

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., DECEMBER 27, 1858.

The editor of the Examiner has endeavoured, in recent Nos. of that paper, to make it appear that the Government is promoting a revival of the Escheat agitation...

But suppose the Government did choose to encourage an Escheat agitation, would it be very improper to do so? Certainly not. Any and every member of the Administration might go before the country and discuss this question with as much propriety as any other that ever affected the interests of the Island.

We observe that Mr. Mactean again sounds the trumpet of his own praise (for about the hundredth time) for the Bill which he introduced into the House of Assembly ten or a dozen years ago...

The 4th District of Queen's County, which according to the Government press, was to be the first benefited by the Loan, rejected the Government Candidate...

If there is any District in the Island at which the Loan Bill was made a test at the last election, it is the one above referred to. Col. Gray, who is alluded to as one of the representatives in dead opposition to the Government...

We copy from the Examiner of Friday last the following notice of a very remarkable proceeding in the "Souris Institute," in testimony of the spirit in which religious bigotry and intolerance is regarded by the Protestant people of that locality.

That whereas in the Souris Institute of Mutual Improvement distinctions of creed or country are not allowed; and that in communities composed of different sects of Christians a common interest must be felt and should be acknowledged, based on Christian principles...

At an ordinary meeting of the Souris Institute, held on the evening of the 11th inst.—after the usual business had been gone through—notice being called to a letter in the Protector newspaper, signed "C. R.," the following Resolution was put and unanimously carried: That whereas in the Souris Institute of Mutual Improvement distinctions of creed or country are not allowed...

Resolved, That this report be forwarded to one of the newspapers for publication, with an humble request that the other papers do copy. J. G. MURPHY, Secy.

KILDARE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The members of this society, having met on the 27th ult., the Secretary proceeded to give an account of the doings of the Institute during the last quarter, which having been done, the reports of the several schools that had been visited, according to appointment, during that term, were read and pronounced satisfactory.

In the course of the last three months the following lectures have been delivered before the Institute, namely: Mr. M. Ryan, on "India." Much interest was excited in the delivery of this lecture—the able description given of the country, commencing at its geographical position and continuing throughout with a vivid account of its natural features, government, rise and progress of British influence, and cause of the present mutiny—drew forth the applause of a large and respectable audience.

Office-bearers for the ensuing season have been elected, viz.: C. Daly, President; N. Woodside, Vice President; J. G. Murphy, Secretary and Treasurer; and A. McKernan, R. Hockin, J. Gavin, C. Daly, and J. G. Murphy, Committee.

EXAMINATION AT THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOL.—The half-yearly examination of the above took place on Monday last. Partly owing to the inclemency of the weather, but partly, also, we fear, to indifference on the part of parents, the attendance of visitors was not what might be expected in this idle season.

EXAMINATION OF ST. DUNSTON'S SCHOOL.—We were present at the examination of the Scholars of St. Dunstan's Catholic School, on Thursday last, and were very much surprised at the progress of the boys, and most delighted by the mode in which Mr. Roche put them through their several examinations.

Mechanics' Institute.—Last Tuesday evening the Annual Meeting of the members of the Institute was held in the Temperance Hall for the purpose of reading the Report, and also for electing Office-bearers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were appointed, viz.:

We are happy to learn from the following paragraph that the New Zealand brig Prince Edward is in a fair way of realizing the most sanguine expectations of all who are interested in her welfare.

The New Zealand Brig "PRINCE EDWARD."—We are happy to inform our readers that information has been received of the Prince Edward having made a speedy passage through the Straits of Canoe.

To the Editor of the Examiner. Sir.—I send you the enclosed scrap cut out of a late paper. It would be very useful for Commissioners of Small Debts to know, and very useful in a country like this where so much credit is given.

VERBAL RESPONSIBILITY.—Promises merely verbal, and not in writing, and signed by the party to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, are of no avail in law, although they are commonly thought binding.

severe reflections on the fickleness, vanity, and mercenary mind of the sex, when Paulo's bell recalled him to his public duties. He was received at the foot of the back-stairs with the usual colloquial names.

It was a long way up to the dressing-rooms of the princess and her protegee: they were situated in the eastern wing of the palace, and at the opposite ends of a long corridor.

The ball was not over till five in the morning. Her highness and the whole household retired soon after. There were yet some hours till the breaking of the Russian day, but it was long till Gaston slept; his attic above the horses had never seemed so full of moaning wind and creaking rafters; and when he did sleep at last, it was to dream that he was following Sophia's funeral urn-in-urn with Clozoff.

There was a great gathering of her highness's family, and a strict investigation commenced, but not proceeded with; for the same day a stranger presented himself at the gate of the Hermitage, craving an audience of her majesty's private secretary, by whom he was conducted through one of the secret corridors to the imperial closet.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE U. S. CONGRESS.

The second session of the thirty-fifth Congress of the U. States was opened on Monday last, at Washington, by President Buchanan. His Message to both Houses occupies nearly eight columns in the papers.

The President opens by comparing the condition of the country at the present day with what it was a year ago, when sectional strife between the North and the South on the dangerous subject of slavery had again become so intense as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the confederacy.

The President then alludes to the territory of Utah, and congratulates Congress on the settlement of the difficulties there without the effusion of blood.

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has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it had been overruled by her own most eminent jurists.

Remonstrances were addressed to the British government against these violations of our rights of sovereignty, and a naval force was at the same time ordered to the Cuban waters, with directions to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation.

The British government, at the same time, proposed to the United States that some mode should be adopted, by mutual arrangement, between the two countries, of a character which may be found effective without being offensive, for verifying the nationality of vessels suspected on good grounds of carrying false colors.

The President is sorry that he cannot inform Congress of the adjustment of the complications between Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of April, 1850; but says that negotiations are still progressing with reference to Central America, and he has not abandoned all hopes of success.

He speaks despairingly of the civil war in Mexico, and says there is scarcely any hope of a restoration to a permanent Government. If it were not for the hope of obtaining justice from the liberal party, which is striving for the ascendency, he would recommend the taking possession of a portion of Mexico sufficiently large to indemnify the U. States for their claims and grievances.

Congress is informed that the relations of the U. States with all the powers of Europe, except Spain, continue friendly. Mr. Preston will go to Madrid with full powers to settle all difficulties with Spain, if it be possible to settle them.

The President devotes considerable attention to Cuba, and says that island should belong to the United States. He recommends that steps be taken for its purchase. His views on this subject are thus stated:—The truth is, that Cuba, in its existing colonial condition, is a constant source of injury and annoyance to the American people.

It has been made known to the world by my predecessors, that the United States have, on several occasions, endeavored to acquire Cuba from Spain, by honorable negotiation. If this were accomplished, the last relic of the African slave trade would instantly disappear.

The Island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and its immense and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereign States of the Union, with that island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, this trade, of vital importance to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace.

On the subject of the tariff, the President recommends the adoption of specific duties on certain articles, and submits the whole question to the consideration of Congress.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants arrived at New York for the week ending the 8th inst. was 679, making a total of 75,980 since the commencement of the year.