nada to buy up the proprietors' lands. I maintain that by the terms of this Report we will not receive a single farthing from Canada. The £28,000 interest, or thereabouts, which it is said we are to draw for the proportion of debt in our favor, would not be drawn at all—it would only be placed to our credit. We would have our share of the aggregate debt of the Colonies to pay, and the amount placed to our credit annually would be just equal to the interest which this Colony, according to her population, would require to pay on the debt of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. So that by this arrangement not one penny would really come to the Island—it would only save us from being taxed for the debt of other people. Besides this, however, we are told this Island is to receive a capitation grant of 80 cents which will yield a little over £20,000; and that the salaries of her judges, and some other expenses will be paid, amounting to about £10,000 more. But as our Revenue is now £66,000, by this arrangement we would lose over £30,000 annually, with the tariff as ours is at present; if the Canadian tariff, however, were adopted, the sum lost would be nearer £90,000. But some maintain that the expenses under Confederation would be less. This is more than questionable, for there would be a general government to support, public works to be undertaken, and the cost of defences to provide for. It has been estimated that the whole expenses under Confederation would amount to $13,000,000, but I believe it would be nearer $20,000,000. It is impossible to say what the future shall be, but I may be allowed to make a calculation, basing my figures on the past. The expenditure of the Canadian Government for six years, from 1857 to 1862, was £21,432,584, or on an average yearly expenditure of £3,572,110. Now taking the population of Canada at 2½ millions, it is a simple question, in simple proportion, if 2½ millions of a population expends £3,572,110 a year, what would P. E. Island with a population of 80,000, expend at the same rate, and I find we would expend £114,307 a year. Now we will see what P. E. Island did expend during the same period. In the same 6 years the Government of this Island expended £299,168, or an average yearly expenditure of 49,861; so that if we had been in connection with Canada the last 6 years, we would have had to make a revenue over what we did pay of £64,446 a year, or during the said 6 years we would have had to pay for the Canadian Government the sum of £386,672. This is the sum which we have gained by being out of or without Confederation for the last six years. Canada cannot decrease her expenditure, so it is well for us in looking forward to the future in financial matters to judge by the past. But then, again, by this scheme we will be required to give up our political independence. What is dearer to a man than his country and its institutions? By accepting Confederation we would be surrendering everything which we can politically hold dear. While we have a system of self-government, we may sometimes get into difficulties, yet affairs will soon rectify themselves; but if we cast in our lot with others much more numerous than ourselves we will be driven wherever their fancy leads. I cannot conclude my remarks without protesting against the manner in which this question has come before us. A subject of such importance as this should have been before us for years, and canvassed fully by the press and the people ere it was submitted to the House in the form which it assumes in the Report under discussion. It has not originated with the people, and almost the first clause which it contains deprives them of a right, as it provides places for at least 77 Councillors in a general parliament of the Colonies, where they will be independent of the people, and independent of the Crown. What authority had the delegates to go to Canada and thus sign away our rights? They may say that they were invited by the Governor General. I say the Governor General has no power to interfere with the constitutional liberties of the people of this Colony. The people or their representatives alone should take up this question, and I look upon the action taken in this matter as a conspiracy against their privileges.

Hon. Col. Secretary moved an adjournment, and Hon. Mr. Pope opposed the motion.

Mr. Howat.—Mr. Speaker, I would prefer that we should finish the discussion this evening, as the advanced season renders it desirable that we should get through the business of the Session as soon as possible. As to the question of Union, I may say that I am opposed to it on any conditions. The proportion assigned to us in the United House of Commons would deprive us of all influence in that branch of the Legislature, and our situation in the Upper Branch would render us more helpless still; and the fact that some of the most able and honest men in the Island failed to obtain better terms at the Conference, is as strong an argument as I require to show me what our position would be under Confederation. The advocates of Union who have addressed you on the subject have endeavored to show that our taxes will not be increased when united; but how, I would ask, could the expenses to be incurred for an army, a navy, and fortifications, be met except by increase of taxation? Increase of manufactures to any considerable amount would require a protective tariff, and our Legislature can adopt the principles of protection or free trade, as it suits them, just as well at present as they could under Confederation. The Hon. Solicitor General has remarked upon the benefit we should receive from Union by having an independent Legislature; but by the Report of the Delegates I perceive that our legislation would require approval in Canada, and might afterwards be disallowed at Downing Street. As to the defences in Canada they would be no safeguard to us. The loyalty of some of the Canadians is not beyond doubt in my mind, and notwithstanding the allusion made by the Hon. Solicitor General to such men as Cromwell and Washington, I am disposed to judge of the future of some people by their conduct in the past.

Mr. Howlan seconded the motion for an adjournment. It was unfair to press a division to-night when some members had not spoken.

Hon. Mr. Pope, though anxious to close the debate, was not disposed to treat the Minority unjustly, and would consent to the division being taken to-morrow evening.

From the Halifax Reporter, July 20.

THE EXECUTIONS AT WASHINGTON.

The hangman has begun his work at Washington; and people are beginning to ask how long the reign of terror is to continue now that peace is restored. There seems no disposition to allay the revengeful feelings which must rankle in the bosoms of many thousands of the Southern people. Amid the wreck and chaos incident on so great a struggle, there is no gleam of hope for the future—no indication of that sound and prudent statesmanship so necessary for the restoration of the laws and the return of happiness and prosperity. Arbitary arrests continue to be made; the work of confiscation has just begun; and the remains of the late Mrs. Surratt, but a few days since dangling from the gibbet at Washington, attest to the lamentable fact that the desire for revenge on the part of President Johnson and his advisers, is not yet sated. For we needed not the affidavit recently published in a Washington paper, to convince us that the hanging of Mrs. Surratt was neither more nor less than deliberate murder. The trial itself was contrary to all precedent; the tribunal was illegal; and the treatment of the unfortunate prisoners, during their confinement, such as would have put to blush a tribe of savages. No one is safe in a land where such men as Hyams and Sanford Conover are permitted to swear away lives in so loose a manner that their evidence shrinks into nothingness when brought into the light of day. But for the demands of the press—iterated and reiterated, until there was no denying them—we should never have seen this "suppressed evidence;" never have known how bungling a piece of villiany would find acceptance in the eyes of the Washington authorities.

The trial, and the executions which followed, are invested with a greater and sadder interest because of their probable bearing on the fate of the gifted statesman, who, bowed down by his irons and the contumely and insults of his captors, *lies* in a dungeon at Fortress Monroe. We confess to a fear that the tribunal which convicted on such evidence as that of Merritt, Conover, and Hyams; which consigned to death an innocent woman, without even allowing her time to prepare for her fate, is capable of anything—even so great an outrage as the hanging of Mr. Davis.

The better portion of the Northern people are now ashamed of the manner in which Mrs. Surratt was consigned to death, and well they may be. "The sympathy in favor of Mrs. Surratt," the New York *Herald* reports, "gains ground by discussion, and hundreds who admitted her guilt inveighed bitterly against the mode of punishment. She was a woman, and that was reason sufficient with many of them why she should not be executed. "Every possible effort," says the Toronto *Leader*, "was made to obtain a commutation of her punishment to imprisonment for life; or failing that, a reprieve for three days. The Bishop of Baltimore pleaded that she could hot properly be prepared for death in less time; five members of the Court by which she had been convicted joined in a recommendation for a commutation of her punishment, and it was understood that the whole Court concurred in this view; and at length, all other means having failed, her friends caused a writ of *habeas corpus* to be obtained. It was issued by Judge Wylie of the Supreme Court, and directed to General Hancock to bring into Court the body of Mary E. Surratt. Her council argued that if she was guilty she was amenable to this Court and not to a military tribunal. The return to the writ was ordered to be made at ten o'clock; but General Hancock did not appear. Proof was offered that the writ had been duly served, when Judge Wylie explained the utter hopelessness of the Court against the military power of the United States. 'If,' he said, 'the Court were to decide that General Hancock was in contempt, the only process it could issue would be an attachment for the disregard of its authority; but why issue an attachment against the whole military power of the United States?' If the military power would not respect the writ; it would equally treat with contempt any other process the Court might issue. 'The Court, therefore,' said Judge Wylie, 'must submit to the supreme physical force which now holds the custody of the prisoners.' At fifteen minutes past eleven, an hour and a quarter after the time named in the writ, General Hancock appeared, accompanied by Attorney-General Speed. An apology was made for the delay—General Hancock had to see a great many persons, on important matters, that morning, and he had been detained—the service of the writ was acknowledged, but the body of Mrs. Surratt was not produced by reason of the order of the President endorsed on the writ. In this order the President specially suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, and gave directions to have the judgment of the military commission executed.'

"The Court declared itself powerless to take any further step in the case, and said it found no fault with the delay. The conflict between the civil and military authorities was evidently felt by the Attorney General to be an auckward thing; and he tried to show that, in time of war, it was inevitable. It was certainly a very undesirable mode of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. A woman had been condemned to death by a military commission—she had been tried in a way which the Attorney General admits to have been contrary to the constitution—the day for her execution had arrived; when a civil court issues a writ of *habeas corpus* to ascertain the cause of her detention and secure for her a legal trial. The writ was then in full force; it had been issued; and the President, at that moment, and in reply to the writ itself, says, 'I do hereby specially suspend this writ.' Nothing could be more un-satisfactory than this mode of procedure; and the Attorney General fell back upon the 'inevitable' 'Conflict of necessity comes up,' he said, 'when war comes between the executive and the judicial.' As a matter of fact this is not admissible. There is no necessary conflict between the civil and military authorities in time of war. Anything like the perfection of government requires that the two should be in harmony. In England, Parliament is the judge of the occasion when the writ of *habeas corpus* should be suspended; and there can be no conflict between the two authorities, for Parliament is always supreme. The moment the civil authority has to yield to the military, constitutional liberty has been exchanged for military despotism. Judge Wylie did not at all accept the Attorney General's doctrine of an inevitable conflict of powers. 'The writ,' he said, 'was applied for, and I had no authority to refuse to grant it. It is a writ dear and sacred to every lover of liberty, indispensable to the protection of citizens, and can only be constitutionally set aside in times of war and insurrection, when the public safety requires it, and in regard to offenses committed in connection with the army of the militia when called into active service.' The truth is Judge Wylie had law on his side, while General Hancock, the President, and the Attorney General had force on theirs; and as the Judge could not attack the whole power of the United States, he could only yield his civil authority to supreme force. In what does this state of things differ from a military despotism?"

A CHOLERA PANIC IN EUROPE.

The cholera is on its travels — that fierce and pitiless plague, which has its residence in the East, West, North and South. From time to time we hear of the visitation in distant places—deaths by wholesale in Central Asia, deaths in Southern Russia, regiments disbanded by death on Indian marches, and rivers choked with corpses in the Islands of the Eastern Ocean. The last Red Sea news brought word that Mecca and Medina are this year vast lazar houses of cholera-smitten victims, the pilgrims perishing all along the road to the shrines from Jeddah and the Southern ports, and Shieks who had come to kiss the Kaaba turning back in horror, with their trains, to succumb in tents and houses where they had shut themselves up.

Already Egypt has been reached, and the Fellahs there are perishing by thousands; so much so that the Italian and French harbors are shut against vessels from Alexandria. Marseilles has kept all the mail boats in quarantine ever since two Moribund passengers were landed in the Jolliette; and at last we ourselves have been obliged to confront a peril that cannot be disregarded. The newspapers and letters which went out of the general post office on Tuesday last were sent in boxes instead of bags, to prevent infections being carried out of Egypt by the mail passing through the country. That, indeed, is not only a precaution on our own behalf, but it will also be observed with regard to the overland despatches coming homeward. All the instances we enumerate, and others which might be cited, prove that the cholera is on its periodical march; and, without ascribing to the same source the outbreaks in North Russia, Poland and Prussia, it is, at the least, possible that the year may be signalized by the invasion of that enemy which patriotism and courage cannot keep out of our Island.

WHY WOMEN "DRESS."

The true explanation of the prevailing extravagance in costume is, that women dress for one another. In other words, they dress for eyes which can appreciate the material and estimate the cost of every separate article they have on.

It is quite true that many men care as much for, and are as competent to give an opinion on the appearance of their wives, or sisters, or friends, as any number of female acquaintances; *but the grounds upon which the two classes of critics will base their several judgments will always be distinct, and the conclusions themselves not unfrequently opposite.*

Ask a man and a woman to tell you who is the best dressed girl at a ball, and you will hardly ever find them agreeing in their answer. Go a step further, and compare the costumes which have been selected, and you will discover almost to a certainty that the woman has singled out the most expensive dress in the room, whereas the man has simply asked himself which is the most becoming. The one has suffered herself to be so impressed by the richness of the material, the elaborateness of the embroidery, the costliness of the trimmings, that in the end she has found it simply impossible to leave these things out of the calculation. The other, happy in his ignorance, has looked only at the general effect, and has probably given the preference to a young lady whose gown has no other merits than those of being scrupulously neat, becomingly cut, and perfectly well made.—*Saturday Review.*

There is an enormous rush of Americans to Europe this season. The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* thinks the cost of the trip a good American investment. It says:

"One of the most sensible things a man of property can do with his money is to take his family to Europe. It does Americans good; it gives to young persons a practical education, it enlarges the mind, and fits men to take cosmopolitan and catholic views of public questions. We are not the only great nation in the world. We do not build the most elegant palaces, or construct the best railroads, nor is our city unequalled. It is very well to learn these truths by direct observation. And it is well, too, to find out that commerce, trade, and business of all kinds have wide ranges, extending from country to country, and *that the great laws of trade and business are not*, and cannot be, confined to one people or nation, but are world-wide."

A workman in a brewery at Stanford, England, lately met with a fearful death. He was sitting in a drowsy state on the side of a tub, containing malt liquor at a temperature of about one hundred and fifty degrees. Some one entered and spoke to him. This startled him, and he fell backwards into the vat, and was scalded to death.

THE ENGLISH LORD CHANCELLOR.

The fall of this high officer has caused considerable sensation abroad, and it contains lessons which make it worthy of attention everywhere. If it shows that no station and reputation can afford a security against the corrupting temptations which beset public life, it also shows the invaluable corrective influence which resides in an unbiassed public opinion. The great trouble of Lord Westbury, the English Lord Chancellor, seems to have been that he had a most unworthy son, Mr. Richard Bethell, who, although he was married and had a family of six children, was a "fast" man in the worst sense of the term. Of him the Lord Chancellor said he had been "a disgrace and a source of infinite sorrew and reproach to him during the last ten years." And yet the son appears always to have exercised an influence upon his father in the latter's exercise of public patronage, although his improper agency may not have been apparent.

Thus, in the Edmunds case, where the reader in the House of Lords was charged with looseness in his money accounts, the Lord Chancellor was persuaded by his son, who had been heavily paid for his interference, to retire Mr. Edmunds on a pension of eight hundred pounds a year. In the Leeds Bankruptcy case, the Lord Chancellor actually appointed this son, of such "disgrace and infinite sorrow," to a registrarship, and that too, after removing the former registrar, against whom charges of corrupt practices had been preferred, and permitting him to retire on a pension, the son in this case, also, being bribed for his agency in the matter. Other cases also were proved of a similar nature. The press at first took up the subject, with the tenderness which is generally accorded to erring members of the nobility in England, but with a latent determination which showed that the public feeling was aroused and would not be trifled with. Committees in Parliament sat upon it, but evinced considerable unwillingness to apply the proper remedies, until at last the House of Commons, by its deliberate vote of censure, while acquitting the Lord Chancellor of any knowledge of his son's corruption, convicted him of "a laxity of practice and a want of caution with regard to the public interests in sanctioning the grant of retiring pensions to public officers against whom grave charges were pending, which, in the opinion of this House, are calculated to discredit the administration of his great office."

Speaking of his resignation a London paper pays the following tribute to Lord Westbury, better known as Sir Richard Bethell:—

"It would, however, be a great error to suppose that Lord Westbury clung so pertinaciously to office that this vote of censure was necessary to make him quit his hold of the Great Seal. Upon this point the noble and learned Lord's own most temperate and dignified address to the House of Lords on Wednesday is quite explicit. Three times before the division of Monday he entreated Lord Palmerston to lay his resignation before the Queen; once before the Lords Committee sat to investigate the Edmunds case; because, as he explains, he did not think it right that the Lord Chancellor should be even the object of a public accusation however unjust;—again when the Leeds case was brought up by Mr. Ferrand,—and thirdly when Mr. Hunt gave notice of his motion. But the premier overruled him on public grounds, and thus it was that he became exposed to the censure of the House of Commons. The public were, however, already aware of these facts, for Lord Palmerston, in announcing, on Tuesday, the Lord Chancellor's resignation, made a similar statement though not so full as that of Lord Westbury himself. We hope the country will not soon find cogent reasons for regretting the issue of the last act of the British House of Commons. When before did or could a retiring Chancellor announce from the woolsack that all his work was done—that every cause pending before him in the highest Appeal Court and in the Court of Chancery was finished and decided, that no judgment was left over in either court, and that his successor would have no arrears to work up! This is, indeed, an extraordinary statement of things in Chancery. Lord Westbury at all events has broken no hearts, and ruined no families by his delays; and the reflection is one that must solace him in the heavy sorrows brought upon him by a spend-thrift son, and be a comfort to him in his retirement."

English Versus American Elections.—I have now witnessed many elections in England, and am prepared to say, without fear of successful contradiction, that the most noisy and outrageous scenes at the American polls are prayer meetings in comparison with the disgraceful scenes attendant here on the most quiet elections. I know it has been customery with the English press to hold up American Elections as combining all that is outrageous and disgraceful, but I think I have passed through some of the noisiest elections at home, and I know that they do not even approach a parallel with those almost invariably occurring here. The bribery and corruption resorted to in England is of the most frightful description, and at the polls, to say nothing of order and decorum, the grossest outrages and indecencies are practised and tolerated, with scarcely a rebuke even from the more respectable portion of the community.

I have seen men of education and refinement, baronets and lords, stand up to address these heterogeneous audiences, addressing to them words of flattery and even endearment, and I have seen them literally pelted from the platform by showers of rotten eggs, to say nothing of other missiles, such as dead cats and stinking fish; and I have known such men as Lord Palmerston to apologise publicly for rude conduct on the ground that it was an exhibition of playfulness on the part of the populace.—*Lon. Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.*

UNITED STATES.

THE ARREST OF JOHN MITCHELL.

[From the Dublin Nation, July 1.]

John Mitchell has been arrested by the government and flung into a dungeon, awaiting trial for high treason. We are describing the events of 1865, not the events of 1848. We are recording the acts of the American, not of the English Government; for America has progressed far of late days in copying "the mother country," and can now proudly boast of a "national debt," and brag about putting down "rebellions" *a l' Anglaise.*

John Mitchell must stand in the dock once more, to brave a courageous "rebel's fate." The country that with wild raptures of welcome hailed and glorified him eleven years ago as a "rebel," now consigns him to a dungeon for being a "rebel." The streets that witnessed his triumphal entry eleven years ago, have seen him dragged to a prison for the same virtue, or crime—whichever Americans may now call it. The jailor-general *this time is not* Lord Clarendon; his name is Andrew Johnson. How England and Russia must chuckle at all this!

Copying the "mother country," America has been an enthusiastic smypathiser with "rebels" and "rebellions"—everywhere but within her own dominions. Like "the mother country," America largely admired "rebellion" against neighbours but not aginst herself. England worshiped Kossuth and murdered Lord Edward; glorified Garibaldi and manacled O'Brien; was *virtuously* indignant with the King of Naples for discomforting the assassin who sought his life, while she herself blew from the guns the Indian "rebels" who rose against the regime of the Kittee! So America also could welcome Kossuth, but can slowly murder Davis. Mitchell, the "rebel" against somebody else, is worthy of welcome; but Mitchell, the "rebel" against "us"—ah that is quite another business; let him taste a "rebel's doom!"

If this be the "glory" and "triumph" of America, we should like to know what would be her shame and humiliation, unless, indeed, it be the terrible reproach of neglecting to disinter and hang in chains the skeletons of those wicked "rebels" whose example Mr. Mitchell has followed: George Washington and Benjamin Franklin!

America the jailor of John Mitchell! What next from that "land of the free!" "The Star-Spangled Banner" is being rapidly reconstructed on the model of the "Union Jack."

Mrs. Surratt.—It is stated that Mrs. Surratt, before Booth was captured, and while she was at the Carroll Prison, was offered a free and unconditional pardon for herself and son, if she would accompany an officer in a buggy and point out the road which Booth had probably taken. She protested that she had no idea which road he had taken, and had no knowledge of his intentions to assassinate the President when he visited the house, and positively refused to *accompany* the officer, as she could be of no service.

Washington is said to be pervaded with the essence of defunct horses, and is getting to be very sickly.

It is a singular fact—as stated by one of our exchanges—that no child was ever born in the White House, at Washington.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, July 22.—Official enquiry elicits the facts that Jeff. Davis's health is as good now as it has been at any time since his imprisonment.....About all the correspondence relating to Davis is pronounced by the authorities to be bogus.....Bark A One, belonging to Providence, R. I., was sunk by a Cyclone, April 20th, near Akayab, and 13 lives lost.....A sudden freshet at Levanworth, Kansas, Wednesday night, swept away 20 houses and other property to the value of $200,000. Seven dead bodies have been recovered, and others were missing.....Agents from North Carolina have come North to induce emigration to that State, where large quantities of land, gold, iron and lead mines, are offered at most liberal rates to emigrants.....Gold 142⅜.

New York, July 22, P. M.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondence says the Teche district of Louisiana *is filled with guerrilas*, who have thus far defied the national troops and citizens to capture them. They not only plunder rural districts, but enter towns and rob the stores.....Capt. Wirge, the rebel commander of the Andersonville prison, will be tried next week by a military commission.....The number of troops sent to their homes from Washington over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, since May 30, when the disbanding of the armies commenced, up to the 17th July, was 208,037.....Gold 142.

New York, July 24, P. M.—The *Herald's* Washington despatch says the elections in Virginia have gone so strongly in favor of secessionists that even guerilla Mosby is encouraged to become a candidate for Congress.....The *Times'* despatch says the Agricultural Bureau is in receipt of gratifying reports of the condition of *crops of every description*.....The *World's* despatch says the Government takes possession of Ford's Theatre to-day at a fixed rent.....The rebel Secretary of State, Benjamin, is in Paris. .....The *Herald's* correspondence says Mason and the other rebel agents to Europe have re-crossed the Atlantic, and are now residing in Canada.....Gold 143.

New York, July 25.—An arrival from Aspinwall brings interesting news. At Guayaquil, Ecuador, the President Moreno seized an English steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, loaded at the mole, drove officers and crew ashore at the point of the bayonet, placed troops, cannon and munitions of war aboard, and started for the mouth of river, where revolutionists lay at anchor in vessels seized from Government. He ran into one of the steamers, cutting her amidships to water's edge, and sinking her. After a short engagement the others surrendered, the bulk of the people aboard, including the leader Urbina, making their escape into the woods. The prisoners were brought to Guayaquil, and 27 of them were instantly shot. After this Moreno started for Tumbes. Here he expected to capture more victims; if so, they shared a similar fate. After his return to Guayaquil, the President returned the steamer to the captain, who received her under protest, and got at the same time £20,000, for three days service of the vessel. The seizure is still an open question, having been referred to the manager of the company at Callao.....The rebellion in Peru appears to be gaining ground. On the 5th a bloody engagement occurred six miles from Lima between 12,000 rebels and 6,000 government troops, in which the latter were successful.....Gold 143.

New York, July 25, P. M.—There is no new of interest this afternoon. The Navy Department has directed the reduction of the Mississippi Squadron to five vessels.....Admiral Radford has sailed to take command of the Atlantic Squadron, with orders to reduce it to ten vessels..... Gold 143.

New York, July 26.—The steamer *Scotia*, with dates to the 16th, has arrived.....The elections engross general attention in England. Four hundred and twenty-one election contests had been completed, of which the Liberals had 263, and Conservatives 158. Liberal gain thus far nine. Another week would elapse before the elections closed.....The *Great Eastern*, with the cable on board, would leave the Nore on the 15th for Valencia.....Consols closed at 90 to 80⅛ for money. United States 5 20's 71½ to 72.....There was no notable change in general markets.....It is reported that Gen. Grant will soon visit Halifax and the Canadas.....Gold 143⅜.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, July 24.—The steamer *Peruvian* passed Father Point with dates to the 14th inst. .....The English news received by this arrival was centered in the Parliamentary elections. Returns to the 12th show 184 Liberals, and 102 Conservatives elected.....A later despatch *via* Queenstown says the returns so far show a net Liberal gain of seven.....Among the Liberals elected are John Stuart Mill and Thomas Hughes. .....Four members of the Administration had been defeated, viz.:—Lord Bury, at Dover; Col. White, at Kidderminster; Lord Paget, at Litchfield, and M. F. Reel, at Berry.....As a rule, the contest had gone off satisfactorily, and with very little rioting.....Numerous elections were progressing when the *Peruvian* sailed, and it would be another week before the county contests would be decided.....Forty-three passengers of the burning ship *William Nelson* had been picked up by the ship *Mercury*, and arrived at Havre from New York.....Commercial news not important. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn firm at 26s. to 28. Consols 90 to 90¼ for money. .....Gold 142⅜.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 31, 1865.

TENANT LEAGUE DISTURBANCES.

Charlottetown was the scene of considerable excitement on Wednesday last. That was the day appointed for the examination of Mr. Charles Dickieson, of New Glasgow, who had been committed to jail a short time previously, as our last paper stated, charged with "riot, assault and rescue" at Curtisdale—the Sheriff's officers, as our readers will remember, having had at that place an encounter with Dickieson, and, as it was said, a large crowd of others, and, during the encounter, having been compelled to relinquish a horse and waggon belonging to a man named Proctor, seized for rent. At an early hour on Wednesday morning, groups of people might be seen at nearly all the corners about the City, and it was not difficult to perceive that they were members of the Tenant League, evidently bent upon making a demonstration in behalf of their unfortunate fellow member. It was, indeed, whispered that they contemplated a rescue; and the authorities, apprehending such a thing, had taken the precaution to swear in about twenty-five or thirty special constables, whom they had armed with cavalry pistols, loaded with ball cartridge. These pistols were issued by order of His Honor the Administrator, with the advice of the Executive Council, on a representation being made to the Colonial Secretary by the High Sheriff, to the effect that fire-arms were indispensable.

When Dickieson was brought from the jail about two o'clock—the Sheriff, assisted by some Magistrates, the Police officers and special constables—the Leaguers, numbering from 250 to 300, gathered round the escort from the jail, but no interruption or violence was attempted. The examination, conducted by Theo. DesBrisay, Esq., the committing Maisgtrate, assisted by His Worship the Mayor, did not occupy much time, nor elicit much more information than we had previously possessed, and Dickieson stood committed to the Supreme Court for trial; but bail was immediately offered and accepted for his appearance.

No sooner was this business completed—Dickieson's friends as well as himself rejoicing at the prospect of his liberty for a while at least—than the Deputy Sheriff stepped forward and arrested his body on an execution for rent. This was a very sudden surprise; and no sooner were the Leaguers told that Dickieson would have to go to jail again, than they gathered in a tumultuous crowd, followed and pressed upon the officers of the law in charge of the prisoner, and pelted stones in abundant showers; while one, at least, of the leading men of the League, who does not live far from Lot 49, wildly vociferated, "Rescue him! rescue him!" That a rescue was intended at this time, admits of not a particle of doubt; and it would have been effected but for the vigorous efforts of the Police Officers and Special Constables, who used their batons with crushing effect upon the crowd that pressed upon them. There was a considerable number of damaged heads, but none of the wounds were of a very serious character. Two shots were fired, but we suspect they were fired more by accident than intent; and we are happy to say that no one was hurt by them. Dickieson was securely locked up; and long before dark, the excited, tumultuous Leaguers had dispersed to their homes, crestfallen, and several of them bearing marks of the melee.

We hope we shall hear no more nonsense from the organ of the League, *Ross's Weekly*, about the law-abiding spirit and the constitutional character of this most mischievous organization. The conduct of the League men on Wednesday was in strict accordance with their pledge, which proposes resistance to the law before the payment of rent shall be exacted. We have conversed with several of these misguided men lately, who are in really independent circumstances, who estimate the value of their property by several hundreds, and in some cases by thousands—and they have assured us that they would rather part with every shilling they own, or every shilling's worth, and undergo any penalty and suffering, than pay one penny of rent. "Better," said we, "to pay rent, however great the hardship, than pay exorbitant fees to lawyers—undergo degrading and health-destroying imprisonment, and have their property afterwards forcibly taken from them to pay the original bill, more than doubled, perhaps, by costs." Other debts, they state, they are willing to pay; but they look upon the landlord's claim as a swindle, and they are determined to resist it to the last extremity, no matter what the consequences may be. And yet, men apparently sensible and rational upon all other subjects, who talk thus, assure us that the League, to which they are pledged, has an honest, lawful, and constitutional basis! Did ever poor human judgment labor under such a delusion?

In connection with the case of Charles Dickieson, we saw it stated in *Ross's Weekly* of Thursday last that the riotous proceedings of Wednesday were, in a measure, occasioned by a report which had got into the country to the effect, that he, Dickieson, "was a prisoner in one of the *lowest dungeons*, and that no one could see him under any circumstances. To every application a blunt refusal was given, and even his own brother had to return home without even the privilege of having one word with him." *Ross's Weekly* then proceeds to tell us that the hundreds who came to town on Wednesday, and disgraced themselves by their lawless conduct, were only anxious "to know if such tyranny and hardship had been actually practised upon the unfortunate man."

This is a nice way to manufacture sympathy for a Leaguer in distress. That such a report was never circulated to any extent, we firmly believe. If it were, it says little for the intelligence of men who put faith in it. It was quite easy for Mr. Ross, before committing it to his paper, to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the report. Let the authorities be as rigid as they may in the enforcement of the law, we felt confident they would not act in the inhuman manner described; and, partly with the view of ascertaining how much truth or falsehood was in the report above given, we went to the jail on Friday afternoon. We saw Dickieson and Clow—both plain farmers, of just about average intelligence, for their class, with none to spare, but evidently not men of the hero type. We asked Dickieson if it were true that his brother or other friends had been denied admittance to him. *He candidly acknowledged that he knew nothing of it.* Mr. Harvie, the jailor, showed us no less than eight orders that had been given, up to Wednesday morning, by the Committing Magistrate, in order to secure visits for Dickieson's friends, any one of whom would have told him of the hardship practised towards him, if it were the case. While the prisoner was confined under a charge of misdemeanour, no person could, of course, see him without an order; and on the very morning of Wednesday, before the excitement and riot commenced, Dickieson's brother was admitted to see him on an order from Mr. DesBrisay. The same brother, in the afternoon, while groups of League men still lingered about the jail, and before the excitement had subsided, again sought admission to his brother in jail, *without the Magistrate's order.* Of course it was refused. The jailor knew his place, and knew that the possession of it depended upon his refusal. Eight visits in the course of a few days, and one on the morning of the disturbance, surely did not show a great amount of cruelty towards Dickieson in the matter of sympathetic visits.

As regards the "*lowest dungeon,*" we were shown the room. It is the place where all persons charged with misdemeanors are confined. Poor Dickieson has had many hundreds of reluctant predecessors in the occupation of the room, and will no doubt have many followers. It is a spacious room, well ventilated, and fairly lighted. It has nothing at all of the character of a "dungeon" in the sense in which we are accustomed to apply that word to places of imprisonment.

We have been particular in stating these facts, because the report in the *Weekly*, *if uncontradicted*, would bring disgrace on the whole community; and because we feel there is too much unhealthy and dangerous excitement in the Colony to allow it to be aroused into a more violent fever by fabulous stories of suffering on the part of one of the first victims of the League Delusion.

LETTER FROM THE HON. MR. COLES.

[The following interesting Letter from the Hon. Mr. Coles was received nearly simultaneously with the arrival of the Delegates on Saturday night. A private note accompanying it informed us that we might make public use of it, which we readily do.

[We have seen Mr. Coles since his return, and he promises to give us another letter detailing the incidents of his trip from Cincinnati homewards, together with his views on the results of the Convention, and the prospects of a renewal of Reciprocity engagements. Mr. Coles does not appear to be hopeful of those prospects, so far as the results of the Convention can influence them; and he is evidently not satisfied with the spirit manifested by the Americans in the Convention. He thinks, as we expressed ourselves about two weeks ago, that, when the American Delegates passed a resolution unanimously, approving of the notice given by the Washington Government to abrogate the present Treaty, they could not be supposed to be favourable to a better one for the Provinces, nor to one so good. The advantages have been largely on the side of the Americans in the present Treaty; and if they expect to force, or urge in any improper underhand way, any more concessions from the Provinces, we sincerely hope they will be grievously disappointed. We shall wait, with some interest, the expression of Mr. Coles's views by speech and writing, after which we shall enter fully into the matters which came before the late Convention at Detroit.—Ed. Ex'r.]

St. Louis, U. States,
18th July, 1865.

My dear Whelan—

After the Detroit Convention had closed, I wrote you giving an account of the great success of Mr. Howe in addressing the Convention, of which every Colonial Delegate felt proud. The Chicago and St. Louis Delegates invited us to visit their great Cities in the West; and about forty of the Colonial and Eastern States Delegates proceeded the same evening to Chicago. On our arrival there we were invited to attend the great Commercial Mart in the Board of Trade Rooms, where all the business men meet to buy and sell, and transact all the principal commercial affairs of the great West Country, out of which has been created one of the greatest Cities in the Union in the shortest space of time, with a population now of over 200,000 inhabitants. As soon as the business closed, the President of the Board requested me, with Messrs. Boyd and Fisher, of New Brunswick, to address the meeting and from the few remarks made by us, I believe the principles of reciprocity were better understood by many of the Americans, who, it appears, had not taken a broad and expansive view of their operation generally, but merely viewed Reciprocity from a selfish regard for their own interests, and which, I am sorry to say, influenced a great many of the Delegates from the different States at first in the Convention.

After having been shown the many large and superior Buildings and Manufactories, which are not surpassed by similar structures in any city we visited, we proceeded on here, having had a railroad ride of about 400 miles over a splendid Prairie, which is one vast field, I might say, of corn and wheat. We arrived all safe at the Tindell Hotel, where General Sherman and Staff are at present staying; and immediately on our arrival a Committee of the Board of Trade waited on the Delegates and invited them to the meeting of the Board, which was held in a large and spacious room, where, after many introductions to the most gentlemanly assemblage that could be met in any country, we were invited to take champagne in an adjoining room, where several speeches were made, both by the Delegates and members of the Board. An invitation was then given to the whole of the Delegates to dine at a public dinner to be given on Thursday, in honor of General Sherman. We requested time to answer the invitation; and, on returning to the Hotel, held a meeting; and finding, from the necessity that many of them were under to return home as soon as possible, it was thought best to decline accepting the invitation. But in the evening we all called on Gen. Sherman in a body, and I must say I spent a very agreeable half hour with him. The General is tall in person, and affable in his manners. We entered into conversation very freely both in reference to the War and the Reciprocity Treaty, and he seemed very anxious to get information as to the extent and value of the fisheries around our Island. We leave here this morning for Cincinnati I send you a St. Louis paper, which contains a short account of the meeting on 'Change.

Yours truly,
GEORGE COLES.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The English news received *via* New York inform us that the elections in England have terminated in favor of the Liberals, and that, therefore, Lord Palmerston's Government will have a new lease of power. In whatever light this result may be regarded in England, it will be gratifying to all the Colonies. Whatever favors we, on this side of the Atlantic, have received from the mother country they have come from the hands of the Liberals—the Tories gave us nothing but the cold shoulder, and oppression when they could. The liberal and generous Colonial policy of the present English Government augurs well for the future prosperity of the Provinces, over whose destinies the present Colonial Minister may, we hope, be long saved to preside. Mr. Cardwell has already given abundant proof of the deep interest he takes in the welfare of the Colonies; and he has shown a capacity for, and an energy in, administering the affairs of his high office unequalled by a host of his predecessors.

One of the late telegrams *via* New York states that Mr. Gladstone was in a minority in the contest for Oxford, but it does not say the contest was over, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had lost his election. It would be a great misfortune to the venerable Premier and to the people of England to lose the services of Mr. Gladstone. He is one of the ablest and hardest workers in the Cabinet — the brightest ornament in it, and the most progressive in his views. We, therefore, ardently hope that the Liberal Government of England will long continue to count him of their number, with the bright prospect of becoming their future chief.

THE HON. MR. HOWE'S SPEECH AT DETROIT.

We reproduce to-day the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Howe at Detroit. It has been very much praised, and Mr. Coles says in his letter to us that all the Colonial Delegates were proud of it, as well they might. We think, however, as we said last week, that the printed speech has not been revised by the author; but, nevertheless, it bears unmistakeable marks of his great genius. The passage on the supposed annexation aspirations of the Provincialists we gave last week, but we give it again in order to make the speech whole; and we feel assured that if we have any traitors and plotters for annexation amongst us, it will not do them the least harm to read this part of the speech twice over.

The Wesleyan Sunday School Tea Party came off on the beautiful grounds known as Kensington on Thursday last. The gathering of children was very numerous—not much less, we think, than 400—they were all healthy looking, happy children, and appeared to enjoy themselves exceedingly well in swinging and other amusements. The Tea was amply served by numerous fair hands, accompanied by all those delicacies, cake, &c., which are expected and greatly relished at a public Tea Party. The adults, who were in considerable numbers on the ground, and who seemed to enter with much glee into the innocent sports of the children, did not forget the Pavilion where the Tea was served, and sometimes severely taxed the attention of the fair attendants in ministering to their wants. The entertainment and amusements were closed with prayers and hymns, together with a short, eloquent and chaste address from the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, the Wesleyan pastor of this City, and a rather lengthy one from the Rev. Mr. Scott, a Presbyterian Minister from Montreal. The whole affair passed off very pleasantly, and was, we believe, very successful in a financial point of view.

The Charlottenown Delegates to the Detroit Convention, Messrs. Coles, Heard and Brecken, arrived home by the *Princess of Wales* on Saturday night. The honorable gentlemen appear to be in good health, and to have enjoyed their trip, although the hospitalities of the States were not, we understand, of that stunning character which the Canadians dispensed with a lavish hand last autumn. It will be expected that the Delegates will give an account of their labours at the Convention. This may be done at a public meeting called by our new Board of Trade, or at a public dinner from the citizens generally. The latter would be the more gratifying way of eliciting information from them.

The Phrenological Journal, for August, has come to hand, and is full, as usual, of admirable illustrations and most instructive reading. It opens with a sketch and portrait of Major General Sherman, and gives the portraits of other distinguished characters—Rev. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Sigourney, the authoress, &c. It will be found to be a very entertaining and useful number.

☞ On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Charles Reilly, of this City, accompanied by the Committee of the St. Dunstan's Temperance Society, waited on the Rev. Rector of St. Dunstan's College, and presented him with the splendid set of silver-mounted harness which he won at the Lottery in connection with the Temperance Tea Party held on the 24th inst., on the College grounds. The Rev. gentleman expressed to the generous donor, in a few appropriate terms, his thankfulness for the handsome present.

It will afford much satisfaction to the people of this Province to learn that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has definitely declined the proffered Government of Hong Kong. That Government with the Embassy to Siam, as we have already stated, was offered to him, in compliance with the wish he expressed to be removed to the Government of a Colony within the tropics, and probably if his Excellency alone were concerned, he would have immediately accepted promotion to a position of such importance, the duties of which he is so well qualified to discharge; but we have reason to believe that the real object of his approaching visit to England, which has been the subject of so much misrepresentation, is to get married to a young lady to whom he is engaged, and who we may well suppose, does not share his preference for a tropical climate, generally regarded as so unhealthy and so dangerous for Europeans.—*St. John Freeman.*

(From the Daily Missouri Democrat, July 19.)

THE PROVINCIAL DELEGATION ON 'CHANGE—INTERCHANGE OF FRIENDLY SENTIMENTS.

A number of gentlemen from Canada and the British Provinces arrived in this city on Monday, from Detroit, where they were in attendance upon the great Commercial Convention. The delegation is composed of merchants and eminent men of business, members of the Canadian Parliament, the Mayor of Montreal, and representatives of the Canadian press—all very substantial and fine looking gentlemen. They first visited Chicago, and from thence came to this city, with a view of witnessing for themselves some of the boundless resources of the Mississippi valley.

On yesterday forenoon, at the invitation of our merchants, they visited the Merchants' Exchange, where they passed a short season very pleasantly. An excursion into the country, in the vicinity of St. Louis, had been arranged for their benefit, but owing to the rain it was postponed. After business hours on 'Change, the delegation were invited into the office of the Secretary of the Board, where several bottles of champagne were opened, and friendly sentiments interchanged. The President of the Merchants' Exchange, Mr. Able, cordially welcomed the delegation to St. Louis, and hoped the pleasant and agreeable associations which they had formed with the merchants of St. Louis, at the recent Convention at Detroit, might be long continued.

Hon. George Coles, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, responded. He said he felt highly honored by the reception which they had met with in St. Louis. He could only say that he believed the social intercourse that had taken place between the Canadian delegations and their American friends — brethren of one family he might well call them—would be the means, perhaps, of making us all better friends, and preventing a great deal of trouble between the two governments hereafter. So long as the merchants and business men were on good terms, there would be little difficulty in keeping up a good understanding between the American Government and the Government of Great Britain. Their immediate mission at this time was that of Reciprocity. He believed the benefits resulting to Chicago and this city from reciprocity were not generally known. With reference to the trade in flour, a dollar per barrel was imposed on every barrel of flour imported into the Colonies previous to the reciprocity treaty. Under this state of things they hardly imported a dozen barrels a year. Since the reciprocity the returns show the importation amounts to thousands of barrels. If the reciprocity is not continued, the dollar must be continued again, and Canada could then send them flour just as cheap as the States. Without the reciprocity treaty, the tax would be just the same on all articles manufactured in the United States as they would if they got them from England. All over Prince Edward Island they would now find American manufactures and notions in every house, and the entire trade, as far as that Island was concerned, was chiefly with the United States. The speaker concluded by hoping that, if the reciprocity was not continued, our social intercourse would be, and that a better feeling would grow up between the two sections.

Hon. Mr. Beaudry, Mayor of Montreal, said this reception would have a tendency to increase the friendly relations which it is so desirable should exist between two countries lying contiguous to each other. This was, no doubt one of the objects which the Board of Trade at Detroit had in view in calling a Convention of the business men of the different parts of the United States. He concluded by alluding in complimentary terms to the President of the Board of Trade of St. Louis, for the part he took in the Detroit Convention.

Mr. Elliot offered a sentiment on behalf of the Canadian press, which was responded to by Mr. Chamberlain, of the Montreal *Gazette*. He hoped the labors of the press at the Detroit Convention would not be without some benefit. Certainly, if through the agency of the press the people of the two sections—one in language and in origin—could be brought into more friendly relations, it would be ample compensation for their labor. In this connection, and as showing our common origin, he was reminded of a statement made by a delegate from Minnesota at the Commercial Convention, to the effect that the four greatest generals of the late war, Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan, represented the four nationalities of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Mr. J. H. Alexander said that Mr. Howe, one of the speakers at the Detroit Convention, remarked in reference to the subject of annexation, that the only danger in regard to that was the annexation of their men to our women. He hoped all fear of that kind would be removed from our friends from the British Provinces while in the city. (Laughter.)

Mr. W. M. Mosley proposed the Queen of Great Britain and the President of the United States, which was received with six cheers.

Hon. Mr. Bottsford, of New Brunswick, said he was charmed with the cordiality with which the delegation had been received. It was not the first time they had met with uniform kindness and attention, for go where they might in the United States everybody behaved themselves as men should, and a stranger was received with attention and generosity that was certainly remarkable. He never had a more delightful ride than from Chicago to this place, and this friendly intercourse, he had no doubt, would have its influence upon the relations which must exist between the two countries.

Mr. John J. Roe extended an invitation to the delegation to attend the dinner to General Sherman on Thursday evening.

Hon. Mr. Coles said it would afford him, individually, great pleasure to be present, more particularly as the dinner was to be given to one who had been instrumental in bringing to a termination a war which had so long distracted this country, and which afforded them great cause for rejoicing when it terminated. He then alluded to the joyful manner in which the news of the termination of the war was received in the British Provinces, and also to the gloom which overspread the community when the news of the President's assassination was received.

After further friendly and complimentary remarks by the Mayor of Montreal, and Mr. A. Diamond, of Belleville, C. W., Mr. Morgan, Secretary of the Exchange, proposed "The Union Jack and Star Spangled Banner — emblems of intelligence throughout the world." This was appropriately honored, after which Mr. Mosley proposed an excursion to the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob. The delegation finally decided to call a meeting to ascertain whether they could remain over a sufficient length of time to accept of the invitation to Pilot Knob, as well as the one to General Sherman's dinner.

Mr. Able expressed his regret that some of the city authorities were not present to welcome the delegation, after which the party separated.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM THE STATES.

Boston, July 28. — *San Francisco, 20th.*— Whaling Bark *Milo* has arrived in 28 days from the Arctic with the news of several whalers having been destroyed by the pirate *Shenandoah* last month. The whalers, Edward Casey, Hector, Abigail, Euphrates, William Thompson, Sophia Thornton, J. Swift and the Susan, were captured and most of them burned. The *Milo* was bonded for the purpose of taking off the crew. The *Shenandoah* was continuing wholesale destruction of whalers, and would probably soon destroy another fleet of sixty vessels. Her commander was informed of Lee's surrender and the collapse of the rebellion; but did not believe it. He believed in Lincoln's assassination for he expected it. The *Shenandoah* coaled last night at Melbourne. She was manned by English and Irish sailors. Some of the captured whalers had joined her.....Gold 145¼

Boston, July 28.—*N. Y., 28th*, P. M.—The *Tribune's* special Washington despatch says, semi-official news from Mexico mentions the desertion to Gen. Ortaga's Army of two Cavalry Regiments from the Imperial Service, and that he is daily tendered the services of Mexican officers coming from points in possession of the French.....The *Times* special Washington despatch says Jeff. Davis's health was never better in the last five years than now.....Gold 145¾

Proposed Banquet to the Hon. T. D. McGee.—Mr. McGee's constituents and friends in Montreal, of all nationalities, recently requested him to accept a public dinner, in acknowledgement of the eminent services rendered by him to Canada during his late visit to Europe as Commissioner to the Dublin Exhibition. Mr. McGee was compelled to decline in consequence of his time being much employed previous to the meeting of the Legislature. In his reply he says:

"You, Gentlemen, and the Committee will, I know, beieve me when I say that I am profoundly sensible of your and their approbation, at this moment.

"The views I felt it my duty to express when abroad, especially in relation to the Irish emigrant's position in the Northern States, as compared with his position in these Provinces, have already been endorsed by what he called a fair and full representation of the vast constituency of Montreal West. Out of more than 9000 registered electors, I have every reason to believe that not three per cent really dissented from those views. The attempt of a few persons, unknown to the community at large, to obtain an apparent censure of my cause in my absence; and the complete failure of that attempt, only go to show how thoroughly sound our population is in their attachment to Canadian institutions and the Imperial connection, which insures and preserves those institutions. So far, on this head, we have, it seems to me, nothing further in the way of expression of public opinion to desire at present."