

Correspondence.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE ON THE LAND QUESTION.

The proceedings of the Legislature, proposing measures for the settlement of the Land Question, being scattered over the whole Session, and the men who are most interested in the intended settlement, being employed putting in seed for another crop, it cannot be expected that they can spare time to collect and arrange the several proceedings for years past in such a way as to understand what has been done, and what is likely to follow from the plots of sowers, and defend them of the fruits of their labour; therefore, the following is a brief summary of the proceedings of this Session of the Legislature before them, connected with the transactions of past years, that they may know what they have a right to ask for, because their future welfare will greatly depend upon the information they acquire, as they will be left, in a great measure, to judge and act for themselves in regard to the terms of settlement.

A question has been frequently put to me, as to what is the reason that I support Mr. Coles now, when I made so much opposition to him in the purchase of the Worrell Estate? I opposed Mr. Coles on that purchase, because he was the responsible party to take the blame of the Colonial Minister and the Governor, who were the most guilty, but my opposition was intended to reach them over his head.

When Mr. Coles was placed in a position that he could not well avoid the part he took. It appears from Earl Grey's Despatch, of the 12th February, 1851, that the Ministry were anxious to have the Land Question settled without an Escheat, and Governor Bannerman was given to understand and before he could get the sanction of the Legislature to agree to purchase the land from the proprietors, as far as the means of this Colony would allow, the Home Government would lend money to purchase the rest. Now, if Mr. Coles had refused to accept the Government upon these terms, the proprietors would most willingly have accepted of them, and moved for a new election under the influence of a new Governor, which would have given them the Government and the management of the purchase in their own hands. The proprietors had always a strong party of Tories, and they saw that the rest of the people were completely bewildered, when they suffered themselves to be ridiculed out of the name of a Court of Escheat—the only constitutional ground on which they could agitate for a just and equitable settlement of the Land Question; and a new election at that time, with a promise of a settlement by purchase, would have given the proprietors the Government; and we know from experience that their object would have been to enhance the claims of the proprietors, and curtail the elective franchise, to keep themselves in power. But Mr. Coles, having accepted the proposal, was able to thwart the measures of the Tories. The land tax, which was imposed to educate the rising generation, went to reduce the claims of the proprietors; and the One Ninth Bill prevented them from demanding 80s. currency for 20s. sterling; and the extension of the elective franchise to the young men satisfied me that Mr. Coles was doing all in his power to raise the character of the people, by making them an educated and independent class of men, fit to take their own part in all well advanced in information to be able to appreciate his motives.

It is a common saying, that the King or Queen can do no wrong, and the meaning is this: The King or Queen can do no public act without the advice of the Council; and although the Council may cheat and lie like other men on their own account, they are not, on pain of death, advised to do any act of injustice. Now, to purchase the forfeited lands of this Island, with a perfect knowledge of the forfeiture, is a crime of the same nature as to purchase stolen property from a thief; and as it was necessary to have the Royal assent to purchase lands with public money—and as the assent could not have been obtained to purchase forfeited land—a provision was inserted in the Purchase Act, that the titles should be investigated before any purchase was made; but it was not intended to investigate the titles; that provision to investigate titles was intended to deceive the Queen, and obtain the Royal assent to defraud the people. I made strong objections against the purchase of the Worrell Estate, and although I had to blame Mr. Coles, I blamed the Minister and Governor far more.

The objections which were made to the purchase of the Worrell Estate must have reached Ministers; but they, like other men, would view the wrong in different lights; some would consider the wrong of little importance, if the people were so ignorant that they did not know that they were wronged, and remained satisfied for a while with a little relief; others again who knew that a free Government has justice for its foundation, would look upon any act of injustice to overreach the people and undermining of the foundation of Government, whether the fraud intended was for a penny or a pound; and a fraud committed by Government upon an innocent confiding people leaves a rankling wound in the mind. And the following will serve for information and example, to show the different opinions of Ministers. When the Loan Bill was sent Home for the sanction of the Government, Lord Stanley had obtained a vote in Parliament for a loan of £100,000, before he introduced the Bill to be read a first time. But when he named a day for the second reading, he was warned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he should be prepared to give a satisfactory explanation as to the intended working of the Loan Bill when it came to the second reading; and as Lord Stanley could give no other explanation than this, that the Loan was intended to purchase forfeited lands, in violation of the Purchase Act, without investigating the titles, consequently no farther action could be taken with the Loan. But it appears Lord Stanley would have passed the Bill if no objections had been made; but there was sufficient virtue in the rest of the Ministers to prevent such an act of injustice. Now, as the Colonial Minister had failed to obtain the Loan which they had promised, Mr. Coles was released from any pledge he may have made to carry out the Loan Purchase; and he fell back upon, and adopted the only constitutional course to settle the Land Question, and that is by a Court of Escheat to investigate the titles; and he published his intentions for the information of the tenantry sometime before the elections.

My object is to inform the people, that they may not be imposed on, nor impose on themselves by their fears or ignorance; for they may be assured they will be imposed on unless they prepare themselves to guard against it. For instance, when the Arbitration was agreed to by the Government proposed to make an illegal purchase of land without investigating the titles, thus to confound the one act with the other, and throw a stumbling block in the way of the arbitrators to prevent their judgment; and as it is evident the Government intend foul play, the people must be prepared to resist it; and bear in mind that any act of the Colonial Legislature, or of the Government, to change the condition of the people, is of no force without the Royal assent; therefore the purchase of land by Government, without investigating titles, has not the Royal assent; and consequently the Government gains no better title to the land than the former usurper. But the Government are in a far worse position than any usurper, for the authority which they hold from the sovereign to govern with justice and equity, enable them with greater effect to deceive and defraud the people whom they ought to defend from such impostures; and in such a case the people should be prepared to fall back upon and demand a Court of Escheat.

It is necessary to speak of a Court of Enquiry, because there is no such Court, but every Colony has a Court of Escheat, which is opened as often as required; and a Court of Escheat must be established here when the people demand it. And as the people do not know what a Court of Escheat is like, I may tell them how it is constituted. A person receives a commission from the Colonial Government to hold the Court, and when an information is filed against any land, subject to forfeiture, a jury of twelve freeholders or lawful men, who have no interest in the cause, are summoned. They are to investigate the grants, with their conditions or other proofs which might be submitted to them, and give in their award, on oath, and under their hands and seals. If information is found that the conditions have not been performed, the Crown must take possession of the land to do justice to the claimants. But there is given to the former claimant to reverse the judgment in a Court of law, if he think he has any plea to set aside the award. The reason why the Crown must take possession, if request is found, is to prevent one man from usurping an authority over another. The Crown has a similar power over fishing banks, and frequently sends a ship of war to see that the

strong shall not overpower the weak, but every man must have a fair chance according to his means.

Every man has an equal right to wild unoccupied land, the same as he has to the fish of the sea; but it is necessary that it should be considered Crown Land, for the special purpose that the Government should have the power to grant to every man a share for his own use, and prevent one family from usurping an authority over another. Under the feudal system the Crown frequently granted an interest in extensive territories to gentlemen of property who were to perform the duties of Government; but this was found to be wrong because the people have a right to change their Government, and now the power of the Crown is limited, that it shall not impose rents or taxes on the subjects, but the Crown cannot for the expense of Government; therefore the Crown cannot legally give a power to others which it has not in itself to give; to authorise a few persons to impose a rent upon a Colony for their own emolument, without performing any of the conditions required of them is illegal; and the purchase of land by Government for 2s. 6d. an acre is only a mitigation of the evil, but does not remove it; and unless the whole case go before the Commission, the only remedy is a Court of Escheat. And let the Tories pay the illegal debts they contract. But the people are not to understand from what I have said that they can have the land for nothing; a price will be required for the land to cover the expense of its management.

When Ministers found that it would be unjust to purchase forfeited lands, and that they could not lend money for such a purpose, and the proprietors having been asked if they had any concessions to make, time was allowed them to try and gain the ascendancy at the election; and having succeeded, the Hon. Mr. Gray was appointed by the proprietors to do their bidding in the House of Assembly, which was to refer the settlement of the Land Question to arbitration. But instructions were to be sent home by the Hon. Mr. Gray to tell the arbitrators what they might do, and what they must not do. The arbitrators might recommend some arrears of rent to be forgiven, and fix a price at which tenants might buy the freehold, but they were not to interfere with the rights of the proprietors. To these proposals the Duke of Newcastle returned an answer to the Governor, that he was not against leaving the matter to a Commission, but he could not advise Her Majesty to entertain the question, unless it is fully understood that the Commission are at liberty to propose any measure which they themselves may judge desirable. When this despatch arrived, the Hon. Mr. Gray and the rest of the Executive cut up their former instructions, and swallowed the votes of members who voted for them; and declared to the Duke that they had no wish whatever to impede the independent action of the Commission, but begged that the instructions should not be overlooked. What could have induced men to submit to the indignity to eat up their words? The Ministry had made up their minds that the question should be settled; and the Escheat was at hand if they did not comply.

I must not take up too much of your paper at a time. It is better to divide the subject into several letters.

Yours respectfully, Wm. COOPER.

Sailor's Hope, May 18, 1860.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir—The inhabitants of this Colony, who have been subjected to the rule of usurers, will have cause to rejoice when they are informed that the heir to the throne is to visit this Island—a sure indication that justice will be administered to release the tenants from the bondage of task masters, and restore them to freedom, to be treated hereafter as legitimate members of the British family. There will, no doubt, be various opinions as to what preparations should be made for the reception of the Prince and his suite; and although the House of Assembly were unanimous in voting a sum sufficient to meet that expense, yet every member might have a different reason for voting as he did. And as you have brought up the subject for public opinion, allow me to give my reasons for voting a sum sufficient.

From our isolated position, removed far from the observations of general society, this Island was found to be a fit place for robbers to associate, to enslave and rob the working classes, who had no protection from their rapacity; and from our insignificance as to extent of territory and population, our complaints have for many years been overlooked and neglected; and therefore we stand more in need of being brought to the notice of the heir to the throne than any other Colony in the British dominions.

Now, for us to have voted a sum in proportion to the other Provinces, as we are so small when compared with them, would have made us look little indeed; and to have voted more when the poverty of the Colony is so well known, would have been deemed extravagance on our part; but might have lost to us the object we desired to attain; by voting a sum sufficient was leaving it to Her Majesty to decide as to what preparation the Government here should make for the reception of her son and heir. There need be no doubt that when the Governor sent home the vote to the Colonial Minister, he asked for instructions; nor need there be any doubt but the vote has been submitted to Her Majesty, and her pleasure signified to the Government here; and I see no reason to doubt the Government carrying out the intentions.

The days are gone past when a visit from the ruling Prince was nearly as much dreaded by his subjects as an invading army, from the expense, demands, and waste committed by his attendants; but it is to be hoped the people of this Colony will not have to regret the cost of any preparations which may be necessary to receive the Prince of Wales with all the honours due to his rank. But if there is any neglect it cannot be imputed to the Liberals.

Yours respectfully, Wm. COOPER.

Sailor's Hope, June 12, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir—The Volunteer Rifle Company are of opinion that it is due to them that you correct some mis-statements in the remarks contained in this week's Examiner, on the subject of military promotion. No one need for an instant feel any necessity for making fault with you for taking up the matter of public appointments over this, and ever to be considered as fair game for criticism and censure from one side or the other; and it is not to be expected that a case like the present will escape being turned into political capital. Still your information must have been greatly misinformed, or has purposely misled you in the matter. The first statement that calls for correction is, that "Mr. Haviland was prematurely promoted when application was made to give him a subordinate rank." No such thing ever took place at the first choosing of officers, on the formation of the Company. There was no proposal of names whatever, each party wrote what name he pleased, and put it in the hat. Mr. Haviland's name was put in, as were several others by parties who had not the slightest idea whether those they named would serve, if elected, or not. The result was, that Captain Rankin was elected; but there was nothing invidious in the disqualification; nor did Mr. Haviland look on it in that light.

The other mis-statement is, to the effect of the announcement on the Company, an entire fabrication. There was no throwing down of muskets or discharging of fifts, beyond the usual putting off of accoutrements previous to leaving the drill room. Captain Rankin requested that gentlemen would leave their rifles, as he would have to report them in sending in his resignation. Two alone, as far as can be ascertained, have expressed any intention of leaving the Company. It is true that much dissatisfaction was at first expressed, but chiefly with reference to the anticipated difficulty of effecting a unanimous choice in the selection of a new Commander. The ex-lanations of Mr. Haviland were considered as perfectly satisfactory by the generality of the Company—and when—though it is represented that the step he contemplated would be attended with much inconvenience, and might tend to the breaking up of the corps—Captain Rankin continued firm to his purpose of resigning—the general feeling was, that to allow such a circumstance to affect the Company generally, would be to compromise and stultify the whole principle of the Volunteer movement. The Company, as a body, have not enrolled themselves to confer honour and glorification on Major This or Captain That, nor even to oblige the present Government or its present Governor; but to qualify themselves to render efficient service in the event of circumstances requiring it for the defence of their common country.

I am Sir, yours,

A RIFLE VOLUNTEER.

Charlottetown, June 15, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir—The schoolmasters, as a class, at the last general election voted for the present Government, no doubt under the impression that they would forward their interests in the Legislature by adding considerably to the small stipend they

were entitled to under the Free Education Act. How well they have profited by the change they helped to create, remains to be seen. This, however, is certain, all teachers who do not again pass the Board suffer a diminution of five pounds in their small salaries; and those who do pass the Board get an increase of five pounds. On the impression that no trickery would be sanctioned by the present Government, several teachers, as I am informed, proceeded lately to Town at considerable outlay, and having nearly gone through their examinations, they, discovered by the wisecracks who compose the Board, that they, the teachers, could not undergo an examination under the new Act until their several terms had expired, and they were obliged to return to their arduous and ill-paid duties, to return again, perhaps, to have their certificates refused them. It is generally believed that the amendment to the Education Act was introduced for the purpose of taking £1500 a-year from the teachers to make up for lavish expenditure in other services, £300 a-year to the new lunatic College, £150 to an Assistant in the Normal School, besides the salaries to be paid extra clerks to the Legislative Council—about £700 a-year. A really tax from the pockets of the poor schoolmaster, as a penalty that their salaries are considered too low by the people, is a punishment which should be paid for by the Government, and not by the teachers, who have the kindness, Mr. Whelan, to tell me if all these things have been done?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Prince Court, June 1, 1860. PLEDS.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

SALMAGUNDI.

BY SMOOKS.

Further preparations for the Prince's! Pavilions and tents to be erected in the Squares! whitewashing to be done to all windows, doors, and fences within the city, with a patent whitewash, patented to two of the craft, newly invented with the Order of the White-wash Brush. The White-wash General to the Government and Turnip Emigrant Seducer, and his valuable and amiable contemporary Brother in a very interesting line of business, as a Monitor of the day, have conjointly taken the white-wash contract, under penalty to cover all black spots and blotches, and to repair their immaculate wash, so skillfully and so innocently become beauties. Hope on tip-toe, and with head erect, hopes that the high contracting parties may be more successful in this operation than they were in their bold attempt to whitewash the deeply colored and deceitful doings of the Turnip Emigrant Seducer.

The Government gravely contemplate meeting His Royal Highness in full Court dress. It is not yet publicly known from what source the expense of the proud apparel will be paid. The MAJOR may be in requisition, and possibly his dexterous familiarity with the public confidence fund may enable him to furnish means to put himself and coat of arms at the public expense. It is to be meted again, he is to replace as to his misdeeds, and utter, as before, what "it were better he had burned his tongue than said." It is purely unbelievable that all the Executive will entertain the proposed bit of frippery; certainly not at their own cost or private expense. Only think of the Hon. Mr. L.—selling two of his fine horses to harness himself in his livery and reversing the order of things—the honorable gentleman backing them back to the stable of the honorable gentleman backing his horses; or the Hon. Mr. Y.—expanding the value of some thousands of lumber to lumber himself with a lumberom torgery. Just imagine the hon. gentleman and his hon. colleague, Mr. L.—in a Drawing Room in tight breeches buckled at knee and close silks over Mr. Y.'s calves and Honor ditto, with swords straight in his hands, striking poker-like down their legs, and in front of them, as straight-jackets, and vests and other unorthodox habiliments ensue. It would be an spectacle unique that Punch would value and might crave; but on exhibition so simply ludicrous, that, in all probability the farce will not be played.

Sir John, Kt. of the Halo, is industriously employed at the Schools? No. As recruiting Sergeant of the Major. He has a very solidly appearing appearance, and keeps to conquer. Eyes front and always down, looking at his toes, and marching at a trot, spitting the weed juice as he goes—has a sweet persuasive tongue.

"Good morning, Mr. Smooks, fine weather for growing crops, but business growing worse,—horrid dull, nothing doing,—nothing, nothing! Hard scratchin' to get a horse, some—some that'll be a horse in a heap of stones lookin' for worms—but scratchin' off her tail and getting nothin', Mr. Smooks."

"That's a fair, Mr. Growler; business is exceedingly flat and unprofitable; and but little wholesome trade transactions, and the difficulty, as the old saw runs, of making both ends meet, is unfortunately too true. I carry right economy into all departments of my family and house, and my wife is a model of thrift and saving, without being parsimonious, and is a genuine housekeeper; nothing is lost nor wasted in her domestic economy. All things turned to good account; no extravagance permitted or indulged in; yet I find it no easy task to work along in a plain humble way, and pay my current expenses at the year's end, out of the, without floundering myself, respecting the affairs of business, which I have hitherto successfully transacted, Mr. Growler."

"I have observed your prudent mode of living, and the plain good taste of your unassuming family. Mr. Smooks, of course, at the head of it in doors. By the way, Mrs. S. presented you with three additional last week, did she not?"

"Yes, Mr. G., only three."

"Bless me, Mr. Smooks, you are calm as a lamp post, say, I can't but have tripped me right over, but you are a shockin' strong minded man; and take every thing in a Christian spirit, specially them providential things that we can't no way avoid, and ain't got no say in."

"You are facetious, Mr. Growler."

"Thank you for the compliment, Mr. Smooks, but as I was sayin' 'tis shockin' tough times now, tougher nor dried net skin, I can't but get rougher than chawin' wooden nutmegs. That's a fact, Mr. Smooks, and from my observation, though I don't appear to see nothin', it seems plaguy strange to me how some folks do manage as they do, and make such a show without any airily substance that I can see of their own to figger on, Mr. Smooks."

"I concur and admit that it is a stunner, as we Englishmen say, and I can't but to those who have small opportunity of getting behind the scene and becoming acquainted with those fine blown bubbles; but the knowing ones having no fog in their eyes easily solve what seems a problem to you and many others."

"I am somewhat curious, Mr. Smooks, and have a big mite of the wondrous in me in that way, when once my curiosity is set, I can't at rest, no quarter than a school of polliwogs in a pond; when your pokin' sticks 'em, until I get my curiosity tickled and may be 'tis no secret with you, and you can just give me the tickle I'm in a tinkle for Mr. Smooks."

"I am glad to hear that you are so curious, Mr. Smooks, and I can't but to those who have small opportunity of getting behind the scene and becoming acquainted with those fine blown bubbles; but the knowing ones having no fog in their eyes easily solve what seems a problem to you and many others."

Salmagundi Hall, June, 1860.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 19, 1860.

EUROPEAN AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Tax Mails from Europe, with English dates to the 22d instant, arrived here on Friday morning last.

The rejection by the House of Lords of the Bill for the repeal of tithes, continues to excite discussion; but it is quite evident that that act commands the approval of the people of England, and is strongly supported by some of the leading journals, at the head of which is the London Times. The question of the right of the Peers to reject even a money Bill, is not generally disputed; and certainly we have seen no proposal made that Lord Palmerston should think of destroying the independence of the House of Lords by advising Her Majesty to increase the number of Government supporters in that House, so that the Paper Bill, or any other measure, might be carried.

The apprehensions of a general European war, so long entertained, appear to be more sensibly felt than for several months past; and the most active military preparations continue to be made by all the continental powers—the Austrian and Prussian Governments manifesting unusual activity in this direction. There is no doubt that the insurrections in Italy—which have now extended to the Neapolitan dominions, threatening the King of Naples with the loss of his valuable province of Sicily—tend very materially to keep alive the war

feeling in Europe, and to caution those sovereigns whose thrones are not based upon the most solid foundations to be upon their guard lest the tide of rebellion should involve them in one common ruin. It is not likely that Austria will leave her near neighbour Francis II. to be despoiled of his possessions, without striking a blow in his defence, when the danger to his throne becomes too imminent to remain inactive, in the same way that she allowed spoliation to be practised on the papal territories, and the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena to be driven from their possessions without apparently making an effort on their behalf. The Austrian Government cannot fail to discover the rapid approach of danger to itself, independent of any friendly consideration for Italian sovereignties; and if circumstances should arise to force the Austrian army into another conflict with Victor Emmanuel and his emissaries, to restore, if possible, the prestige which it lost at Solferino and M. genta, it will be no child's play which the word will be called to witness, but one in which every European power may be expected to take a part before it will end.

It is very difficult to form a correct opinion of the progress made by the adventurous and unscrupulous Garibaldi since his descent upon Sicily. The Neapolitan Government represent the dominions of their sovereign in a tranquil state, and the revolutionists are defeated and discouraged; but there is no doubt of the fact that Garibaldi effected a landing in Sicily with comparative ease, almost in the face of the Neapolitan fleet—that he has done much damage to the King's forts, and whether he has done much damage to the King's forts, or slaughtered many of the King's troops, or whether the Sicilians have authorised his assumption of the dictatorship of the Island—it is quite certain that the royal army have not been able to dislodge him and his band of adventurers; and the continuance of Sicily, as a part of the Neapolitan possessions, in the absence of some help from Austria, has become extremely problematical.

The news from China leads us to believe that the brother of the sun and moon is still devoted to that career of folly, chicanery and deception by which he has distinguished himself since Europeans were first admitted to the honour of his acquaintance. Our readers are aware that certain conditions were proposed by the Government of Great Britain—with which, in this instance, the Government of the Emperor Napoleon has been in close and cordial alliance—for the confirmation of existing treaties, and for the attainment of the peaceable and just objects of the Chinese authorities, pretending to act independently of the Emperor, to whom all approach is forbidden, have rejected the proposals in the most offensive manner, and have replied to the ultimatum, communicated by the British Minister, in such a spirit as might induce the belief that the Chinese had everything to complain of—that they were entitled to compassion and consideration—that they were the victims rather than the instruments of outrage and the violators of national law. We need not observe that the Governments of France and England are not likely to be cajoled by the sophistry of the celestials. The only arguments by which they can be brought to their senses are such as will hasten the ascent of many of the Emperor's people to his brother and sister of the sun and moon, and slightly retard and disfigure the vegetation of his flowery land. And it will be well for the spread of a civilization and the progress of commerce those arguments be speedily and effectually applied.

News by the English Mail.

THE IN-SURRECTION IN SICILY.

ENTRY OF GARIBALDI INTO PALERMO—BOMBARDMENT OF THE CITY.

We have received various telegrams from Naples and other places, headed "Official." They all announce the defeat and retreat of Garibaldi. As part of the history of the day, we publish them all below. The following is the latest intelligence which we have received from an authentic source:—

"A telegram from Naples announces a popular rising at Palermo, and an attempt of bombardment by sea and land by the Neapolitan troops."

The above is confirmed by the following despatch from Turin dated May 23:—

"The Official Gazette of to-day publishes a despatch from Naples, announcing the arrival of an English steamer at that place, which brings the following news:—The insurgents have entered Palermo. A considerable part of the population have risen against the Royal troops. The city is bombarded by sea and land. The bombardment commenced on Sunday morning, and it appeared that at the firing continued at the time of the steamer's departure."

"Naples, May 28.—Garibaldi, having collected all his forces and military material, attacked Palermo on the morning of the 27th inst., made himself master of all the outer works, and succeeded in entering the town. News of a later date announces that firing continued in the town. The fire of the forts and the frigates which encircled the port well supported the Royal troops, who were actively engaged."

The Patrie states that letters fr in Genoa announce the departure of a steamer for Sicily with 55 volunteers, besides muskets, sabres, and powder.

The following telegrams, to which we have alluded above, have been received:—

"NAPLES, May 28. (OFFICIAL).—The Sicilian bands are leaving the town of Garibaldi, who have been engaged in beating at Piana, having had many killed and many taken prisoners. The insurgents lost also one cannon and are in full flight, being pursued by the Royal troops beyond Corleone. The provinces are tranquil, and the Revolutionists are discouraged."

"MARSIGLI, May 29.—A letter from Naples, dated 25th inst., containing the asserted success of the Royal troops at Pano, states that two strong columns, provided with artillery, placed the Garibaldians between two fires. The loss of the bands is said to have been 160. The insurgents fell back upon Piana. An English steamer has arrived here with news, asserting that Garibaldi was not in the action, but at Misliuri, enrolling recruits."

The Pays publishes a despatch, dated Naples, May 29, containing the entry of Garibaldi into Palermo, and the continuation of the bombardment by the citadel and the fleet.

LATEST DISPATCH FROM NAPLES.

NAPLES Wednesday morning, 9.30 a. m.—The bombardment of Palermo lasted several hours. Garibaldi entered the town on the 27th. The besieging forces were not numerous, but, being commanded by the heroic leader in person, the victory was obtained. The headquarters of Garibaldi are in the centre of the town. The number of killed is large.

ANNEXATION OF SAVOY AND NICE—VOTE OF THE SARDENIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved the Treaty of Cession of Savoy and Nice by 229 against 33 votes. Twenty-three members abstained from voting. After the adoption of the Treaty of Cession, Signor Rattazzi rose to demand explanation of Count Cavour. He said he must again inquire whether it was not owing to the counsels of France that the autonomy of Tuscany had been granted. Relative to the Treaty he proceeded:—I also am a partisan of the French alliance, but to maintain this alliance the cession of Savoy sufficed. At the same time I believe that the cession of two provinces, instead of strengthening the alliance, and causing the Emperor to guarantee to us the annexation of Central Italy, will have a contrary result or none at all. Signor Rattazzi concluded by saying:—We may be asked at a future time to make fresh territorial sacrifices, and it is to protest against such a system that I abstain from voting. Count Cavour, in reply, expressed his regret at having been compelled to say very delicate things, but the responsibility attached to his remarks upon the question must rest with Signor Rattazzi. Count Cavour further said:—We have no guarantees from France in favour of the annexed provinces of Italy, as we have not asked for any. We have considered the declarations of France, that she would ensure a policy of non-intervention on the part of the Foreign Powers, to be sufficient. France has not exercised the least pressure respecting the autonomy of Tuscany. She has limited herself to simple non-official diplomatic conversations, in which we have declared that the autonomy of Tuscany must disappear. To this France has not made the least objection.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Prussian Gazette of Berlin publishes an article on the Eastern question, which concludes as follows:—Whatever may be the intentions of Russia or France, no one can deny

that demands like those made on the Ottoman Government, and even the one to inquire into the state of the Christians, whether made by Russia and France alone, or by all the Great Powers, would cause a profound agitation among both the Christian and the Mussulman populations. We cannot see how Russia, from ourselves that an intervention in favour of the Christian population of Turkey would go much further, would, in fact, place in question the other stipulations of the Treaty of 1856. No doubt exists on that point, that the Treaty of 1856 has not solved the Eastern question, but has only adjourned it. It was clear that Russia would on the first opportunity endeavour to free herself from the onerous conditions imposed on her by the Treaty. She was believed to be occupied with internal reforms, and no attention was paid to the fact that by the fall of Schumali the army of the Caucasus has become disposable. At the present moment no one can see clearly what are the projects and objects of Russia; neither can it be stated positively to what extent France has given her assent to them. But it is necessary to watch events with the greatest attention, to take measures against the non-observance of Treaties, and to count on the fact that an understanding between two Great Powers does not constitute an understanding of Europe."

THE KINGS OF DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

The projected interview of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden is to be of a very friendly and unceremonious character. The two Sovereigns will meet at the fortress of Kronborg, on the Sound. The King of Sweden declines all official reception, even that of a grand dinner at Court. From Kronborg the King of Denmark will proceed to the headquarters of the Swedish army, and assist at its summer manoeuvres, which are to take place under command of King Charles XV. during the latter half of June.

Sir Charles Barry, the distinguished architect, who designed the new Houses of Parliament, and several of the finest structures in England, has just died at the age of sixty-five years.

PRINCE OF WALES.—We extract the following from the New York Tribune of Saturday last:

"The young lady, about whom the love troubles of the young Prince of Wales have begun, and which have led, according to rumor, to his visit to the North American Colonies, is the Lady Caroline Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, and grand daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel, of whom the Countess of Jersey was the eldest daughter. She is very young, not over 17; the Prince not 19 until November next, so it may be held to be one of the plagues of high station that if these young people really love each other they should be separated; and that whether they do or not, their names should be mixed up with scandal on both sides of the Atlantic."

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

In our advertising columns will be found a notice of proceedings of the Volunteer Rifle Company, lately commanded by Captain Rankin, and among the correspondence which we publish, a communication from "A Rifle Volunteer." Both documents state that our article of last week misrepresented the conduct of the Company on the occasion of Capt. Rankin announcing his resignation, and the causes which induced him to take that step. The official document does not condescend to specify any of the alleged misrepresentations, so that it is but left to us to infer that in their aggregate capacity the assembled Rifles ordered Mr. Paymaster Donald Currie merely to load and fire with blank cartridge, thinking that mere noise and smoke might serve the purpose they had in view of preventing further notice of conduct which clarity alone would characterise as extraordinary.

The communication of the "Volunteer" contains a brief, and, he will pardon us for saying, a somewhat evasive review of one or two of our previous statements, the truth of which he has labored in vain to impugn.

We are spared the necessity of making lengthy extracts, by the fact that our readers can refer to the letter itself; and we, therefore, ask if "Volunteer" does not, in the most ample manner, confirm our assertion, that Mr. Haviland was perpetually balloted out when it was attempted to give him a subordinate rank in the Company?

The next paragraph is so suggestive of the old adage, that between two stools a man is apt to come to the ground, we think "Volunteer" will, on consideration, admit that his zeal for Major Haviland has led his champion into some trifling contradictions. If there was nothing but the usual putting off of accoutrements, &c., why should Capt. Rankin have requested that they should be left where it was customary to leave them? "Answer me that, Master Brooks." Where is the "entire fabrication" now? If it be said that the men did not throw down their pieces, we admit that they did not, but they piled them, and deposited their accoutrements with them.

The next sentence is so transparent an attempt to impose on the ignorance or carelessness of those who may read it, that we hope our correspondent may, in future, never have so black a case to whitewash as the present, which requires him willfully to misrepresent our meaning. He says, but "two here, up to the present time, declared their intention of leaving the Company." Now, this assertion immediately following the contradiction of our statement as to the conduct of the Company on the occasion to which alone it had reference, was intended to create the impression that on that occasion but two had declared such intention. We dare say that, after all the influence which the Government and its tools, and most subservient flatterers and employees had brought to bear, many have been induced to continue in the ranks of the Company, who, as "Volunteer" well knows, had declared their intention of leaving it. In fact, at the meeting at which Capt. Rankin announced his resignation, three the number of those of the Company who were not dissatisfied at his retirement, and the cause which led to it, would not have sufficed to have saved Sodom, even adding the new Major to their number.

It is true that "much dissatisfaction" was at "first" expressed, but chiefly with reference to the anticipated difficulty of choosing a new Commander. The explanations of Mr. Haviland were "considered satisfactory." Now, if there be one spark of truth in the number of those present at the time, we call upon them to say whether the dissatisfaction did not originate in a regard for the feelings of the old Commander—for the slight which had been put upon the man of their choice—for the outrage perpetrated by the appointment of Mr. Haviland over him with whom they had spent useful hours in the drill room and pleasant ones in the field; and who had manifested as much pleasure in their social gatherings as interest in their military improvement? That such was the feeling which animated the Major part (not Mr. Haviland's) of the Company, is proved by the conduct of their Lieut., now Capt. Lea, who declared his intention of sharing the fortunes of his chief—and of the vast majority of the men who expressed themselves to the same effect. We assert that Mr. Haviland's explanations were not considered satisfactory.

How could they be so deemed by reasonable men? The burden of his explanations was that he had been aiding and abetting in a misappropriation of the public money, by taking out of the Contingent Fund thirty pounds of the public money for the purpose