Secular Department.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

Lord John Russell, on the 4th instant, in reply to questions put to him, stated that the misunderstanding with the Government of Japan was on the point of arrangement,—he hoped a satisfactory one. He also touched upon the affairs of Rome and Sicily,—stated with regard to the former that we have no diplomatic agent there, but that the Roman Authorities had communicated very freely with Lord William Russell, whose despatches, in consequence of his non-diplomatic mission, were to be held sacred. Lord John also declared that the British Government had remonstrated with Sardinia against Garibaldi being sent to aid the Sicilian insurgents; but that the Government had also strongly remonstrated with the Neapolitan Government, and advised the adoption of a more just and liberal course of policy.

We are glad to learn that the Government is determined to proceed with its Reform Bill. There were some rumors a day or two back that a compromise had been effected between the "ins" and the "outs" with reference to it, but there is no truth in the assertion, and if there had it would have been simply disgraceful to those who made it. This question of Reform has been made the football of party for a number of years, and the character of the leading men on both sides of the House is involved in its speedy settlement. The Peers have commenced their work of obstruction by the appointment of *their* committee to enquire into the Parliamentary franchise in boroughs and counties, and they have entered on the work of taking evidence. They have excluded the public from all present participation in the disclosures, and this act is in keeping with the spirit which dictated such an insult to the country, and to the deliberations of the other House. On Thursday the Commons passed the second reading without a division.

On the 24th ult., Sir J. Trelawney moved the third reading of the Church Rates' Abolition Bill. Mr Whiteside moved an amendment, that it be read a third time that day six months, when a debate ensued in which Mr Bright, Mr Disraeli, and several other members took part. Eventually, the third reading was carried by 235 to 225. After some further business the House adjourned.

Another astounding defalcation has come to light. The offender is a person named Pullinger, the cashier of the Union Bank of London, who kept the pass-book of the Bank of England, and from the pass book the ledger-keeper of the Union Bank made up his account. A minute investigation shows that Pullinger has defrauded his employers to the extent of £300,000. This exceeds the frauds of Redpath, who robbed his employers of £220,000, and of Robson, whose appropriation was £28,000. The losses of Pullinger were occasioned by engaging in extensive time bargains on the Stock Exchange.

The Board of Trade returns, for the first three months of the present year, have been published. For the month of March the exports show a decline of nearly a million as compared with the previous year, which may be attributed to the Budget and the French Commercial Treaty, the uncertainty of carrying which disturbed the ordinary operations of business men—a fact which is proved by the result of the quarter, the decline on which is very slight. The quarter's return is about seven millions above the same quarter in 1858. The imports show a large increase in the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding time last year.

The weather has at length changed, and summer has come upon us unexpectedly, after one of the most cold and ungenial springs on record. The change appears to be general, and in a few days a wonderful alteration is visible in the appearance of the country.

We are glad to see it stated that a prospect exists of the differences between France, England, and China being settled without the intervention of arms. The Western Powers have made a proposition to the Chinese Government which, if promptly assented to, will render war unnecessary; and so certain is the Home Government of this proposition being favorably received, that the Duke of Argyll has been temporarily appointed to the office of Postmaster-General, during the absence of Lord Elgin. It is expected that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros when they reach Egypt on their way out, will learn that the terms of the offer have been accepted by the Chinese, in which case they will return home; if the terms are not accepted they will continue their journey, and the war will go forward. We presume that, whatever may be the terms which form the ultimatum of France and England, the exaction of the treaty for the permanent residence of European Ambassadors at Pekin has been given up. This clause produced the last rupture, and to carry it out would go far, in all probability, to break up the Chinese empire and destroy the existing dynasty. The original object of the stipulation was to humiliate the Chinese Government, and hence the obstacles to the non ratification of the treaty and the massacre at the Peiho. If the two Governments have determined to abandon this point, the war may be considered at an end, and in the interest of many it is to be hoped that it may be so.

It seems to be understood that a Conference of the Great Powers will shortly take place respecting the neutralised districts of Chablais and Faucigny. France has declared her readiness to assume the same obligations imposed by the Treaty of Vienna on Piedmont in favour of the neutrality of Switzerland, and the Conference, it is said, is to be confined to this single point. As everyone anticipated, the voting in Savoy has resulted in an almost unanimous declaration *in favor of annexation to France*. Victor Emmanuel is making a tour through his new dominions, but although there are rejoicings, it is also said there are gloomy forebodings about the future. A denial is given in a letter from Paris, which appears in a London morning paper, that the Cabinet of Turin has countenanced the revolt in Sicily.

A statement comes from Paris to the effect that the Emperor of Austria is anxious to abdicate in favour of the Archduke Maximilian, who will be appointed, it is said, Regent of the Kingdom, and will establish a Federation system throughout the empire, under which all the old franchises will be revived. The young Emperor must be wearied with the ill success of his imperial duties, and such an arrangement might retard, and even successfully arrest, the dissolution of the empire.

Even the Emperor of Russia is beginning to relax the sternness of imperial rule. His anxiety to abolish serfdom is well known, and his sacrifices for that end deserve high praise. But he is doing more than this—he is anxious to conciliate the Poles. His Majesty has considerably mitigated the penalties enforced against those engaged in the Revolution of 1831. The occasion of this act of grace was the attainment of his majority by the heir apparent, and the notice is officially published in the *Gazette* of the provinces to which the pardon extends. With this intelligence we receive also the announcement of the discovery of a plot, at St. Petersburgh, against the authority, if not the person of the Czar, the ramifications of which were so extensive that from one hundred to two hundred persons have been arrested. The Paris correspondent of a fashionable morning paper gives currency to this startling piece of news, and it is added that the fidelity of the army is suspected,—so much so that the guards have been partially changed. When the new Emperor first set about his policy of emancipating the serfs, it was declared that he would very likely be checkmated by the nobles, and perhaps this conspiracy is the proof.

The British Fleet and the Insurrection in Sicily.—*Malta, April 23.*—The Assurance, which was dispatched to Messina on the 15th, returned to Malta on the 20th April, and the Boxer, which left on the 17th for Catania and Syracuse, returned to Malta on the 21st, reporting all as quiet in those places, owing to the presence of a large and daily increasing garrison. Not so, however, in the country outside Palermo, Trapani, Marsala and places adjacent, with a few or no garrisons, for which direction the Amphion left Malta on the 17th, to take the place of the Orion, which arrived at Malta from Naples and Palermo on the 16th, and left Gibraltar and Plymouth on the 19th under canvas, being unable safely to steam from defects in her stuffing-boxes which render her being sent home necessary.

The European Conference.—There is every probability that the European Conference on the Swiss question will be held in Paris about the end of May.

The Roman Loan.—*Rome, May 3.*—A proclamation of the Pope has been published in which his holiness makes an appeal to the Catholics on behalf of the new Roman loan of 50,000,000 francs, bearing interest 5 per cent. The bonds are of three categories, viz., 100, 500, and 1000 francs each. The subscriptions have been opened in the capitals of Europe. Belgium has already subscribed 15,000,000f.

The Sicilian Insurrection.—A letter received from Palermo reports that the insurrection has again broken out in the interior of Sicily.

Genoa, May 4.—An English man-of-war has arrived here, bringing news from Marsala to the 24th; Trapani, to the 25th; Palermo, to the 26th; and Messina, to the 27th ult. The insurrection continued. One regiment had refused to march from Palermo, as the soldiers immediately on leaving the City would be exposed to the fire of the insurgents. Five of the principal inhabitants had been submitted to the judgment of the civil tribunal of Girgenti. The arrests continued at Messina. Marsala was tranquil. Three Neapolitan steamers were watching the coast.

Rome.—A letter from Rome says there are wanting only 4000 men to complete the Papal army. The Pope intends to limit the force to 20,000, and wishes to prove that, for the present, he has no desire to recover the Romagna by force of arms. Young men belonging to the first families in France and Belgium arrive every day to enlist in the Papal army.

Hungary.—All over the country requiems are to be sung for the patriot Szechanyi, the object being to make demonstrations against the Austrian Government. The new Governor-General of Hungary, instead of being conciliatory, is acting with great arrogance, and giving great offence to the Hungarians.

India.—*Marseilles, May 3.*—It is reported here, on the authority of letters received from Bombay to the 11th ult., that orders had been given in Bombay and Madras to suspend the dispatch of troops to China, hopes being entertained of an amicable arrangement of the pending difficulty—Khan Bahadoor had been hung.—The disturbances among the indigo planters appeared to be subsiding.

British and For. American News.

United States.

Washington, May 1.—The five new Territories which the House Committee on Territories propose to organize, contain respectively the following number of inhabitants: Chippewa, from eight to ten thousand; Nevadah about the same number; Dacotah, 8,000; Pike's Peak, fifteen to twenty thousand; Arizona, six to 8,000. Each of these bills contain the following provision: Provided that nevertheless, slavery has no legal existence in said Territory, and nothing herein contained shall be constructed to authorize or prevent its existence therein. These measures will come up for consideration early next week.

From Hayti.—Advices from Gonaives give an account of a series of earthquakes which startled the inhabitants of the Island of Hayti from the 8th to the 13th of April. The first shock was a heavy one, and occurred on the morning of Sunday, April 8. The inhabitants, alarmed by a constant recurrence of the dangerous symptoms, camped out in the open air. The damage had been small up to last accounts.

Great Destruction of Sugar Cane in Trinidad.—Late advices from this Island state that a fire occurred on the 19th of March in the valley. All the standing cane on the sugar estates for eighteen miles was swept down. Loss estimated at a million and a half. It is estimated it will reduce the production of sugar on the island over eight thousand hogsheads.

Canada.

Grand Trunk Railway.—Yesterday we published, at some inconvenience, a full report of the proceedings of a meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk railway, held in London. In that report there are some points which claim a passing notice. The authors of the original prospectus have frequently been blamed for putting forth too glowing a description of the anticipated traffic of the road; and unscrupulous opponents have not hesitated to charge them with wilful deception. The fact originally stated in the report of Mr. Blackwell that the original calculation of local traffic has already been greatly exceeded, was brought prominently out. Mr. Blackwell, it appears, had somewhat under-stated the fact. The original estimate was £8 a mile per week for local traffic, and the figure actually attained was stated at £11. It came out at the meeting of share holders that the real amount which the local traffic had reached was nearly £12 a mile, or one-third more than the estimate of the original prospectus; and Mr Gzowski "had no hesitation in plotting himself that it would reach upwards of £14 per mile before 1860 has expired." As to the thorough traffic, it was agreed on all hands that no fair test of what this will be could be obtained till a large additional amount of rolling stock has been supplied. The President, however, showed from the previous amount of through business, that it was not unreasonable to look forward to this portion of the traffic reaching 400,000 tons a year; while the New York Central, one of the best paying roads in America, carries only 213,000 tons of through freight yearly. Of course all estimates of through traffic must be more or less speculative; though the experience of the last few months will serve as a partial guide. Mr. Gzowski estimates the entire traffic, for the present year, at £20 a mile, per week, and that, in three years it will reach £25. It is not probable that the want of rolling stock will ever be felt again; since the time of year has come when the nature of the traffic will undergo a great change, and instead of heavy freight, passenger traffic will be the principal thing. Now that the shareholders have authorised the expenditure of a sum which it is believed will be sufficient for the additional rolling stock required, there will be no delay in supplying this want; and before the season of heavy traffic comes round again it is probable that there will be a sufficient supply of freight cars and engines.

Mr. Jackson, M. P., a large shareholder, suggested the construction of a bridge over the St. Clair river, to connect Sarnia with Port Huron. He thinks it might be constructed by an independent company; and that the Grand Trunk would make money by paying a reasonable amount for its use. The cost is estimated at £200,000 stg. So confident is Mr Jackson that such a structure would be a profitable concern, that he is willing to be one to embark in the venture. Mr. Blackwell favored the suggestion of Mr. Jackson; but added that the proper time to think of carrying it into effect will be when the road has been thoroughly stocked. It is probable therefore that, in a year from the present time, the project of constructing a companion for the Victoria Bridge, which would give to the Grand Trunk a completeness not before dreamed of may have taken such a shape as to assure its realization.

The story that has been in circulation, in certain quarters, for some time past, about the Company buying up all the steamboats on Lake Ontario, seems to be wholly destitute of foundation. The President explained the nature of the arrangement come to with the steamboat owners. "It is," he said, "one which will prevent competition, which will give us both good prices, and will enable the ticket of the steamboat to be good over our line, and the pass of our line to be good on the steamboats. It fixes prices also and arranges everything to prevent competition and fairly to divide the traffic which presents itself." This is very different from the alleged purchase of the steamers by the Company; and it shows the necessity of receiving with caution the statements of journals which have no character for reliability to maintain.—*Toronto Leader, April 28.*

New Brunswick.

Our Model Government.—All the members of the Executive Council, are in this City, save and except Mr Connell the Postmaster General, who, it is said declines or refuses to attend.

Some six boxes of the new stamps were received at the Post office in this City a week since, with instructions from the Post Master General that they should be forwarded to different Postmasters in the Province, in order that the stamps might be issued to the public, on and after the first of May. But shortly after these boxes and the Postmaster General's instructions respecting them were received, came an order from the Government, that these new postage stamps should not be issued until further orders, and none of them have yet been issued. So the public generally have not yet been able to procure any of the beautiful likenesses of Mr. Charles Connell, which adorn the five cent stamps.

We believe we may say without hesitation, that the members of the Government have openly expressed their dissatisfaction with this most outrageous and unprecedented conduct of Mr. Connell in placing his own effigy on the postage stamps; and one and all of them aver, that they had no knowledge either of his intentions, or of his having done so until the outrage was made known and denounced by the press.

There are grave doubts whether these stamps can be legally issued under any circumstances, and we await the action of Executive in a proceeding insulting to every inhabitant of New Brunswick.—*New Brunswicker.*

The Pastor of Carleton Presbyterian Church acknowledges the receipt of a handsome donation from a friend, a gentleman in England, which has in part enabled those interested in the welfare of the Church to purchase what was much desiderated, namely, a Bell to notify the hour of attendance on Sabbath and week evening services, and Sabbath school.

The motto of the Bell thus obtained is the following:

"All ye who hear my lusty boome,
Come to Church and none stay at home."

The Bell is of cast steel manufacture, cast by Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co., Sheffield, England, and furnished with yoke, balance wheel, frame, &c., by Naylor & Co., 60 State street, Boston, weighs 800½ lbs. (equal to a composition bell of 1230 lbs.), was tested on Friday last, when its clear, metallic, and melodious tones were heard several miles out over the din and noise of the city.

This Bell, which is so far reaching in its peals, and well known to be superior in power of tone and quality, as also in cheapness, compared with composition bells, will doubtlessly be followed by many others, both in this and the adjoining Provinces.

A cast steel bell of the same diameter and depth of tone, will cost much less than a composition bell, because it weighs less by about 30 to 40 per cent., and costs less by about 5 to 8 cents per lb., according to quality of composition.

An assorted stock, varying in weight from 35 lbs. to 6000 lbs., is constantly kept on hand at one of the Company's depots, 80 State street, Boston.

The bell in Carleton will be heard—when the tower of the Church is properly prepared—at a distance of ten or twelve miles, and it is guaranteed to be free from liability to fracture, even in the coldest climates, as may be seen from circulars, which can be had on application at the Company's depot.—*Chl. Presbyterian.*

Nova Scotia.

Fire.—The Spring Garden Factory belonging to Messrs Thompson, Eaton & Co., was totally destroyed by fire last evening. The loss to the proprietors is large—but a small proportion of the contents of the building being insured. The fire originated from a fluid lamp dropped by one of the proprietors as he was looking over the building preparatory to closing up for the night.

A female servant in the house of Mr Hosterman, North West Arm, was arrested on Wednesday night, when in the act of setting fire to the premises. This woman, whose name is Geppard, has confessed she set fire to the barn recently destroyed in that neighborhood.—*Chron.*

The extensive mill owned by the Messrs Magee, of St. John, N. B., situate at Granville, N. S., have been totally destroyed by fire. It is said the buildings and machinery cost about £5000, and were insured for only £1500.—*Nova Scotian.*

The fires in the woods around us still continue to rage fiercely. The atmosphere reminds one of the appearance it presented in 1825, when the Miramichi fire occurred. The smoke is dense in every quarter to which we turn. The destruction of property must be very great. On Saturday several alarms of fires were given which proceeds from woods in the rear of Sir Brenton Haliburton's country residence near the North West Arm. The engines went out, and in a short time got the fire under. A very large body of fire appears in the rear of Melville Island. Miller's woods, near Steel's pond, were on fire a few days ago, through the thoughtlessness or wickedness of some boys, and had it not been checked in time, might have done much damage.—*Sun.*

Holloway's Ointment & Pills.—An infallible remedy for bad legs.—Robert Dickie, of Broad-street, Alloa, informed Mr. Cumming, druggist of the same town, that about 18 years ago he injured his ankle in a coal pit, which afterwards formed into a running ulcer. To cure it he tried innumerable medicines, but without effect. He was in the Royal Infirmary about three years ago, there they told him that amputation was the only chance of saving his life. At last a friend very earnestly recommended him to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and they have been the sole means of healing the wound, and rendering his leg perfectly sound. Printed directions for their use accompany the medicines.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

LIQUOR LICENSE LAW.

Most of our readers are doubtless aware that the Legislature, during its late session, passed an act to alter and amend the laws regulating the sale of spirituous liquors by license. The law as amended, with the exception of two or three defects, is, perhaps, the best that could be enacted short of total prohibition. One of the defects in the amendment act is that it does not alter the mode of obtaining Tavern licenses in Charlottetown, where some change was most required; for even anti-prohibitionists must admit that such houses are four times too numerous in the city. Another defect in the act, we think, is that it makes no provision for informing the Colonial Secretary whether the number of householders who may sign a certificate for license is a full majority of all those in the School district. We hope, however, that he will be careful to satisfy himself on this point before he grants a license. In other respects we are of opinion that the law will work admirably. The people in the different school districts have now the power in their own hands, and let them but exercise it and there will be virtual prohibition throughout the country. We would urge upon temperance men, and others opposed to the opening or continuing of Taverns in their neighborhood, to be on their guard lest advantage be taken of their apathy by parties desirous of obtaining license to retail spirituous liquors. Both refuse to sign certificates for this purpose and exert all your influence to persuade others to do likewise, that if possible our land may be cleared of such nuisances. Let only a majority of the householders in the different school districts, but do their duty to themselves, their neighbors, their country and their God, and, with the exception of Charlottetown, the work is done.

We here copy part of the Act, which principally refers to certificates for obtaining license. After describing the necessary accommodations for a Tavern, and the amount of the bond to be entered into that good order shall be maintained in the house, it says—

And all persons so applying for such Tavern License as aforesaid shall before obtaining such license produce to the Colonial Secretary a Certificate attesting to his or her moral character and to the necessity for an Inn or House of public accommodation signed by at least two of the neighboring Magistrates and a majority of the Householders resident in and entitled to vote for Trustees of schools for the school District within which the proposed Inn or House of accommodation shall be situate.

Where no school district is established the certificate must be signed by two magistrates, and at least twelve of those who are neighbors, being householders.

There is also another important clause in the act, which we hope will at least be acted upon by clergymen and magistrates in every case therein described. The section to which we refer is the following—

If the husband, wife, parent, child, brother or sister, master or guardian of any person addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors, or any Justice of the Peace, or Minister of the Gospel residing within the County wherein such intemperate person resides, shall give notice in writing to any person engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, it shall not thereafter be lawful under any pretence whatsoever for the person receiving such notice, by himself, his servants or agents, directly or indirectly, to sell or give any intoxicating liquors to such intemperate persons to be used on the premises, or in any quantity less than five gallons, to be delivered and removed from the premises at one time; and any person knowingly violating the provisions of this section, upon proof of the truth of the statement contained in such notice, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five pounds for a first offence; and a fine of not less than five pounds nor more than ten pounds, and imprisonment for a period of not more than thirty days, as the Court or Justice may direct, for a second or subsequent offence.

To Correspondents.—"Vox Populi" on the License case at French River has been received. We are not disposed to publish any anonymous communications on the subject.

Mr Smith, who was sent to Scotland last autumn by a committee to promote emigration to this Colony, as will be seen from his letter in to-day's paper, appears to have taken offence at our remarks last week in reference to a few exaggerations in some articles and advertisements in a Glasgow paper respecting this Island. He denies that which at least we never asserted, that he "willfully said what was untrue or calculated to mislead an emigrant of the right class." The exaggerations referred to were but few, and perhaps scarcely worth noticing, yet few and trifling as they were, we regretted their appearance, first because we love the unvarnished truth—that which is seldom to be found in an advertisement; and, secondly, because they gave an opening to the opponents of the scheme for an attack. We can assure Mr Smith, if he includes us among those parties of whom he speaks as having little confidence in this country, he is completely mistaken respecting our views. We are as proud of our native Isle, and its capabilities, as a Scotchman can be of the "Land o' Cakes;" and we believe it only requires an influx of two or three thousand "emigrants of the right class" to make it in a few years one of the most flourishing sections of the British Empire.

The Westminister Review for April has been laid on our table.—Contents—1. Vedic Religion, 2. Manin and Venice in 1848–9, 3. The Ethics of War, 4. Plutarch and his Times, 5. Austria, and the Government of Hungary, 6. Parliamentary: The Dangers and the Safeguards, 7. Japan, 8. Darwin on the Origin of Species, 9. Contemporary Literature.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was prorogued on Saturday the 12th instant.

The English Mail arrived here yesterday morning per Steamer *Westmorland*—Liverpool dates are to the 5th instant. We refer our readers to the first columns in this department for the principal items of intelligence.

The Steamer *Lord Seathforth*. Capt. Boultenhouse, left Pictou for Georgetown, Port Hood, and Arichat on Monday last, being her first trip on that route. Legislature of Nova Scotia has granted the sum of £600 in aid of the enterprise, and that of this Island £200, N. S. currency.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will hold a Levee at Government House, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at Two o'clock, being the anniversary of the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty.—*R. Gaz.*

We learn from the Antigonish *Casket*, that Joseph Symonds, Coroner, held an inquest at the Strait of Canso, on the 20th ult., on the body of a man supposed to belong to the schr. *Mary* of P. E. Island, wrecked at Harbor Buchie in December. The body indicated a height of about 6 feet 2 or 3 inches. The remnants of clothing found on the body will be kept at Mr. M'Kay's Light House Keeper, for the purpose of identification.

NEW ZEALAND.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication:—

No. 44. Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, January 26th, 1860.

William Stewart.
Christopher B. Smith.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of date October 3d, covering counterfoils (2) of Land Orders granted by you to the persons named in the margin.

Intelligence has been received that Her Majesty has been advised to leave to its operation the "Waste Lands Act, 1858," of the General Assembly. The "Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1859," will thus have become Law, and the "Auckland Waste Land Regulations, 1859," been abrogated. The Act of the General Assembly having somewhat modified the original Act, (Auckland Waste Land Act, 1858) of the Provincial Council, care was taken in framing the "Waste Land Regulations, 1859," to make them accord in every particular with the Act of the General Assembly; so that these Regulations, copy of which was transmitted to you with His Honor the Superintendent's letter of date 24th September, 1859, *represent* the Law now actually in existence, and may *practically* be regarded as being the "Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1858," as it is modified by the Act of the Superior Legislature.

All acts done by Emigration Agents will henceforth be done under the authority of the "Waste Lands Act, 1858."

I trust that the accounts from Mr. Morpeth and his friends, who have obtained their land and settled in the neighborhood of Mongonui, may be so encouraging as to induce a further immigration from your side to Auckland, of settlers as respectable, industrious and intelligent as those who have already arrived here.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
DANIEL POLLEN,
Waste Lands Commissioner.

Charles Bell, Esq., Emigration Agent,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

From the N. Y. Scottish American Journal.

Visit of the Prince of Wales.

Intelligence received by telegraph from Newfoundland, on arrival of the steamship Brazil, substantially confirms a statement published the other day by the *Montreal Gazette* as to the time of the Prince's visit, and the route his Royal Highness is to take. Leaving England early in July, accompanied by half-a-dozen steamships of the Royal Navy, the Prince will first visit St. John's, Newfoundland. The fleet will then proceed round Cape Breton to Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia. The most direct route thence to New Brunswick is by rail to Windsor, at which port the Royal Yacht will probably be in waiting to carry the Prince and suite across the Bay of Fundy to St. John. The capital of New Brunswick, Fredericton, is situated ninety miles up the St. John River, which, next to the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, is the largest navigable river in British America. After visiting Fredericton the Prince will necessarily return to St. John. From that city a railroad is now nearly completed to Shediac, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of about 110 miles. This line, which is one of the best constructed on the continent, is expected to be open throughout in the month of July, and the completion of this great provincial work will doubtless be hurried forward, with a view to its inauguration on the occasion of the Prince's visit. Failing this, Shediac can be conveniently reached by steamer to Moncton, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and thence, by twenty miles of railroad, across the isthmus which connects Nova Scotia with New Brunswick. Meanwhile, the fleet will have gone round to the Gulf. From Shediac, Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward Island, is accessible by a few hour's sail, and from official information that has reached that fertile little province, we have already learned that it is to be honored by a visit. From this point it is between two or three days' sail by steamer to Quebec, "the Gibraltar of British America." All the settled portion of the British possessions west of Quebec is navigable by vessels of considerable size, and the Prince, accompanied by the Royal Yacht, is expected to call at Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, and the other principal cities of Canada, at all of which he will witness the progress of civilized life to an extent that our countrymen at home scarcely think of when they talk of the backwoods of Canada.

As to the manner of the Prince's tour through the States, we are as yet without definite information, but there can scarcely be any doubt that when on this side of the Atlantic, he will visit the principal cities of the Union, including Washington and New York. From the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, on Monday evening, it appears that the hospitalities of this city are to be offered to the royal visitor. A memorial proposing that this should be done and signed by a number of the most distinguished citizens, was presented to the former body, which as well as the Common Council, adopted resolutions in accordance with the suggestion. There can be no doubt that the Prince's reception here will be very enthusiastic. Some of the newspapers in a coarse and characteristic style have affected to treat the matter with democratic indifference; but the people will not do so when the time arrives. There is no saying how far their enthusiasm may carry them. If they turned the tower of the City Hall in celebrating the Atlantic Cable, what won't they do in the way of pyrotechnics in honor of a real, live Prince, the heir to the Throne of England? To consume the entire edifice this time, would surely not be too extravagant a holocaust, and we could certainly well spare the unseemly pepper-box that now surmounts the temple of the City Fathers.

St. Peter's Road Association.

Address to Mr William J. Dalgleish, *late Librarian to the Library of the St. Peter's Road Mutual Improvement Association.*

Dear Sir,—We cannot permit you to retire from our Association, by removing to another section of the Island, without giving public expression to our approval of the faithful and efficient manner in which you discharged the duties that devolved upon you in the above position, for the last nine months. As we are aware that your exertions have contributed in no small degree towards raising this institution to that high and respectable standing which it now occupies, we regret the loss of your name on the roll of its members.

Please accept our cordial thanks, with earnest wishes for your prosperity, believing that your usefulness as a member of society will be appreciated by the inhabitants of the District in which you reside.

Signed, on behalf of the Association,
Henry Morpeth M'Leod, President.
Donald Ferguson, Secretary.

(REPLY.)

To Messrs. Henry Morpeth M'Leod, Donald Ferguson, and the members of the St. Peter's Road Mutual Improvement Association.

Gentlemen,—It is with feelings of no ordinary pleasure and satisfaction, that I sit down to pen a reply to the flattering address that has been placed in my hands by a member of your Association; it is flattering because I feel that I am endeavoring of such a token of your esteem. It gives me much pleasure to learn that my humble endeavours have been appreciated by you, I shall always have at heart the prosperity of an Association, as a member of which I have spent so many pleasant evenings.

Your Association at present occupies a very respectable place, and I am sure that as it increases in age it will also increase in usefulness.

I am grateful for the wishes you express for my prosperity. Accept in return my thanks for this expression of your esteem, and I shall always have a desire for the promotion of your Association, in all that is good and becoming such an institution.

William J. Dalgleish.

New Glasgow Road, 7th May, 1860.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr. Editor;

I observe an article in the last No. of your paper, in which, after rather a favorable criticism of an extract from a Glasgow periodical, you state that you suppose "this stir in Scotland was through the exertions of George Smith, while on a visit there last winter;" and after saying that exaggerations have been made which may mislead some, you conclude with remarking that "truth should be told, in all places and under all circumstances." Now, whether there has been any exaggeration made by me respecting the capabilities of this country, may be a matter of opinion, and is capable either of attack or defence; but that I have either wilfully said what is untrue, or calculated to mislead an emigrant of the right class, I altogether deny. I went to Scotland at the special request of a committee of some of our most respectable inhabitants, whose selection was, at least in my opinion, a sufficient certificate of character, and a highly flattering mark of their confidence. If I have abused this confidence, or allowed my zeal to outrun my discretion, it will be for them to say; and I do not think that it is necessary, after stating this, to notice any abuse which I may have received from certain quarters.—In fact, anything else from that direction would have caused me to have entertained serious doubts of my own rectitude. But that parties whom I respect would show so little confidence, not in me, (for allow me to tell you that it is of no importance to me personally although no emigrant should ever reach these shores) but in themselves, and in a country so full of all natural agricultural riches and capabilities, and which has never yet had a trial of scientific cultivation—unless on a very small scale indeed; this, I say, surprises me. Without at present entering into any defence of what I have already stated, although quite able and willing to do so, I beg leave to say that I do not consider that, as yet, I have done the Island anything like justice; and to show that, in my opinion at least, this is the case, just allow me a few lines more.

I did not say one word about the cultivation of wheat, knowing, as I did, that my friends in Scotland, if well assured up to the growth of oats and turnips, would not be frightened about wheat failures. Now, I have raised over 35 bushels of wheat to the acre often and I can get others, not far from this, who have done the same; and I believe that no country, at least in America, will grow larger wheat crops. Of course every one knows that with our farming, this is far above the average, and that winter wheat will always produce the best flour; but what some may do, might not all do? Then, I said not a word about potatoes, believing as I did that an extensive potato cultivation was no mark of high farming; and as the price was low, and there had been here, as in other places, considerable failure. Now I ask you, is there any country on the face of the earth that can surpass this in the growth of potatoes, either as to quantity or quality? I did not say anything about raising pork; will not that pay at from 4d to 6d per lb., particularly if the average of potatoes given in a late *Islander* of 400 bushels to the acre, be a correct one. I did not say one word about feeding stock, and if that will not pay, with meat at 7d to 9d per lb., with even say 600 bushels of turnips per acre (by far too low an average, I may remark) I, at least, do not know what will. Moreover, I did not say anything about the superior healthiness of our stock, although I know a farmer who, during the last ten years, only lost an old cow, and who, in the ten years preceding, while farming in Scotland, lost £300 worth. I might mention the absence of any great necessity for drainage, the expense of doing which at home, would appear to people here as almost fabulous. In fact, I might go on to a much further length, to show the very great advantages enjoyed by our people, and which they are not aware of themselves.

Beginning, as the great majority of our farmers have, with little or no capital, it is highly creditable that they have done so much; and I believe that the Island can bear comparison with any country placed in like circumstances. But if we are foolish enough to imagine that men of skill and capital could not make that skill and capital remunerative, in a country so highly favored as this is, we betray a want of perception, to say the least of it, that does not at all become our natural shrewdness. The positive evil superinduced by this is a want of confidence either in ourselves or in our country, which is absolutely fatal to emigration. I can assure you that any one who may come here and be disappointed, will not be of the stamp encouraged to come by me; but that any respectable parties, with all these aspersions, will come out, is to me highly problematical. In conclusion, I beg leave to say that anything scurrilous or personally offensive shall not be noticed by me, but I am quite prepared to defend all I have as yet said about the capabilities of Prince Edward Island.

GEORGE SMITH.

May 18th, 1860.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Charlottetown, 18th May, 1860.

General Order.

No. 1.—The 24th instant being Her Majesty's birthday, the Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Corps at present equipped and stationed in the City, will parade in Review Order, and will be formed in line in the Barrack Park, facing the Gate—Artillery on the right, and will fire a *Feu-de-joie* in honor of the day.

No. 2.—The Artillery manning the guns and under the command of Captain Pollard, will be provided with 21 charges of blank, and will fire a Royal Salute of 21 guns. The remainder of the Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Morris, and Captain Rankin's Corps will be provided with 3 rounds of blank cartridge each,—requisitions for the same will be sent in to the Adjutant General's Office, signed by Officers commanding Corps by 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 23d instan.

No. 3.—The first gun will be fired precisely at 12 o'clock, noon, and 7 guns will be fired between each round of the *Feu-de-joie*—after which the parade will shoulder arms; present arms.—Band playing "God save the Queen." The Parade will then shoulder arms, order arms, take off their caps and give three cheers—taking the time from the senior officer present, who will command the parade.

No. 4.—Officers commanding Corps will send in to the Adjutant General's office by 10 o'clock, a.m., on the 23d inst., a Field State of their respective Corps, showing the number of all ranks who will appear on parade on the 24th instant.

P. D. STEWART, Adjutant-General.

By Telegraph to Exchange Rooms.

Europa arrived at Halifax, 11 P. M., on the 13th.

Lord John Russell stated in House of Commons that England had made proposition to America relative to settlement of San Juan question, which was rejected. Another despatch had been sent out to General Cass, whose reply was looked for shortly; and further steps would depend on the nature of this reply.

Reform Bill passed second reading in the House of Commons without division.

Lord John Russell denied that China expedition was delayed until Lord Elgin's arrival out—on the contrary, operations will be pressed forward.

Continued advance of Breadstuffs in France will put in operation the sliding scale, which will cause suspension of exports of Corn to England.

Bill modifying tariff on wools, cotton, and other materials, approved of by Legislature, 240 against 4.

M. Thouvenel issued despatch showing that annexation of neutralized districts of Savoy will not change situation of Switzerland.

It is reported that the new French tariff will probably go into operation May seventh. Bourse continued higher, seventy-one thirty-five.

King of Sardinia was at Bologna, and received enthusiastic reception.

John and Anthony Blackie, Lawyers, Aberdeen, failed, senior partner absconded—liabilities estimated at £400,000. It is said, under circumstances of the gravest kind, many families suffer in consequence.

Earl Dundonald seriously ill.

Archbishop of York dead.

Rumours of renewed insurrection in interior of Sicily. Nothing authentic. Accounts continued at Messina. Naples tranquil. Garibaldi has not gone to Sicily.

New gold fields of Sydney very productive.

Consols 95.