that opinion will change. It is untrue that the Venetians are peacefully submitting to their destiny.

"Austria has flattered them in vain. Public opinion will change not only in France and England, but Germany also, which is becoming liberal, will be in our favour."

Count Cavour concluded by making an appeal for concord.

News by the English Mail.

FRANCE.

All the Bishops in France are addressing pastorals to their clergy, using very strong language, and ordering masses for those who have fallen in defence of the Holy Father. The Bishop of Rochelle has gone to visit the Pope.

The correspondent of the *Herald* adds that the 2nd division of the army of Lyons has received orders to start for Rome, and that 10 infantry regiments have been warned to prepare for immediate departure.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says, for the moment the question of a Congress has given rise to no negociation among the Powers. The recall of the Russian minister from Turin, which is not yet an accomplished fact, is, according to appearances, a step resolved on. There is no longer anything said about the recall of the Prussian Minister.

At a cabinet council held a few days since at St. Cloud, at which the Emperor presided, it was resolved that important works should be immediately commenced to strengthen the fortifications of Cherbourg and Algiers, and likewise that a number of steel-cased frigates should be constructed on the model of the Gloire.

It is stated that a French merchantman, the Protas, of Marseilles, laden with stores for Gaeta, has been captured by Garibaldi's ships; but as the blockade has not been recognized by France, she will probably be restored to avoid disagreeable consequences.

ITALY.

The Piedmontese troops continue to arrive in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. A body of 800 arrived at Naples by sea on the 9th and 10th. Half of them were immediately marched on Capua. Two divisions of the corps of Cialdini are crossing the Abruzzi.

The *Post* in a leader remarks that Count Cavour's speech says, just as plainly as did Garibaldi's famous address to the citizens of Palermo, "We must have both Rome and Venice!" nay, it goes further, it says, "We shall have them!" As regards the means by which these somewhat difficult results are to be secured, we are told merely that six months hence we shall know a little more of the matter.

The *Times* says it is understood that the Emperor of Austria may at any time take a resolution which will bring his forces into the field against Sardinia. The speech of Count Cavour might, in the eyes of diplomatists, justify a declaration of war, and the *Times* can scarcely dare to hope that prudent counsels will prevail with so obstinate a Prince as Francis Joseph. The future of Italy probably depends on the counsels which may prevail with the French Emperor within the next few days.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The *Patrie* announces the concentration of Austrian troops on the frontier, which, it says, has caused a similar concentration of Piedmontese troops.

The *Presse* asserts that information was received yesterday, at Turin, that 4000 Austrians from Mantua had crossed the Po and taken up their quarters at Revere, which town is still under Austrian dominion. The *Presse* adds, "the news has produced a sensation at Turin."

The renewal of the Austrian war in Italy appears imminent. Russia has agreed to protect Austria in the rear so as to enable her to throw all her forces upon the Lombard frontier. The Russian Ambassador has left Turin, and the Sardinian minister at St. Petersburg has received his passports. The Piedmontese are collecting large bodies of troops close to the Mincio. Several divisions about to start for Naples have been countermanded, and ordered to proceed to the Lombardian frontier.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT ON AN ITALIAN LAKE.—A dreadful accident occurred, last week, on the Lake of Gardo. The boiler of a gunboat, which has been running regularly, with the permission of the Government, from Salo to Limone on the opposite shore, exploded, and precipitated 80 persons into the lake. Only the captain and some of the crew were saved. The whole family of Count Guerrieri, Verona, comprising eight persons, were lost; and the family of Count Avsighi, of Salo, suffered the same fate. The number of victims is about 70.

NAPLES.

TURIN, Oct. 15.—King Victor Emmanuel has entered the Neapolitan town of Gulian Nova amid the enthusiasm of the population.

The Piedmontese Government has enforced in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies the decree published at Turin on the 25th August, 1848, expelling from the Piedmontese territory every individual forming part of the Society of Jesus, and confiscating for state purposes all their real and personal property.

SWITZERLAND.

The *Journal de Geneva* states that the question of Savoy and of the neutrality of Switzerland will be discussed during the interview at Warsaw.

SPAIN.

While the Government of Queen Isabella, a sovereign ruling by a revolutionary title, and but recently recognised by the Bourbons of Naples, out-clamors the legitimist courts in its indignation at the progress of events in Italy, the cause of freedom in the sister peninsular is most warmly taken up by the people. The friends of legitimacy and the temporal power of the Pope can get very few recruits for Rome, and even fewer for Gaeta, whereas a great many, and those the pick of the population, are enrolled for Garibaldi. Three hundred of these volunteers recently embarked at Barcelona.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—On the arrival of the Queen at Madrid a young man, armed with a small pistol, attempted to shoot her Majesty. The pistol, however, missed fire. The man, whose name is Rodriguez Servia, has confessed his crime, and declared that he was employed by Nudez Pradeo, a deputy of the Cortes.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* breaks the silence it has hitherto observed with regard to the interview at Warsaw, and declares that the interview of the three sovereigns can only be attended with results favourable to the peace of Europe. "A good understanding among sovereigns," it says in conclusion, "brings nations together, and removes the chances of war."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 17th, says:—It was mentioned yesterday that the resolutions to be adopted at the Conference to be held at Warsaw are more advanced than are generally believed. With respect to Italy, the Northern Powers will demand a suspension of hostilities, and the maintenance of the *status quo*.

CHINA.

A very important piece of information with reference to China,—that is, important, if true,—comes through Paris, and on the authority, too, of the *Patrie*, one of the semi-official organs of the Government. It states that Mr. Bruce, the English Minister in China, had received a despatch, announcing that the Emperor of China would be disposed to conclude peace with the Allies *after* the capture of the forts on the Peiho. It would appear from this that the Emperor of China trembles for the safety of his capital, but he appears at the same time to think that his forts are impregnable. Such a communication, if it has been really made, bodes, at all events, an early termination of the war, for that the forts will be taken, and without much trouble, is the opinion of all who have paid attention to the tactics of the allied forces, as given in the accounts which have recently come to hand.

An account of the result of the allies' advance was conveyed to Hong Kong by the French steam transport Weser, which left Pehtang on the 13th August, bringing the following intelligence:—

On the 12th August the allies advanced on the entrenched camp, which was situated midway between Pehtang and Taku. On their approach the Tartar cavalry boldly sallied out to meet them. The British cavalry immediately charged, utterly routing and dispersing the Tartars, who fled in all directions for refuge. The allies then stormed and took the camp, the enemy retiring through an opening judiciously left for such an event, and entrenched themselves in some villages hard by. From these they were dislodged, and were pursued until they took shelter under the walls of the Taku Forts, which appearing formidable and well defended, were not then attacked. On the 15th, however, a grand attack would be made on the forts.

The *Moniteur*, after giving a summary of the allied operations in China, says that, at the moment that despatches were sent off, a mandarin with a blue button, escorted by two horsemen, had displayed a flag of truce, and brought propositions on the part of the Chinese Government; but it was not known what the nature of those propositions are.

From India we learn that another Wagheer rising of an unimportant character has taken place at Kattiawar.

Archbishop Cullen preached at the termination of the mass celebrated in the Dublin Roman Cathedral, for the repose of the souls of those who fell at Spoleto, Perugia, and other places. The most reverend prelate, having extolled the virtues of the fallen and defeated, proceeded to denounce Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi.

Twenty-two vessels were burnt at Constantinople on the 12th October.

The potato rot has caused great loss in several localities in Ireland.

The persecution and murder of Christians are still going on in parts of Asia Minor.

On the 28th ult. the Relief Committee at Beyrout had about 15,000 destitute refugees on its list, and on the lists of the Auxiliary Committees are some 5000 more.

DEATH IN HIGH PLACES.

England has just lost two men, who have moved very actively in their spheres, though their spheres were so essentially different. The one fought for us; the other wrote; but the name of both have long been familiar in men's mouths—for who that speaks our mother tongue has not heard of Sir Harry Smith, the victor at Aliwal—and of Sheridan Knowles, the author of "Virginius?" Fate, however, is sometimes capricious in terminating the career of men of mark. The hero of a hundred fights has died quietly in his bed. The author of a score of dramas has been drowned in the shipwreck of a steamer, on the stormy coast of the Baltic.

As for the gallant soldier who has gone to his last rest—the merest outline of his varied services is a history of the battle-fields of England during almost a half a century. He fought, and fought no children's battles in both the Americas, in Europe, in Africa, in Asia!—at Monte-Video, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, New Orleans, Waterloo, in Caffre-land, at Ferozepore, Aliwal, Sabraon! What a list of stormings, sieges, engagements! What "hair-breath 'scapes!" No officer in her Majesty's employ could go through such a list, and add, of not a few, *pars magna fui*. The Baronetcy is extinct, Sir Harry having left no children by the Spanish lady whom he married in 1814.—*N. York Albion.*

Correspondence.

PROPRIETARY CLAIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—Ever since I had the honour of being elected to a seat in the House of Assembly, about eighteen years ago, I have been desirous to have settled in some way the long vexed question between landlord and tenant. Having been unable to carry out my own projects, I readily gave all the assistance I could towards prosecuting the enquiry before the Royal Commissioners and was mainly induced to do so from having learned that the gentlemen appointed by Her Majesty to settle the important questions at issue were empowered and determined to make a free, open and searching enquiry into everything connected with the leasehold tenure. Since the closing of the Court, I have not failed to impress upon such of the tenantry as came to solicit my advice, the propriety and necessity of their complying with the Hon. Mr. Gray's recommendation with respect to the payment of the last year's rent, which would be conditional on the proprietors not enforcing the collection of the back rents. I am aware that very many of the tenants as well as freeholders think that no rents at all should be paid until the Commissioners shall have given their award; but let this view of the case be right or wrong, I am satisfied the majority of the tenants would pay one year's rent, if ordinary forbearance and moderation were practised by proprietors and agents. But scarcely had the Commissioners taken their departure from the Island before circulars were scattered broadcast in every direction, threatening legal proceedings for the recovery of the arrears if the current year's rent be not paid by the tenth of the present month, and stating that the Commissioners advised this course be adopted. Now, Sir, it is well known to every intelligent man that the Commissioners never advised legal proceedings to be taken whether the one year's rent was paid or not. One of the circulars referred to has been served on a tenant residing on Lot 36; but this man, who has been thus threatened, gave his bond last winter, for the payment at a certain time, of all arrears of rent, and the bond is not yet due. But this is a slight imposition in comparison with the general treatment which many poor tenants on Lot 36 have received at the hands of a certain proprietor. The Bailiff was sent amongst them, and actually distrained for rent, on the 29th October, twelve days before the time mentioned in the circular for the payment of the year's rent. The man whose case I have referred to, and whose bond, not due, was given for arrears, was one of those distrained upon. His rent was due on the 1st September, but before he has time to sell his produce, his property is taken and sacrificed to satisfy one year's rent and a bond not yet due!

The Colonial Secretary has charged you, Sir, with encouraging sedition amongst the tenantry; but those who perpetrate acts of gross injustice like that to which I have referred, are the real promoters of sedition that may lead to rebellion. It must be painful to every well-wisher of the Colony to see the public mind unduly agitated, but the really guilty parties should be held responsible for the consequences of that agitation. Hopes were held out to the tenantry by the Government that their condition would be ameliorated by the Commission;—the Commission has not yet secured any advantages; and it is impossible to say when its award will be made known; but the learned Chairman gave the proprietary party a humane advice to abstain from harsh proceedings against the tenantry. This advice is not only practically rejected in the most summary manner, but the Government declares, through the Colonial Secretary, in the organ of the Administration, that the Commissioners cannot *compel* the proprietors to agree to any terms—that the great bulk of the proprietors are at liberty as much as ever to propose whatever terms may please *them*, and to resist any decision of the Commissioners that may not be in accordance with *their* views. Is there any reason to be surprised at the existence of exrraordinary agitation when such conduct as I have detailed is practised by the proprietors, and such doctrines avowed by the Government? It appears to be the determination of the proprietary faction, supported as they are by the Government, to drive the people into desperation. There is no doubt that they will apply for, and obtain troops, (and a threat to that effect has been publicly uttered by a Land Agent), if there be an attempt to resist the civil power in the execution of writs and distraints; and I therefore hope the tenantry will act with moderation, even though the proprietors should not. It may, indeed, be difficult for a settlement of tenantry to keep within the bounds of moderation, when a poor man amongst themselves is singled out as a victim of proprietary vengeance—stripped of everything to the last sheaf of grain—left destitute, without a morsel of food for himself or his widowed mother, as will be the case with the poor bondsman of Lot 36, whose grievance I have brought under your notice—it may, I say, be difficult to repress the promptings of human nature in such a case; but the proprietor who could have the heart to bring such misfortune on a hapless individual, and such a disgrace upon our common humanity, would be more to blame for any resistance to the law than the actual perpetrators of it.

I am happy to say that there are many proprietors who are an honourable exception to my remarks, and who are quite willing to act up to the spirit and letter of Mr. Gray's recommendation. I sincerely hope the tenantry will deal with them in a like generous and honourable spirit.

Yours truly,
GEORGE COLES.

Charlottetown, November 3, 1860.

P. S. So far from the Commissioners recommending the enforcement of the payment of the back rents, if the current year's rent is not paid, the Hon. Mr. Gray stated, in his concluding address, that, "it would be a great misfortune to the province if anything should occur to disturb the peace and harmony which ought to prevail,—equally would it be a misfortune if the RENTS AND ARREARS were hastily and harshly collected by the proprietors." The three Commissioners were on the bench when Mr. Gray delivered this opinion, and no doubt the three concurred in it. With respect to the payment of one year's rent—where that part of the recommendation shall be complied with—I hope it will be considered in the award as part payment of the first instalment of a purchase, if it should be determined to buy up the claims of those proprietors who may happen to have good titles.

G. C.

[The following is a copy of the Circular referred to in Mr. Coles's Letter. It was intended to be served on a man who has been dead ten years:—

CHARLOTTETOWN, October 9, 1860.

SIR;

Unless ONE YEAR'S RENT of the land you occupy on Lot 61 be paid at my Office on or before the *Tenth day of November* next, I shall, without further notice, take such legal steps as I may deem expedient to enforce the payment of the same, together with all Arrears of Rent that may be due by you. I may observe that the "*Royal Commission*" has, in open Court, expressed its concurrence in such a course, should the tenant wilfully refuse to pay a year's rent.

I am your obedient servant,
G. W. DEBLOIS,
Agent for the Right Hon. L. Sullivan.

Mr. Michael Brown, Lot 61.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—The fresh agitation commenced amongst the tenantry in consequence of the Commissioners having left the Island without giving in their award, and one of them having advised the tenants to pay this year's rent, requires investigation. But before doing so, we must refer to the warrant from the Queen which gives the authority, the whole of which authority is contained in the following words:

"Whereas we have been moved by the Assembly of our Island to appoint Commissioners to enquire into the differences now prevailing relative to the rights of land owners and tenants, with the view to the settlement of the same upon just and equitable principles; and whereas it is highly desirable that the said differences should be adjusted, we appoint (names) to be our Commissioners for enquiring into said differences, and for adjusting the same upon fair and equitable principles."

The *rights* of the land owners means their *titles*, and the differences were to be settled upon fair and equitable principles before any demand could be made upon the tenants. From the nature of the evidence brought before the Commissioners, and from their high standing in society, there need be no doubt they would have declared a forfeiture, if they had been allowed to remain in the Island to give in their decision; but as the Government knew it would be against them, it was not allowed to be given.

The Government, elected by the people, are presumed to be their representatives in all public transactions; and at the last election the people chose the proprietors to represent them, therefore the Government and proprietors are all one; and by tracing their former acts we may guess at their present intentions. When they took office, the Colonial Minister asked the proprietors what concession they intended to make to the tenantry, and Col. Gray's resolutions were passed and sent home. But they were so iniquitous that they could not be laid before the Queen, (the Government may defraud the people if they tamely submit to be defrauded, but they cannot get the Queen's consent to do so;) therefore, to satisfy the home Government, a Commission was applied for in a proper way, and when obtained the object was to deprive the people of their services; for as soon as it was agreed upon to have a Commission to investigate *titles*, a vote was obtained to purchase the Selkirk Estate, thereby admitting that the land owners had a title; and since the arrival of the Commissioners the object of the Government have been to show that they were not wanted. The people might represent their own complaints as well as they could, but the Government would give no information on behalf of the people, and the resident landholders refused to submit their titles to be investigated; and therefore the sole object of the Government appears to have been to send away the Commissioners before they gave a decision; and I can see no authority the Hon. Mr. Gray had to advise the payment of rents, *pending* the decision, and more especially when that decision is purposely withheld. The Hon. Mr. Gray would hardly suppose that he was preparing the way for the Government to do away with the decision altogether.

The refusal of the resident landholders to submit their titles to the Commission, sets an example to the tenantry that they need not obey the landholders or Commissioners to pay rent until they give a fair and equitable decision according to the Queen's Commission; but I agree with you that the tenants ought to hold meetings in each County, and declare their intentions openly. Such meetings would serve several good purposes. It would bring the decision of the Commissioners to light, which now remains in the dark. It would warn the bailiffs that they should not distress the tenants; and would serve for instructions to their representatives. A meeting in the Metropolitan County would serve as a guide for the rest.

WILLIAM COOPER.

Sailor's Hope, Oct. 30, 1860.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

TO THE TENANTS ON THE SELKIRK ESTATE.

GENTLEMEN—Since I addressed you in the *Examiner* of the 29th October, I have learned the fact, that a number of you, fully prepared with means to purchase, made personal application at the Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands for the freehold conveyance of the property each applicant holds under lease; but to the astonishment and severe disappointment of the applicants, the Commissioner demanded eleven shillings and six pence per acre, and the payment of twenty per centum of arrears of rent, and intimated that upon no other terms would the Government sell, and give the fee simple of the lands applied for. This unjust demand was peremptorily rejected. The Government scheme, if carried into effect, would command over £25,000 for the Estate which cost the Colony a little above £10 000, and the *Tenant-antagonist-Government* would thereby extract an uncalled for *profit* of at least *one hundred per cent.* from your pockets, and look you in the face, and say we are your friends, and give you cheap lands; but the scheme of terms shows plainly where their friendship and affection lie. In hoisting lands to the highest pitch in price, and *demanding* payment of arrears of rent, the boasted sympathy of the Government with the tenantry merges into deception—the cloven foot of the Executive is palpably bare; and a deadly animus and influence crops out above the surface, and indicates the baneful proprietory vein lying beneath, and pervading the heart of the Government, which holds, as it were, a lighted candle to the proprietors, that they may see their way clear to demand similar or larger prices for lands, and under its auspices, example, and advocacy, exact and collect arrears of rent. What a band of hypocrites and parderers to private interests is our down-stumbling Government!

Subsequent to the publication of my letter referred to above, in which I cautioned you against payment of arrears and high prices for lands, and posterior to the high prices demanded from you for the lands, and the insisting upon payment of arrears of rent by the Government, the *Monitor*, an obscure newspaper edited by the Hon. E. Palmer, leader of the Government, published an editorial paragraph, headed "Selkirk Estate," which affects rejoicement in stating: "the Government have relinquished all claim to the large amount of arrears of rent due by the tenantry," &c., and further, "the land has been classified and priced as follows: 1st class, 10s. per acre; 2nd, 9s; 3rd, 8s.; 4th, 7s. 6d.; 5th, 6s.; 6th, 5s. 6d.;" with these terms," Mr. Palmer adds, "no sane person out to find fault." The *Islander*, edited by the Colonial Secretary Mr. W. H. Pope, as an understood thing copied Mr. Palmer's paragraph, and thus tacitly or tangibly rather *endorsed* Mr. Palmer's *paper* for circulation, and scattered broadcast the *great boon* which the *great Executive body* had bestowed upon you, gentlemen.

The reduction of prices of the lands, and the relinquishment of arrears of rent, was determined upon not through any regard or proper feeling towards you, but was reluctantly made to outside pressure, to the thunder of public indignation rattling in their ears against Executive imposition.

The Hon. E. Palmer, believed to be a doubtful owner of a part of Township No. 1, and claiming some squatter lands at Kildare, and Mr. W. H. Pope, a kind and remarkably scrupulous land agent, and imputed *sub rosa* owner of leasehold lands within this Island, both personally interested, you perceive, gentlemen, in keeping land at high prices, together with their colleagues in Council, Mr. Yeo, Mr. J. C. Pope, and Mr. Haviland, and their masters outside, the larger proprietors, whose interests they subserve—no doubt would and *must* question the saneness of any individual who "*could* object" to the Government scale of prices, as published, or would dare to obstruct their pecuniary objects, and the aggrandizement of the other proprietors. Yet, though they cry "insane," the public good and prosperity of the inhabitants of this Colony must not be held secondary to their combined private interests—the poor tenant should not be sacrificed, that those gentlemen may become fat—his hearth should not be shrouded in despair, that their firesides may glow with contentment—his children should not go uncovered, that they may robe in fine apparel—his table should not be the meagre board of lean penury, that theirs may be bountifully spread—nor should his labor and toil in the lands, which, under severe privations, he subdued from the wilderness into cultivation and fertility, be made a means of aggrandizement to proprietors and perfidious land agents. No, gentlemen, these things should not be, but the present action of the Executive, controlled by the proprietors, must induce and insure these, if the Royal Commission should not in due time come to the rescue of the tenantry without the pale of the Selkirk Estate; and if you, yourselves, as one man, should fail to resist Government imposition.

Be ye firm, tenants, and resist the Government's published scale, of prices of lands,—it is unjustly high—it bears harder upon you than the purchase price of the Estate authorises, or fiscal requirements demand. Be firm, gentlemen, and do not purchase at those rates. The Government, enfeebled by disunion and tottering under internal elements of self-dissolution, will most probably give early place to an able and popular Executive, to which you may confidently look for due and becoming consideration in the reducement of the prices of your leaseholds to a sum much below that which the present Government-tenantry-grinders ask and demand.

In my next, gentlemen, I shall endeavour to show you, by figures, that the Government would make a considerable profit from the Estate in the accomplishment of their scale of prices; and I shall attempt to convince you, by reliable calculation, that 4s. 6d., with intermediate prices up to 7s. 6d. per acre, are fully sufficient to yield a profit to the Government, besides paying all charges and working expenses, and establish you in comfortable freehold possession, at a cost commensurate with public integrity and prudence, and with your private rights.

TENANT'S FRIEND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—Having read in your last publication a letter purporting to be from what may have been understood as a majority of the Irish Volunteer Rifle Corps, I do assure you such is not the case, and for this very simple reason, that I have not had on the muster roll of my company as members the followeng names: J. Smith, Gleason, Connolly, Michael Kilfoy, McCabe, O'Mara, and I may add to those, three members who appear in their majority, and are now and have been members of the corps since its formation, namely: James Gormley, John Brodrick, Thos. Griffin, and for Mr. James E. Kelly, as representented Ensign, the company has understood that he was not one of them, and upon those grounds that we imported clothing and a sword for him, but he refused to take them, consequently the cloth remains on our hands, and the sword remains in J. H. Turner & Co.'s shop window. So much for their majority.

Allow me, Sir, to inform your readers of the very lamentable loss sustained by Capt. John Murphy in losing the confidence of the *worthies* whose names are contained in the communication alluded to. The supposed majority appointed a Committee to enquire into my conduct. That Committee furnished a list of what they called charges, and called on me to apologise, which I refused to do; for this reason, that the charges were false, and got up through a spirit of petty jealousy. They proposed that a deputation should wait on the Governor, and make their complaints known to him. His Excellency treated them with that gentlemanly kindness which is the characteristic of his meeting with any person on business, (and of course he was particularly condescending to this celebrated deputation, not *all* soldiers, to the credit of the I. V. Rifle Corps, thank goodness). His Excellency was kind enough to give them a Court of Enquiry. Well, Sir, the Court met. The complainants, their gallant Lieutenant as prosecutor, and Mr. William Murphy as prompter. They appeared before the Court—prosecution commenced—witnesses were called, contrary to the wish of the Court or myself, but by the direct request of Lieut. R. Reddin and Mr. William Murphy, were sworn. Now, Sir, out of the number of charges, which I believe amounted to eleven or twelve, they could only sustain one: and that one (what think ye, Catholic Irishmen?) that I did, on the 15th day of August, go to the Catholic Church in my *own* regimentals, and also with what their friend the *Protestant* newspaper called my trappings, and that I did on that same 15th day of August salute seven Bishops and twenty four Priests while walking in procession from the Cathedral to the present Episcopal Residence!!! For this very grave offence, as solemnly sworn to by Corporal H. G. McIntire, Catholic subordinates arraigned me before a Court as having lost confidence in me for saluting a Catholic Archbishop, six Bishops and 24 Priests, which grave offence His Excellency, being more liberal minded and more just than those worthies who begged of me to become their Captain, took no notice of; and to His Excellency I now offer my grateful thanks. And, Sir, I am doubly grateful, and highly honored by having the humble salute of the Captain of the Irish Volunteer Rifle Corps acknowledged upon that occasion by those holy men. I have now done with those worthies, and recommend them to the public as every thing but bad soldiers, and in that honorable profession they have not had a chance to form a character.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN MURPHY,
Captain commanding Irish Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Charlottetown, Nov. 2nd, 1860.

P. S. The friends of the Irish Volunteer Rifle Corps are informed that we now muster 45 members.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

CELTIC VOLUNTEERS.

At a meeting of the members who enrolled themselves as Volunteers under the designation of the Celtic Volunteer Corps, held in the Agricultural Hall, on Friday evening, the 2nd November, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Whereas, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, having, at the review of the Volunteer Companies held at Government House on the 10th day of August last, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this Island, intimated that should a larger number of Volunteers desire to be enrolled, any deficiency of arms and accoutrements would be supplied from the Imperial resources. *And whereas*, on the faith of this declaration, and desirous of emulating the example of their fellow subjects in this and the surrounding colonies, above sixty persons, residents of Charlottetown, having formed themselves into a Company under the name of the "Celtic Volunteers," did, on Tuesday the 30th October, apply to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to recognise them as such a Company—to order them to be supplied with arms and accoutrements. *And whereas* His Excellency refused to comply with this request, alleging that the Volunteer Force was already numerous enough in Charlottetown—that there were not sufficient arms for the formation of a new Company; but His Excellency nullified this excuse by recommending the Celtic Volunteers to enroll themselves in some of the existing Companies, which, if they did so, it is presumed arms and accoutrements could be easily obtained for them.

Resolved, therefore, That the refusal of the Commander-in-Chief to recognise the Celtic Volunteers, and order their equipment in the usual manner, appears to us to be impolitic and unjust, inasmuch as it deprives a portion of Her Majesty's subjects of the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by others of their fellow-Colonists.

Resolved, that copies of the foregoing Resolution, together with an Address, be forwarded to the Duke of Newcastle and General Sir W. F. Williams, the Commander-in-Chief in Canada.

WILLIAM McGILL, Chairman,
Agricultural Hall, Charlottetown, Nov. 2, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER,

SIR—Although the *Examiner* is not a religious Journal, yet I presume you will not refuse a place in its columns to a few lines, having for their object the denunciation of conduct disgraceful to any person having the remotest claim to the name of Christian. It appears that there are in Charlottetown, the *enlightened!* capital of our Island, persons who occasionally amuse themselves by mimicking the sacred mysteries of the Mass, for the satanic purpose of annoying Catholics. Few persons will be disposed to believe that in a community calling itself civilized there are to be found persons so stolidly ignorant, so sottishly debased, so utterly devoid of Christian charity—in a word, so brutishly unchristian, as to insult their fellow-Christians by making a mockery of that which is the most solemn act of the religion of two hundred millions of Christians. Yet, it is a melancholy fact that such persons live in our midst. These impious blasphemers—who, had they been present at our Saviour's crucifixion, very probably would have been some of the foremost of those who scoffed at Him as He hung on the cross—may call themselves Methodists; but every respectable Protestant, to whatever sect he may belong—every person possessing any Christian feelings or generous sentiments will disclaim any connection with such blasphemous revilers of holy things, and will classify them with the most dangerous class of vile infidels. Not only have men done what I have above mentioned, but actually—I blush to write it—some *females* have so far forgotten themselves and degraded their sex as to take a part in this impious pastime. I can well imagine how Sepoys, Mahometans, or the prostitutes who welcomed Garibaldi to Naples with such joyous acclamations, could be so depraved as openly to make a mockery of any portion of Christian worship, but it appears very extraordinary how maidens, laying claim to any particle of decency, modesty, or christianity, can commit barbarous and impious practices so painfully revolting to every true Christian. For the present I forbear mentioning names; but should the parties alluded to continue their wanton insults to Catholics, I will not fail to pillory them for the scorn and indignation of an outraged public.

Nov. 7, 1860. S.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

ON DIT.

The Executive Council sat on Tuesday last until 9 o'clock, p. m., the chief subject of discussion being a further reduction in the prices of the Selkirk Estate Lands, the present prices of which are publicly condemned as being extravagantly high. That another matter of importance also engaged the warm and angry attention of the sages, respecting the impropriety of retaining the Colonial Secretary, Mr. W. H. Pope in office, and the propriety of removing that gentleman from the incumbency of Secretary, in obedience to the universal desire and request of the inhabitants of this Colony.

Since the Loyalist Lands Tenants saw the Lieut. Governor, on the subject of authority averred by Mr. R. B. S., as vested in him by His Excellency, to dispossess the tenants on Lot 30, Mr. R. B. S. again visited them, and gallantly donning his Island-wide-Magisterial power, called upon certain people to assist his Justiceship in acts of aggression and violence, but the people thinking the Scot had "a bee in his bonnet," and being themselves peaceable and sane men, refused to do the high Magesterial bidding of Mr. R. B. S., J. P. for the whole Island; he then, together with his own hired servant, and sundry battering rams, humanely, and in great tenderness of spirit and action, demolished the dwelling house of Mr. Sentner, during his absence. Query? Can Governor Dundas, with propriety, permit Mr. R. B. S.'s name to disfigure the Commission of the Peace, after that heartless and riotous act? It is thought His Excellency cannot and will not.

If *Troops* do not arrive, to be quartered here this autumn and winter, then, in case of tenant resistance to pay *arrears of rent*, the *Volunteers* will be *ordered* out, to assist the proprietors and their agents in the collection. The Volunteers knowing this Government dodge, should at once decline further drill and service, and send in their firearms to the Government, as tools fit only for the Government tools.

The present prudent, practical and all efficient Government—the wise and economical Executive Council—happened to forget or delayed for nearly six months the repairs and necessary alterations for the metamorphose of the Central Academy into a College, under the imposing title "Prince of Wales College."

Professor ——— arrived here some time since, under engagement to take the first chair in that institution. He is on salary at the rate of £300 per annum since he left Britain, and is himself prepared to enter upon his collegiate duties. But the ever-zealous-of-public-good-Executive have no Chair ready for the Professor, and no College fitted to receive students; and classes cannot be formed in the College; nor a chair for the Professor be ready until the 15th January, 1861. Meanwhile students are educationally unprovided for—the College revenues lost—and some £80 to £100 will be due and owing to the Professor before the Government, through dereliction of duty, can give him a chair to fill, or a chance to open his mouth in the College.

The last *on dit* says, the Government is in that delightful state of good feeling and co-operation which may be tersely and beautifully illustrated in the happy association and pleasurable intercourse of the Kilkenny Cats.

RECORDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—As we have heard that Capt. John Murphy is trying to fill the ranks of his forlorn hope, by misrepresenting the motives which induced above thirty members of the I. V. R. Corps to withdraw from it, let us briefly state, for the present, that the assertion that the late members lost confidence in him solely because he presented arms to the Catholic ecclesiastics on the 15th August last, is equally false and malicious, intended to mislead the ignorant and unwary. Neither in the Drill Room nor before the Court of Enquiry was he charged with presenting arms to any one, much less to those for whom we entertain as much sincere respect as does the officious Capt. John Murphy. Next week we may be called upon to shew the public the reasons which have caused the large majority of the Corps to leave Capt. Murphy and his admirers to themselves. As the Captain may have the hardihood to impute that the names attached to our resignation are not genuine, we enclose you the original, and also the Muster Roll of the Company, that you may testify, if necessary, that the persons who signed it were *bona fide* members of the Irish Volunteer Corps, we may add to their regret.

Yours truly,
THE LATE MEMBERS OF THE
I. V. RIFLE CORPS.

Charlottetown, Nov. 10, 1860.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P.E.I. November 12, 1860.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE FOR ENGLAND.

IN our last paper we recorded some of the latest incidents connected with the Prince's visit to America, and we regret that we could not give then any of the details relating to his departure from Portland. We have no doubt that ere this the *Hero* and the other gallant ships which formed the escort of His Royal Highness, have safely reached the white cliffs of Albion, and that the heir to the throne of Britain has again been folded in the arms of his royal and illustrious mother. After such a rapid succession of tributes of respect and affection—after so many and so varied scenes of festivities, and so constant recurrence of much that was novel in nature and the social institutions of North America, we imagine that the repose of his apartments on board the *Hero* has been a grateful relief to the youthful traveller.

The moral results of the visit can scarcely be over-estimated. The future Sovereign of these Colonies has had an opportunity of forming an opinion on the resources of Her Majesty's North American Possessions, and of the character and habits of the people who inhabit them. Well satisfied we are that nowhere in the dominions of the Crown to which, in the course of nature, he will most probably succeed, will there be found a people more able and willing—physically and morally—to support the integrity of the institutions under which they live than are to be counted by millions among the loyal men of the North American Colonies. The knowledge thus acquired by personal observation cannot but exercise a most important and beneficial influence on their future progress; and not the least among the advantages accruing will be the prominent position which the Royal tour has given to the Provinces in the eyes of the British people. Our resources will be more generally known—the material progress we have made will be more widely acknowledged, and the freedom of our political organizations will be more generally understood, and their practical working more justly appreciated than heretofore. The result of this must be an increase of population, wealth and intelligence—improvement in agriculture, the mechanic arts, and a higher tone of society, social and literary. While the people have—with the disgraceful exception of the "dirty and disloyal" Orangemen of Kingston—done all that loyal attachment could suggest to welcome the Prince, the enthusiasm of his reception must naturally have impressed the susceptible mind of His Royal Highness most favourably towards this portion of his magnificent inheritance; and this impression must be fraught with advantages which no mere formal or official communications would be likely to produce.

But the Colonial aspect is by no means the most significant point from which to view the recent visit in respect to its moral results. For the first time since the caravels of the adventurous Genoese first rested at St. Salvador has the heir to the diadem of England traversed a great part of the country which, towards the close of the last century, somewhat rudely severed its connection with the parent state, and since that time has developed the proportions of a young giant, and now stands proudly forth a scion worthy of the stem from which it sprung. Men still live who saw the red-cross flag of the mother country—the symbol and the record of a thousand victories—wave in unnatural antagonism to the virgin folds of the star-spangled banner, and gain no lustre in the struggle. The angry feelings naturally arising from the contest have been rapidly subsiding, and the visit of the Prince of Wales to the elective Chief Magistrate of the once rebellious Provinces, has, we believe, done much to draw more closely still the bonds which community of race, language, and to a great extent, of laws, and an enormous commercial intercourse, must necessarily have created.

The invitation of the President was gracefully given, and as gracefully acknowledged. The people in the places where the royal guest tarried shewed that they appreciated his presence as a national compliment; and never was Prince more nobly entertained than was the descendant of George the Third on the ground won from his sceptre by the fathers of those who gave such welcome to his great grandson. The "divinity which doth hedge a king" was acknowledged by the children of those who had shown the dignity and spirit of manhood against the oppressive use of kingly power; and the people of the United States—wishing by their reception of the Son to bear testimony to the virtues of the Royal Mother—found that their guest exemplified those virtues, and illustrated