by the spirit, will be concentrated on the *flesh*; for I am told that they never breakfast without a cold missionary on the sideboard." In shaking hands with the new prelate, as he was leaving the honse, the reverned wit added, 'Good bye, we shall never meet again; but let us hope that you may thoroughly disagree with the savage who eats you.'

ADVERTISEMENT IN THE LONDON TIMES.—"Jane, your absence will ruin all. Think of your husband—your parents — your children. Return — return — all may be well—happy. At any rate enclose the key of the cupboard where the gin is."

ANOTHER MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK is noticed in St. John (N. F.) papers:

"During the heavy gale and drift on Monday night, the 21st ult., the brig William Kelson, of Poole, Robbins, master, last from Cadiz with salt, and bound for Catalina, whilst endeavouring to make the Horse Chaps, (Trinity,) came suddenly in contact with the perpendicular cliff to the west head of Green Bay, and immediately sunk. The master, his son (a little boy,) the mate, and three seamen were lost, two seamen only escaped (out of the eight persons who were on board) to tell of the melancholy tale, and those by jumping from the masthead into the shiver of the rock, and from whence they were lowered down by a rope from above, into a Planter's punt, at about 11 A. M. on the following Thursday, much exhausted and frost bitten, having been all the time without food."

THE EXAMINER.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1848.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

THIS measure was rejected by the Legislative Council on Wednesday last—the House of Assembly declining a concurrence in some of the suggestions offered by the Council as amendments to the Bill, and the latter Body—confident in the correctness of their views, and governed by what they deemed a proper sense of duty—refused to abandon their position on a question of such public importance. It is out of our power, this week, to notice the several principles of the Bill, upon which a difference of opinion arose between the Council and the Assembly. The main point was that in reference to the amount of Treasury Notes to be issued. The House contended for an issue of 4 to 1—that is, four pounds in notes to every one pound in specie to be kept in the Currency Chest—allowing the issue to reach the amount of 20,000*l*, and then to be reduced to the proportion of three to one. The Council suggested—that it would not be advisable, nor safe, to have so large an issue, as, in the event of a run on the Treasury, which would not be impossible, nor improbable—there would be 15,000*l*. notes in circulation unrepresented;—and the Council accordingly thought that an issue of two to one would be as large as a due regard for the public credit would admit of. The subject having been again brought up for discussion in the Assembly, that Body agreed to an issue of three to one, or, in other words, an issue of 15,000*l*, to be represented by 5,000*l* in specie in the Chest, and two to one afterwards until the amount of notes in circulation reached 35,000*l*. But even this amendment would not be agreed to by the House, unless the Council gave way upon some other points, one of which was, the provision made in the Bill for the liquidation of all old standing debts in the Currency to be by law established. To this the Council assented, but insisted on their original scheme of only a double issue of paper, but offering, however, the following modification: That the Treasury Notes now in circulation should be made a legal tender, and that, in order to provide for their redemption in cash, specie to half their amount should be placed in the Currency Chest—the Governor in Council to be invested with the power of extending, if necessary, the issue to 5,000*l* per month, until the whole amount of notes reached 15,000*l* for 5,000*l* of specie in the Chest; then to issue only one to one, until the total amount of paper money afloat stood in the proportion of two pounds in notes to one pound in cash; and then to commence the double issue, to continue until such time as the whole of the notes in circulation amounted to 35,000*l*. The majority of the House would not agree to this, and the Council, deeming it the only safe arrangement that could be made, declined going any further. The Bill was, consequently, lost.

Now, however desirable it may be to procure a further issue of paper money, still in order to make our notes payable in cash on demand, the suggestions of the Council on this subject appear to us as the more safe and practicable, in the present condition of the country. All our trade has been confined to ship-building and agriculture—Paralysis has seized these branches of industry; and merchants will, in the meantime, be compelled to make their remittances in cash. Suppose the Bill, as fashioned by the majority of the House, had gone into operation—authorizing an issue of notes—four or even three to one of specie—a run is made upon the Treasury for gold and silver, as would be very likely to happen at that season of the year when merchants usually make their remittances to foreign markets, the precious metals would be soon exhausted, and our notes would no longer be a legal tender. Government, in the event of such a circumstance occurring, would not only be embarrassed; but serious inconvenience would be entailed upon the greater part of our population—the poor man would be at the mercy of the rich—the debtor might have to sue in vain for the clemency of his creditor—the Storekeeper and the Proprietor might tell the poor farmer that he would not be allowed for his notes what appeared upon the face of them, as they were no longer a legal tender and unrepresented at the Currency Office. Ten or twelve years ago, we are informed, so great was the depreciation of our paper currency, that few of the shopkeepers could be induced to change a note, unless the bearer took goods to the value of three-fourths of it. Such a state of things might occur again had the Assembly's views been carried into effect; and with these facts before us, we must admit that, if the Council erred at all, their error was certainly on the safest side.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday last, at 4 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded to the Provincial Building, where he was received by a Guard of Honor of the 7th Fusileers, under the command of Lieut. Young, and having taken his seat in the Council Chamber, summoned the attendance of the House of Assembly. His Excellency then assented to the several Bills passed in the Session, and prorogued the Legislature. The Lieutenant Governor was attended by His Aids-de-Camp, the Hon. J. S. Smith, and the Hon. Col. Lane. The Officers of the Gulnare and the Commissary were also in attendance, and, as is usual on such an occasion, many fair daughters of the Island Home graced the assemblage with their presence.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

After a long and close attendance upon your Legislative duties, it affords me much satisfaction to be able to release you from the labours of the present Session.

The various subjects of public interest which I deemed it my duty to bring before you at the commencement, and during the progress of the Session, have been responded to with an unanimity of action, alike honorable to yourselves and gratifying to me; and I cannot doubt that the several important measures which have been matured, will be productive of the happiest effects upon the future prosperity of the Colony.

Among these measures I must not omit to notice the Act for the appointment of a Master of the Rolls to the Court of Chancery, and an Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, which will facilitate the administration of justice in the latter Court, and afford increased confidence to suitors in the Court of Chancery.

The Act to consolidate and improve the Election Laws will be also found beneficial in its operation, by securing to the constituency the free and unreserved exercise of the elective franchise.

The Act relating to Emigrants, although stringent in its provisions, has become necessary, in order to protect the community from the spread of infectious diseases, and to avert, as far as human efforts can avail, a recurrence of those distressing scenes which were presented last year in all the North American Colonies.

Although you have not been able to perfect a measure for affecting a reform in the Island Currency, the attention which you have given to this important question, affords me a confident expectation that efficient means will be adopted early in the next Session for placing the Currency upon a sound and wholesome basis.

I deeply regret the necessity which has arisen to prohibit the exportation of agricultural produce for a limited period.

The distress which unfortunately prevails in certain districts, from a deficiency in the last year's crop, will be alleviated by the liberal grant you have made for the service of Roads and Bridges, with the view of enabling the destitute Settlers to purchase Seed, and to earn the means of subsistence until the harvest, when I sincerely trust that a kind and beneficent Providence will bless their labours with an abundant increase.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the Supplies for the Public Service.

You may rest assured that they will be faithfully applied to the several purposes for which they have been granted.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

The intelligence which has been recently received of the birth of a Princess, has afforded you an opportunity of renewing the expression of your solicitude for the health and happiness of her Royal Parent, and your loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's person and government. Your dutiful and loyal Address has been forwarded for presentation at the foot of the Throne.

I have observed with satisfaction the zeal and ability with which you have applied yourselves to the public business; and I sincerely hope that the harmony which has so happily subsisted between the three branches of the Legislature at the commencement of my Administration of this Government, may continue so long as I have the honor to preside over the Colony.

In resuming your private avocations, I beg you to be assured that you carry with you my best wishes for your welfare and happiness.

THE 23D FUSILEERS.—On Thursday the Company of the 23rd Fusileers, which has been here nearly a year, under the command of Captain Evans and Lieut. Campbell, was relieved by a Company of the 7th, under the charge of Lieutenant Young. We have seldom had any of the Military in this town who agreed better with the Inhabitants, or men who conducted themselves more quietly and respectably; while the removal of the Officers is regretted by many families in whose society they participated.

The English Mail.

The Packet "Peri" arrived very early this morning from Pictou, with the English Mail. A week only having elapsed since the last Mail, the intelligence furnished presents scarcely any new features. The papers abound with the details of the progress of the Revolution in Europe, which promises not a speedy termination. Hostilities in Denmark—fierce political excitement and commercial embarrassments in France—the marching and countermarching of troops in the various continental States—immense Chartist Meetings in England and in Scotland—preparations in Ireland for one great and sanguinary struggle for National Independence—are the incidents which make up the history of Europe at the present hour. There has been no actual disturbance in Ireland—but judging from the enthusiasm with which the people are taking up arms, the conflict is daily apprehended.—The commercial affairs of Great Britain are still suffering from the late monetary crisis, and from the interruption that has been occasioned to all kinds of trade by the commotions on the continent.

OFFICIAL PIKE PLOT.

Spydom flourishes in Dublin; Spydom has its supporters, scoundrels, and plotters here. The "dirty work" done to order in Dublin is undertaken and done here. The official plotters are and will be baffled, because their degrading pursuits are detected. This is the second Whig plot which the people's friends have counteracted. The Whig plot against the Priests was abortive; the Pike plot against the people shall be so. But if the people's Representatives were faithful and honest, not only would this plot be abortive, but damnatory to the concoctors. It is one thing to seek information; it is another thing to create an offence, in order to lay grounds for a criminal prosecution, and the deprivation of personal and national liberty. The Government have attempted the latter. They *gave orders* for the manufacture of pikes. They endeavoured to couple, with the execution of the order, the name—to involve the liberty of a distinguished Confederate. The modern "Major Sirr," their clever Colonel Browne, was studiously emphatic on the legality of pikemaking—and thus is the base scheme laid open in all parts—of creating an offence, involving an obnoxious Irishman, and furnishing the pretext for a law, which of course would, like the Coercion Act, be interpreted by an "efficient" Judge, to have a retrospective and, perhaps, a capital operation. This infamous plot is *blown;* but let the people beware of the machinators; their budget of villainies is largely stored.—*Limerick Examiner.*

PASSENGERS.—In the Packet Peri from Pictou this morning—Messrs. James Peake, J. Reddin, A. Mitchell.