

clears himself opposed. Such a resolution coming from others of his party, for instance, the hon. Mr. Coles, Mr. Sinclair or Mr. Cooper, would not excite my surprise, for they, as supporters of the Bill, might consistently disapprove of its introduction. I profess myself surprised to find it recalled to this resolution, which, like a tadpole, is all head and tail, and lamentably deficient in body (laughter). With reference to the Bill, my views are unchanged. I am in favor of the adoption of the elective principle, but at this late period of the session the Government do not consider its introduction expedient, and at present it might be difficult to predict its fate in the Council, in consideration of several of the members of which are known to be strongly adverse to it, while the opinions of the four gentlemen newly appointed to the board are not known, although I have no doubt that they would pass upon the measure fairly and conscientiously according to their several convictions of its character and effect. The hon. member alluded to the number of Bills passed as being very small, in consideration of the length of the session. He will find it dangerous to quote precedents, for while we have passed 38 Bills this session, I can tell him that a reference to the statistics of 1857 and 1858, when his party was in power, will show that in the former of those years but 21 Acts were passed, while the latter year saw no less than 16, not making a total of 37 for two years, being less than the legislative product of the session. The hon. member's remarks in relation to the Opposition have characterized the members of the Council as being men of independence. That character is scarcely compatible with his positive and public avowal of his knowledge of the course they intended to pursue with reference to particular measures. The gentlemen recently appointed to the Council are all of independent characters. They are not at all the kind of men who will be officers to report or vote a Bill as they may be ordered. It has been said that the Government are pledged to pass the Bill because it was printed. The maintainers of that doctrine may possibly remember the fate of the Municipal Corporations and the Board of Works Bills. Both these measures passed the House and both were printed, but no more was heard of them. I feel that I can justly my conduct to my constituents, and conscious of that, I care not if I fail to please the Opposition.

Hon. Mr. MAULAY.—If any present necessity for the passing of the Bill can be shown, it would of course be the duty of the House to carry it this session; but it is not an act of wisdom to pass measures before circumstances justify their enactment. The principle of an elective Legislative Council has been discussed in other Colonies, and in some of them it has been adopted; but when rumors are abroad that in practice it is not found to work satisfactorily it is right and proper that the Government should pause, ere they engrave it on our political system, and they are entitled to the confidence of the House for having done so. The hon. member who introduced the resolution advocated the principle and details of the elective Council, he might be expected to be sincere in introducing and supporting his motion, but that credit cannot be awarded to him, for he virtually says, by his resolution and remarks, "the Government have not done right in refusing to do what I declare to be wrong to do." It is evident that his only object is to damage the Government, and to effect that object he has not hesitated to plunge himself in this absurd position. We think the Legislative Councils nominated by the leader of the late Government, and paid out of the public funds, merely for the purpose of keeping him and his party in power—in possession of that power his love of which the hon. member whose resolution we are discussing, admitted he was potent. Such an admission coming from such a source is entitled to every credit, and but shows that the leader of the late Government, and his party, were power were commensurate with his desires. The science of British Legislation is based on the principle of the retirement of the ruling party when it shall have ceased to retain the support of a majority of the people. The growth and expansion of that principle has been the work of centuries, and to the natural repugnance of the British people to a change of rulers, and to the stability of their institutions, is the vigor and solidity of the democratic element in their Government to be attributed. We read of the Athenian legislator, Lycurgus, who having prepared a wise code of laws for the governance of the citizens of Athens, and obtained their sanction of it, fearing lest "the fierce breath of popular applause" might induce alterations, bound them by oath not to alter his laws, until his return from a voyage to the distant parts of the world. The spirit of martial enterprise, and of no rapid and total a decline in moral and material influence—originally embracing nearly the extent of modern Russia, and geographically situated on the frontiers of civilization, often did the king-making republics roll back the tide of barbarian invasion—and history has recorded the marvellous exploit of the Patriarch when in 1682, under the King, John Sobieski, he routed the force of the leaguering Infidel under the walls of Vienna. This was not the place nor the occasion to give the details of the hardihood and vigor of the relieving force, nor of their heroic leader, but so eligible were they who had repudiated the benefits of his efforts, that on his entering the walls through a breach which on that memorable 11th September, the Turks would, but for him, have traversed, he was followed by a crowd of his countrymen, who, as an aged priest of the Christian faith preached a sermon of thanksgiving for the deliverance of the city, from the inspired text—"There was a man sent from Heaven and his name was John." Why has a people capable of such acts, a people which has shown itself foremost in every field, a people with such traditions, been swept from the face of nations. The reason is, it had no strong power in the state between the king and the people. The latter had the direct and immediate right of appointing their monarch, and as this power was shared equally by the whole population assembled on an open plain, the action of the monarch on which the step of state had to ride depended her so seriously that she became an easy prey to the wreckers on the power round her. Such an instance shows the necessity of having an independent Council, and although a representative aristocracy may be a novelty and may work some inconvenience, I would be prepared to support any change in preference to having a body of hirelings working for a party at the public expense.

Hon. Col Gray's amendment was then carried on the following division:— For it—11. Against it—Hons. Messrs. Whelan, Coles, Messrs. Sinclair and Cooper—4.

M. W. Howe, Reporter.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 17, 1860.

News by the English Mail.

The English Mail, with dates to the 20th June, was received in this city on Friday morning last. The English Steamer Arabia arrived in Halifax on Tuesday, 10th instant. The news is not of very great importance, but the extracts for which we make room below will be found interesting. The progress of the Italian revolt does not appear to be very encouraging to the filibusters; and the sympathizers with Garibaldi in the English press have suffered their ardour to cool very materially since a large portion of the invading force has fallen into the hands of the Neapolitans, and the King of Naples is disposed to act on the advice of the Emperor of the French, who recommended the adoption of a new constitution for the Neapolitan Kingdom, and the reformation of some alleged abuses. In addition to the evident sympathy felt by Napoleon for Francis II., which must have a powerful influence over Sardinia, whose Court, if it did not aid, connived at Garibaldi's proceedings—the diplomacy of Austria, Russia and Spain, has been enlisted actively on the side of the King of Naples; and while such is the state of affairs in Europe, and the uneasiness with which the progress of revolutionary opinions is regarded by the more powerful Monarchies of the Continent, there is little reason to doubt that Garibaldi's progress will be somewhat summarily checked, and not only will be likely fail in attempting to carry his arms into Messina, but the probability is that Sicily will be soon rescued from his grasp. We take the following summary of the news from several sources.

From Sicily we have a confirmation of the capture of two steam vessels by a Neapolitan frigate. They had on board 800 men, 25,000 muskets, 32 cannons, two million pounds of powder, and a large sum of money. Two other vessels bearing the American flag, having on board together about 1,800 men, have, however, entered the harbor of Ogheri, and are awaiting the arrival of another large vessel, with a further reinforcement for Garibaldi. The ships which were seized carried the flags of America and Sardinia. They were conveyed by the Fulminante to Gaeta. It had been stated that the Sardinian Ambassador had demanded the restoration of the two steamers and their passengers, and that Mr. Elliot, the English Ambassador, had supported the impudent demand. Later advices, however, throw doubt upon this statement, and the Pays, in addition to the contradiction of the telegraphic news that England had supported the application of the Sardinian Ambassador at Naples for the restoration of the captured ships on the ground that they had repudiated the step taken by its representative as being unauthorised by the law of nations. In the House of Lords Earl Granville said Her Majesty's Government had no information on the matter other than that contained in the telegrams in the public papers.

A letter from Genoa, in the Siecle, has the following:—"Garibaldi does not appear destined to perish by the poison, as was feared by some of his friends. We learn from Messina that the famous Basco, who accepted the mission to assassinate him for 25,000l., had not had the courage to commit the crime, but has, on the contrary, had an audience of the General, to whom he made important revelations."

The King of Naples has succeeded in obtaining the moral support of Russia and Spain. The Ministers Plenipotentiary at Turin of the Czar and the Spanish Queen have each been told to inform the Cavour Cabinet that they may be compelled to withdraw and break off diplomatic relations unless Sardinia puts a stop to the expeditions continually leaving the ports of the new Piedmontese kingdom for Sicily.

ROME.

Private accounts received from Rome of the 16th instant, state that General Guyon, the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in that city, has demanded a reinforcement of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. General Lamoriciere, who is on the best terms with General Guyon, is making preparations as if he expected shortly to be attacked.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Venice announce that the Austrian Government is making vast preparations for war. The quantity of ammunition which arrives daily by Trieste is enormous. Four corps of armies are already complete, and a fifth is shortly expected. There are 70,000 men established in an entrenched camp at Posennera, and 40,000 are in a position on the frontiers of the Romagna.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 25.—The Moniteur of this morning announces that Prince Jerome expired yesterday evening. By the death of Prince Jerome the Emperor gets the patronage of a million francs a year which falls into the civil list. It is rumored that the Emperor is in correspondence with the Count de Chambord and with the Orleans family, for the purpose of bringing the remains of Charles X. and of Louis Philippe to St. Denis, to be interred with the remains of the other Sovereigns of France.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, June 23.—It is said that by order of His Majesty, Count Stackenberg, the Russian Minister at Turin, has been instructed to declare to the Sardinian Cabinet, that should the Sardinian Government not henceforth prevent the departure for Sicily of the expeditions in course of organization in the different ports of Sardinia, Count Stackenberg, with the whole personnel of the Legation, would quit Piedmont.

CHINA.

The island of Chusan was occupied by an allied force on the 21st of April. This has been rendered necessary by the want of sufficient accommodation elsewhere for all the expeditionary force; and is regarded as a demonstration, not an act of war. No resistance was offered by the Chinese authorities. They were informed by the commanders that the allies had an overwhelming force, and that the Chinese would be treated amably if no resistance were made. This proposal was at once accepted; and the 67th and 90th Regiments, with 400 Marines and details of Artillery and Engineers, were soon after landed and quartered in the Yamen of the principal military Mandarin and in the fort and temples of Cinghae. There were few Chinese soldiers in the place, as a body of 500 had shortly before been dispatched to the main land to aid in putting down the rebels. Before the occupation was completed, Sir Hope Grant, accompanied by his staff, left Chusan. He is now in Hong Kong, and so is General Michell. Sir Robert Napier is with the troops on the Kowloon peninsula. We understand that the portion of the expeditionary force which is in Hong Kong will commence to move northwards about the middle of this month.

The calamity that had befallen Lord Egin and Baron Gros, the English and French Ambassadors, is very serious. They had arrived at Ceylon on the 20th May. Two days after they embarked on board the Malabar for their destination, the weather being very boisterous. A terrific squall swept across the bay, driving the Malabar far from her moorings, and before another anchor could be let go, the ship had sustained such fearful damage that she had five or six feet of water in the after compartment, and the captain determined on describing her as the only means of saving the lives on board. This was providentially effected without loss of life, but the cargo and the whole of the effects belonging to the passengers and to the Envoy's and their suite are lost, including the credentials and instructions, and all their important papers, and the specie. The total loss is estimated at upwards of half million sterling.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 29.—At the evening sitting, Mr. Collier gave notice that he should move a resolution to the effect—that the determination of all questions relating to the taxation of the country belonged to the House of Commons, both as to the manner, the time, and that as the House of Lords has refused to repeal a tax which the Government and the House of Commons considered necessary to meet the supply for the year, the Commons considered this a breach of privilege and an interference with the proper functions of the House.

Mr. Hennessy moved an address to the Crown, praying that steps might be taken to relieve the distress prevailing in Erris and other parts of Ireland, but the motion was opposed by Mr. Cardwell, who asserted that the Poor Law and private benevolence had rendered it unnecessary for the Government to interfere. The House divided, when Mr. Hennessy's motion was lost in a minority of 55.

About two thousand Volunteers were reviewed in presence of the Queen, the Court, and the Members of Parliament, on the 23d ult. at Hyde Park, and elicited the highest eulogies from those present.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT SIDON.

On the evening of Saturday, the 2d instant, letters from Sidon reached Mr. Meade, the Consul-General at Beyrout, saying that a number of Christians, who had fled to that town for refuge from the southern parts of Mount Lebanon, had been killed in cold blood by the Moslems and Druse population of the place. The Consul-General at once despatched her Majesty's steamer Firefly, Capt. Mansel. On his arrival at Sidon, the captain found the tale too true. No less than 200 poor creatures—men, women, and children, including several Maronite monks, nuns, and priests—who on the 20th ult. had fled to Sidon for refuge, were set upon by the Moslem population of the suburbs, assisted by the few Druses who live there, and brutally butchered in cold blood, at the very gates of, and in, the town itself. The Turkish soldiers on guard were seen by credible witnesses to baromet the unfortunate Christians coming into the town for shelter. Capt. Mansel found the Christians of the place in a perfect panic, and the Moslems of the town ready at any moment to break out again. The number lying dead in the streets was calculated at not less than 200, but the official report of the English Vice-Consul at Sidon numbers them at three hundred, besides nearly 200 who were wounded. Captain Mansel went at once to the Turkish Governor, who declared his sorrow for what had taken place, but his total inability to prevent it. Capt. Mansel then took such precautions as enquiry he deemed necessary to secure the safety of the Christian population of Sidon, and then returned to Beyrout. In the meantime, three large and very wealthy Greek Catholic monasteries on Mount Lebanon, just above Sidon, have been burnt to the ground, and the monks obliged to fly. Some are hiding in caves and butts on the mountain, and a party has started to rescue them.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CANADA.

We understand that the arrangements for the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada are now completed, and are as follows:—His Royal Highness will start from Devonport on the 10th of July, in H.M.S. Hero, Capt. G. H. Seymour, which will be accompanied by H.M.S. Arcturion, Capt. E. W.

Vansittart, and H.M.S. Flying Fish, Capt. C. W. Hope. The Prince will be attended by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Duke of Newcastle; the Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household; the Earl of Selbourn; His Royal Highness's Governor Major Gen. the Hon. R. Bruce; and the equestries in waiting Major Teesdale, R.A., and Capt. Grey, Grenadier Guards, and Dr. Acland, and His Royal Highness's physician, The Prince of Wales will first land at St. John's, Newfoundland, then visit Nova Scotia, and thence proceed to visit New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and will reach Quebec about the 23rd of August, and may be expected at Montreal about the 24th of August, and the opening of the Victoria Bridge will take place a few days later. His Royal Highness will represent Her Majesty upon this important national occasion, and will hold levees and receive addresses in the capitals of the different colonies. It is intended that the Prince should visit the principal towns in both Canadian Provinces. On his return from the Western districts it is intended that his Royal Highness should drop all Royal State, and assuming the title of Lord of Renfrew, under which he has before travelled upon the Continent of Europe, his Royal Highness will visit some of the most important and interesting localities of the United States. It is understood that the President, Mr. Buchanan, having in an autograph letter to the Queen expressed his personal desire to receive the Prince at Washington, his Royal Highness will pay him a visit in that city, and that his Royal Highness will also accept an invitation from the City of New York. His Royal Highness may be expected back in this country about the middle or end of October.—English paper.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

The Quebec Chronicle of the 28th ult., says that, by the last advices from England, his Royal Highness will not reach Quebec before the 13th of August, and gives the following "time-table":—

- 10th July—Prince leaves England.
25th July—Arrives at St. John's, N. F.
26th July—Remains at St. John's.
27th July—Leaves St. John's.
31st July—Arrives at Halifax.
31st July—Remains at Halifax.
1st August—do.
2nd August—Leaves Halifax—crossing to Windsor, where the steamer "Styx" will meet the Royal party.
3rd August—Reaches St. John, New Brunswick.
4th August—Leaves St. John for Fredericton, the capital of the Province.
7th August—Leaves Fredericton and returning to Windsor, crosses to Pictou, where the steamer "Flying Fish" will receive his Royal Highness on board.
9th August—Reaches Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.
11th August—Leaves Charlottetown.
12th August—Anchors at Gaspe.
13th August—Reaches a anchor early in the morning.
15th August—Reaches the mouth of the Saguenay.
18th August—Reaches Quebec.

GOLD MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The fever which was excited about the discovery of gold at Tangier River, near Halifax, is rapidly subsiding. The Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, Hon. Mr. Howe, in company with a Professor of Mineralogy and Chemistry, recently visited the diggings, by command of the Earl of Mulgrave, and in a lengthy report to his Lordship, detailing the incidents of the visit, and the results of their enquiries, gives the following very discouraging account as to the richness of the mines:—

"We spent half a day at the mines, and in that time had ample opportunity to ascertain their real character. Though gold in small quantities has been found there, and though a few grains were discovered in the quartz or washed out of the soil in our presence, yet the quantities are so infinitesimal and so difficult to obtain that, as at present advised, Professor How and myself have no hesitation in reporting to your Excellency that, for all practical purposes, the Tangier diggings are utterly valueless; and unless the best information I can obtain, will be a delusion and a snare to the industry of the country."

"We could not discover, among the hundred men that we found at the mines, one of whom had been there a week, as much gold as would make a sovereign. Another hundred men, however, were with us, and we met sixty going in as we came out. I would not, from the best information I can obtain, give a doubt as to the whole results of their joint labors. Richer strata may be discovered at greater depths, and gold-bearing quartz in ledges or veins may yet be found in some other parts of the country, but neither from the geological aspects of what we saw, or from the results of the operations there conducted, would we advise any industrious man to abandon any other employment and seek for the lowest rate of wages in the wilderness of Tangier."

"The mines cannot be reached by any route without a toilsome march of ten miles through the wilderness. We came out by the nearest and best path, striking the Sheet Harbor Road near the Beaver Dam, and about midway between Upper Musquodoboit and the sea. The distance is said to be about 12 miles, and though the path is better in some respects than that by which we went, about half of it is over dry rough ground, and we had to cross a river on a catamaran."

"Though specimens of gold from Australia and California have been shown about the city, the richest specimen that I have seen, either at Tangier or that came from thence, is not intrinsically worth half a crown; and all I have seen put together would scarcely buy a lady's trinket. Without speculating, therefore, upon what may be the results of future operations, or discussing the effects which might be produced upon our provincial industry, if rich deposits of gold were discovered, I would respectfully suggest that the Government, having performed its first duty in the preservation of order and the subdivision of the land, should, by the publication of the results of this enquiry in the most clear and specific terms, calm the public mind, and establish contentment with the ordinary and much more profitable pursuits of life."

EXAMINATION AT ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.

The annual examination of the Students of St. Dunstan's College was held on Wednesday last, 11th inst., in the presence of a numerous assemblage of persons who attended from various parts of the Island, including several members of the Legislature, and some of the most respectable and prominent citizens of Charlottetown of the Protestant Church. The students were publicly examined in Latin, Greek, French, History, Natural Philosophy, English Composition, and several other classes, and gave prompt and satisfactory answers to the various questions put to them. The examination was, indeed, highly successful, and elicited frequent bursts of applause. The exercises were preceded by an excellent address from one of the young gentlemen. Much interest was imparted to the proceedings by several fine pieces of vocal and instrumental music, given with great effect, at different stages of the examination; and the performance of a little drama, in which all the students joined, was not the least attractive feature of the interesting exercises. The drama is the production of His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, is entitled the "Hidden Gem," and, as may be supposed, is replete with moral wisdom. At the close of the Examination, the Very Rev. James McDonald, V. G., addressed the students, complimenting them on the zeal and assiduity they had evinced in the prosecution of their studies, and congratulated them on having an Institution like St. Dunstan's College, so ably conducted as it is by the Reverend Rector, the Rev. A. McDonald, and in which, at little cost, they may acquire educational instruction of the highest order. Hon. Mr. Whelan also addressed the students, adding his testimony to that of the Vicar General in commendation of the Institution, and in praise of the students for the ability they had displayed in the course of their examination.

The following is a list of the classes examined and of the names of the young gentlemen who distinguished themselves on this occasion:—

- VIRTUE AND WISDOM.—D. F. McDonald, Jas. Brodyrick, R. McDonald and Jas. McDonald.
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—1st class—D. F. Donald, 1st; R. McDonald, 2nd. 2nd class—Jas. McDonald, 1st; P. McIntyre and D. J. McDonald, 2nd. 3rd class—J. Brodyrick, 1st; M. Gahan and J. Roche, 2nd.
CONSTITUTION AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—R. McDonald and P. McIntyre, 1st; D. F. McDonald, M. Laley, D. J. McDonald and J. B. McDonald, 2nd.
GREEK.—R. McDonald, 1st; D. F. McDonald, 2nd.
LATIN.—Suetonius of Horace—R. McDonald, 1st; D. F. McDonald and J. A. McDonald, 2nd. Ars Poetica—P. McIntyre and D. F. McDonald, 1st; M. Laley, 2nd. Caesar—Jas. Brodyrick and Jas. McDonald, 1st; P. Thieria and J. Wightman, 2nd. Tacitus—R. McDonald, 1st; D. F. McDonald, 2nd. Cicero—M. Laley and P. McIntyre, 1st; D. F. Donald, 2nd.
GRAMMAR.—1st class—D. J. McDonald and P. McIntyre, 1st; M. Laley, 2nd. 2nd class—J. McDonald and J. Brodyrick, 1st; P. Thieria, 2nd.

- COMPOSITION.—1st class—R. McDonald and D. F. McDonald, 1st; J. A. McDonald, 2nd. 2nd class—P. McIntyre and D. J. McDonald, 1st; M. Laley, 2nd. 3rd class—J. Brodyrick and J. McDonald, 1st; R. McDonald and P. Thieria, 2nd.
FRENCH.—1st class—R. McDonald, 1st; P. McIntyre, 2nd; J. Brodyrick, 3rd. 2nd class—J. Brodyrick, 1st; P. McIntyre, 2nd; D. F. McDonald, 3rd.
TRIGONOMETRY.—Jas. Brodyrick and R. McDonald, 1st; D. F. McDonald, 2nd.
GEOMETRY.—1st class—D. J. McDonald, 1st; P. Thieria and J. McDonald, 2nd. 2nd class—Jas. McDonald, 1st; J. Wightman, 2nd.
ALGEBRA.—D. J. McDonald, 1st; P. Thieria, 2nd.
ARITHMETIC.—1st class—D. J. McDonald, 1st; P. Thieria, 2nd. 2nd class—M. Gahan and J. Roche, 1st; P. McIntyre, 2nd.
GEOGRAPHY.—1st class—M. Gahan, J. McDonald and J. Brodyrick, 1st; P. Thieria, 2nd. Junior class—J. Walsh, 1st; J. Livingston, 2nd.
HISTORY.—1st class—R. McDonald and P. McIntyre, 1st; D. F. McDonald and M. Laley, 2nd. 2nd class—P. McIntyre, 3rd.
USE OF GLOBES.—J. Brodyrick and J. McDonald, 1st; J. Roche and M. Gahan, 2nd.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—1st class—(Rhetoric) R. McDonald, 1st; P. McIntyre, 2nd. 2nd class—Jas. McDonald, 1st; J. McDonald (Lake), and J. Brodyrick, 2nd. 3rd class—J. Roche, 1st; J. McDonald (Lake), and J. Brodyrick, 2nd.
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Synonim—J. Brodyrick, 1st; J. Roche and J. Wightman, 2nd. Etymology—J. Livingston, 1st; J. Walsh, 2nd.
SPELLING.—J. Livingston, 1st; J. Walsh, 2nd.

EXAMINATION AT THE CONVENT.

The examination of the pupils of the Convent of Notre Dame, Charlottetown, took place on Thursday last. The examination was private, in consequence of there not being in the Convent an apartment sufficiently large to accommodate the many persons who would have been desirous of being present, had it been public. The proficiency exhibited in the various branches in which the pupils were examined reflects the greatest credit on them, as well as on the worthy Ladies who have so nobly devoted their life and talents to the training of the youthful mind in learning and piety. For nearly five hours class succeeded class in English and French, Grammar, English and French Composition, Sacred and Profane History, Geography, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, &c.; and the prompt and correct answers to the numerous questions proposed by the Clergymen who examined, gave the greatest satisfaction to the auditory, and elicited their warmest applause. The result of the examination gives evident proofs of unremitting application to study on the part of the pupils. It was such as to increase the high reputation which the Convent School has already acquired. In a word, it was sufficient to confirm the truth of the remark made by one of the pupils to her father, when she said, that "she learned more at the Convent in six months than she could expect to learn at any other School on the Island in three years." Parents and guardians of young ladies would do well to weigh carefully this remark, and act according to what it naturally suggests.

We have learned, on good authority, that the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. McIntyre, Bishop elect of Charlottetown, will take place at the Cathedral in this City, on Wednesday, the 15th August next. The consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Rogers, Bishop elect of Chatham, Miramichi, will take place at the same time and in the same Cathedral. We understand that, besides the Archbishop of Halifax and the Bishops of the neighbouring Colonies generally, the very distinguished Archbishop of New York, and their Lordships the Bishops of Boston and Portland, are expected to be present to assist at the ceremonies on the important occasion referred to. The magnificent new Church at Tignish, built under the auspices of Dr. McIntyre, will be consecrated on Sunday, the 19th August.

THE LAND COMMISSION.

The leading article in the last Islander, evidently from the pen of the Colonial Secretary, commences with the following statement:—

"It is very probable that the Commissioners will open their Court in this Island in the course of a few weeks, and as we hinted in our last number, it is, in our opinion, proper that the tenantry, in the different Counties and Districts, should, as soon as possible, determine upon those various matters which, we presume, they will be desirous of bringing under the consideration of the Commissioners, and appoint persons to act as their advocates."

The editor, after making this announcement, enters into a rather lengthy consideration of the Fishery Reserve Question; and, mistaking his own opinions for arguments, arrives at the conclusion, that the Reserves are the exclusive property of the proprietors, with which neither the Crown nor the local Legislature has any right to interfere.

We shall not at present offer any remarks on the more than three fold tale of the Fishery Reserve Question, but we should like to know what the "various matters" are which the tenantry are advised to bring under the notice of the Commissioners? The Islander, representing the views of the Government, has repeatedly denounced the other questions which have been so long agitated in the Island, namely, the payment of Quit Rents by the proprietors, and their forfeiture of the original grants. From all we can understand respecting the course to be pursued by the Commissioners—acting under advice from a proprietary Government in this Colony, and from a Colonial Minister favourable to proprietary views—it appears to be a settled thing that neither the Escheat, Fishery Reserves, nor Quit Rent question shall be made the subject of their deliberations. These are the "matters" which have given rise to the most contention between the proprietors and tenantry. Dissatisfaction has, no doubt, been felt in some quarters at the short leases given to the tenantry—at the high rent in many cases imposed, and at the cruel proceedings that have been and are still taken to enforce the payment of the arrears. But the Commissioners will have no more authority than we have to remove causes of complaint in reference to these subjects. They may possibly recommend in their Report—if they should ever agree to one, which we doubt—that all leases hereafter to be given shall be for a very long period, that rents shall not exceed ninepence or a shilling currency per acre, and that all the arrears shall be remitted. But there is not the shadow of a reason to believe that the proprietors will, as a body, act upon such recommendation. They have an undoubted right to rent the lands—if the lands are really theirs—at whatever rates and for whatever periods people may choose to take them; and with regard to the remission of rents, the proprietors can no more be compelled to abate one shilling of them, than a merchant or tradesman can be compelled to cancel any of his private debts. No three gentlemen in the universe—however clever they may be, and however potential their authority—will be able to bow the stubborn necks of the landlords to induce them to make more concessions than they would of their own free will and accord. Indeed, an attempt to coerce, or to advise them to adopt a new course of procedure with respect to reducing the rents, extending the terms of leases, and forgiving the arrears, would be equivalent to a declaration, that their past conduct was highly reprehensible; and there is not a land lord or agent in the Island but would most indignantly repudiate such an inference.

When the Secretary for the Colonies suggested the appointment of a Commission, it was with the understanding that all the proprietors of land should accept and act upon whatever scheme might be proposed by the Commissioners for the adjustment of all existing disputes between landlord and tenant. With the exception of the letter addressed to the Duke of Newcastle by Sir Samuel Cunard, and four or five other proprietors in England, we have no proof that the proprietors will accept of their role of conduct in the future management of their estates any report which the Commissioners may adopt; and indeed, we have heard some of the most influential among them in this Island stigmatize the whole project of the Commission as the offering of folly and delusion. They have

certainly given no public manifestation of their approval, and their silence favours the presumption that the majority of them are opposed to it. The proprietors are, no doubt, waiting to see what course the Commission will take before they commit themselves to any expression of opinion. If their titles be confirmed—which many of them so much desire—if there be any chance for the Commission to set at rest the inconvenient questions of Escheat, Quit Rents, and Reserves,—and if no very liberal concessions on behalf of the tenantry be demanded from them, they will become suddenly enamoured of the Commission, and proclaim it to be the best institution ever devised; but if they suppose that the tenantry will thereupon cease from agitation, we are confident they will commit a very grievous mistake.

If the party in power have any desire to settle what is generally called the Land Question, they cannot do so more effectually than by adopting, to the fullest extent, the policy of their predecessors, in buying up the claims of the proprietors. If the proprietors will not sell at reasonable rates, their incomes or their rent rolls should be heavily taxed. And this may be done without the expense or the idle parade which will necessarily attend the deliberations of the Commissioners. If the Government neglect to adopt this remedy they will certainly encourage the agitation for escheat.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

When the representatives of the people, laying aside all party considerations, unanimously placed at the disposal of the Government whatever sum might be sufficient to provide a suitable reception for the Heir to the Throne, it was expected that such arrangements would be made as would show to the distinguished guest that Prince Edward Island was not behind any of her sister Colonies in the sentiment of dutiful and affectionate attachment to the Throne and Family of the Sovereign. To make the proposed celebration worthy of the occasion, a prudent liberality was all that was required. The members of the Opposition had cheerfully entrusted their political opponents with the necessary funds, and the extraordinary course the latter have pursued, in their conduct of the affair hitherto, proves a want of administrative capacity, and an unwillingness to assume the responsibility of their situation, which has no parallel in the other dependencies of the Crown.

In the first instance, the Committee placed the charge for tickets at a figure altogether beyond the means of the generality of the community. We observe that in New Brunswick the tickets for the Ball at Fredericton are charged at five dollars, or 30s. of this currency. The people there are in far more opulent circumstances generally than the inhabitants of this Island; and yet those of our community who might desire to participate in the festivities were called upon to pay just two pounds five shillings for a ticket, being fifty per cent more than has been deemed sufficient in New Brunswick. We are inclined to believe that the Prince will receive as recherche an entertainment from our neighbours as awaits him in Charlottetown, especially when we reflect that some of the principal articles obtained for the special occasion have been gleaned at auctions which have lately taken place. If the object for charging so highly for the tickets was to ensure an exclusively aristocratic character for the Ball, the managers have succeeded to perfection, for up to the expiration of the time originally limited for the purchase of tickets but no more than twelve or fifteen had been disposed of. Such being the case, the public have been graciously permitted to come in under "an indulgence," as our venerable friend, Mr. Cooper, would style it, till the first of August. Now, we hold it to have been the duty of the Managers to have fixed the charge for admission to the Ball at such a price as would have enabled the general body of the population to have attended, without subjecting themselves to an expenditure, which, added to the necessary outlay for attire, many could not conveniently afford; and if the receipts did not meet the expenditure, the Government should have balanced the account by availing themselves of the carte blanche given them by the Assembly.

The generous spirit in which they are responding to the liberal confidence reposed in them, as the stewards of the people's bounty, and vindicators and exemplars of the popular sentiment, may be proved by the fact (which we publish, that our country friends who may be in Town on the occasion of the Royal visit may take notice and govern themselves accordingly) that they are to be allowed two glasses of cheap ale, commonly called "swipes," per man, to the number of 2000, said swipes to be provided at the extravagant rate of one shilling per gallon! As it is likely that fully 10,000 visitors from the rural districts will come to town on the occasion, we recommend speedy action on the rule, "first come first served," and from the quality of the beverage, inforcing it from its price, a recourse to the nearest apothecary's shop immediately after imbibing.

Some of the Halifax papers received by this morning's mail contain programmes, prepared by the Naval, Military and Executive authorities, of the fetes and ceremonies to be observed on the arrival of the Prince. There the public are at once made acquainted with all the details of the reception to be given to His Royal Highness. Here we are all in ignorance of the proceedings which shall mark the arrival of the distinguished visitor. All we know about the forthcoming celebration is, that two or three cumbersome and unnecessarily expensive arches are in course of construction—that some futile attempts have been made to sell tickets for a Ball at an extravagant high rate—which might lead one to suppose that the Government were anxious to make money by the Prince's visit—and that there has been some huckstering between the Executive Council and the Corporation as to which of them should pay for the repairs of the Queen Street wharf, at which His Royal Highness is expected to land. The Government at first offered to lend the City Council £75 for this object—the money to be taken from the grant voted by the Legislature for the reception of the Prince, and to be secured by a City Debenture; but some members of the City Council indignantly rejected the proposal, which created quite a rumpus in the Corporation, one member of which having resigned in consequence. The Government have since, we believe, undertaken the job on their own responsibility, and have proposed to spend the large sum of £40 on the wharf, which they should think would barely suffice to repair the damages to the sidewalks upon it. And this is the extent of the preparations—at least so far as the public are aware—made for the reception of the Prince in this Island, although he is now seven days out on his voyage from England!

A GREAT HAUL.—Twenty-five Whales were driven on shore at Rustico Cove, on Saturday last, by Captain Marshall and his boat's crew. The Captain is a partner in business with our respected fellow townsman, Mr. Dean, in the extensive Fishing Establishment at Rustico, where the whales are now on exhibition. It is said that this extraordinary and very unexpected herd of whales will produce oil worth from £500 to £600. There is no doubt that a very large number of persons will flock to see them, and thereby add to the profits of the capture.

WE complete in this day's issue the publication of the debates of the House of Assembly for last Session. We hope to be able to say the same thing with respect to the Council debates in our next No. "Their Honours" have been outrageously laudatory during the past Session, or, as the Reporter has made them appear so, very unnecessarily, for their debates have occupied double the space devoted to them in former years, while the public interest in their perusal has rather diminished than increased. When the demand upon our space for the insertion of all those Reports has ceased, we hope to be able to make our journal more original and entertaining than it has been for some time past.