TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

REPORTED LOSS OF 30,000 LIVES!

Correspondence from South America to the New York *Herald* gives accounts of fearful earthquakes which occurred on the 16th ultimo, and destroyed several large cities in the southern portion of Peru. The shock, a Havana dispatch says, only lasted five minutes, but in that time from 25,000 to 30,000 persons were killed; but terrible as the statement is, that of the *Herald's* correspondent is worse He says:

"A rumbling sound preceded the earthquake, and was succeeded by a rocking motion of the earth which warned the inhabitants of their danger. All along the southern coast the sea was terribly agitated, causing the ships to drag their anchors and flooding the land for some distance. The wildness of this scene of destruction has never been equaled.

Arequipa, a city of 35,000 inhabitants, its houses built solidly of granite, has passed away, scarcely a vestige being left. The strength of the houses being so great as to resist the shock for a time, many of the people were enabled to escape, but 400 are said to have perished in the ruins.

The town of Arica, containing 12,000 inhabitants, was also destroyed, leaving not a house standing. Here, as before, the strength of the houses gave many of the people time to escape, 500 only being engulphed and killed in the ruins. The water rose to such a height that a tidal wave 40 feet high rolled with a terrific roll and resistless fury upon the ships in the harbor and precipitated them on the main land, far beyond any point ever before reached by sea The U. S. storeship Fredonia was capsized, and all on board were lost. The Fredonia had on board $1,800,000 worth of naval stores. [The loss of property between Arica and Tacin is estimated at $14,000,000.] The vessel was rolled over and smashed to atoms by the advancing tidal waves and all on board were thus drowned before she was released from the mighty grasp of the sea. The U. S. steamer Wateree was carried fully half a mile inland and left high and dry, only one sailor of her crew being drowned. The injuries to the vessel were comparatively slight, but from the great distance she was carried inland it will be found impossible to ever get her afloat again.

The Peruvian corvette America was also carried ashore, in the same position as the Wateree. Her loss was three officers and thirty sailors and marines. The American merchantman Rosa Rivera. the English ship Chancellor and the French barque Eduardo were all lost.

The towns of Iquique, Moquegua, Locumba and Pequtaca were also utterly destroyed. Over 600 persons were drowned in the destruction of Iquique, and many persons were perishing later for want of water. The government estimates the damage done to cities and private property at $300,000,000. The total number of lives lost by this shocking event has been estimated at over 2000.

In addition to the fearful calamities above reported, intelligence has been received of even a more fearful succession of shocks in Ecuador. On the 16th ult., in the provinces of Pachincha and Imbarana, a tremendous earthquake, unequaled in the history of Ecuador, occurred. The towns of Ibarra, capital of the province of Imbarra, San Pablo, Atuntaqui and Imantad, are in ruins. Where Catacachi formerly stood is now a lake. The populations of Ibarra, Ottovala and Catacachi are almost entirely destroyed. Towns adjoining Quito, as Parucho, Puellare and Cabhiguanjo, have been also entirely destroyed. The number of deaths in Quito has been small, but in other towns it is calculated that no less than 20,000 persons have been killed. The dead are so numerous that the surviving inhabitants have been forced to fly from the stench of putrifying bodies.

In Guayaquil the earthquake was felt at various times between the 13th and 16th, but did no damage. From Quito it is learned that the total loss of life has been estimated at 30,000. Letters from Quito, dated 19th ult., announce that the earthquakes continue at intervals of a few hours. It has been impossible, as yet, to arrive at any plausible conclusion as to the cause of the terrible phenomenon. Some attribute it to the volcano of Agualougo, and others to Cayamba. The President has issued a proclamation to the people to come forward and help the sufferers. The Archbishop has published a pastorate addressed to his flock to contribute their aid to the unfortunate people of the country."

Morse's Indian Root Pills

A MARVELLOUS STORY OF DEATH AND LIFE.

A correspondent of the Nashville *Press* and *Times*, writing from Dickson county, Tenn., gives the following particulars of a remarkable occurrence in that section. The *Press* vouches for the veracity of the correspondent.

A gentleman lived near here, called Maugan. His wife was very pretty, and about two months after her marriage her mother died—the only parent she had living for many years before. The old lady had a diamond ring which she wore only once a year, and which she brought with her from England. When she was dying she left the ring with her only child, Mrs Maugan, telling her to leave it to her eldest daughter, if she ever had one, or else to bring it with her into her grave, which Mrs Maugan promised to do.

Last week Mrs. Maugan became unwell, and she called for the ring and put it on her finger. That same night she died, to all intents and purposes, and the weather being very warm she was buried the next day. Well, there was a fellow in the town who pretended to be a doctor, and able to cure any sort of complaint He came in with a carpet bag full of pills and old clothes, and this fellow attended the lady, and the servant said that he tried to wrench the ring off her finger after she died, when there was nobody present but the old cook in the room, and that he left off pulling at it the moment he found that he was seen.

She was only 25 years old, and the ring was buried with her, because she had no children The old man was upwards of 50. The family went back to the house, sad and sorrowful enough, and were sleeping away their tears, when just as the moon was sinking behind the hills and everything as still as death, the young lady, Mrs. Maugan, rapped at the window where the old man was sleeping. When he woke up he saw her white figure and pale face and she holding up the bloody hand with one of the fingers cut off, and she sighing painfully. The old man hallooed, but he was afraid to stir. He hallooed three or four times, and at last the old cook, Mandy, who had nursed the young lady, ran up to the room, and when she saw Mrs. Maugan, went out on the verandah and caught her as she was fainting away. She was brought into the house, the lamps lighted up, and then it was found that the finger which had the ring on was gone!—cut clean off from the upper joint. The best that could be done for the bleeding wound was done by the old servant, which kept her from bleeding to death till the doctor came.

When she revived sufficiently to be able to tell her story, she said she was awoke out of her sleep by somebody sawing at her finger with a knife, and just as she started up she saw the man who had attended her when she was sick step out of the grave and take away the tools, with another person whom she didn't know. She said she was so frightened to find herself down in a narrow hole in the earth that she screamed and struggled out of it, and began immediately to run towards home.

The doctor examined her and questioned her very closely, and finally said that she had been dosed by the quack, and all that was necessary to be done for her was done. The doctor then came to my house and woke me up, told me the whole circumstance, and asked me to go and arrest the quack at the hotel where he was stopping. I said to the doctor that I would go, but I had no hopes of catching the fellow, and it turned out as I said; he never slept in the hotel that night.

The finger was found about fifty yards away from the grave, but there was no ring on it. The lady begged of us not to circulate the report about her strange death and how strangely she came to life again, and the doctor also cautioned us to keep quiet about it for a few [illegible] so that there would not be a rush of [illegible] to the house; but she is recovering now [illegible] are the first one I let know of the [illegible]usiness.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—A young man from Western Massachusetts, on his way to New York on one of the Hudson river boats, recently, made the acquaintance of a lady of middle age, who seemed much interested in him, and who at length told him that he greatly resembled a son of hers who had died not long ago. Before separating from him, she gave him an urgent invitation to call at a certain number in New York, which he promised to do. On arriving at the place appointed he found that it was not the residence of his fellow traveller, but of a friend of hers, who had a daughter of engaging appearance, but apparently in ill health This young lady it appears, was the betrothed of the young man who was dead. Owing to his striking resemblance to the deceased lover, our friend from Berkshire was received with great cordiality, and was urgently invited to call again, which he did, and before he left the city he was engaged to marry the young lady. Shortly after returning to his home, word came that his affianced, whose health was greatly impaired, was much worse, and he returned to the city and remained with her until her death. This young lady had about thirteen thousand dollars in her own right, and during her sickness, with the free consent of her parents, she bequeathed it all to her intended, and he has since come into full possession of the entire amount in government bonds. Being a poor young man of excellent habits, this legacy will undoubtedly be of great use to him, though it can poorly compensate for the loss of one to whom he had become so deeply attached under such peculiar circumstances.

Carlton's Condition Powders.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Arichat was at East Bay on Sunday last, but owing to illness was obliged to return to Antigonish without completing his contemplated Confirmation visits to the several parishes in this part of his Diocese. During his visitation of the Counties of Richmond and Cape Breton, His Lordship confirmed upwards of 1700 persons. Owing to the Bishops indisposition his visits to Sydney, Glace Bay, Sydney Mines, and the other places in this County, will be deferred until the early part of next summer. We desire to hear shortly of his Lordship's recovery. —*C. B. News*.

Judson's Pills.

WHELAN FOUND GUILTY.

The wretched man Whelan has been found guilty. No other verdict could have been reasonably anticipated. The most of the evidence was circumstantial, but such is the case almost always when a murder is planned and premeditated. Every precaution is taken to prevent the possibility of discovery, but how often does it happen in such instances, that an over-ruling Providence brings to nought the devices of man! And so it has been with the murderer of the late Mr. McGee. The foul crime was planned with the utmost secrecy. The assassin was found willing to run the risk of doing the deed. The intended victim was trailed for weeks, till an opportunity should be found for despatching him without fear of detection. The time was at length determined upon, that time being midnight, when the distinguished statesman was returning to his chambers. But, strange to say, the movements of the assassin that evening were so peculiar—there was a something in his eyes, a nervousness in his manner, a peculiar and significant restlessness about him, which attracted attention, though it did not arouse suspicion. A pistol was observed to protrude partially from his pocket. When the bloody deed had been consummated, these things were remembered, and Whelan was searched for immediately, and found. It was proved that he was abroad that night; he was at the Russel House shortly after the murder and showed no inclination to go toward the scene of it when the alarm was raised. After his arrest, a pistol was found concealed in his lodgings, with one of the chambers empty, and which bore evidence of having been recently discharged. Suspicion became certainty in the public mind, but as yet the evidence was only presumptive. He had been heard to threaten the life of Mr. McGee, and was known to belong to the Fenian Brotherhood. Still there was no direct evidence against him. His threats might be only the words of a vain and foolish braggart, and it was possible that his pistol *might* have been discharged accidentally or innocently. But "murder will out." The public excitement and indignation could not rest without probing the matter in every possible direction. Every man in the country was a volunteer detective, and every trace of evidence, even the slightest, was examined with an eagerness and earnestness which showed that it would be a difficult thing for the guilty to escape. Suspicion was universally centred upon Whelan, and one circumstance after another strengthened it more and more. At length a person is found who actually saw the shot fired, and McGee fall, and his assassin flee. This evidence, of course, if substantiated, settled the question of the prisoner's guilt, and accordingly strong efforts were made to break it down, but with little success Then same the dialogue in jail between Whelan and Doyle, overheard by Detective Cullen and a person named Hess. Here Whelan confessed to the commission of the crime, and even explained how it had been accomplished. There were other subsidiary links, all serving to complete the chain of evidence, and convince the jury that no alternative was left them but to bring in a verdict of guilty.

The character of the crime has no parallel in the history of Canada for wickedness and atrocity. It called forth not so much a burst of popular indignation, as a feeling of utter bereavement, by the striking down of a public benefactor. It was fitting that the instrument of this dreadful crime should be brought to the bar of justice, though it was felt that the punishment of ten thousand Whelans would be no adequate counterpoise to the public loss received. The criminal has been condemned, and we trust the present generation in these Colonies will never be required again to mourn over the perpetration of a similar crime—a crime which invariably brings with it its own punishment, and destroys for the time being the organ zation with which it happens to be connected. The murder of McGee has been the death blow to Fenianism in Canada.

By the telegram it will be seen that sentence of death has been passed upon Whelan, and that his execution will take place on the tenth of December.—*Hx. Express*.

WHELAN'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

A correspondent of one of the Ontario papers thus describes Whelan while in the prisoner's dock: Whelan's forehead is low, and slightly receding, though not so much as has been said by others. The jaw and chin as far as can be judged, while that heavy red beard covers them, are strong and determined looking—yet the man has by no means a bad expression. His restless eyes are against him, and they are perhaps the worst feature of his face. As he stands now, he would scarcely be picked out by the most expert physiognomist as the man who would commit the atrocious crime of which he now stands accused. He is a strong muscular looking man, apparently capable of enduring much hardship, and of making a determined fight. His shoulders are broad and well knit, but his chest is of no depth, especially for one of his apparent strength. His limbs are slender, and indicate activity. His head is commonly what is called a "bullet head," being almost round, the animal characteristics evidently predominating and no one would for a momant think of setting him down as an ass; he may be a knave, but he is certainly not a fool.

Morse's Indian Root Pills.

A startling incident occurred at Niagara Falls on Monday afternoon, the 17th ult. A little girl, while getting on the railing of the bridge leading from the main land to Goat Island, lost her balance and fell into the rapids. Instantly, a young man named Moulton, who resides at Auburn, plunged in to rescue the child. Grasping the little one and keeping her head above water, both were swept on toward the precipice, and destruction seemed inevitable. But Moulton being an expert swimmer, struggled manfully with the rushing torrent and succeeded in reaching the shore only about fifteen feet from the brink of the cataract. It was a most humane and daring act.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.—One of the severest hail storms which any part of the Province has, perhaps, ever experienced swept over some portions of Carleton, Co., on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th ult. It extended over parts of the following districts:—Johnsville, Knowlesville, Glassville, Coldstream, Mouth of Beckaguimic, Simonds, Victoria Corner, and Brighton, doing immense damage. The width of the storm was from one and a half to two miles. It is thought by some that upwards of 4000 bushels of grain were destroyed between Victoria Corner and the mouth of Little Presque Isle, a distance not exceeding three miles. In the former settlements the fields of beautiful grain were completely destroyed, so that farmers turned their cattle into the fields to pick up what they could. One of the hailstones which fell at Victoria, weighed over an ounce, many being upwards of four inches in circumference. Upwards of thirty panes of glass were broken out of some houses, and all within the range of the storm having more or less glass broken. At Woodstock there was only a heavy gust of wind, and at the north of Simonds a very heavy thunder shower. Report says, that at Johnsville and vicinity, roofs had shingles blown off, and some barns were either blown over or moved out of their places.—*Intelligencer*.

A fleet of 515 vessels is now on its way from the Black Sea with grain from Western Europe, most of which will be discharged in England.—The quantity is estimated at 5,000,000 bushels, and will be landed within the first half of September.

Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris, Sept. 13th.

The *Patrie* of yesterday thinks the report that the Prussian army is to be reduced 150,000 men, is false.

The Emperor Napoleon, the Empress Eugene and the Prince Imperial have left this city for a visit to Biarritz.

London, Sept. 14th.

It is generally considered that the events of the last fortnight have made little change in the political condition on the Continent, either to lessen or increase the chances of war. While on the one hand the press of Germany have assumed a quieter tone and profess to be more confident of peace, on the other hand it is known that France has refused a formal demand made by Chevalier Negra, the Italian Ambassador, for the recall of the French troops from Rome: and at the same time Prince Girgenti has brought to Paris proposals from Spain to cement an alliance with France by sending 30,000 soldiers to Rome. This proposition, and the approaching interview shortly to take place at Bayonne, between the Emperor Napoleon and the Queen of Spain, are looked upon as foreshadowing an alliance, the object of which is to rid France of the care of the Holy See in case she should be plunged into war; so that by this means France if without any other ally could make Spain useful.

Rumors, too, that several fighting regiments have been recalled from Africa, that Gen. Lobout has been sent on a special mission to Germany; and that Prussia has determined to annex the Grand Duchy of Baden, add to the feeling of distrust in the permanence of existing peace. This feeling is faithfully mirrored in Paris by the depression on the Bourse and consequent declines of rentes, and in diplomatic circles here the situation is pithily summed up in these words; "No fear of war though it may begin to-morrow."

Consols 94 for money, and 94⅛ for account. U. S. 5-20's 72. Liverpool breadstuff's market quiet. Tallow advanced to 45s. 6d. Sugar dull. Other articles unchanged.

Liverpool, 15th.

The London *Times* has a lengthy editorial article on American affairs. The writer believes that Mr Johnson, the American minister, has a carte blanche from his Government to settle the Alabama case. The case of itself presents little trouble. The only difficulty is the reluctance of the American Government to settle a difficulty growing out of War resentments. No American Statesman ever yet believed that the Alabama escaped with the connivance of Great Britain. There might be a question of inadequate laws making England answerable, but this could easily be settled. The real grievance of the United States was the indifference of England in the cruel War, and her willingness to see the Union dissolved. Of this the Americans were conscious at the time and remember keenly now. They think we should have an active sympathy with the North. That a Confederacy, based upon human slavery, should have been at once condemned. That the Republican party was the true friend of England. That it was wrong to even doubt the success of the Federal arms After all, the anger of the Americans was due to their consciousness of sympathy with England's want of sympathy in their hour of peril; but the anger, if right, has been enough indulged. Mr. Seward has refused the handsome offer of arbitration, which should be credited to England. He now cuts the past adrift and the thing is as good as settled. Legal points will not stand in the way. The only thing to ascertain is the responsibility of England and to fix the proper indemnity.

The Press of London comments variously upon the recent speech of Napoleon at Chalons. The following words were made use of by the Emperor on that occasion: "I will say nothing more, as the public prints are sure to draw prophecies of war however moderate my words are."

London, Sept 16.

The registration of votes for the forthcoming Parliamentary election which will commence about 13th November next, is being prosecuted with great diligence throughout the British Isles. At many places women formally demanded their names to be placed on the list of voters on the ground that they possessed the property and qualifications prescribed by the reform bill, and the legal aspects of the question, as well as the extent of the movement have excited much public interest on the subject. Over six thousand women claimed the right to be registered in Manchester alone, and their demands were urged in an able speech before registering officials by Miss Lydia Becker After argument of both sides the claim was disallowed.

Similiar proceedings took place in other towns, and in some cases the question was referred for legal decision.

The question has finally been brought before the Judges at Westminster, and they have overruled the application of women to be registered as voters, on the ground that an amendment to the Reform Bill, which was proposed in the House of Commons by Mr. Mills substituted the word "Person" for "man," was rejected, and by this action the House clearly indicated the intent and purpose of the bill in this respect

London, Sept. 16.

Reverdy Johnson had his first interview with the Queen at Windsor Castle, on the day after her return from Europe. Mr. Johnson was introduced by Lord Stanley, and presented his credentials as Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James. The Queen and Court left yesterday on a special train for Scotland.

The telegraphic accounts of the terrible earthquakes on the western coast of South America have created much excitement here. The commercial world is eager for full details of the loss of life, property, and shipping, and the arrival of the Mail reports is looked for with deep interest.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" this afternoon has a leading article on the prospects of peace or war. It says that in every Capital of Europe the belief that a great and immediate war is impending, grows day by day — that the best informed men expect it to break out before the end of the year.

Brussels, Sept. 15.

The international congress of working men yesterday adjourned *sine die*. Among the resolutions adopted is one advising all working men to abstain from following their trades in the event of war in their respective countries.

The Congress [illegible] *an address to the working men of Europe*. It calls on working men to oppose war, to refuse to countenance assassination, and to use every effort to promote the education of the poor.

London, Sept. 16.

Consols 94⅛. United States 5-20's 72¼

Breadstuff's quiet, and market generally without change.

The importation of hay from United States will hereafter be allowed only under a license from the Privy Council. The prevalence of the cattle disease in various parts of America is the cause of this step on the part of the Government.

M. Guizot has an article in the last "Revue des deux blondes,' on the state of Europe. While he has no doubt of the desire of Napoleon for the preservance of the peace of Europe, he urges on him the reduction of the army as the only effective pledge of peace.

Berlin, Sept. 16.

Count von Bismarck has been ordered by his physician to go to England for his health.

Kiel, Sept. 16.

King William will review the Prussian fleet here. The King to day visited the ancient University of Kiel, where he was received with appropriate ceremonies. The faculty presented an address to His Majesty, in which they referred to the tranquility which existed [illegible]oughout

Europe, and expressed hopes that it would remain unbroken. The King in his reply to this portion of the address, said; "I do not see any cause for the disturbance of the peace of Europe, in the army and navy I behold the vigor of the father land. They have proved that they do not dread the combat and if compelled to enter into a conflict they will fight it out."

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Sept. 15th.

A locomotive exploded in the depot of the Erie Railroad at Rochester N. Y. yesterday, instantly killing four persons.

The Haytien War steamer *Galeatea* sailed from here yesterday for Port Au Prince, fully supplied with war materials.

The State election in Maine yesterday, resulted in the success of the Republican Ticket by twenty thousand majority.

Gold 144¼.

New York, 15th.

The Print Works of the Washington Manufacturing Company at Gloucester, New Jersey, were burned yesterday. Loss half million dollars.

Advices from South America state that a strange phenomenon occurred on the night preceding the earthquake in the appearance of a light in the North-east, which was supposed to be a conflagration or a volcanic eruption. An enormous development of the electric fluid filled the air.

In Brazil, during the latter part of July, the meteor was observed which disturbed magnetic instruments generally, the compass oscillating 15 degrees from north to west.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.

Whelan was found guilty and has been sentenced to be hanged on the 10th December. He made a long and rambling speech, declaring his innocence of Mr. McGee's murder, and calling heaven and earth to witness the fact He said he was loyal to the Queen, had served her nine years, and would shed his blood in her defence.

New York, Sept 16.

An application for a new trial of Whelan will be made to the Judge, at Toronto, in November, on the ground that the challenge of persons was not allowed

Fifteen thousand men of the Volunteer Rifle Brigades are encamped at Laprarie, near Montreal. They will have a ten day's shooting tournament.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I., Sept. 15th, 1868.

EDITOR EXAMINER.

DEAR SIR;

An intelligent traveller describes Charlottetown as the Utopia of good morals. I am proud to feel convinced of the correctness of his judgment of your city. It has the fault, however, that all such small places have—it is a fruitful field for scandal. I have myself suffered somewhat severely from this propensity of a part of your citizens since my late arrival in P. E. Island. Now, I have made it a rule of my life, for many years past, not to reply to any slanderous reports regarding myself, knowing from experience how easily a man can outlive them; and I am only induced to depart from my usual rule of conduct in the present instance by the advice of my friends.

That I, in common with many others, was a little too much exhilirated with wine at the late banquet in Charlottetown is perfectly true. It is equally true, however, that my friends know me to be a man of severely temperate habits of life. Were I disposed to do so, I could state circumstances that, with many, would serve as a palliation, if not excuse, for my condition on that occasion. In my own estimation, however, there can be no adequate excuse for such an offence against good taste and good morals. Especially on my part, at that time, it was no less a crime than a very grave blunder. In this regard, then, I have no defence to make of my conduct. On this moral escapade of mine, however, a whole superstructure of slander has been erected.

In the first place, it has been reported that I had been discharged from my situation in Washington, and that I had been left behind by the U. S. Commissioners for misconduct. The answer to the first part of this charge is, that I am just now about to return to the duties of my desk in Washington, and that my appointment there is not secured me by the influence of any member of the late Commission. I may further state that, although I might feel the usual reluctance at present in leaving my place, I have no doubt it would be the greatest good fortune that could happen to me: for I believe that I could do better elsewhere. A clerkship in Washington is the goal of ambition with many young men throughout the United States; but such an appointment is the greatest misfortune that could befall a young man who possesses any ability as a public writer or speaker. "A government clerkship," as some writer justly observes, "is the grave of ambition." As to the statement that I was left behind by the Commission for misconduct, that can be easily refuted by my friends, who heard me state, immediately on landing, that it was my purpose to remain behind the Commissioners, as they did not intend to remain in the country a sufficient time to afford me an opportunity to visit my father. Whatever may have been the feelings entertained for me by some members of that Commission, there were some gentlemen there that would have had me carried aboard if I had expressed a desire to return with them rather than leave me behind.

It has been reported, with some shadow of truth, that Gen. Butler said I had accompanied the Commissioners without proper authority. Now, I would ask any reasonable man whether he thinks it probable that I should be permitted to share all the comforts and luxuries provided for us by the government on board the *Hugh McCulloch*, had I been there without proper authority. In order to set the matter at rest, however, I enclose you the following letter, received by me in Washington from Senator Poland:

ST. JOHNSBURY ST., Aug. 14, 1868.

DEAR SIR;—

I received no answer from Gen. Butler till to-night. He writes, "*We will try to leave Boston on the 21st of August for Prince Edward Island. Bring your friend with you.*" The *friend*, I suppose, means you. I know no more of the matter than when I wrote you. You will have free passage from Boston and back again, whether any more I cannot say. I shall stop at the *Bromfield House*, in Boston.

Yours very truly,
L. P. POLAND.

Josiah McLeod, Esq.

Gen. Butler may have been displeased at the character of one of my letters to your journal, which appeared just at the time of our arrival in the country, in which some of his theories as manager of the impeachment trial were pretty freely criticized. I may here state that, with the great body of my adopted countrymen, I am perfectly indifferent as to the good or bad opinion entertained of me by Gen. Butler. Though I may never hope to attain the degree of fame, or rather notoriety, attained by Gen. Butler, there are many of my friends sufficiently partial to believe that my own society would confer as much honor on him as his could confer on me or any other man. If I do not rank as high amongst mere politicians, or rather a small wing of one political party, I hope that I shall always rank as high amongst *gentlemen* as he. I do not make these statements to encourage the prejudice existing against Gen. Butler; for I will candidly admit that my acquaintance and conversation with him on this trip succeeded in dissipating many of the more violent prejudices that I had conceived against his person and character.

To those who took the pains to go to the gentlemen of the Commission with stale slander regarding me, of which the events and developments of the last few years—and I may add the last few weeks—should furnish an abundant refutation, I have only to say that if they should ever have occasion to visit me in my adopted home, they shall meet with very different treatment from that which they have accorded me, after nine years' absence from my native country. My nature is such that I find it much more pleasant to remember benefits than injuries—to love my friends than to hate my enemies. If they imagine, however, that they can do me any harm by such reports, and desire to injure me, I here pledge my word that, to any of them who may apply to me for the purpose, I will give the name and address of every distinguished American on whose influence I rely for place and promotion—some of whom, I may state, possess a European reputation. Let them collect all the slander—whether truth or falsehood—they can hear concerning me, send it to those gentlemen, and await patiently the result of their labor. If, by such slanders, they have failed to alienate my friends in this country—who, I am happy to know, are now four-fold more numerous than my enemies—how do they suppose they can influence Americans who care nothing whatever for such matters—who are in the habit of taking a man as they find him, and not as he is represented to them by his enemies. Even if all their charges against me were true, they could not do me much injury. I will state for myself that I have—though it may have been in an humble and obscure capacity—performed services and endured sufferings for the U. S. Government which Americans are not in the habit of forgetting.

Excuse me for trespassing so much on your valuable space with such trifling and purely personal matter. I am conscious that if I could always keep my own passions and follies under proper restraint, the many baseless slanders that have been circulated concerning me would not be worth the paper and ink necessary to refute them.

JOSIAH McLEOD.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, September 21, 1868.

THE WHELAN TRIAL.

This trial, as our readers may see by referring to another column, has resulted in Whelan's condemnation. Our Canadian exchanges contain full reports of the proceedings. Chief Justice Richards presided. James O'Rielly, Esq., was the Crown prosecutor, and the Hon. Jas. Hillyard Cameron conducted the case for the defence. A great many witnesses were examined on both sides The case for the prosecution alone occupied three days. The defence, notwithstanding the exertions made by the able and eloquent lawyer who conducted it, is said to be very weak. It consisted chiefly in an ingenious attempt to throw doubt on the veracity of the Crown witnesses. The evidence of those witnesses is terribly strong against the prisoner. It was proved that Whelan was implicated in a conspiracy to assassinate Mr. McGee for many months before the foul murder was actually perpetrated. An attempt to murder Mr. McGee was made in Montreal on New Year's night. Whelan and another called at Mr. McGee's house, between one and two in the morning. The door was opened by Mr. John Joseph McGee, half brother to the Hon. T. D. McGee. He admitted Whelan alone, and took the precaution to lock the door as soon as he had done so. Whelan pretended that his business was to warn Mr. McGee that an attempt would be made, during the night, to set fire to his house. Mr. McGee gave Whelan a letter to deliver to the Chief of the Police. This letter he did not hand to the Police Officer until five o'clock that morning. The witness Turner swore that Whelan had repeatedly threatened the life of Mr. McGee—that he overheard him tell Doyle of his visit to McGee's house, saying that it was lucky for him that he did not come to the door, or he would have "shot the —— like a dog." In the same conversation he mentioned the circumstance of the letter, and said that they had had a fine laugh over it. Several witnesses for the defence, on the other hand, swore that Turner, when he had heard of a large reward being offered to Doyle if he would turn Queen's evidence, declared that Doyle was a fool not to take the money—that he (Turner) would swear away the life of his grandfather for much less. Reuben Wade's evidence went to prove the existence of a conspiracy in Montreal in December last. In a boarding-house, kept by a Michael Duggan, he had met Whelan and others. These men talked of McGee's "treachery," and threatened him with death. During the conversation Whelan said, speaking of McGee, that "he might live to see the New Year come in, but not to pass out!" Whelan was addressed by his companions by the names Smith and Sullivan, but the landlord, Duggan, protested against calling him by these names, and said that his proper name was Whelan. Duggan, on being examined for the defence, denied all knowledge of the prisoner, and of Doyle and Kinsella. Mrs. Duggan, too, declared that she had never seen Whelan in Montreal. The lady, however, broke down on her cross-examination. Both she and her husband admitted that Wade had boarded in their house some time in December.

Several persons were examined to prove that Whelan was in the Parliament buildings on the night of the murder, and that he loitered about the entrance while the members were preparing to go home. The evidence of Ed. Stair was very full on this point, and went to implicate Buckley in the plot. The evidence of Lacroix, if it could be relied upon, was of itself quite sufficient to condemn the prisoner. This man seems to be a poor ignorant Frenchman. The story which he tells is a very plausible one, and one which such a man is, we think, hardly capable of inventing. Want of space prevents us giving his evidence in full. The following extract contains the principal part of his direct testimony:

"From the Chaudiere flat I came along till I came to the Parliament buildings when I crossed; there was a large stone house; I was on the left side going down; there was a fence at the corner; there were houses near the fence; the fence was a quarter of an acre before coming to the houses; I saw a man dressed in black; he had a beaver hat on; he was walking on the street making for a door; the door was about half the distance from the fence and opposite a telegraph post; the man was 12 to 15 yards from the door when I saw him first; I saw another person; he was about seventeen to eighteen yards behind the first; he was on the different side from me, but on the same side as the other man; both men were going in the same direction; the second man had on lightish pants, a dark coat, and a cap on his head; I then heard a shot; the man in the rear left the sidewalk, he got on the street, and behind the first man; he came in rear of the first man and fired; the first man appeared to be trying to open the door; he was at the door when the shot was fired.

"The face of the first man was close to the door when the shot was fired; the second man came round behind the first, held out his hand, and fired; I was so surprised I gave a jump; the man shot at fell over against the door, between the corner of the door and the wall of the house; he fell head first towards the wall. On being re-examined, witness said the first man fell on the sidewalk, he explains the man first fell into the corner, then rolled round and on to the side walk; on returning, the second man made a turn round as if he had gone to fire at the man on getting on the sidewalk; he struck a small post and called out "Jesus! Jesus!!" He then got on the sidewalk and at a little distance got into a gateway; I was standing at the door-way of a brick-house near the House. It was nearer the Sapper's Bridge than where the men were standing; the man who fired, came a short distance towards me, but turned and struck the post; I was nearing the house at the time; when I saw this I started for home; I did not cross over; I was too much frightened; the man who fired came within seven or eight yards of me before he turned and struck the post; I could distinctly see his face; I think the man did not see me; I have seen him since in the office of the jail; there were several others there; he was then dressed in white trowsers, black vest, and dark coat and cap; I see the man here now, (pointing to the prisoner); that is the man I saw; I did not say much about this till I had a conversation with Mr. Parent; I said nothing about it, as I did not know Whalen, or whether the man was dead or not; next morning I spent a short time working about my house, and then moved to the flats, to the place of a man named Lafleur, near the bridge crossing the creek."

It is somewhat singular that Lacroix did not say a word about what he had seen until some days after the one on which the murder was committed. Several witnesses on the part of the defence testified that Lacroix does not bear a good character for veracity, and that they would not believe him on oath. One of these witnesses confessed that the prisoner's Attorney, O'Farrell, had given him five dollars to tell the truth. This Mr. O'Farrell was detected by one of the officials of the court in the act of making signs to one of the witnesses during his examination. On being taxed with the offence, he called the officer many hard names, and made quite a disturbance in the Court. After carefully reading the evidence against Lacroix, we are of opinion that nothing has been advanced to shake his testimony, and that the man told nothing but the truth.

The evidence of detectives Cullen and Hess told terribly against the cause of the accused. These men listened to a conversation that was carried on in the prison between Whelan and Doyle. A report of this conversation was—as we think very improperly—published in newspapers some months ago. Cullen's evidence is substantially the same as that report. Whelan, as Cullen testified, boasted that he had shot Mr McGee like a dog—that he was a great fellow, and that his name would go down to posterity. The evidence of Hess corroborated that of Cullen. The former said, in his evidence, that, in a private conversation which he had with Whelan in the corridor of the prison, about the causes that led to the commission of crime, he said, in reply to an observation of Hess's, that drink brought many men to prison—"Whiskey is the devil; if it had not been for that I never would have shot D'Arcy McGee."

We have not yet seen Mr. Cameron's address to the jury. It was, no doubt, a very able one; but what avail was the greatest legal skill or the most moving eloquence against such a terrible array of facts as he had to contend with. It is said that the judge summed up sharply against the prisoner. The task of the jury, though a fearfully responsible one, was less difficult than it generally is in cases of this kind. They were able to trace by a well connected chain of evidence the prisoner's career of crime. Every movement which he made and almost every word which he spoke since December last, that has any bearing on the case, has, by the industry and skill of the Crown Law Officers, been brought up in evidence against him. Deeds done in darkness have been made to bear witness against him; his most trusted companions have betrayed him; his idle threats and boastful words have hastened his condemnation; and the very pains which he took to conceal the evidence of his crime have been the means of proving his guilt. The old saying, "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," has been strikingly verified in this case of Whelan's. What could have induced any sane man—whose only chance of safety lay in concealment, in silence,—idiotically to blab his most precious secrets in the midst of men who were interested in fastening the guilt upon him. Whelan is no hero. There is not one single redeeming trait in his character. The evidence before us proves him to be a low-minded, sensual, ignorant man. His conversation is coarse and impious, and his most trusted companions are men of the same stamp as himself. No country was ever freed from tyranny by such men as are he and his fellow conspirators.

THE Sir Oracle of the *Islander* loftily declines to reply to what we have written on the Free Trade Question. This is a very stale trick, and one which gentlemen of the long robe, when they have a very hard case in hand, not unfrequently resort to. It is much easier to say that a man talks nonsense than to prove that he does so. The secret of the *Islander's* ill-humored, snarling tone with respect to the recent negotiations, is becoming every day more and more apparent. Our high and mighty neighbors, the Dominionists, are annoyed that this little Island, which they profess to hold in such contempt, has been honored by the notice of the Congress of the United States. Had the mission of the Congressional Committee been to Ottawa, instead of to Charlottetown, the *Islander* and the Halifax *Express* would have sung a very different tune. The following extract from the Halifax *Express* quoted in last Friday's *Islander*, shows pretty plainly what the fate of this Island would have been had the Americans thought fit to enter into negotiations with the Dominion alone. As matters are, however, it happens that the Islanders are not "*sold*," nor have they any intention of being so. For our part, though we wish well to the Dominion, we are very far from wanting to see it prosper at the expense of the land of our birth.

"But the amusing part of the business is, that the Butler deputation had not well left home, before Mr. Seward, the American Secretary of State—if any reliance is to be placed in recent telegrams from Washington—opens negotiations with the British Ambassador at Washington, for a renewal of Reciprocity with the Dominion, on broad and liberal terms—and Mr. Rose, the Finance Minister, was at once invited and has gone to the capital to arrange the general terms of such treaty on behalf of Canada. This looks like business and speedy business. There can scarcely be a doubt that a Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the Dominion, will be entered into before many months, allowing our fish and coal to enter free of duty into the United States market. *This Treaty may include Prince Edward Island, or it may not, and in the latter case, our neighbors will perhaps find out that they have been rather badly sold by Gen Butler and his party.* With a Reciprocity Treaty between the Dominion and the States, and Prince Edward Island outside of the Union, we can easily fancy what the effect would be, so so far as they are concerned."

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Nova Scotia School Series is now before us. It consists of seven pretty, well printed books. The tastes of children, we are pleased to see, have been consulted in both the style and the matter of these school books. The principal defect of the greater number of school books of past times was that they were not suited to the tastes or the capacities of children. They were uninviting in appearence, and their contents were to the school-boy dull, difficult, and uninteresting The consequences were that he hated the sight of his schoolbooks, never looked into them until the fear of punishment forced him to do so, and that constantly reading what he did not understand, and what he took no interest in, he acquired a mechanical, sing-song, and altogether most abominable style of reading. It was very difficult for the child of twenty or thirty years ago to become a lover of books. Learning to read was in those days connected with so many unpleasant associations, with blows, and tears, and chidings, and the utterance of unintelligible sounds, that it is hardly to be wondered at that so many contracted in school an almost unconquerable aversion to books and learning. This is all changed now—or it ought to be. The books before us, besides being pretty, are easily understood. The learner is carried from one stage of advancement to the other by pleasant and easy steps. The compilers have not attempted that most difficult of all tasks—to put old heads upon young shoulders. The Third and Fourth Books of the series contain a number of very well-written interesting stories, each headed by an appropriate and neatly executed engraving. This is as it should be. Children are passionately fond of stories, and have quite as strong a predilection for pictures. Indeed, the narrative, whether prose or verse, is the only form of composition which they can really understand and appreciate; and, as it is of the very first importance that children should, from the beginning, be taught to associate ideas with words, the compilers have done wisely in making the first books of their series such as children may delight to read. We purposely [illegible] the Third and Fourth books [illegible] the hands of children who had not before seen them, and the evident pleasure which they took in reading them, and the reluctance with which they returned them, convinced us of their thorough adaptation to the wants and tastes of children. The Fifth Book contains easy lessons in natural history and natural philosophy. It would be all the better calculated to accomplish the end intended, if the information were conveyed as in the two books immediately preceding it, in the form of nice, readable stories. The sixth and seventh books contain extracts from our best authors. The selections are very good, and are well calculated, in the hands of an intelligent teacher, to form a correct literary taste in the student The Nova Scotia series, excellent, as it no doubt is, requires some such book as the Fifth Book of the Irish National School series, to make it perfectly suited to the wants of this community. For the more advanced scholars, who have completely mastered the mechanical difficulties of reading, and who need solid useful information, we know no better school book than the Fifth Book, too frequently misused in our district schools. Taken as a whole, however, the books of the Nova Scotia series are the best that we have seen, and we can with great confidence recommend them to the notice of teachers and school trustees They can be procured at the Bookstore of Mr. Henry Harvie, Queen Street.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

At a Meeting of the Common Council, 5th September, 1868. Present: His Worship the Mayor, His Honor the Recorder, Councillors Morris, Reddin, Beer, Laird, McNeill, Allin, Butcher, Hooper.

Read an application from Benjamin Pettigrew for a License to open a Tavern in new premises, recently erected in lower Queen Street.

Upon motion of Councillor Reddin, Ordered, that a License be issued to Benjamin Pettigrew on the production of the necessary papers.

Upon motion—Ordered, That permission be given to John George Eckstadt, Tavern Keeper, to transfer a Tavern License now held by him to Messrs. O'Neill Brothers, to expire 27th April next.

Read an application from James D. Mason and others, of the 21st of August last, for the erection of a Gas-light Lamp to be placed at the crossing, at the lower end between Richmond Street and Pownal Square.

Upon motion—Ordered a Gas-lamp be erected agreeably to the foregoing request; the site to be determined by the Street Committee.

Upon motion—Ordered that the charge for the Gas Lamp in Richmond Street, Market Square, be removed to a more convenient situation.

Upon motion—Ordered that the Gas Lamp near the Reading Room, in Dorchester Street, be defrayed out of the general funds of the City, and that Mr. McNeill be relieved from his contributions towards the same.

Upon motion—Ordered that His Worship the Mayor be requested to direct the attention of the Executive Government to the necessity of causing the Gas Lamp in front of the Post Office to be lighted for the time to come.

Upon motion—Ordered that the Rev. Angus McDonald, of St Dunstan's College, be permitted the use of the Market Hall, on Wednesday next, free of cost, except charge for gas-light and attendance.

Upon motion—Ordered that a Committee be appointed to provide clothing, boots and caps for the Marshal and Police Constables; the said Committee to consist of Councillors Reddin, Beer and Laird.

Upon motion—Ordered that instructions be given to the Wharf Committee to rent the large warehouse at the end of Queen Street Wharf, for the remainder of the season, on such terms as they may deem proper.

Upon motion of Councillor McNeill—

Resolved, That the Harbor Master proceed forthwith to remove the three wrecks obstructing the navigation of the harbor, at the expense of the city.

On the motion's being put, the Council divided: For the motion—Councillors McNeill, Morris, Hooper—3. Against it—Councillors Reddin, Beer, Laird, Alim, Butcher—5. So the motion was lost.

Returns laid before the Board:—

The Marshal's Report of condition of Slaughter Houses.

George Lewis' Returns of Market Tolls for the month of August last.

George Lewis' Returns for the rent of Stalls let to Butchers up to the 30th of June last.

MR. COUNCILLOR BEER, Chairman of Finance, presented the following named Accounts:

Upon motion the same were passed, and ordered to be paid on each beer properly certified.

	£	s.	d.
Streets and Squares: 7 weeks labor, from 21st July to 4th Sept.,	£72	2	9
Gas Light Company: Quarter's contract street lamps, to 1st September,	80	0	0
William Henry Batt: Quarter's contract Steam Fire Engine,	37	10	0
James De St. Croix Moore: Timber for repairs of Pownal Street Wharf,	85	12	0
Bertram Moore: Acct. for lumber for various purposes,	12	17	9
Patrick Flynn and Peter McCarey: Repairs of eastern part of Water Street,	10	2	6
John McLean: Plank for Platform Market House,	2	11	0
Two weeks for laborers making repairs,	9	13	0
Hezekiah H Pollard: Clearing the Fish Market,	1	2	0
John Newson: Furniture for dias, Market Hall,	4	19	6
John Hatch: Incidental Acct. Market Hall,	2	8	9

At a meeting of the Common Council, 11th Sept., 1868 Present: His Worship the Mayor, Councillors Reddin Pollard, Hooper, McNeill, Allin, Butcher.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

His Worship the Mayor stated that he had called this meeting in consequence of having heard a report that the apex of the roof, near the cupola of the Market House, had settled down several inches.

Upon motion—Ordered that William Lowe and Thomas Essery be requested to make an inspection of the same, and report thereon at their earliest convenience.

Read a communication from James Peake, Esquire, Common Councillor for Ward Number One, of the date of the 10th Sept., instant, accompanied with a Bank Cheque for the sum of five pounds, being fine for his resignation of the office of Common Councillor for Ward Number One, for certain reasons therein fully set forth.

Upon motion—Ordered that a Committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Peake, and to endeavor to reconcile existing differences, and induce him to withdraw his resignation and retain his position at the Board. The said Committee to consist of Councillors Allin, Reddin McNeill.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

At an adjourned meeting of Common Council Saturday afternoon, 12th Sept., 1868 Present: His Worship the Mayor, Councillors Morris, Beer, Pollard, Allin, Butcher Hooper. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

His Worship the Mayor laid before the Board the following Report from Messrs. Essery and Lowe;—

Charlottetown, 11th Sept., 1868

To His Worship the Mayor and Common Council, of the City of Charlottetown:

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, having been requested by you to fully examine the frame work of the roof of the new Market House, and the Building throughout, respectfully beg leave to submit the following Report:—It is our opinion that the roof under the cupola, and throughout, is perfectly secure, and in every respect the same as when first completed. The span over the lower Market is requiring a post under every beam in the centre, and a post or pier in the cellar under, where there is a walling; and the cause of the needless fears from last night was, in our opinion, from the sudden falling of the scaffold on the second floor. This work of the additional posts being done, will, in future, prevent any further apprehensions of danger, and fears of anything giving way.

(Signed) THOMAS ESSERY,
WILLIAM LOWE.

Upon motion—Ordered that the said report be received, and that directions be given to Mr. George Douglass, the City Surveyor, to carry out the suggestions therein contained.

On motion—Ordered that the sum of one pound ten shillings be paid to William Lowe and Thomas Essery, being the amount of their charge for survey on Market House, and reporting thereon.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

N. B.—Omitted in last newspaper report, from (Spring) City Park Committee, the name of William B. Allin, Chairman.

THE Hon. William Young, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, arrived here on Tuesday evening last, on a visit to his brother the Hon'ble Chas. Young, [illegible]