after it was made. He ridiculed the idea of the award being binding on those proprietors who had not agreed to the Commission. He referred to the presence in the House of the hon and learned gentleman who had just been returned for East Point, and expressed the hope that he would display more good sense than to support the hon. Leader of the Opposition in all his will-o'-the wisp schemes.

Adjourned for one hour. D. LAIRD, Reporter.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Col. GRAY moved that the rule adopted this Session, limiting the daily sitting of the House to six o'clock, be suspended during the remainder of the debate on the consideration of the different petitions relative to distraints for rent; which motion having been discussed, was put and carried in the affirmative.

A petition was then presented by Col. Gray from Lots 50, 57, 58 and 61, praying for the establishment of a ferry at China Point. Also by Mr. Beer, a petition of Peter Gregor praying to be reimbursed for expenses incurred by a pauper family at Brackley Point. Read and laid on the table.

The Bill to amend the Act to provide for revising and reprinting the laws of this Island was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. BEER introduced a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown. Read a first time, and referred to Special Committee. House again in Committee on the

TENANTS' PETITIONS.

Mr. DOYLE addressed the Chairman—Mr. Beer—on the subject before the House, and complained that not one-third of what he had said before was reported, and that he didn't care if the reporters didn't report any of his speeches. He said he intended to support the amendment proposed by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. In his (Mr. Doyle's) opinion it was not fair that any rents should be collected pending the award; for, if neither the arrears nor accruing rent were paid it would, he thought, produce the effect of hastening the award. In regard to the 150 names signed by one man in the petition which was presented from Lot 1, he said the people were able to write their names in French, though not in English, and that they gave their consent to have them subscribed.

Hon. Mr. PERRY said one of the greatest objections offered appeared to be that there were only, in all, 1200 signatures to the petitions before the Committee; but he considered that was a large number. He had seen, since he had had the honor of holding a seat in the House, important bills passed at the request of a far less number of people. He did not know how it happened that so many names were subscribed by one individual, for many of them, he knew, were able to sign their own names. It was his impression that there had been a Committee of 6 or 7 persons chosen to draw up a petition and to get it signed, but how they acted afterwards he did not know. He (Mr. P.) however, thought that the gentleman would not put down their names without their consent, and then state on the petition that he did it by their authority. In his opinion the contemplated Bill would, if passed, prove beneficial to the proprietors, as it would enable them to get the accruing rent, which, as the law stood they could not sue or distrain for unless including the arrears. On the part of the Township on which he resided, he knew there was a good understanding existing between the tenants and their agent—Mr. DeBlois—and from the business transactions which he (Mr. P.) saw between the two parties he thought they understood each other very well. He agreed, too, with the opinion expressed by the hon. and learned member from the first district of King's County that the measure which might be passed should only affect those who had subscribed the reference.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said he would reply to the hon. member who spoke last, and, though last, he was not the least. He (Mr. H.) thought if there was that good feeling existing between the proprietors and tenants—if they formed such a happy family, such a bill as was asked for was not needed at all. The petitioners were placing the House in a most ridiculous position, for it appeared everything was going on between the parties concerned as smooth and harmoniously as a marriage bell. In his opinion there was a division in the camp, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition thought the Bill should bind all, and the hon. member who spoke last endorsed the sentiment of the hon. and learned member from King's County, who with more caution, was not willing to go for a measure which would bind all the proprietors, and with matters in such a state he (Mr. H.) could not see how the people of Tignish were going to get their Bill passed. The hon. member from Tignish, Mr. Doyle, commenced by censuring the reporters, and he (Mr. H.) hoped they would take notice and govern themselves accordingly, and in future give him fair play. Even about the signing of the names to the petition, there was a division of sentiment among the members of the Opposition. If the people could have written them in *French* as the hon. member from Tignish said, that was all which would have been required. Their *bona fide* names either in French or English would have satisfied the Committee.

Hon Mr. Haviland went on and spoke at great length, referring principally to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition; to which speech the hon. Leader of the Opposition replied at considerable length. The Hon. Mr. Whelan closed the debate on the subject of the petitions with a speech which he took about 3¼ hours to deliver; but we have already reported *so much* on this topic that the reporters presume they will be pardoned for not transcribing any more of their notes on the subject of the tenants' petitions.

On motion the Speaker took the Chair, and the Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the several petitions and other papers, and had come to a resolution thereon. The Resolution—which has been already given—was again read, after which Hon. Mr. Coles moved to amend it by striking out all after the word "whereas," and to insert the following:—[Mr. Coles's amendment was the same as the one moved in Committee.] For the amendment—Hons. Messrs. Coles, Whelan, Kelly, Perry, Hensley; Messrs. Cooper, Conroy, Sinclair, Sutherland, Doyle—10.

Against it—Hons. Messrs. Gray, Yeo, Pope, Longworth, Haviland, M'Aulay, Laird; Messrs. Montgomery, Ramsay, Beer, Owen, Holm, Howat, Davies—14.

Mr. COOPER then moved to amend the said reported resolution by striking out all after the word "whereas," and substituting the following:—

"His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has said that while assuring proprietors that the award of the Commissioners will not be enforced against proprietors who have not consented to refer their claims to arbitration, (which was intended to define the rights of proprietors and tenants,) yet they should bear in mind that such refusal may materially influence the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, if called upon to support them in any future dispute with their tenants: and whereas there is no Act or bond to bind either party to abide by the award of the Commissioners, or any security given that the award will be put in operation: and whereas all the tenantry should be equally protected until their rights are defined, either by the award of the Commissioners, or by law.

"Resolved, therefore, that the proprietors shall claim no more than the one year's rent as recommended by the Commissioners until the rights of proprietors and tenants are defined and confirmed by the award of the Commissioners or by due course of law."

Division on Mr. Cooper's amendment the same as on Mr. Coles's, 10 to 14

Mr. Howat, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Holm, Mr. Ramsay, and Mr. Owen were then appointed a Committee to prepare an address to His Excellency pursuant to the reported resolution.

Adjourned at 11 o'clock.

D. J. GORDON, Reporter.

Correspondence.

GAIETIES OF ST. JOHN LIFE.

(*From our own Correspondent*)

WARM WEATHER IN ST. JOHN, N. B.—THE PIC-NIC SEASON—ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S PIC-NIC—THEATRICALS.

Yesterday was the warmest day we have yet had this summer; it was scorching and oppressive, and inflicted a great disappointment upon your "own correspondent," as he was deterred, through the fear of anticipated sun-stroke, from enjoying the pleasures of a beautiful promenade with—with—ah, but I won't mention names for the present, because it might induce *some* of my Island friends to be too conjectural, and make them arrive at erroneous conclusions, and experience some little displeasure. But I am resolved to have an equivalent for this sad *contretems* as soon as the liability of being scorched and burned alive shall have been removed. This is a positive fact, reader, *et hoc utere parratus est verificare*, so you may think as much or as little as you please concerning it. Although not yet *quite* certain, it is easily ascertainable—*id certum est quod certum reddi potest*.

The Pic-Nic Season has commenced, and with that species of amusement others of a more attractive and refined description have been introduced,—these consist principally of Lanergan's theatrical band, and some celebrated Italian and English opera singers.

The St. Patrick's Society gave their annual *Strawberry* Pic Nic last week, and was, I affirm, a decided success. The party numbering over three hundred ladies and gentlemen—no children—proceeded by steamer from Indian Town up the St. John River to a rich, fertile locality known as "Oak Point," where suitable arrangements for the amusements of the day had been prepared. The early part of the day was very stormy-looking indeed, and had the same effect with some as the hot day had with me—of making them stay at home, which, perhaps, was the fittest place for them, as they were then out of harm's way. Well, the party got on board about nine of the clock in the forenoon. A musical Brass band is ready to administer to the fantastic and graceful demands of the younger portion of the assemblage, and invite them to

"Come and trip it as they go
On the light fantastic toe."

Rain threatens to destroy the festivities about to be participated in, but at length the sun bursts forth from beneath a dispersing cloud, and shoots his brilliant and genial warmth over the features of the gay assemblage, while

"Now secure the painted vessel glides,
The sun-beams trembling on the floating tides;
While melting music steals upon the sky,
And soften'd sounds along the waters die."

Immediately on leaving the wharf dancing was commenced to the stirring strains of "Patrick's Day in the Morning," and was kept up with increasing alacrity during the run to Oak Point. This place is situated at a distance of 30 miles from St. John, and the scenery along the river, especially in summer time, is delightful to all whose taste for "the love of nature, and the scenes she draws," has not been entirely vitiated by the influence of a monotonous city life. All looked "flowery, wild and sweet" along the banks of the river, and lent silent inanimate charms to the more lively and real animate charms on the deck of the steamer. After all, perhaps, I would be doing injustice to the many pleasures experienced on this occasion, were I to attribute their existence solely to the attractions which forest, field, hill, dale and water exhibited. I should rather say

"It was not the soft magic of streamlet or hill,
Oh, no, it was something more *exquisite still*."

A troop of Theatricals are now performing in the Lyceum in St. John, and seem to attract large houses every evening when they receive the "applause of a whole theatre of others" for the admirable manner in which the various plays are acted.

St. John, N.B., 15th July, 1861. P. E. I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER

SIR,—I see by the Census returns that our heretofore productive Lot has decreased in population one hundred of the inhabitants since the Census was taken in 1855, which cannot be correct, as it got always the credit of being very procrestive; and I would challenge it still in that capacity against any other Lot on the Island; and instead of any migrating from it, we have had a great number that came to it who took up all the wilderness land, so there must be a mistake in the enumerator's return. I send you this for publication, lest the public might think that we are not as competent to produce as many loyal subjects to fight for Queen and Country as those Lots adjoining us, for depend upon it we can turn out as many men as soldiers as our neighbours, for they are not so productive as the Forty-miners. Hoping the public will not place any confidence in the returns of this Lot for this year, and hoping that the Government will notice the deficiency in this Lot, and order a more correct return to be made out and published by some more competent person, (and very likely that there are many more of the enumerators like him)—I subscribe myself, what I always was,

A LOYAL FORTY-NINE MAN.

Woodville, Lot 49, July 13 1861.

W. H. POPE'S LETTER.

MR. EDITOR.—The Pope-ish epistle, or rather the Protestant Pastoral of the *Islander* for the 19th of the present mouth and year is a document over which liberality must throw the mantle of charity, if so "vile and false" a body as the body of Liberals have enough of that valuable garment left to cover the multitude of sins, set forth. There is something in every verse of this chapter of Political warning that tells a tale; every line of it is a strip of diachylon for coming troubles, and a Stripe of Orange for party "ascendancy." Light is thrown upon coming events by spilling the burning fluid of distrust over the shavings left in the political workshops of the Island's servants, and a most important item of theology seems kept in the dark, that care is necessary while rooting out the tares, not to root up also *the wheat*. The cream of the epistle rises to the top of this "milk of human kindness" in capital letters at the end—not in the calm spirit of "come now let us reason together," but in the curdling, sour manifestations of stirring up strife—strife about *belief*, strife about Faith—the great thirty-five thousand are ridiculed about the '*Sacred* Host," and the miscellaneous majority that completes the census Population figure of eighty thousand, are warned in these words:—

"Wherefore I would say to you, protestants of Prince Edward Island, lose not sight of this truth—*as parties now stand*. ANY GOVERNMENT OTHER THAN AN EXCLUSIVELY PROTESTANT ONE, MUST OF NECESSITY BE VIRTUALLY A ROMAN CATHOLIC ONE. I have the honour to be, etc."

The oracle has spoken. Let us reverse "this truth," and see how it reads. We will put it thus, as parties now stand any Government other than an exclusively Roman Catholic one must of necessity be a Protestant one. Have the Roman Catholic interests in Prince Edward Island a right to transpose "this truth?" one is as true as the other. It is important to the Electors of Prince Edward Island to know their strength,—every man at the hustings has a right to vote according to his conscience, whether that conscience has been trained by men who protest against Popes, or men who are gowned in the Papacy, or whe her that conscience or sense of right and wrong has been stimulated by mob-ocracisms, the one thing, or snob-ocracisms, the 'other thing—whether the right remains with or without training, and in or out of party harness. It is important to Electors to know their strength; for if the numerical power of the whole be eighty thousand, and this be divided so as to give the two political armies—that of "Roman Catholics" on the one hand, and "Other denominations" on the other—there will be 35,000 Roman Catholics against 45,000 other denominations; and as one voter is as good as another, the "balance of power," so much talked of in Europe, shews itself in this computation as the simple difference of these figures—*namely*, 10,000; that is to say, 10,000 other denominations. Now, as this said difference of 10,000 happens to be a whole population difference, or general census estimate of 1861, and as only one in five are estimated voters, the actual "balance of power" lies in the trifling enumeration of two thousand votes for the whole Island; and it may be asked, without two or three columns of introduction, whether there are not in this legion of other denominations a somewhat larger battalion than two thousand who do NOT uniform in Orange, nor fear 'Catholic ascendancy?" It is idle to attempt to come Samson over equal strength—it is foolish to import fresh food for party passions, and it is as unbusiness-like to *swarm out* the customers of a neighbouring and common interest, as it is ridiculous to expect success when the means are not adapted to the end. As well might a man extract every other tooth in his head, and expect mastication to go on without inconvenience, as to draw out the forty-five from the thirty-five of our former figures, and counsel them to stand by one another, and having "chawed up" their brethren—to proceed with political digestion. But the evil done here by making political capital out of the sacred instincts of our nature is not all; it would be but a venial offence if this 'slaughter of the innocents" was confined to the Island slaughter-house, the Hustings. The Press, by the publication of such vindictive appeals, fastens a plague spot upon outside enquirers: for the wandering masses of other countries, seeking out new homes, fall back with alarm at the prospect of camping so near a hornet's nest, and closing their file of Island papers—their only "latest information"—they seek other channels for their emigrating aspirations. If for no other reasons than letting the Island move on and prosper, such displays as we too often see in the Island papers of "Envy, Hatred and Malice," ought to be omitted; and "this truth" made known, one member cannot say to another member, WE HAVE NO NEED OF YOU.

NEMO.

UNITED STATES.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

(*By Telegraph to the St. John Colonial Empire.*)

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.—TRICKERY RESPECTING THE BLOCKADE.—LORD LYONS DEMANDS AN EXPLANATION!

It is reported that the forces of General Garnett have been routed in Western Virginia, and the General himself killed. Gen. McClellan's official account states that the rebels lost 200 killed, and 1000 prisoners, with all war materials.

The British Consul at Richmond, Virginia, has complained to Lord Lyons, H. M. Minister at Washington, that the blockade has been broken by private individuals, with the consent of Gen. Butler.

Lord Lyons has laid the papers before the Federal Government, and demanded an explanation. The question involved is considered highly important.

Ten thousand rebels are now encamped in Missouri, causing considerable alarm. They recently captured a company of Union men.

Alexandria is quiet. The number of privateers is increasing. The blockade is insufficient.

Stocks advanced to-day, both here and at New York, from 2 to 4 per cent.

BOSTON, July 16, 7 p. m.

The New York *Post* says that the Committee of Ways and Means have reported the duty on tea at 10c. per pound; coffee, 4c.; sugar, 2½c.

Senator Sumner introduced a petition to-day, praying the abolition of slavery, and the confiscation of property of the rebel States.

The sanitary Commission at Washington reports that there is danger of a pestilence in the Federal army, owing to the want of precautionary measures.

IRON BATTERIES FOR DESTROYING THE BLOCKADING FLEET AT NEW ORLEANS.—The following is from a source which is reliable:—

"A gentleman just from New Orleans reports that the rebels there had taken a powerful tug-boat, covered her with railroad iron, and put her machinery below the water line, and that they have also built a new boat completely of iron, very sharp, with a sharp point below the water line. She is to be commanded by Capt. Seward Porter, formerly of Portland, Me. Both of the above vessels are intended to run down the United States blockading vessels."

A complete victory was gained over the rebels Thursday afternoon, at Rich Mountain, near Beverley, Va., by the Federal army under Gen. McClellan. The fighting was sharp, the loss considerable on each side, but the Union troops took the enemy's entrenched camp, cannon, wagons, equipage, &c., and many prisoners. The beaten and disorganized secession forces will hardly rally again in that part of the State. Their wise General can no longer fool them with the idea that the Yankees won't fight.

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

There is a considerable number of Northern soldiers held as prisoners by the rebels. They are altogether too venturesome, and do not seem to realize that they are in an enemy's country. In fact, one of them writes that it is so quiet, and they see so many working in the fields, that they do not realize it till bullets whistle around them, or a company of cavalry comes suddenly upon them. The 15th Pennsylvania regiment, of Patterson's command, had 35 men taken prisoners and 1 killed by a troop of rebel cavalry, on the 2nd inst., owing altogether to a lack of ordinary caution.

The gamblers in the army are reaping a rich harvest, the volunteers taking readily to card-playing to kill time.

We can already see evidence of a desire, on the part of some members from the Border States, to favor compromise. In the Senate, Mr. Burnett of Kentucky stated that he thought that not only the commencement of the war, but the prosecution of it, might have been avoided by proper efforts of the Administration. He was indisposed to a resort to cannon, bayonet and sword under any circumstances, believing that under the theory of their Government the Union could never be held together in that way, and his purpose was to oppose by voice and vote every movement looking to a prosecution of the war, which he predicted would shatter the material interests of the country, and result in the downfall of Republican government on this Continent.

By telegraph to Boston, we learn that two battles have been fought in Southwestern Missouri with considerable loss of life on both sides, the superior force of the rebels compelling Col. Seigel, commander of the Federal forces, to retreat, which he did in good order, but was afterwards attacked and badly cut up. The statements of the slaughter on both sides will probably undergo considerable reduction when the authentic accounts are received. We give the substance of the accounts published in Boston papers below.

BATTLES IN MISSOURI—FEDERAL TROOPS RETIRE BEFORE A SUPERIOR FORCE.

The Fort Scott *Democrat* of the 7th, contains an account of a battle between the Missouri State troops, under Gov. Jackson and Gen Rains, numbering by their own account from 10,000 to 13,000, and the General forces, under Col. Seigel, numbering 1500. At Brier Fork, seven miles north of Carthage, the State troops under the command just stated were met by Col. Seigel, with 1500 men, who immediately gave battle. The first onset resulted in the State troops being driven back some distance, and their officers ordered a retreat. Their centre gave way, but the order, not being heard on the flanks, the advancing Federal troops were in danger of being surrounded themselves and fell back, retreating slowly, keeping up a fight, their artillery making fearful havoc among the rebels.

At the crossing of the Dry Fork, the Federal lines were near being broken, when by the timely arrival of 200 Union men from Shoal Creek, they crossed with a loss of five killed and two mortally wounded. The battle continued by the Federal troops alternately fighting and retreating until dark, when they reached Carthage, having crossed Buck Branch and Spring River on the way. The fighting on the retreat was all done with artillery. Col Seigel retreating as soon as they got them in position, and playing on the rebel ranks as they advanced.

The loss on the part of the State troops is not less than 300 or 500. The ground in many places was strewn with dead horses and the stench was sickening. The whole country was laid desolate; fences were torn down, crops trampled and houses plundered. Parties of women stated that every thing had been taken from them by the rebel troops except what they had on. Seigel's retreat (according to the telegram) was conducted in a style worthy of veterans, and with as much coolness as on parade. It was only the overwhelming odds that enabled the rebels to carry the day. The real victory was with Col. Seigel.

Another telegram gives an account of another battle:

FORT SCOTT, 8 P. M.—A citizen of this place has just arrived, having left Sherman, Jasper Co., at daylight this morning. He states that after leaving Carthage, Seigel encamped two miles southeast of that town, where he was attacked in the night and his command badly cut up.

His loss is variously estimated at from 800 to 1000, and that of the traitors from 1000 to 2000 killed and wounded.

On Friday Ben McCulloch and Price arrived at Neoscha, 20 miles south of Carthage, with 10,000 men.

Two hundred Union men, who were left there by Seigel, were surrounded and taken prisoners. One report says all were murdered; another that but a small portion were killed. McCulloch sent 2,000 men to assist Jackson, and expects 5000 additional troops from Arkansas.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 22, 1861.

POPE'S EPISTLE AGAINST THE ROMANS.

WE published in our last paper a letter from the Hon. Mr. Coles, in which that gentleman used the following words:—"Every week are poured forth from the three papers supporting the Government the most vile and false statements against the Liberal party, with the view of making the Protestants believe that if the Liberals came into power, the Catholics would have the ascendancy, and the Protestant religion would suffer." Mr W. H. Pope makes these words the text of a very long epistle, bearing his own signature, addressed "to the Protestants of Prince Edward Island," and published in the last *Islander*. He modestly says he does not know that any "vile and false charges" have been made against the Liberal party, but he undertakes to prove that the Protestants do or should believe that "if the Liberals came into power, the Catholics would have the ascendancy." The grounds on which he comes to this conclusion may be summed up in a few words. He says that the Liberal minority in the present Assembly—with the exception of two members, Messrs. Wightman and Sinclair — are entirely dependent on Catholic votes —that the Roman Catholics are, with few exceptions, Liberals —that the Protestant Liberals who represent Catholic districts are under Catholic "ascendancy," — that in "all districts throughout the Island — save that represented by Mr. Yeo — where Roman Catholic influence was at all likely to turn the scale, it was most vigorously exerted against the members of the majority in favour of the Liberals," — that "at the next election Coles and his party will have the support of every Roman Catholic elector in the Island, capable of being influenced by the Priesthood,"—that "the Government of Priests in all parts of the world, from Rome to the furthermost ends of the earth, is found to be subversive of liberty," and this self-constituted champion of Protestantism therefore feels it to be *his* "duty to remind the Protestant electors of this Island, that unless they act in concert, ere two years shall have passed" the Catholic Church will have the dominate over them.

To show what a very bad class of people the Catholic clergy are, and how unwise it would be to let them take a part in political affairs, Mr. Pope gives a narrative of the Newfoundland troubles, deeply colouring it to suit his own views, and to malign the Bishop of St. John's—not even hesitating to indulge in blasphemous sneers at the elevation of the sacred Host. Then we are favoured with an account of an election in Ireland, in which we are informed that one Father Conway took a very active part — canvassed from the altar for his favourite candidate, and threatened the terrors of the Church against all who voted in opposition to him. Mr. Pope quotes a resolution alleged to have been agreed to by an Archbishop and three Bishops in reference to the same election, wherein these ecclesiastics express their opinion, without any command to the people under them, that the candidate recommended by Father Conway was deserving of support, because he had hitherto been the "honest, faithful, uncompromising supporter" of his constituents in Parliament. "Wherefore," says Mr. Pope, alarmed at these dreadful indications of Catholic "ascendancy," and overwhelmed by the most pious apprehensions for the safety of the Protestant religion—"Wherefore it is that I deem to place the Protestants on their guard."

Now, we shall briefly examine his premises before we discuss the general merits of his letter. It is not true that the Liberal members in the present Assembly are under Catholic influence. Catholics have rarely, if ever, in this Island at least, taken religion into consideration in a political contest—they, as a body, vote for a candidate if they know that his political principles harmonize with their own. Mr. Pope admits that the Catholics are all Liberals,—he cannot show that the Protestants are all Conservatives, but he would like very much to see them such. He attempts to make it appear that if a Protestant represented a Catholic district, that Protestant must be under Catholic influence and the control of the Priesthood. He admits that the Catholics have a decided majority in the districts represented by Mr. Thomas Owen and Mr. James Yeo; and we think it is quite sufficient to mention the fact, to show the fallacy of his argument, that *they* are *not* under the control of the Priesthood.

As to the statement that Catholic influence, where it was predominant, was vigorously exerted at the last election against members of the majority, except in Mr. Yeo's district —Mr. Pope's own admissions furnish the best contradiction of it. All the Catholics are Liberals, he admits,—in Mr. Owen's district the Catholics have a decided majority, he also admits. Now, he knows very well that if the Catholics vigorously exerted themselves in that district at the last election Mr. Owen would not have had the ghost of a chance of holding a seat in the House. As it is, he got that seat only by the help of a corrupt majority. Again, if the Catholics had vigorously exerted themselves in the Murray Harbour District and at Georgetown, the Liberal candidates would have been returned for both these places. Indeed, the Georgetown Liberal candidate, Mr. A. McDonald, was returned; but the corrupt means which were used to unseat Mr. Ronald Walker were used to unseat Mr. McDonald; and the majority of the present House of Assembly owe their position to the most flagrant political trickery. If the Catholic vote had been cast to the fullest extent in the places we have mentioned, McDonald, Harris, and Walker would now be members of the Assembly. A Liberal might also have been returned for the Port Hill District if the Catholics had rallied round Mr. Warburton, as they should have done; and Mr. Pope cannot deny that if the Catholic Priesthood were very desirous to have an ascendancy in the Legislature, old Mr. Yeo might have been easily routed from the district for which he was returned. We are glad, however, to learn, on Mr. Pope's authority, that the Catholic mind is better prepared for an election now than it was two or three years ago—and that he believes that *all* the Roman Catholic voters, representing nearly one half the population of the Island, intend "to oppose the Government at the next election." We shall be glad to see his belief confirmed; for if the Catholics will act in the manner in which he believes they will, with the assistance of the Liberal Protestants, the Government is doomed to destruction.

With regard to the Newfoundland troubles, we know very well that the Orangemen were the aggressors there; and we think it is eminently creditable to the Bishop and his clergy to have it admitted—at least not denied—by such an implacable enemy to the Catholic Church as Mr. W. H. Pope, that *they* were the peace-makers after the disturbances began, and that *their* influence was sufficient to prevent a great distruction of life and property.

As regards the election in Ireland, we do not hesitate to say that if Mr. Pope has stated the facts correctly, it was very wrong for Father Conway to have attempted to influence the voters in the way he did; but we can see no impropriety in the resolution adopted by the Archbishop and Bishops. Yet, even supposing they did wrong likewise, we think it requires a tremendous stretch of the imagination to believe that more than two hundred and fifty millions of Catholics, scattered over this globe, are enemies to the liberties of mankind, because five ecclesiastics in Ireland expressed themselves strongly in favour of a certain Parliamentary candidate. At the last general election in this Island only one Catholic Priest recorded his vote at the hustings, and he did so in the most quiet manner, without standing on the hustings to influence his co-religionists. At the same time several Presbyterian Ministers took a very prominent part in the election. They attended public meetings—entered into angry discussions—Rev. Mr. Lockhead at Georgetown, Rev. Alex. Sutherland at New London, Rev. George Sutherland in several parts of Queen's County; and on the polling day, Ministers of the Presbyterian Church stood upon the hustings all day, and used all their influence to coerce their own followers into voting for the Tory candidates—one Minister at Belfast threatening to withhold the sacraments of the Presbyterian Church from any person in his congregation who should vote for Mr. Benj. Davies. But we know, moreover, that the Presbyterian Ministers, aided by some of their brethren of the Wesleyan denomination, and by at least one prominent clergyman of the Episcopal church, not only used all their influence for political purposes in the pulpit and at the hustings, but they have controlled the Government ever since; and it has not been an uncommon thing to see them flocking into the Legislative Library during the Session, to the exclusion of the people's representatives who happened to be in the minority, for the purpose of making their influence felt, by personal intercourse, on the minds of the Government members and their supporters.

We do not pretend to say what the feelings of the Protestant community are in discovering an advocate who was never remarkable for his attachment to any particular Church, and who would just as soon be a Mahometan as a Wesleyan, if Mahometanism would pay him better than Methodism; but we think there is an immense number of Protestants in the Island who will agree with us in the conviction that their faith is not in danger; and if it were, it is not likely they would select as their advocate a very unpopular servant of the Government, who draws £350 of the people's money for doing nothing, and who has a direct pecuniary interest in speculating on the prejudices of persons who are not well informed, and whose antipathies may be easily excited against their Catholic neighbours.

The conclusion of Mr. Pope's long and laboured argument is, that "any Government other than an exclusively Protestant one, must of necessity be virtually a Roman Catholic one," and that such a Government as the latter is subversive of liberty; but the history of the Colony from 1851 to 1859 certainly does not warrant this conclusion. During that period the Government was not an "exclusively Protestant one," but the Catholics, who had some little influence in it, never once attempted to turn it to sectarian purposes. They could not do it, if they were ever so much inclined; and never can do it, even though their influence in the Government should be greater than it was during the eight years the Liberals held the reins of office. The Protestants will always have the majority in the Government. Their influence, their position in society, their education and wealth, cannot fail to command that majority; and we are quite sure that the interests of the Colony, and the interests of religion will be as safe in the hands of Liberal Protestants as they would be in those of persons who are the agents and abettors of secret Societies, organized for the purpose of strife and contention; or in the hands of other persons who would adopt any religion for the sake of £350 a year. From 1851 to 1859 a Liberal Government managed our affairs. No one can say that any denomination of Christians sustained the slightest injury during that time, or that favouritism was shown to any sect. The utmost harmony prevailed between Protestant and Catholic—each was anxious to cultivate towards the other social and friendly feelings. But this happy state of society must be broken up, because Mr. W. H. Pope wants to continue in the possession of £350 a year, which he can get from no other Government than the present one: and because the ruling party have no policy, no principles, no measures to sustain their Administration. Their last stalking horse, the Land Commission, has broken down under them; and their only hobby now is religious prejudice, which they seem determined to ride to the death.

EXAMINATION AT ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.

THE annual examination at St. Dunstan's College on Wednesday last was the most successful and brilliant thing of the kind that has occurred there since the opening of the Institution. The Hall in which the examination took place was double the size of that used in former years, and it was beautifully ornamented and decorated for the occasion. Notwithstanding the great increase of space, the Hall was densely crowded from ten o'clock a. m., until about half past three o'clock, p. m.—the time occupied in the examination. Amongst the visitors we noticed His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and his Lady, His Excellency's Private Secretary, G. D. Atkinson, Esqr., the Hon. Mr. Coles, Lady and family, Mrs. Edward Palmer, Hon. Col. Gray, Dr Inglis, Professor of Prince of Wales College, Hon. Edward Kenny, President of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, Hon. D. Brenan, and several other prominent persons. His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, the zealous and liberal Patron of the Institution, was also present, accompanied by the Very Rev. James McDonald, Vicar General, and many of the clergy of the Diocese. The numerous classes examined included Latin, French, Natural Philosophy, Geometry, Astronomy, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Sacred History, &c. &c., and in each and all the students acquitted themselves in the most creditable manner, frequently eliciting hearty applause from the audience. Professor Inglis examined the Latin class, and although his style was new to the students, and his questions not confined to the text book, still the class sustained a high reputation under his close and strict examination. His Lordship the Bishop examined the French class with admirable tact and efficiency, in the course of which the pupils displayed great knowledge of the genius and mechanism of the language. Mr. Atkinson examined two or three classes, with much taste and ingenuity, and to the entire credit of the students. The Rev. James Phelan examined two or three classes in History and Geography; and Mr. Edward Roche examined the classes in Astronomy and Geometry—in all of which the students answered the questions put to them promptly and correctly. The exercises were diversified by tasteful performances on the Piano Forte and Melodeon—Mr. Henry Gaffney, a student of the College, being the artiste on these occasions, and manifesting much proficiency in the divine art. There were also two dramatic representations, which were given with much skill and ingenuity, and afforded great entertainment to the audience.

The Examination was opened and closed by addresses from two of the students, which were delivered with good taste and elicited great applause. After the distribution of prizes, which were provided on a liberal scale, his Lordship the Bishop addressed the students, complimenting them on their progress in the acquisition of knowledge, and the brilliant examination they had undergone, and exhorting them to perseverance in their studies for the time to come. After the Bishop's address, Colonel Gray made a short speech, in which he expressed his admiration of the efficiency of the Institution—his gratification at seeing it advanced to a greater degree than he expected—and eulogised the zeal and ability of the Professors, as indicated by the proficiency of their pupils. The Pupils then sang the National Anthem to the accompaniment of the Melodeon, and the audience retired at half past three o'clock, evidently delighted with the high intellectual entertainment in which they had participated.

We give below a statement of the classes examined:—

Good Conduct—1st, James McDonald; 2nd, Henry O'Mara.

Religious Instruction—1st class—1st, J Broydrick, J McDonald; 2nd, D J. McDonald, P. McIntyre, W Sullivan. 2nd Class—1st, A Babineau, R. Gleeson; 2nd, H O'Mara, J Livingston, J O'Shea, J Walsh. 3rd class—1st, J McGillvray, D Hickey, P McKenna; 2nd, E Doucet, M Blake, H. Hermans.

Astronomy—1st, J McKenna; 2nd, G Cahill, D J McDonald. P McIntyre.

Trigonometry—1st, G Cahill, J McKenna; 2nd, D McDonald.

Geometry—1st, J Blake, D Hennessy; 2nd, D Gillis, J. Roche, T Broydrick.

Algebra—1st class—1st, J Blake, D Hennessy; 2nd, T. Broydrick. 2nd class—1st, A Babineau, J O'Shea; 2nd, R Gleeson, H O'Mara.

Arithmetic—1st class—1st, J O'Shea, A Babineau; 2nd, H O'Mara, R Gleeson, P Foley. 2nd class—1st, M Blake, P McKenna, J Walsh; 2nd, H Hermans, J McGillvray, D. Hickey.

Use of Globes—1st, J McKenna; 2nd, W Sullivan, D Gillis.

Geography—1st class—1st, J Broydrick, J McKenna; 2nd, D Gillis, W Sullivan, D Hennessy. 2nd class—1st, J Livingston, T Broydrick, J Walsh; 2nd, H O'Mara, R Gleeson, P Foley. 3rd class—1st, D Hickey, H McCullough, P McKenna; 2nd, H Hermans, E Doucet.

LATIN—*Livy*—1st, Peter McIntyre, D J McDonald; 2nd, J Æ McDonald.

Sallust—1st, J McDonald; 2nd. J Broydrick.

Horace—1st, D J McDonald, P McIntyre; 2nd, J Æ McDonald.

Virgil—1st, J Broydrick; 2nd, J McDonald.

Cæsar—1st, A Babineau, H Hamil, W Sullivan; 2nd, G Cahill, D Gillis, J Roche.

Latin Composition—1st class—1st, P McIntyre, J Æ McDonald; 2nd, D J McDonald. 2nd class—1st, J Broydrick; 2nd, J McDonald. 3rd class—1st, A Babineau; 2nd, W Sullivan.

Latin Grammar—1st, A Babineau, D Gillis, G Cahill; 2d, W Sullivan, H Hamil, J Roche.

French—Reading and Translation—1st class—1st, J Roche; 2nd, G Cahill. 2nd class—1st, A Babineau, J O'Shea; 2nd, W. Sullivan, R Gleeson, J Blake.

Grammar—1st, J Broydrick; 2nd, J McDonald, J Roche.

Colloquial Phrases—1st, A Babineau; 2nd, J Livingston.

History—1st class—1st, Peter McIntyre; 2nd, D J McDonald, J Æ McDonald. 2nd class—1st, J Broydrick, W Sullivan, J Roche; 2nd, J McDonald, J Blake, G Cahill, D Gillis. 3rd class—1st, J Walsh, J Livingston, J O'Shea; 2nd, T Broydrick, R Gleeson, H O'Mara. 4th class—1st, J McGillvray, M Blake; 2nd, P McKenna, D Hickey.

English Composition—1st class—1st, P McIntyre; 2nd, D J McDonald. 2nd class—1st, J Roche; 2nd, W Sullivan. 3rd class—1st, H O'Mara, J O'Shea, A Babineau; 2nd, J Livingston J Walsh.

English Grammar—1st class—1st, A Babineau, H O'Mara; 2nd, J Livingston, J O'Shea. 2nd class—1st, D Hickey; 2nd, E Doucet, P McKenna. Junior class—1st, H McCullough; 2nd, W Hickey, J Kelly, C Hermans.

Reading—1st class—1st, R Gleeson; 2nd, H O'Mara, J Gleeson. 2nd class—1st, J McGillvray; 2nd, D. Hickey. 3rd class—1st, Thomas McIsaac; 2nd, W Hickey, A Penny.

Dictation—1st, H O'Mara, R Gleeson; 2nd, J O'Shea, T Broydrick.

Spelling—1st class—1st, D Hickey; 2nd, P McKenna. 2nd class—1st, T McIsaac; 2nd, W. Burke, D Kelly.

Writing—1st, H Hermans; 2nd, J McGillvray, D Hickey.

Music—1st, H Gaffney; 2nd, H Hermans.

A YOUNG MAN KILLS HIS BETROTHED AND THEN DROWNS HIMSELF.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Ithaca, N. Y., on Thursday. It appears that a young man named Cornell, 19 years old, was engaged to a girl of 17. The friends of the parties objected to the marriage. Cornell invited his betrothed to ride, and on reaching a point beyond the city, he drew from his pocket a pistol and shot her, killing her instantly. Placing her body in the bottom of the carriage, he returned to the city, fastened the horse to the door of his house, proceeded to the inlet and threw himself in. He was subsequently taken out dead.