mechanical Business. On the premises is a large Two Storey Building, divided into a Store and Dwelling House, with Stable, Bakery, and Out-houses in the rear.

The property is offered for sale at private contract, until the above day of Sale. A good Title will be given.

Further particulars, as to terms, title, &c, may be had on application to Messrs. Alley & Davies, Solicitors, at their office in Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Ch'town March, 30, 1868.

Tombs!
MONUMENTS! Headstones!
Marble Works!
Kent Street, ---Charlottetown.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a LARGE STOCK OF MARBLE AND FREESTONE, and is prepared at any time to execute orders of every description, such as

Monuments, Tombs, Headstones and Tablets.

In point of workmanship, design and lettering, he feels confident that the work executed at his establishment heretofore will compare favorably with that from any other similar establishment in the Island.

The subscriber has for sale a large quantity of Shelling Stones for Mills, all sizes.

JOHN CAIRNS.
March 30, 1868. 6m

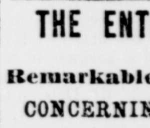
Twines, Lines, &c. FOR SALE

15 & 18 Thread COD LINES,
POLLOCK LINES,
Patent topped SALMON TWINE,
Best 3 ply HERRING TWINE,
COD HOOKS, all sizes.
Also, 6 casks pure Cod Oil, Cheap for Cash.

P. WALKER.
Charlottetown, March 23, 1868. 1m

LIGHT! LIGHT!!
Kerosene Oil,
at
WM. E. DAWSON'S.
March 23, 1868.

From New York to Charlottetown Direct.



The fast sailing Schr. *Dominion*, 72 tons register, will leave New York on or about 10th APRIL next for this port. For freight apply to Nelson W. Gardiner, Esq., 39 South William St., New York, or in Charlottetown to

W. WELSH.
March 23, 1868.

THE ENTRANCED FEMALE,
OR THE
Remarkable Disclosures of a Lady CONCERNING ANOTHER WORLD.

BY ROBERT YOUNG, WESLEYAN MINISTER.
Price Three-pence. For Sale at
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE.
March 23. 3in

TO SPORTSMEN.

FOR SALE, a very superior DOUBLE GOOSE GUN, 34 in. band, No. 10 guage, made by Hollis & Sons. This gun was imported to order, for a party who is unable to comply with the terms of sale, and will be sold for Cost and Charges.

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.
March 23, 1868. 2in

To be Let,

WEST END HOUSE, for some time the residence of the late Honble. T. H. HAVILAND. The above well-known Residence with Grounds attached to be Let for a term of years. Possession given first week in July next. For particulars apply at the Office of Honble. JOSEPH HENSLEY, Charlottetown.

Ch'town, March 23, 1868. isl tf

SELLING OFF!

Robert Young's

STILL CONTINUES TO BE THE

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION!!

AND TO MAKE IT

Even still more Attractive,

He begs to announce that on and after this date he will sell the balance of Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

Furs, Sontags, Hoods, Scarfs, Winceys, Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, &c. &c.

At and under Cost Price,

so as to insure their being entirely cleared out before the arrival of the

NEW SPRING GOODS.

White Cottons,
Now is the time to buy them cheap at
ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Hoop Skirts,
Cheaper than ever at
ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Charlottetown, Feb'y 17, 1868.

CLOVER SEED!
LEA'S RED CLOVER SEED.
BUY THE BEST.

THE Subscriber has on hand a supply of Best Quality Red Clover Seed. Warranted free from Daisy.

For Cash Only!

HENRY A. HARVIE.
March 16, 1868.

WILLOW-FARM COTTAGE TO LET.

TO LET and POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY, that beautiful and neat Dwelling House, containing 9 well-finished Rooms, besides a Summer Kitchen and splendid Cellar, situate on the Princetown Road, one mile from Charlottetown, and well known as the "Willow-Farm Cottage." The adjoining Gardens, a portion of the Land and a part of the Stables can also be rented if desired. For further particulars apply to

PEAKE BROS. & CO.
Ch'town, March 9, 1868. tf

HORSE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a YOUNG HORSE gentle in harness. Terms easy. Apply at this Office.

Ch'town, 16th March, 1868.