poor law systems of Ireland to those of England, to do away with the ascendancy of one Church over another (hear, hear, and cheers,) and you will be asked at the very least to pass a Tenant-Right Act, which will give the occupiers of land a firm foothold on the soil; an Act which landlords shall not be able to render inoperative or valueless, or worse than valueless, by the service of a notice to quit—an Act, in fine, which will give the tenant-farmers freedom of thought and action, as well as a means of living, and release them from their present position of unmitigated serfdom (cheers.) If you carefully and honestly investigate the wants and wishes of the Irish people, you will learn that I have correctly stated their demands—that nothing short of these will satisfy them—and I maintain that nothing short of these ought to satisfy them (cheers.) These demands may, it is true, clash with and disarrange the selfish plans and projects of a few, but nevertheless they are based upon justice and upon those eternal principles of right which ought to guide the policy of states men and of nations. If these demands be conceded, it will then indeed be difficult to account for, much less to justify disaffection; if they be not conceded, disaffection will endure until the Irish race has been banished from Ireland (hear, hear.) My reliance is upon the native virtue of Englishmen. I am confident that if they bring their intelligence and love of justice to bear upon the condition of my unfortunate countrymen, that there will soon be an end of a state of things which disturbs the tranquility and threatens the safety of the empire (hear, hear.) Surely, it is the interest as well as the duty of Englishmen to gain the friendship of their Irish brethren by examining into the grounds of their complaints, and helping them to redress grievances that have been declared to be intolerable. In the hour of England's need the support of those to whose selfishness she has too long ministered will be but a poor substitute for the millions of true hearts and strong arms which would otherwise be on her side. I cannot let the thought near me that in these days of enlightenment, it is your intention to rely on brute force, to govern through the instrumentality of a faction, which is the enemy of civil and religious equality, and of its advocates of every creed, or to legislate for the special benefit of a small section of the community. With hope I recall at this crisis in the history of Ireland, aye, and in the history of England, too, the well-known sentiments of many generous and patriotic Englishmen, and with a confidence which, I trust, is not doomed to be disappointed, I implore of the representatives of the English people, for the sake of their own country, for the sake of humanity, for the sake of Ireland, which has many claims upon their gratitude, before it is too late, before blood has been shed, before passion has taken the place of reason, before the demon of vengeance has been aroused, and eternal hate engendered, to say and to do something which may give a new direction to the thoughts of the Irish people by convincing them that they may expect justice from this united parliament (cheers.) Sir, I will only add, before moving the amendment, which I have already read to the house, that I hope it will meet with general approval from hon. members, and that, as I am certain it will be approved by my own countrymen, I shall, no matter what the result may be, press it to a division:—

"Humbly to represent to Her Majesty our deep regret that widespread disaffection exists in Ireland, and humbly to represent to Her Majesty that this widespread disaffection is the result of grave causes, which it is the duty of Her Majesty's ministers to examine into and remove."

In reply to the O'Donoghue,

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, said—The attention of the House had been engaged during the whole of the evening by a subject well worthy of consideration. Ireland had no reason to be ashamed of the ability, the earnestness, and the determination shown to promote her interests by the most legitimate and Constitutional methods. He would explain why the Government could not accede to the amendment. The Government had in the Address three objects—to denounce a conspiracy wholly subversive of order and tranquility, and to solemnly denounce a state of things fraught with the greatest public danger; and he hoped that the House would support the Government in this denunciation, inasmuch as, along with this unhappy conspiracy, there had been invoked in Ireland a public opinion, without distinction of creed or class, which had enabled the Government to take measures to repress it without resource to extraordinary powers. Lastly, he felt sure that the intention of the Government was not disapproved of when they invited the House to pass a general approval of their measures and the conduct of the Irish Executive. They did not, therefore, willingly part with the paragraph in the Address in favour of the amendment. He objected to the assertion that the evils of Ireland were the result of legislation. The evils of Ireland were inveterate, and if the causes were removed it did not follow that those evils would at once cease. He objected to pledge Parliament to redress evils which in some degree were beyond its power, especially in reference to parties seeking to dismember the empire. The first duty of the Executive was so important that it ought not to be mixed up with any restrictions, however desirable in themselves at the right time and in the proper place; and in addressing the Throne on the subject of Fenianism, Her Majesty's Government simply desired to denounce it in the strongest possible terms, although he fully understood the anxiety of Irish members, who had not shrunk from stating the subjects to which the attention of Parliament ought to be called to improve the state of things in Ireland. They were all fair subjects for consideration, on which Parliament ought not to give merely vague, general promises to a people sensible of former wrongs. Some of these questions were under the consideration of the Government, others would be brought under notice by different members, to whom the Government would give the most serious consideration. Their first duty was to condemn the folly and deep guilt of this conspiracy, and the more clear and unequivocal their language was the better would they discharge their duty to their country and to agents and victims of this wicked conspiracy. That done, it was their duty to consider the state of things, and respect that feeling which had been so happily elicited in Ireland in support of law and order. It had arrayed on their side all the intelligence and industry of Ireland, which was in itself the greatest encouragement for them to promote its best interests. They must recollect that they were one united kingdom, and that it was their duty to consider, and identify the united interests of the whole—whether political or social, or connected with the material prosperity of the country and every part of it—by adopting a well-matured system of practical legislation calculated to promote the honour, credit and welfare of the empire.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Herald.

The subject of Fenianism was discussed for two evenings in St. Andrew's Hall, by the Rev. A. McDonald and others. At the close of the discussion on the second evening, I heard the editor of the *Examiner* distinctly declare that he "sympathised" with the Fenian movement, or words to that effect. It was, therefore, with considerable surprise, I noticed, in his paper of last week, a leading article headed "Progress of Fenianism;" but whether in this Island or not, does not appear very clear. The editor appears to be "intensely alarmed," and I suppose he gives vent to the feelings which agitate his own breast when he says the Fenians will be guilty of "indescribable violence on women." He appears to have made the discovery that "unreasonable ballads have been printed here and circulated." It is the duty of the editor of the *Examiner* as a loyal citizen, if he possesses any information that treasonable practices are carried on here, to give information at once to the Government or the "Police." Let him become the "Jemmy O'Brien" of this Island. He has given indication on more than once occasion that his instincts led him that way. Fancy, however, that the *genus Fenianus* is so scarce in this meridian, that the editor's prospects of a "haul" in that way must be very slim indeed. The article in the *Examiner* appears to be written either in behalf of a Confederate lodge, or for the purpose of indulging in spleen at some persons unknown in the community. It has the sound of some one suffering from a recent castigation, or from bitter feelings; and in giving them vent, he screams out at the top of his voice, all kinds of nasty and abusive names, on the principle, I suppose, of, "I will call that fellow a scoundrel before he calls it to me." If the sentiments uttered by the editor of the *Examiner*, in St. Andrew's Hall, be true, the article alluded to in his paper must be false; but "a liar cannot be believed, even when he speaks the truth." I am of opinion, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Whelan did not write the article in his paper. Whatever his faults may be, he is able to write English tolerably well, and in a smooth and easy style, which is more than can be said for the rugged and obscene trash which appeared as a leading article in the columns of his paper last week. It is not the first time Mr. Whelan has had to be rapped over the knuckles for outraging public decency by publishing downright obscenity. On former occasions he got out of the difficulty by attributing the vile articles which appeared in his paper to other parties, and saying he did not read them himself until his attention was called to them afterwards. This time, however, that excuse should not be taken, and the Irish people, who subscribe to the *Examiner* should mark their disapprobation of the course it is pursuing by immediately giving it up. Any Irishman who indirectly accuses his countrymen of having neither intelligence nor sagacity,—of being ready to embark in a career of "rapine, robbery and murder," is certainly a "dirty bird" who would "foul his own nest," and do those very things he attributes to others.

TIM.

March 15th, 1866.

FLAX.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir;—Being in correspondence with firms in England engaged in the manufacture of Flax, who have solicited my forwarding them samples of Flax grown on the Island, I shall be glad if any of your readers, who may have cultivated flax this past season, will send to my office a small portion thereof, that I may be enabled, by remitting it to England, to ascertain more fully its quality and value, and to determine, from the report I may receive, whether I may not more earnestly than ever urge upon our farmers the cultivation of Flax.

Yours truly,

JOHN ALDOUS.

Land Office, 10th March, 1866.

The Herald.

Wednesday, March 21, 1866.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint was celebrated by the Irishmen of this community on Saturday, the 17th inst., in the manner indicated by us a short time ago. The members of the Benevolent Irish Society—a large and respectable body of men—assembled at St. Andrew's Hall at nine o'clock in the morning, and thence, headed by the City Amateur Band, and with green banner unfurled, marched to Divine Service in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, where the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, assisted by the Rev. A. McDonald and the Rev. Patk. Doyle, as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, celebrated, in presence of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, a solemn High Mass. Mr. Henry Gaffney presided with ability at the organ. After the Gospel, the Rev. William Phelan, of Vernon River, ascended the pulpit, and delivered an appropriate address on St. Patrick—embracing all that was known of his birth-place, his early life, and subsequent missionary and apostolic labors. He concluded his admirable discourse by recommending his hearers to adopt the life of St. Patrick, which was distinguished for its blamelessness,—its piety, virtue, charity and good-will—as a model for their own conduct. After Mass, the Society was reformed, and marched back to St. Andrew's Hall, where the Rev. Mr. Doyle proposed three cheers for our beloved Sovereign Queen Victoria, and three more for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, which were heartily responded to, after which the members quietly dispersed to their homes.

The "miscellaneous entertainment" in the evening, under the auspices of the Benevolent Irish Society, was emphatically a grand success. After the singing of the opening chorus, "St. Patrick's Day," the Rev. Mr. Doyle took his stand upon the platform, and in a brief and eloquant speech, which found a ready response in the heart of every Irishman present, brought before the numerous and respectable audience the object of their meeting,—to celebrate in a loyal, Christian and patriotic spirit, the Anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint. Immediately after the speech came the operatic rendition of Tennyson's celebrated poem, the "May Queen." It was very successfully performed, especially the second part in which the "May Queen" was crowned, and the old English May-pole dance performed. A bevy of fair girls acted this part of the programme, and the grace, dexterity and accuracy of their movements, where one false action would have put the whole in confusion, called forth rapturous applause. The songs and chorusses, which formed the concluding part of the programme, were well rendered. Some of them were loudly *encored*, among which, may be mentioned, "The Harp that once thro' Tara's Hall," by Miss Conlan; "I'd mourn the hopes that leave me," by Miss Kelly; and the Irish song, "Old Ireland," by Mr. Jas. Dorsey, which was rapturously *encored* and applauded. The Laughing Song and Chorus, by the St. C. C. Society, was certainly full of merriment, and the spontaneous outburst of laughter on the part of the audience appeared to form part of the chorus. "God Save the Queen," in which all the members of the Choral Society and many of the audience also joined, closed the evening's entertainment.

We regretted to learn that Mrs. Stevenson, under whose direction, and that of Mr. H. Gaffney, the entertainment was got up, was laboring under a severe cold, and consequently could not sing the songs appropriated to her in the programme. The Concert would be much enhanced by her vocal powers, but her place was ably supplied.

Thus ended, for the year 1866, the celebration in Charlottetown of the Anniversary of Ireland's tutelar Saint; and, altogether, notwithstanding the futile and despicable attempts of a few political tricksters and base characters to create needless excitement and disturbance on this occasion, St. Patrick's Day passed off most satisfactorily and harmoniously. Irishmen have no reason to feel ashamed of their celebration of the 17th, and Saturday, we have no doubt, will form a pleasing reminiscence in the history of the past, and materially tend to strengthen and increase a Society which, while *National* in name, is solely *charitable* in *object*. In conclusion, we have only to say, that if the Catholics of this community, and particularly Irish Catholics, whose loyalty has no more right to be questioned or suspected than that of any other class, are to be made the scape-goats of unprincipled politicians on the approach of every General Election, we for one shall declare in favor of Confederation, which, if it curtails our liberties and imposes new burdens upon us which will be common to all, will at all events save us from being perpetually insulted and harrassed by one of the meanest and most contemptible kinds of persecution. Against an open accusation, we can defend ourselves; but the loyalty and character of no man or body of men is safe against that shadowy terrorism which assumes the shape of groundless and insulting suspicion. In the one case we might challenge scrutiny and investigation; in the other we are stabbed down in the dark without warning and incapable of defence. We trust our Protestant fellow-colonists will take this view of the case into consideration; reflect upon the insult which they give by suspecting the loyalty of a large portion of the community which is ever ready and willing to obey the laws and to uphold the dignity and integrity of the Crown under which they live; and, then, in the language of a gubernatorial proclamation, "govern themselves accordingly." By doing so, we can assure them that our internal peace and security will be much more effectually secured, than by paying attention to the senseless suspicious emanating from the brains of nervous old women, or the more reprehensible designs of tricky politicians. We would not notice this senseless excitement, were it not that we consider His Excellency and advisers, and the city authorities, responsible to a great degree for having given force and direction to that excitement. We cannot hold them innocent of having, by swearing in a lot of Special Constables on this occasion, and by other acts unnecessary to mention, grossly insulted and called in question the loyalty of a Society which has been legalised and acknowledged by Act of Parliament, and which can claim an existence of forty years, during each of which it has had its public procession to Divine Service on the 17th March. By implication, the whole Catholic body has been equally insulted, and under these circumstances, we feel bound to investigate the extraordinary conduct of the "Powers that be," and to ascertain, if possible, the proximate or remote motives and objects of this conduct. In Canada and New Brunswick, we are not surprised at precautionary measures having been adopted to guard against Fenian designs, because these Provinces border upon the American Republic where Fenianism has had its rise and greatest development, and because they have been threatened by Sweeney and other leaders of this humbug organization. But, here in Prince Edward Island, surrounded by an almost impassible barrier of ice—as safe from invasion as it is possible to be—what could our rulers dread? Supposing, as has been rumored, that there were fifty or five hundred desperate Fenians in the community—although we conscientiously believe there is not one—intent upon robbery and murder, where could they escape to if they succeeded in their designs? They would be shot down like dogs, as they would deserve to be, before they could make their way to Cape Traverse, and even if they succeeded in crossing the Straits with their booty, they must inevitably be taken and receive the punishment usually inflicted upon desperadoes. Neither can it be seriously believed that any number of Irishmen or Catholics in Prince Edward Island, or indeed in the British Provinces, who have acquired property therein, and invested their money in Banking institutions, or otherwise, are so mad or vicious as to take part in a movement having for its object the destruction of their neighbors, the robbing of Banks, and the introduction of a system subversive of all order and fatal to security for both life and property. From these points of view, therefore, we cannot see any justification for His Excellency and his advisers, and His Worship the Mayor, in confirming suspicion and adding to that feeling of insecurity which is pretended to have been felt. We will even go farther, and declare, that if the Benevolent Irish Society were a new organization, unknown to the law, and proposed walking in public procession for the first time on Saturday last, as a political or hostile demonstration to an adverse party, and thereby excoriating the feelings of the community, we could understand the propriety and wisdom of taking every precaution against riot and disorder; but as the very reverse of all this was the case, we must suppose an insult was intended from some motive which does not appear.

In New Brunswick, a short time ago, when a few designing Confederationists sought to forward the Quebec Scheme by attempting to connect the Catholics of that Province with Fenians, how different was the conduct of Governor Gordon from that of our authorities? He immediately vindicated the loyalty of Her Majesty's Catholic subjects in New Brunswick, and, in doing so, rebuked the schemers for their selfish attempt to excite a false alarm and unjust suspicion.

In Halifax, too, in the face of an attempted Fenian excitement, the marked contrast between the conduct of Her Majesty's servants in that Province and that of those in this Colony, may be judged from the following paragraph which we copy from the *Express* of the 12th instant:—

"The Charitable Irish Society intend celebrating St. Patrick's Day by walking in procession in the forenoon, and in the evening by dining together at the Halifax Hotel. We learn that invitations have been extended to the Governor, General Doyle, Archbishop Connolly, the Mayor, and other public functionaries, all of which have been accepted. The Volunteer Band will furnish the music."

Comment on this is needless.

Why was not Gov. Gordon's commendable course pursued here under similar circumstances? Because, in our opinion, the time for a general election is approaching—because it is desirable to divert the minds of the people from the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill—from the dilapidated state of Education—from the unsettled condition of the Land Question—from the extravagance of the Government; and, more than all, because the unauthorised expenditure of £10,000 or £12,000, in calling in a military force to overawe a deceived and betrayed people, is supposed will be a bitter pill for the Assembly to swallow. These, we believe, are the reasons why this insult has been offered to the Benevolent Irish Society and to the whole Catholic population, and not because any real alarm was felt for the security of life and property. If people choose to be gulled by such means as these, and to be alarmed at their own shadows, let them not begin to blubber and rail about being sold after a general election, when Confederation or some similar *coup d'état* has been accomplished. Catholics see through these dodges, and intend to treat them with contempt. We shall pay no further attention to them. We will not allow our temper to be ruffled, nor shall we be diverted from the even tenor of our way, even though the town boiled over with excitement, and His Excellency in Council, together with His Worship the Mayor and the Editor of the *Examiner*, ordered a new gang of "specials" or police to be sworn in each week to save the good citizens of Charlottetown from being carried bodily away by the —— Fenians. It is related of the barbers of Bagdad that they had a rule which required every novice to prove his competency to enter into that profession, by beating an ounce of soap into a hogshead of lather. We have no hesitation in stating that our political barbers have succeeded in working up a very insignificant fractional quantity of Fenianism, into a rather large-sized hogshead of lather, and if poor greenhorn is not most effectually shaved thereby, it will be no fault of the barbers.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Legislature of this Province was opened by Governor Gordon, on the 2d inst., for the despatch of business. In reference to a Union of the British North American Colonies, the speech says:

"I have received Her Majesty's commands, communicating to you correspondence on the affairs of British North America, which has taken place between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor General of Canada, and I am further directed to express to you the strong and deliberate opinion of Her Majesty's Government that it is an object much to be desired that all the British American Colonies should be united under one Government."

The Address in answer to the foregoing contains the following clause, which distinctly indicates the determination of the Legislature to have nothing whatever to do with the Quebec scheme of Confederation:

"The correspondence which has taken place between Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor General of Canada on the affairs of British North America, when laid before us, will receive due attention, and the opinions expressed by Her Majesty will command the respect and attention which is due to suggestions emanating from so high a source; but in any scheme for a union of the British North American Colonies as may be proposed, it is, in the opinion of the House, absolutely essential that full protection should be afforded to the rights and interests of the people of this Province, and no measure which fails to obtain these objects should be adopted."

Commenting upon the foregoing, the St. John *Globe*, which is generally considered an official or Government paper, says:—

"The "News," having not yet been instructed what to say, contents itself with pronouncing this "expression of opinion, so far as it goes, quite unexceptionable." But the "Journal," guided by that love of logic which it has so often expressed, has discovered that, "the speech indicates either a desire of carrying Confederation, subject it may be to some slight amendments, or is a plan for gaining time by appearing to respond to the demands of public sentiment, while really trifling with it,—most likely the former." Unfortunately, the penetrating logic of the "Journal" not only carries it to what it supposes to be the bottom of many subjects:—it plunges it occasionally clean through the bottom. It must be, now and then, a little astonished at its own feats. No one but the exceeding astute "Journal" will perceive in this speech or in the address "signs that the union of British America will soon be an accomplished fact." The Government and the Legislature will, of course, consider carefully any plan or scheme, any measure or proposition which Her Majesty's Ministers may in any constitutional manner submit to them. And they will take good care that the voice of the people shall have an opportunity of being heard on the subject. The Quebec scheme has been rejected by the people, and is dead forever. The people of this Province will not, at the bidding of Canadians, or of Mr. Cardwell, propose or prepare any amendments of that scheme, either substantial or slight, with a view to its final adoption. They have vetoed the whole thing. Nor will the Government of this country do what the voice of the people of this country does not, and will not, call upon them to do. We shall take the liberty of dealing with any other plan of Union, by whatever authority it may be introduced, just as we dealt with the Quebec resolutions—give it a fair examination, and if we do not approve of it, if we see that it infringes upon our privileges, impairs our rights, sets aside or over-rides our interests, then we shall reject it just as decidedly as we rejected the only plan yet laid before us."

SANATORY.

With the outbreak and spread of that deadly scourge—the cholera—civic functionaries, those in authority, and scientific and medical gentlemen, throughout the civilized world, have awakened to the importance of cleanliness as a preventive of the spread of this fatal pestilence. In this city, very little attention has been bestowed upon the subject, and it is a duty incumbent upon our City Fathers, as well as upon the people generally, to adopt without delay those precautionary measures which are being taken in other cities and countries before the approach of summer or the opening of the navigation, and the full resumption of commercial intercourse. This city is now in a most filthy condition. The water which is supplied from the pumps is admittedly bad, and the winter's accumulation of refuse and dirt are now visible on all sides, inviting, as it were, the approach of disease. The apathy exhibited by the community in regard to this important matter, is censurable in the extreme, particularly when we remember that the cholera, although not contagious, is nevertheless portable, and always follows the great routes of travel and commercial intercourse. In Guadaloupe, where the people have been decimated by this fell destroyer, it was introduced by a trunk, containing the clothing of two persons who died of the cholera, while on passage from Marseilles, where the disease prevailed. The woman into whose hands these clothes came for the purpose of being washed, died almost immediately after washing them, as did also all her family and those who were attracted to the house by the sudden mortality. The first and most important duty demanded of our Board of Health and the Corporation is, to enforce at once the thorough cleansing of the city—its streets, lanes, yards and outbuildings. Other precautionary measures which science and experience have pointed out, should then be adopted. These are found to be:

1. Quarantine regulations cannot be too strict nor too rigidly enforced.

2. The most thorough and sanitary measures must be enforced and carried out in all places exposed to the invasion of the disease, especially in large cities, where every effort should be used to have all houses, streets, alleys, privies, drains, cess-pools, etc., thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

3. All intercourse with places infected with the disease must be absolutely prohibited, or, at any rate, guarded with the greatest care and precaution.

4. Should the disease unfortunately be introduced into a place, cholera stools should never be emptied into necessaries and water-closets in common use.

5. The police should be instructed to pour into every privy and water-closet suitable disinfectants, or furnish the same for this purpose.

We hope the Corporation will not go to sleep on the matter, and that His Excellency in Council and his Worship the Mayor, who appear to have had such a special regard for the safety of a few designing knaves or unaccountably excited old women in breeches, as to swear in a lot of special constables to guard against an imaginary uprising of Fenians on Saturday last, will exert their influence, as we have every right to expect of them, in a matter where the lives of the whole population are in reality at stake. Cholera is truly "a worse enemy than the Fenians," and in taking measures which are imperatively demanded to guard against its fatal attack, perhaps the following notice from the Quebec *Chronicle* will be of service:—

"At the meeting of the City Council, held on Friday evening last, the Health Committee presented the following important report which did not receive, at the time, from the Corporation, the attention to which it was entitled, as well in consequence of the important subject to which it related as by reason of the sanitary changes suggested. The Committee recommend that in view of the possible visitation of cholera, certain precautions be taken—1st. That all public places, yards, lots, etc., be cleaned and disinfected between this date and the 15th April; 2nd. That all water-closets, public and private, be also cleaned and disinfected before the day in question; 3rd. That water-closets be placed in all houses into which the water-works have been introduced, and that a by-law to that effect be submitted; 4th. That the Health Committee be authorised to appoint four health officers—the pay of whom shall not exceed five shillings per day; 5th. That these resolutions be published in the official organs of the Corporation, and posted in the public places; 6th. That the sum of $2,000 be appropriated in order to enable the Health Committee to carry out the foregoing accommodations. The Health Committee have thus managed to carve out a herculean task for themselves, and we only hope that they may be successful in every respect. Every one of the suggestions of the Committee are of the utmost importance. So far as cleanliness is concerned, the citizens of Quebec have as yet a great deal to accomplish, and, we trust, proprietors will not be allowed lightly to escape the duties legitimately imposed upon them. The winter months are gradually slipping over our heads. Spring has almost arrived. In a few days more we shall feel the genial effects of the milder season, and winter will vanish with the rapidity characteristic of our climate. So far, we have not succeeded in carrying out a solitary precaution. If we accept the medical canons as right, and we have no reason to doubt them, the fostering causes of disease are fully as rife within the city limits, just now, as they were some three months ago, when the agitation was first mooted. There has not been anything done since. A few scattering prosecutions against the proprietors of filthy yards, and premises unfurnished with water-closets, are all we have heard of. This is utterly insufficient and inadequate to the wants of a city like Quebec, in view of the dreadful visitation with which we are threatened. Indeed, apart from the expectation of cholera, we have a right to hope for some further sanitary precautions from our municipal body. Health regulations have too long been neglected, at all seasons, in this populous community. Nature has endowed us with such a very desirable site that our citizens rarely seem inclined to descend to matters of details. Now and then a spasmodic effort at cleanliness may be made, but we never hear of it being effectually carried out. And so the filth goes on accumulating from week to week, from month to month, and from year to year,—without anything like an attempt at its removal. Of course an evil of this kind is aggravated as time goes on, and the difficulties of a thorough reform are increased every year. Therefore, the sooner we begin, the better for ourselves; and certainly no more necessitous time could be selected than the present. The predisposing or fostering causes of malady will be found enumerated at considerable length in the report of the committee of medical gentlemen of this district, upon the subject of cholera, published in December last. Let us, by all means, have every precaution within our reach carried strictly into effect. Whatever may be the difference of opinion, among professional men, as to the precise nature and remedy of the awful disease with which we are threatened, this much can be said—that precautions cannot do any harm, but, on the contrary, are sure to bear good fruit. Every one of the recommendations of the Health Committee is of the utmost importance. We need not discuss their merits here; but even a slight knowledge of the condition of our city will afford ample proof of their necessity.

☞ Some would-be informer and spy insinuates in the last *Examiner* that we printed some treasonable or Fenian ballads or songs, which are said to have been sold lately in Charlottetown. We can assure our readers that we know nothing of these songs, and never having even read any of them, we are altogether unacquainted with their contents. We despise and contemn the dastardly assassin who signs himself "A Briton." He does not possess the courage of his prototype, "Jemmy O'Brien," in making a direct and open charge, and thus affording a chance of defence. The wholesome dread of a Court of Law dictates to him a more *prudential* and cowardly course. Let him come out over his own signature, or say openly and boldly what he insinuates, and we shall know what course to adopt to protect ourselves against the attacks of a malicious libeller. We feel pretty certain that we know this "Briton," and the motives which actuate him in the attempt to attach suspicion to us. It strikes us that a loyal individual connected with the *Palladium* of former years, finding that his attacks to injure us have hitherto only recoiled upon himself, seeks this new method to accomplish a base object. We state advisedly to this individual, who appears to us to be no other than the *honorable* the editor of the *Examiner*, that it would be better for him to wash the dirt from his own face, before attempting to bespatter us. We are not afraid of the amplest investigation in a question of loyalty, even with our opponent as Queen's evidence against us. Can he truthfully say as much?

Arrival of the English Mail.—The R. M. S. *Africa* arrived at Halifax on the 15th inst., with dates from Liverpool and Queenstown to the 3rd instant. The mail for this Island reached here per couriers on Saturday night. The Queen is reported to be unwell. Sir Charles Beaumont Phipps, Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, expired at his residence in the Ambassador's Court, St. James' Place on the 24th ult., after an illness of two days. The presence of Fenianism in the British Army is said to be much more extensive than was suspected, and is looked upon as one of the worst aspects of the conspiracy. The rumor that Lord Russell, unable to agree with his colleagues, had tendered his resignation, has been authoritatively denied by the *Globe* and *Pall Mall Gazette*. The Prince of Wales and other Royal personages have been invited to be present at the opening of the great Exhibition which is to be held in Paris next summer. The Emperor's son, the Prince Imperial, has been made the head of the Commission which has the management of the affair. It is reported that the Government has seized the Spanish iron-clads fitting out in the Thames, as well as the steamer Sirius, fitting out for the republic of Columbia. Matters in Prussia are approaching a revolution. In the Spanish Cortes, on the 2d inst., Marshall O'Donnell declared that the state of siege would continue until tranquility had been completely restored, and the Progressist party had ceased to conspire. News from Jamaica had been received to the 8th instant.

Mr. Eyre, ex-Governor, had been examined.—In reply to the question by Mr. Commissioner Gurney, Was it by your orders that Mr. George W. Gordon was apprehended? His Excellency said it was by my direction that Gordon was apprehended. His ordinary residence was then in one of the proclaimed districts. I attempted first to apprehend him there, but, finding that he was in Kingston, I gave directions to have him apprehended in Kingston. When I was in the district, I myself heard from every quarter of his disloyal teachings, such as seditious placards. His intimate connection with the chief rebels led me to the conclusion that he was the principal instigator of rebellion. I formed the same opinion of his guilt which prevailed in Kingston. I was also informed that the rebels themselves so stated. I cannot say at this moment by whom I was told. I believed his connection with the rebels was not only of a private, but of a political nature. I have reason to believe that it was his language and acts which led to the insurrection.

There is no other news of importance.