the adoption of a scheme such as this for such a paltry sum. It could not be weighed in the balance against it, and the subsidy was granted for only ten years. *We would get a large additional population to assist us in bearing our burdens*—a most economical population, too. Why the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia only gets £600. He was in favour of the scheme if it was for Canada alone. *The Conference had pledged to open up the great North West and deepen the canals.*—He believed there was no such instance in history; *other nations paid large sums for territory.* Louisiana was bought for twenty millions of dollars. *What would we not give far Maine, or Michigan or Minnesota, which it was possible to pay?* Yet we have peddling objections to give us nearly a million of people and vast and rich territories; *a few dollars for a few years ought not to stand in the way.*"

So we see, then, that our "*economical* population" is to assist in bearing the burdens of Canada; that there is danger ahead to the best interests of this Colony. It is evident that the whole scheme has been concocted to relieve Canada of her difficulties; but while her politicians are prepared to purchase New Brunswick with a "paltry sum," they have thought this Island too insignificant to offer us any subsidy. The next paragraph to which I will refer is the 55th, relating, among other things, to Canals and Railways. The extension of the Canals, we are told by some of the framers of this Report, is not to be proceeded with until the state of the finances permit; and we are also informed that they will be a general benefit to the Colonies. I am inclined to differ with these gentlemen upon this point. This subject has occupied the attention of the people of Canada for several years. Munro in his work on British America says:—

"What is the estimated cost of Canal extensions? A Canal between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario is estimated at $22,170,750, and the improvements which will be required in the St. Lawrence Canals, &c., are estimated at nearly as much more, so as to admit vessels of 1000 to pass from Chicago to the Ocean. In the Canada Board of works report for 1856, it is stated that the Georgian Canal, from comparison with other Works, would cost $25,000,000."

So it appears that this work has been under the consideration of the Canadian Government for at least ten years, and now we are told it is to be undertaken especially for the benefit of the united Colonies. But the question is, when will the state of the finances admit of this Canal extension. The Hon. George Brown in his speech, at Toronto, said:—

"I will, however, take care, gentlemen, that while I have the honor to be one of the advisers of the Crown, the closest economy shall be practised in all matters of the kind. (Cheers.) But in agreeing to the construction of the Inter-colonial Railway, we were not without a slight regard for the interests of the West, and I am happy to say that with UNANIMOUS CONSENT OF THE DELEGATES, WE AGREED TO THE EXTENSION OF THE CANAL SYSTEM OF THE WEST." (Loud Cheers.)

His constituents would have discarded him for consenting to the construction of the Intercolonial Railway had he not obtained this concession. Upper Canada will insist on Canal extension if the Railway is proceeded with, and without any regard to the state of the finances. The finances would be considered sufficient as soon as Confederation was consummated. We may look upon this as almost certain, and the great point for us to consider is, what benefit would those expensive Canals be to the tax-payers of Prince Edward Island? This is a question which hon. members, and the people of the country can very easily answer for themselves. Reference has been made to corruption in Canada, and to the stories in the newspapers; but in alluding to the manner in which money has been squandered by Canadian politicians, I do not intend to quote common newspaper authority, but the remarks of the Hon. George Brown himself, the present Premier of Canada, based upon an authentic document. In the Toronto *Globe* of March 8, 1861, the Hon. George Brown wrote:—

"The publication of the *Auditor's Report* upon the financial condition of the *Grand Trunk Railway*, may be regarded as the final bursting of the great bubble. What was known to a few, suspected by many, and feared by all, who had money in the concern, has now been confirmed by *official* examination, and published to the world.

"The Company's accounts have been *systematically cooked and deliberately falsified* by John Ross & Co., to deceive the English proprietors and capitalists. While these gentlemen were claiming a *profit* in the shape of revenue of $1,472,113, the Company actually suffered a loss of $1,009,491! No wonder the Montreal *Gazette*, the faithful organ of the *coalition for years*, and the *ready apologist* of every railway iniquity hitherto brought to light, stands aghast now. The figures, revelations, and arguments of the Auditors, have proved too much even for the *Gazette*, and he talks boldly of *criminal prosecutions*, of the personal responsibility of the directors to *deluded* purchasers of stock, and *quotes the statute book* in support of his views. He declares that the Report 'will be read with painful interest, that its statements are of the very gravest nature, affecting not only the character of the management of the Grand Trunk Railway, but the character, and perhaps the fortunes, of individuals.' Of the fitness of the Auditors for their task the *Gazette* says: 'There are perhaps no men in this country better fitted than Messrs. Allan and Workman to pass a judgment upon it, none who better understand the value of figures, or who are more capable in such matters to winnow the chaff from the wheat. We simply mention this for the benefit of our *distant* readers. These gentlemen say distinctly, after a careful investigation of the *books* of the company, that the balance sheet which has been *prepared for the eyes of the public is not correct.*'"

Hon. George Brown adds—

"But perhaps the most interesting part of the *Report* is under the head of 'General Remarks.' It is there stated as the deliberate opinion of the Auditors, that 'the present embarrassments of the company have arisen chiefly from its connection with the successive Governments of the Province, and the necessity therefrom of *conciliating political support.* Under this head they appropriately place MR. GALT'S HUGE SWINDLE in the purchase of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway at 37½ per cent. premium WHEN IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN PURCHASED AT 60 per cent. discount. The leasing of the Portland end at 60 per cent. annual interest on its entire capital, when its stock was selling at a very large discount, ANOTHER SWINDLE OF MR. GALT, by which he realized a FORTUNE, is added to the list. The loss to the company through the speculations of Mr. Galt and his friends is set down by the Auditors at $6,000,000. The murder is out at last, upon the authority of the Company's own Auditors, that Alexander T. Galt, *our* worthy Finance Minister, and John Ross, *our* equally worthy Minister of Agriculture, have made ENORMOUS FORTUNES, but at an expense to the Grand Trunk stockholders of (6,000,000) SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS."—(*To be continued.*)

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

ELOPEMENT AND SALE OF A WIFE.—On the 3rd inst. a pitman named Hume eloped with the wife of another pitman, named Hindmarch, with whom he had been lodging at Cromlington. She took with her between £6 and £7 of her husband's money, and a number of other articles of value also belonging to him. The deceived and injured husband was not long in discovering the loss of his wife, lodger, and goods, and went in hot haste to Newcastle, where he had reason to suppose they had gone. He at once gave information at the Westgate police station, and having grounds for believing that the absconding pair intended leaving by an early train *en route* for America, a police sergeant and an officer went to the central station on the 5th, and had not waited long before they succeeded in capturing the guilty couple. On searching them at the police station upwards of £70 was found upon Hume. The woman had a few pounds in gold and silver in her possession. The police asked Hindmarch if he wished to proceed with a charge of felony against the parties. He seemed to be struck with the idea of making the best of a bad bargain, and replied that if Hume and he could agree about the price of his wife, he would not prosecute. Hume offered £5, but the other said "Awl tak siven." The woman, probably with the view of affecting the biddings, told her husband, "Had away, man, aw wan nowt mair to dee wi'ye." After a little haggling Hume offered £7, and the bargain was struck, and Hindmarch pocketed the money, leaving the other with his very doubtful purchase.—*English paper.*

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—The following is a copy of a letter received by a village schoolmaster:—"Sur, as you are a man of noledge, I intend to inter my son in your skull."

ANTITHESIS.—In the Index of a recent treatise

A late English paper says that the Canadian delegates have been extremely successful in their mission to London. The Home Government has been won over to the Colonial scheme of defence, which consists, as far as we understand it, in fortifying Quebec and Montreal, and erecting detached works at given points along the frontier. It is stated the delegates expressed their confidence in the Confederation scheme, and that a union of the North American provinces, which will simultaneously benefit the colonies and satisfy the Imperial Government, can be arranged without much further delay.

FROM SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The steamship *Costa Rica* arrived at New York on Thursday evening, bringing very late intelligence from South and Central America. The revolution in Peru was in full progress; but the government forces had obtained important successes over the insurgents, and it was thought that the latter would have to succumb, as they were very deficient in leaders, discipline and financial resources. A military and naval force sent against the revolutionists at Arica succeeded, after a warm engagement, in dispossessing them of that place and dispersing them. From Chilo we have confirmation of previous reports that a demand has been made on that republic by Spain for satisfaction for the inconveniences suffered by the Spanish squadron during the Peruvian troubles, in not being allowed to obtain supplies in Chilian ports. No hostile steps, however, had yet been taken by the commander of the Spanish fleet in the Chilian waters. A revolution in the interest of Gen. Barrios, the exiled President, and against Dueñas, the present executive, had broken out in the Republic of Salvador, and was rapidly spreading. The towns of La Union and San Miguel had been captured by the revolutionists, and they had fair prospects of complete success. The Panama Railroad contract had passed the House of Representatives of the Columbian Congress, and was before the Senate.

Previous reports to the effect that President Jaurez, of Mexico, had issued letters of marque for reprisals on French commerce are reiterated by a Panama newspaper. It says the letters intended to authorize privateering in the Pacific waters were granted several weeks ago, but those for the Atlantic more recently.

THE LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.—A very erroneous idea is indulged by many people in relation to the largest city in the world—many confidently asserting that London, or, as it is frequently termed, the Great Metropolis, is far superior both in size and number of its inhabitants. But this is not the case. Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is without exception the largest and most populous city in the world. It contains the vast number of 1,000,000 dwellings and 5,000,000, human souls. Many of the streets are 19 Japan seris in length, which is equivalent to 22 English miles.

SUNLIGHT IN HOUSES.—The following fact has been established by careful observation: That where sunlight penetrates all the rooms of a dwelling, the inmates are less liable to sickness than in a house where the apartments lose their health invigorating influence. Basement rooms are the nurseries of indisposition. It is a great mistake to compel human beings to reside partially under ground. There is a defective condition of the air in such rooms, connected with dampness, besides the decomposing paint on the walls, and the escape of noxious gases from pipes and drains. All school rooms especially, should be open to the sunlight; yet as a gendral rule, they are darkened like a parlor.

The London *Times* says that according to present arrangements, it is believed that the *Great Eastern* will start in the very early part of July, and certainly, if possible, no later than the 10th. With her will also sail Her Majesty's ship *Terrible*, and another paddle steam frigate of great power, not yet chosen, but which, like the *Terrible*, will give towing aid to the *Great Eastern* in case of mishaps to her machinery, either screw or paddle. Every care has been taken to get those engines into the highest state of good working order, but it cannot be denied that the very possibility of their breaking down is looked upon with something like anxiety. They will certainly not be overtasked, as it is intended, if possible, not to let the vessel go beyond a speed of six knots a minimum of velocity, which it will be difficult to keep to if steerage way is wanted quickly, and which will, we think, be found absolutely impossible to retain in a seaway. On this occasion, however, the middle of July is chosen as being thought even more favourable in point of weather than the middle of June, when the last Agamemnon cruise was commenced. Capt. Anderson, we believe, is in favor of starting towards the early part of July, and his long experience in command of the *China* has very properly induced the directors to give every weight to his opinion. In addition to Capt. Anderson, all the officers connected with the ship, with the exception of the chief engineer, have been chosen from the Cunard service. With ordinary fair weather, and steaming at the rate of six knots, it is expected that the voyage from Valentia to the Bay of Hearts' Content in Newfoundland will occupy from 12 to 14 days, during every hour of which regular communication will be kept up with England.

HAPPINESS.—Having many wants and the means of satisfying them. The constant pursuit of an object, and success in it. Health, wisdom and competence. Not regretting the past, enjoying the present, and hoping cheerfully of the future. Loving much, hating little, and universal charity. Retrospection of a well-spent life. Believing that man is neither an angel nor a demon. That he means well. That knaves are a minority. That the best have the best. That Confidence begets it. That sin is sorrow. That too much ought not to be expected, contingent evils not feared, and present bliss fully enjoyed. That we cannot all be rich, nor wise, nor in high station. That joy and grief are the lot of every one. That happiness is nearly equal, with a few rare exceptions of those who enjoy or suffer more than the average of mankind.

The London *Examiner*, after complacently asserting that Mr. Adams was for the most part educated in England, proceeds to say that, "No man can be freerer from boast or bounce, flourish or swagger, exaggeration or shallow enthusiasm than the well informed and well bred gentleman who, fortunately for both countries, during the last four years, represented the Republic here."

It is stated that the Brazilian Government intends to make the Prince de Joinville, who is the brother-in-law of the Emperor of the States of La Plata. As he is also the uncle of the Emperor of Mexico, this would make the third American Empire whose throne is occupied by a member of the Orleans family.

THE ART OF LAUGHING.—The man that laughs is a doctor without a diploma; his face does more good in a sick room than a bushel of powders, or a gallon of bitter draughts. People are always glad to see him—their hands instinctively go half way out to meet his grasp, while they turn involuntarily from the clammy touch of the dyspeptic who speaks on the groaning key. He laughs you out of your faults, while you never dream of being offended with him; and you do not know what a pleasant world you are living in until he points out the sunny streaks on its pathway.

A forgery to the extent of £8,000 has just been attempted to be perpetrated on the Bank of Ireland. The discovery has excited no little sensation in commercial circles, not merely on account of the largeness of the sum involved, but also from the fact of the name which has been fraudulently used being that of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The exact circumstances under which the fraud was committed have not transpired, but it is understood that cheques purporting to have been drawn by Sir Robert Peel, were forwarded from London; but the amount being so considerable, it was thought a prudent precaution to communicate by telegraph with the right hon. baronet. It was then found that the

UNITED STATES.

THE CASE OF GENERAL LEE.

The New York *Albion*, in course of an article on the threatened prosecution of General Lee, has the following:

"We are sorry and ashamed to read that a certain Judge Underwood in Virginia has taken preliminary steps toward the prosecution of General Lee. That these will go beyond a vexatious and undignified menace no one seems inclined to believe. The innate sense of right and wrong revolts from the violation of the guarantee of safety, accorded by General Grant and approved by President Lincoln. There are exceptions, it is true; but these must be sought among fanatics, publicists yearning for importance in the eyes of the world, men who have private reasons for blood-thirstiness, and politicians who have no conception what honor means. A wilderness of Liebers and Stantons will never convince the mass of the great American people that a soldier's word may be trifled with. There are victims enough within reach, over whom the ægis has not been thrown. Upon these let the persecutors wreak their vengeance. If they try the patience of the masses too far, by upholding a breach of faith to be an obligation, they may bring upon themselves an odium that might be dangerous. And one word more. It is, we see, contended that, if the Union be tied and bound by the terms awarded to the Southern soldiers on surrendering, no such restraint is imposed upon the action of the individual States. Virginia, therefore, or Pennsylvania, or Maryland may indict General Lee for high treason. A line of argument so base ought to be indignantly scouted. It comes, too, with a curious grace at the close of a conflict, of which one of the glorious results—according to the victors—has been the annihilation of States' rights. Can anything be imagined more pitiful than this blowing hot and cold, as vanity or vengeance or interest may dictate?"

STARVATION IN NORTHERN GEORGIA.

NEWBERN, N. C., June 16.—Intelligence from Northern Georgia and on the line of Sherman's late march, states that many people are dying for the want of food, and general starvation is approached.

Gen. Payne, with a division of colored troops, has arrived here, and relieves General Palmer, whose troops are to be mustered out of service.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

At present immigration is taking a different turn from what has been predicted. The immigration from the Southern to the Western States is much larger than that from all quarters to the Southern States. A large number of the oldest and best cotton and tobacco planters are removing into Illinois, Indiana and other States. This is caused by the unsettled state of society, which they anticipate will for a long time to come be very uncomfortable for the inhabitants. A letter from Clinton county, Missouri, gives an account of the state of things there as follows:—

In about a week some thirty persons, residents of the country, had been shot and killed,—no one exactly knew by whom, though the people always suspect the cause, and usually act upon the suspicion.

These murders are usually committed among old neighbors, once friends, who have been separated and alienated by the war. Feeling runs high, and A, a Unionist, and B, a rebel, take the law into their own hands, and in the dark, or in the woods, when the trees are in full leaf, shoot each other, and in scores of instance no one knows the real authors of these bloody tragedies.

But A and B have their sons, brothers and friends who carry out their suspicions by shooting in turn those who they suppose have killed their relatives and friends, and so, these double and triple murders go on, and will continue, until society becomes more and more settled than it is, and until the grace and spirit of a purer nature than that which governs men are made to root out the spirit of vengeance which dishonors the land and mankind.

To the cause here stated is attributed much of the immigration from Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Indianna, and other States. Old neighbors hate each other too bitterly, and have suffered too much from old and enduring feuds, to live longer in the same neighborhood: and hence, perhaps wisely in such cases, they make their exits from old homes and life-long associations.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY.

The New York correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* predicts that the future political course of the President will be of such a nature as to cause disputes with almost every nation in the world. This idea he bases upon the recent speeches of Mr. Johnson, which lead to the conclusion that he believes or assumes that the mission of the United States is to spread democracy all over the world, and that consequently he will consider its duty to consist in interfering in the regulation of national affairs in Europe. If this be the case his popularity is assured amongst the lower classes of his country at all events, no matter by what acts of oppression and injustice his rule is sustained.

Recent events would seem to indicate the correctness of this prediction. Although the Mexican enlistments are less openly conducted than formerly, there can be no doubt that the Federal Government look on the fillibustering movements in progress with a lenient eye. There is to be a demand made on Spain, too, for the *Stonewall*. If that power refuses, it would be a nice thing to send a fleet to Cuba and take possession of the Queen of the Antilles in the name of the United States. Then, there is the *Alabama* question to be settled with England. Perhaps Mr. Johnson may take it into his head that these Provinces will repay the losses of "loyal Americans" nicely.—*Halifax Unionist.*

SEWARD'S LATEST.

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1865.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR—I have the honor to transmit for your information a correspondence between Sir Frederick W. Bruce and his department upon the subject of the withdrawal of the *pretended* concession of belligerent rights to the insurgents. In view of this correspondence, I suggest, therefore, that you communicate to the naval officers of the United States the results following therefrom, viz:—

1. Great Britain withdraws her concession heretofore made of a belligerent character from the insurgents.

2. The withdrawal of the rule has not been made absolute by Great Britain, and *that, therefore, customary courtesies are not to be paid by our vessels to those of the British Navy.*

3. The right of search of British vessels is terminated. Of course this has no bearing upon the operation of the existing slave trade treaty.

4. Any insurgent or piratical vessels found on the high seas may be lawfully captured by vessels of the United States.

Your obedient servant.
WM. H. SEWARD."

Brig. Gen. Sanborn commanding the District of Southwest Missouri, reports that the destitution of that part of the Department of Missouri is almost beyond belief. The men have been absent for years, and the servants having left, the inhabitants have been reduced to the verge of starvation. Many of them are now living on greens, slippery elm, bark and roots.

The correspondent of the New York World, writing from the centre of Virginia, gives a harrowing picture of the present ruined condition of that once proud and prosperous State. He asserts that there are 50,000 wounded and crippled soldiers in the State, some utterly destitute and a burthen to the charitable. The U. S. Government are issuing rations daily to support the starving people.

The New York *Times'* correspondent at Chattanooga says that the recent conflagration at the latter place was occasioned by carelessness. A spark from a locomotive ignited loose powder in the ordnance department, exploding several thousand tons of fixed ammunition and loose powder.—Shot and shell were sent hissing about the town, and many were killed and wounded. The immense quartermasters' buildings took fire and were destroyed, involving a loss of $250,000 worth of stores.

Some visitors of the battle field of the Seven Pines in Virginia recently picked up a remarkably well-developed skull, in which a colony of bees had built their home. It was evidently a last years' nest, for the bees were gone, though

The lady at the head of Sir Frederick Bruce's establishment at Washington is his niece, Lady Elma Thurlow, daughter of the late Lord Elgin, and wife of the Hon. T. J. H. Thurlow, who is one of the Secretaries of the Embassy.

An arrival from New Orleans brings a report from Brashear City that the country thereabouts is inundated to the depth of fifteen feet. Loss of stock and other property incalculable. The inhabitants are destitute, but no lives have been lost, as far as known.

A Columbia. (S. C.) Journal complains that the State is overrun with robbers and horse thieves, who are preying upon what subsistence and property have been left to the unfortunate citizens. Large quantities of cotton and tobacco are being brought to light in Montgomery, Alabama, and a brisk trade is being opened. Steamers are running again between there and Mobile.

Special applications for pardon under the amnesty proclamation are very numerous.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent asserts that the government has decided to retain the provost Marshals in all the States except Rhode Island, and to extend the system throughout the South.

The French Government is getting away what is left of its tobacco at Richmond, much of it having been burned by the rebels on the evacuation of the city. It is taken by rail to City Point, and shipped there in French vessels.

A telegram from New York this morning says, that the ship *Brosse* foundered at sea, on the 17th March, in latitude 47, longitude 36. All hands perished. The *Brosse* was a foreign vessel of 600 tons burden, and was surveyed in Liverpool.—*Quebec Gazette, June 19.*

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, 24th, P. M.—The "Herald's" *Washington despatch says, the following rebel* Generals have applied for pardon:—Barton, Fraser, J. B. Smith, Corse, Gordon, Vaughn, J. R. Jones, Marmaduke and Dubose; also the rebel Commodore, John R. Tucker. No persons above the rank of Captain are being released at present. It is believed that Mr. Seward is *opposed to a new reciprocity treaty*, and that R. J. Walker is also, on the ground that if it is not made that annexation will follow....The Mexican imperialists at Matamoras are much exercised in mind regarding the appearance of so many United States troops.....The steamship Golden Rule, from Aspinwall for New York, was wrecked on Ronedor Reef; all on board saved. Gold 142½.

BOSTON, June 26.—Steamship "City of Boston" arrived Saturday evening with Liverpool dates to 17th....The English armor-plated fleet, on invitation of Napoleon, is to make a tour around the French coast. The French armor-plated fleet is to do the same around the English coast. The combined fleets will be at Plymouth about the middle of July....Parliament would be dissolved about the 10th of July....The *Morning Post* says the negotiations between England and Canada are about to be satisfactorily concluded. Canada is expected to undertake the whole of the Western defence. The Canals will be deepened, and an efficient Militia be maintained. The Imperial Government will furnish the entire necessary armament, and guarantee a loan to construct an Intercolonial Railroad. Breadstuffs quiet and easy. Flour very dull. Corn steady at last weeks rates Provisions inactive. Consols closed 16th at 90¼ for money. United States 5-20's., 68 and 68½....President Johnson in an interview with a South Carolina delegation on Saturday, declared that Slavery was dead, and that the restoration of the Union must be made on that established fact. Gold—140.

NEW YORK, June 27.—It is positively ascertained that there has been no consultation by the executive branch of the Government as to when, where, or how Jeff. Davies will be tried. The army of the Potomac which originally consisted of 7 corps, and which at one time numbered over 300,000 men will be reduced to three Divisions of about 16,000 troops altogether. There is daily communication between Washington and Richmond both by steamboat and railroad. Post Offices are being re-established throughout the South and an active business is springing up in all the principal cities.....Frederick Seward was yesterday able to walk into an adjoining room for the first time since his illness. Gold 141⅞.

NEW YORK, June 27, P. M.—The Virginia Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Friday, after passing nearly all the needed measures to aid the Governor in the work of reconstruction. The *Herald's* Washington despatch says among the valuable property seized in Virginia by the Treasury Agent, is the railroad from Danville to Greensboro, which was constructed by the Confederate army....The *Herald's* Havana correspondent says the British Consul at that place has made a demand for the blockade runner *Wren*, captured by the crew and run into Key West. Breckenridge is still in Havana, receiving the attention of Confederate sympathizers. It was said he was going to Spain. The ram *Stonewall* was still in the harbor, but none doubted she would ultimately be given up to our Government. Gold 141.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Steamer *Cuba* has arrived here, she left Liverpool on the 17th....The French fleet will not visit the English ports till August, owing to the want of requisite repairs ....The Ascot Cup was won by "Ely" after a dead heat with General Peel....In the House of Commons the Secretary of the Colonies, Mr. Cardwell, stated that the Conferences with the Canadian Deputation relative to defence, &c., closed on the 16th, and that the papers connected with the affair would be laid before Parliament on the 19th. The Government met with a temporary defeat by a majority of two on the question of going into committee on supply and management of Dockyards, but the reverse was speedily overcome....Breadstuffs quiet. weather keeps brilliant and prospects favorable for early harvests. Flour—inactive and unchanged. Wheat—very quiet. Red Winter 8s. 6d a 8s. 10d. White 8s. 6d. 9s. 3d. Corn firm but quiet, mixed held at 28s. 6d. Consols closed at 90¼ and 90⅜. United States 5.20's, 69½ and 60⅜. Gold 141.

NEW YORK, June 27.—*Damascus* for Quebec with dates to 16th was at Port Au Basque 25th ....Correspondence between British and American Governments on President Lincoln's assassination published. Russel's letter conveys sincere expressions of regret on behalf of the Queen, Parliament and people. Acting Secretary Hunter expresses the lively feelings of satisfaction with which America receives such manifestations of friendship and sympathy from a great and kindred nation....In the House of Commons the bill for the abolition of tests at Oxford University passed second reading 206 to 190....Bishop of Chester died 15th....Paris *Moniteur* denies rumor that Government is preparing to send large reinforcements to Mexico....Negotiations for commercial treaty between Austria and England failed....On 15th Bank of England reduced rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent. Consols steady and firm. U. S. five-twenties closed 68¾ to ⅞. Messrs. Levick & Co., iron masters and merchants, London, suspended, liabilities about £350,000 Sterling....A note from Cyrus W. Field, dated London, June 12, states that the Great Eastern would probably sail from the Nore on the 5th of July, and from Valencia about the 10th of July. All was going on satisfactorily, and great confidence was entertained that the cable would be satisfactorily laid.

NEW YORK, 28th, P. M.—The *Herald's* Charleston correspondent says the private effects of Jeff. Davies recently captured in Florida, contain a despatch from Beauregard to a member of the Rebel Congress, inquiring whether the bill for the *execution of the abolition prisoners*, meaning the National soldiers, had yet become a law, and urging its speedy passage if not.....Union meetings are being held throughout South Carolina.....The Rebel Secretary of the Treasury, Trenholm, has been imprisoned in Fort Pulaski.....The colored people of Columbia have held meetings and raised money, to celebrate the fourth of July with a dinner to the National soldiers stationed there...Efforts are being made here to procure signatures to a circular, asking President Johnson to recognize Maximilian as the Emperor of Mexico.....Gold 142.

NEW YORK, 29th.—In the trial of the assassins of the President yesterday, Mr. Bingham was engaged in summing up the evidence for the Government.....Breckenridge remained at Havannah at last accounts. He advises his friends to throw themselves upon the clemency of the Government, and, it is thought, proposes to do so himself.....President Johnson was still indisposed yesterday.....Gale, who advertised for money with which to procure the assassination of the President, Seward and Johnson, is to be sent to Alabama for trial.....Trade will commence with the Southern ports immediately after the first of July. Vessels are already advertized.....Gold 138¾.

NEW YORK, 30th.—Judge Thompson of Philadelphia has ordered the arrest of a Provost Marshal there, because that officer declines to surrender a *prisoner in obedience to a* writ of Habeas Corpus.....The Military Commission engaged in the trial of the conspirators is said to have agreed upon a verdict and it has been sent up for approval.....The President was better yesterday.....A female school teacher in Bowmanville yesterday, shot a man whom she had in-

The motive of the homicide does not appear..... The New Hampshire House of Representatives has adopted the proposed amendment to the Constitution to abolish slavery.....The Army of the Potomac has ceased to exist. Gen. Meade issued his farewell order on Wednesday.....Gold 139.

THE REBELLION IN HAYTI—THE LAST REBEL FORCE BESIEGED BY THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The U. S. steamship James Adger, from Cape Haytien 13th inst., arrived to-night.

Cape Haytien had been in a state of siege for seven days, being almost surrounded by national troops. This is the last place held by the rebels, and peace and order prevail elsewhere. Meanwhile there was no government in the city, the counter revolution having obliged the provisional government established by the rebels to fly.

The rebel general has declared the provisional government dissolved and himself the executive. Order was pretty well maintained, however. All dwellings and stores had been closed for ten days. A good deal of firing of cannon goes on every day, but without loss to either side. The rebel general threatens that if obliged to leave he will first destroy the city; but it was thought he would not be permitted to do so in the presence of two American and one English vessel of war now in port.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* thus gossips about Mexican matters:—

The Private Secretary of the Emperor Maximilian passed through New York a few days ago *en route* for France. His business is to put a few pertinent questions to Louis Napoleon, upon the answers to which will depend the continuance of Maximilian's stay in Mexico. This official made no secret of his mission or its objects, and stated that he was to learn from the Julius Cæsar man's own lips, "How many troops France would furnish to sustain the Mexican machine?" "How soon they might be expected," and "whether France would pay the expenses, as Mexico could'nt." An additional circumstance of note, in connection with this Mexican matter, is the fact that the only heir to the throne of Austria, whose claims take *precedence of Maximilian himself*, now happens to be in failing health, and if his toes should suddenly take a vigorous turn upward towards the roots of the daisy, Mexico would lose all her charms for Max, and the Julius Cæsar man would have to look about for another stuffed shirt where with to fill the Mexican throne.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TROUT FISHING.

MR. EDITOR,—At this season of the year, when our Island is visited by many from various parts to enjoy the beauty of scenery and the fishing, &c., it is very annoying to find that some individuals (resident in the city) for the sake of gratifying their avarice, should detract in a great *measure from the pleasures of many of our* visitors. I refer to the habit of placing nets across the various trout streams, especially those streams within ten or twelve miles of town. I do not know whether there is any law on the subject sufficiently binding to punish such Goths as those that do this, but if not it seems to me that the bringing home of *fuller* baskets of fish than are brought by those who fish in a legitimate manner, is not a thing to be boasted of.

Fuller particulars as to name, &c., will be given if the practice still continues, for it is very annoying to take a friend from Halifax or Boston, who has been expecting great things in the shape *of trout to your favourite fishing stream*, and after patiently throwing your line and changing your flies until your arms ache, and you find yourself uttering some rather dubious adjectives, to discover that some "catch em any way" from town has a net stretched down stream, and for the sake of a *fuller* supply of fish, has spoiled your fishing and also that of your expectant friend.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will insert this, and promising you at least a two pounder if you do (if the nets are up),

I remain,
Yours in haste,
PISCATOR.

June 29, 1865.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 3, 1865.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

AN account of City Meetings, held with the view of procuring a representation of this Island at the Detroit Convention, will be found elsewhere. The meetings resulted in founding a Chamber of Commerce for Charlottetown, and three Delegates have been appointed by it to proceed to Detroit. These are, the Honorable George Coles; Frederick Brecken and William Heard, Esquires. The selection is a very good one. The agriculturists of the Colony are more interested in the continuance or renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty than any other class of its population; and Mr. Coles being a practical farmer—a shrewd man of business—conversant with all the affairs of the Island—it would be impossible to find his superior in this City as a representative at the proposed Convention. Mr. Heard can well represent the commercial interests; he is an intelligent, practical merchant of high standing and great experience; while Mr. Brecken—a rising talented lawyer of considerable experience and great general knowledge—will be well qualified to take his place, side by side, with any of the same profession in the Convention of Five Hundred Delegates. Prince Edward Island will, indeed, be well represented; but if she did not send a Delegate at all she would be sure to participate in the advantages of the Treaty, if it is to be renewed, as her fishery privileges, superior to those of the other Colonies, are what the Americans most especially covet.

What we are afraid of is, that the British Colonies generally are manifesting too much eagerness in this matter of the Reciprocity Treaty. If they did not send a Delegate at all, the Americans, especially those in the great Western States, would be quite ready to make favourable proposals to them, as they will be the chief gainers by Reciprocity. Now they may be disposed to drive a hard bargain with the Provincialists, in settling the terms of a new Treaty; or they may become the tools of the authorities at Washington, who are notoriously opposed to a continuance of the Treaty, and so embarrass the negotiations that the Provincialists may be driven to desire free trade with the United States on any terms—annexation not excepted. The Convention at Detroit will give brother Jonathan a capital opportunity of showing his large estate and his great wealth to the poor and green Provincialists, with the view of exciting their envy and a desire for closer acquaintance. We don't believe it will effect any other object.

IT is quite useless to continue the controversy with the writer in *Ross's Weekly*. The fellow seems to be just as unprincipled as the League for whose defence he has evidently received a retainer. If he be a young lawyerling, as some say he is, special pleading, chicanery and lying—as the aids of a worthless pettifogger—appear to have been the objects of his studies more than the higher and nobler pursuits of the law. We will not attempt to follow him through his nonsense; but we shall notice this one point. He denies that the League is a seditious and disloyal society. If it is not so, why are the silly two-penny tin trumpets so much used when a Baliff goes into a settlement to serve a writ or process of any kind? Is not the hideous noise which the two-penny tin trumpets make intended to gather a crowd, so as to frighten or intimidate the Bailiff? Was not this done a few days ago at Lot 31, when Curtis was prevented by a mob from executing the commands of the Supreme Court? Was it not done on other occasions before that, as mentioned in Curtis's letter to the Sheriff, which led to the calling out of the posse comitatus? Is not the Proclamation from the Queen's Representative a proof of the disloyalty of the Society? But above and before all, is not the rascally dishonest "Pledge," which we have quoted on two occa-

THE LAW in certain contingencies—deep, damning and indelible proof that the organization is seditious to the core? The writer who pretends that the League is a loyal society must be a madman or a hopeless fool, if he thinks there are other people in the community foolish enough to believe him.

He threatens Mr. Whelan with the displeasure of his constituents at the next election! Lord help us! won't Mr. Whelan be terribly frightened?

WE have been unable, owing to other engagements, to complete the first part of our Review of the "State of Parties in this Island," in time for this No. We find that it will occupy much more space than we at first designed to give the subject, especially as we now intend that the Review shall cover a period of twenty-two years. We shall endeavour to answer the queries of the *Islander*, if not to the entire satisfaction of its learned editor, at least to our own satisfaction, as we pursue the narrative of events from 1843 to 1865. The subject is one that need not be hurried. The Tenant Leaguers, *and their sympathisers*, who have not the manliness to come out boldly in defence of the League, are not pleased at our proposal for a Coalition; but as that Coalition must entirely depend upon the nature of the principles on which it should be based, we suggest that the full measure of their displeasure had better be reserved until they see the principles announced. It may be a pity to tax their patience, but we must have our own way.

TEA PARTY AT ST. PETER'S BAY AND STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.—We invite the attention of our readers to the proposed Tea Party at the Head of St. Peter's Bay, on Wednesday next. Preparations are in progress designed to make it the greatest affair of the kind ever held in any part of this Island. It is for a good purpose, and will be patronized by thousands. In connection with the Tea Party, the Steamer *Heather Bell* will make an Excursion Trip to Mount Stewart, starting at half-past six o'clock on Wednesday morning, and will return to town the same evening, waiting at the Bridge for those who have left Town for the Tea Party, and for whom carriages will be provided at Mount Stewart to take them to the Head of the Bay and back again. The City Band will accompany the party the whole way, and will no doubt contribute largely to their entertainment by water and land. The fare in the Steamer will be only two *shillings, going and coming*, and one shilling and six pence for the Tea. When will there be another chance of travelling so far and so pleasantly in the short space of one day, and getting abundance of entertainment, at so low a figure?

THE Hillsborough Square Committee are progressing favourably with their work. The walks are all completed—a Flag Staff and British Ensign have been provided free of charge to the Committee—and seats are about being placed in proper positions to accommodate the public who assemble in large crowds every Thursday evening to listen to the splendid music of Capt. Galbraith's band. At a recent meeting of the Committee it was proposed and unanimously resolved that the Square in future be called *Hillsborough Park.*

As the time approaches for the trial of Jefferson Davis, the question of his treatment and disposal by the Federal authorities increases in interest. His trial will be one of the greatest State trials on record. It will open many questions as to State rights, settled apparently, indeed, by war, but not yet determined by any legal tribunal. *The counsel on either side will have a* memorable and distinguished part to play. The article which we reprint from the *Times* casts the light of history on analagous cases of treason, and urges clemency to the leaders of the late rebellion. The *Economist* thinks that exile would be the best punishment for Davis. It says:

"You can hardly give a man ten years' for trying to destroy an empire. Perpetual exile is putting him in the same position as if he had escaped. Perpetual imprisonment is always odious, and would in his case embalm in the best manner the memory of what ought to be as soon as possible forgotten. On the whole, perhaps, exile for life, with the loss of civic rights, of the capacity to hold or inherit American property, of all benefits from American political society, would be the best punishment on the able rebel, who for a moment endangered the existence of that society."

FROM THE PACIFIC.

We have dates from the Pacific Colonies to the 23rd May. There had been much excitement on Vancouver Island at the appearance of a large *gold nugget, valued at upwards of $100, found* at some locality very convenient to Victoria. Gold had also been found in paying quantities at a place called Nootka, on Vancouver Island, by a party who had been sent on an exploring expedition by the Hudson's Bay Company. Miners were just arriving at the claims on the Sooke and Leech Rivers.

Governor Kennedy, of Vancouver Island, having expressed a desire to see his Indian subjects, ambassadors were sent into their strongholds to make known His Excellency's wish. They held a grand council, at which the more saucy stated that if the Governor wished to see them, he could come and visit them at their homes. This idea was overruled, and a motion for all the tribes, *from one end of the Island to the other*, to visit Victoria on the Queen's birth-day, was agreed to, because, as it was stated, they could by this means show their strength, showing that the best of feeling does not exist between the Indians and their white rulers. Some 2000 or 3000 were expected. Great preparations were being made to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday at Victoria, as well as at New Westminster, when the Indians of British Columbia had been invited to partake of the festivities of the occasion.

From the Colony of British Columbia the news is rather encouraging, although mining had not commenced, and the water was so high in the streams that it was feared much of the mining machinery, sluices, etc., would be damaged, and operations retarded. Vast quantities of provisions were being "packed" toward the mining region of Carriboo, which is still the great gold-bearing locality, notwithstanding the many stories of new and rich discoveries in other places. The Custom House receipts had been almost as large during the few weeks previous to the leaving of the mail as at any former period in the history of the country.

The papers are growling because the British Government are determined to expend $200,000 on the defences of the Eastern Provinces, and leave those on the Pacific to take care of themselves, and we would not be surprised to hear a secession cry raised, or what is more likely, annexation agitated—for the people of the Pacific Colonies are strong friends of the United States, are delighted at the capture of Jeff. Davis, and the success of the Union cause. A bank clerk was being tried for embezzling $5000 of his employer's money, and a commission merchant had skeddadled from Victoria with the proceeds of other men's goods in his possession, having taken the nearest route to Gregon, the papers in the meantime chronicling his every movement as the American papers did Sherman's march into Georgia. There is an unusually large number of shooting and stabbing, and "serious accident" cases, which we cannot give in detail; but we give below a little statistical paragraph which will be interesting to all parties seeking to enter the matrimonial state, and who find a difficulty in securing partners at home. To one sex it shows where an excellent market is to be found. To members of the other sex who intend to emigrate to any of the Western Colonies, it will show the necessity of taking partners with them:—

MATRIMONIAL STATISTICS OF VICTORIA.—

lation of the Colony of Victoria at the census of 1861, has lately been issued. It shows what, in the mother country, will seem a surprising state of affairs. There were more widowers in the Colony than widows. Between the ages of twenty and forty there were 84,000 bachelors, while there were only 15,264 spinsters for them to choose from. Assuming the period of old bachelorhood to commence at forty, there were 13,497 of that amiable fraternity in the Colony; but there were only 839 old maids.

COLONIAL NEWS.

THE CANADIAN DELEGATION.

Already the telegraph wafts us, via New York, the first instalment of what may be considered reliable intelligence in reference to the results of the Canadian Delegation. Canada is to provide for Western Defence. Her Canals are to be enlarged, and the Intercolonial Railway to be completed; and the British Government are prepared to *gaurantee the funds* for this great work. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, statutes have already passed and are law, making provision for their respective portions of the Intercolonial Railway. Before the scheme of Union arranged at Quebec the terms were fixed, and the relative amount of contribution settled. But in case of *Union*, the shares of these two Provinces were reduced from 3⅞-12ths each to about *one-tenth* of the cost. Are we *now* to contribute 3¼-12ths as provided by the Bills of 1863, or, under Confederation, are we to provide *one tenth* as our quota? Here is an interesting question. But as we are not disposed to speculate upon the necessarily detached fragments of intelligence thus conveyed, we shall wait ere we enlarge, until we have the results of the delegates' labour, as a whole, and in some other form.

In the meantime, it would seem that the tone of the London Morning *Post* warrants us in inferring that whatever the Canadians had in view they have successfully accomplished. If so, our readers may rest assured that some striking announcements will soon reach us, and of the greatest import. The despatch to be found in another portion of this paper conveys the idea that the British Government are to guarantee a loan to construct the Intercolonial Railway. But we are quite prepared to hear that the guarantee will cover not the funds for an Intercolonial Railway merely, but *whatever is necessary as well to deepen the Canadian Canals, and to put the whole of British America in a condition of thorough defence.*

We await a full announcement, therefore, of the conclusion arrived at between the Canadians and the British Government, with the very deepest interest.—*Halifax Unionist, June 28.*

THE CANADIAN DELEGATES.—The Canadian Delegates appear to have been well received in England. Their business is probably closed, and it is stated that they would leave Ireland on Sunday next on their return home. We notice that on the evening of the 27th ult. Viscountess Palmerston resumed her receptions at Cambridge House. Among those present we find Messrs. Galt, Brown, MacDonald, Cartier, and McGee.

On the 30th the Canadian Ministers and Delegates, Messrs. Brown, Cartier, and McGee, were entertained at a splendid banquet at the Star and Garter, Richmond, given by Sir Morton and Lady Peto. About 150 ladies and gentlemen were present, and they included representatives of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways of Canada and Atlantic and Great Western Railway of the United States, and many leading merchants, bankers, and others connected with the trade and commerce of London and Liverpool.

On the following day the Hon. Mr. McGee had an interview with the Colonial Secretary.—*Halifax Express, June 23.*

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.—On Thursday afternoon last a fire broke out in the Lower Town, Quebec, which burnt about 150 houses, of wood, brick and stone, chiefly occupied by poor persons, rendering, at least, a thousand families homeless. Several coal yards, wharves and shipyards were burned. No lives lost. The *Mercury* says:—

"*One of the most striking incidents of the fire* was a panic which took place about half-past four. The rumor of a proposal to blow up a house spread from mouth to mouth becoming exaggerated as it went. In one place it was stated that the magazines of the Citadel were in danger, and that a fearful explosion might at any moment take place: *in another that the cliff had cracked* with the intense heat and was about to roll down in crushing masses upon the narrow street below with its sea of human life. While these reports were being circulated, an order was given to clear the street *in order to give* room to the working parties. A detachment of the Royal Artillery *dashed down the road at full speed* for this purpose, dragging with them a small covered wagon. The panic reached its height! A loud cry of vague horror arose from the throats of thousands who labored under the belief that some undefinable horror was about to occur. Acting under the impulse of the moment, they *rushed headlong down the street*, a confused, entangled mass of human beings, horses and vehicles. Nothing could withstand the shock of such an awful human wave. Some, the more prudent, managed to slip into gateways and lanes, but those who were in the centre of the crowd were borne along unresisting. Many were knocked down, and not a few *were seriously hurt* by being trampled upon, or by articles of furniture falling upon them. The panic passed like an electric shock through the Lower Town, and hundreds ran through St. Peter, Sault-aus-Matelot, and St. Paul streets—not knowing where they ran. But like all panics it soon subdued, having had the beneficial effect of clearing away a very large proportion of idle spectators."

A meeting has been called in Quebec to take measures for the relief of the sufferers.

The London *Telegraph*, speaking of the Colonial Delegates to England, says:—"We can scarcely wonder, though we may fairly regret, that colonial statesmen, who are energetic and even brilliant to a degree that would make them conspicuous in our own Legislature, are almost unknown in England; but never have we had had finer types of them amongst us than at present. Our two greatest colonies are both admirably represented—Canada by Galt, Brown, Cartier, Macdonald, and M'Gee; Australia, by Gavan Duffy. And these six gentlemen, representing, by-the-bye, three such distinct nationalities as the Scottish, Irish, and French—have learnt, all of them, to take a broadly imperial view of the relations that should subsist between the mother country and her dependencies; a view which puts to shame the poor and huckstering spirit in which the same subject is regarded by many of our speakers and writers at home."

HON. MR. MCGEE.—Private letters of the 2nd inst. were received in town yesterday, stating that the Hon. Mr. McGee was then at Oxford, profitting by the hospitalities and the hived learning of that famous collegiate city. During his stay at Dublin he had long and interesting interviews with the Lord Lieutenant, and (since he has joined his colleagues in England) with the Colonial Secretary, by both of whom he was very cordially received, and his views on immigration and other subjects were very fully stated. He has been in London also, since his arrival, a partaker with his colleagues in the honors shewn them. After leaving Oxford he will visit Paris, and proposes to sail for Canada during the present or next week, either by the Canadian steamer of yesterday, the Cunarder of to-morrow, or Montreal steamer of next Thursday.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Toronto papers say that a few days ago a farmer named James Crawley, residing within three or four miles of Peterboro, Canada, opened a well that had been closed for a long period, with a view of getting some water for a sudden emergency. The water being rather low, one of his four fine sons went down to guage its depth, but on remaining what was considered too long below he was followed by one of his remaining brothers who stood on the brink, for the purpose of learning what caused the delay. He too not returning as speedily as was conceived proper, was followed by a third and then a fourth until all four were in the well; when to the utter anguish and dismay of the poor father it was discovered that they had each fallen a victim to foul air. The four were taken out dead, every effort to restore life proving fruitless.

It is alleged that anoymous letters have been sent to Southerners, in Montreal, by the score, threatening them with assassination if they do not quit the country. The Toronto *Leader's* correspondent, who makes the statement, says that one of them is likely traceable, and an important *document* is expected. The party suspected would have been denounced and exposed long since but for his position and want of absolute proof. It is thought he has been caught now.