

Correspondence.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

Dear Herald,

As I promised to drop you a weekly letter so that your readers may be well posted on the affairs of Massachusetts, I now fulfil it. To an individual leaving not only Charlotteville, but even Montreal, the commercial emporium of Canada, the city of Boston would be as nothing. No person remains stationary for a moment—all have some object in immediate view, and hasten to accomplish it. A wooden dwelling is as rare as a silver coin, and an idle storkkeeper an object of astonishment. People advertise in all trades and professions, and paste and print their notices not only on their corners and places of business, but on flags which float from ropes connecting opposite houses. One would imagine Bostonians never sleep, for at night the city assumes nearly as lively an appearance as at noon-day. Theatres, concert-rooms, billiard establishments, dining saloons, dancing halls and academies, are the order of the day. Howard's Athenaeum is one of the principal places of amusement. Some of the company, including Mrs. Allen, are at present performing in the city. They left Halifax last week, as another company forestalled them during their absence in Charlotetown. Yesterday, I witnessed the departure of Montgomery's Light Guard for New York to compete at drill for the champion flag. The Guard is an Irish regiment, and one of the best disciplined in the world. The officers are mostly all mechanics. Talking of officers reminds me of an introduction I had to a half-witted musician last night. He was a general in the U. S. army, and was formerly a boiler fitter in a Philadelphia foundry. His boiler making propensity is rather infatigable, at present, and having a taste for fiddling, he has an engagement in the orchestra of the theatre here, so it is before the footlights the general now wages war against cat-tail. Such is life! Grant and Colfax are the popular parties here just now with the majority. The party newspapers both laud and roast them. Badges are disposed of containing likenesses, on the streets and in shops, from 1 cent to 810 each. Times are very good here. There is no decay visible in the garments of the people. I think the Bostonians dress better than even the Londoners. Wages range from \$2 to \$3 a day for first rate tradesmen. A carter won't drive you a mile for less than \$2. First class hotels charge \$4 a day board, and it is an utter impossibility to obtain even a half furnished sitting room and bed room for less than \$14 a week. I tendered a 50 cent piece for some goods lately, and the coin went round the room as a natural curiosity. Paper pays for everything. I would strongly advise all who are inclined to work and are good tradesmen to select Boston for their home, from what I hear of it and know by the experience of comparison. One class should remain away, and that is the idle loafers who have no trade nor profession—those who live on their wits. A dozen or more girls came down with the Albatross, but a Boston gentleman, a passenger, observed to me—'We prefer strangers to our own servant girls, who are generally impertinent; but believe me, sir, 12 months' trial of ignorant country girls more impertinent than our own.' As I have not yet been sufficiently posted up in the affairs of the city, I'll conclude the present letter with a hope for more interesting matter in the next.

[TO THE HERALD.]

The subscriber begs to acknowledge the receipt of some stationery, &c., for the benefit of the scholars of Lake Verde School, Lots 48 and 49, from the Hon. R. P. Hathorne. August 8, 1868. JAMES SMITH, Teacher.

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our SOLE Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

The Herald.

Wednesday, August 12, 1868.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

OUR readers can form some idea of the progressive character of the City Council, from the rate at which improvements are being effected on Queen Street—the principal street of the Town, and the only one, as far as we are aware, which is being repaired at all. During the past week, there has been one man with a wheelbarrow employed on this street, and during that time, he wheeled stone and clay enough to cover ten square feet. At this rate of progression, it will take some four or five months to repair the street as far as Queen's Wharf. Now, if we except Queen Street and Queen Square, we do not think that the City Council can point to any improvements effected in the City for the past year. Considering that between three and four thousand pounds are annually collected by taxes, fines, &c., a person would fancy that the streets ought to be in tolerable condition at all seasons, that the city ought to be provided with good side-walks and crossings, efficient drains and pleasant squares. We know that we have none of these things—that we have no pure water—and that no attempt has been made to supply it. At the same time we have heavy taxes to pay, and there are no quarterly accounts published, and no one seems to know where the money goes. What becomes of it? Will Councillor Laird tell us? Have the sweets of the city printing closed his eyes to these matters, or is a party grant of two or three hundred pounds to St. Dunstan's College of more importance than the thousands of pounds wrung from the poor of the city, and spent no one knows when, where or how? A few spirited gentlemen, by the aid of private subscriptions, have done more to adorn and improve the Town than the whole Council put together, with their revenues at their back. This way of managing business cannot be allowed to go on much longer. From good authority, we hear, that notwithstanding the heavy and increasing taxes levied from the citizens, the Corporation is going in debt £700 or £800 a year! How long is this going to last? The steam fire engine was seized the other day, and we suppose the Market House and Police Court will go next—unless the citizens are prepared to pay five times the taxes they do now. Are they prepared for this? We fancy not; and if they are not, they must wake up and insist that the Corporation be revised or abolished; for at present we maintain that it is worse than useless. One efficient magistrate, with a clerk and one or five special constables, could do more for one-third the money, than the present large and expensive organization. We imagined that when Mr. Laird was elected to the City Council, the reign of economy and reform would be inaugurated, but we find that we have been mistaken. His own interests and not those of the public, are what most concern him. At the present time, the Corporation is next thing to bankrupt, and unless we are greatly misinformed, is running into debt head over heels. Now, there are two or three things very evident, and about which the citizens should concern themselves. It is plain that the Corporation is either too extravagantly worked, or that taxation is insufficient. If the former, it is better to attempt to cut down the expenses or abolish the concern altogether? As to taxation being insufficient, we think there is scarcely a rateable citizen who will not say that taxation is sufficiently high—in fact that it is higher than it ought to be for all the advantages derived from it. The only question then is, can economy be introduced into the 'souls' Corporation? In our opinion it cannot, and the sooner the citizens decide and adopt some better plan by which to govern the town, and secure the judicious expenditure of the taxes, the sooner will we have good streets and side-walks, and pure water and air. A mass meeting of citizens ought to be called to consider the 'situation,' for, otherwise, matters will be conducted as they are until we wake up some fine morning and find the market house, steam engine, and other city property in the hands of the Sheriff, and the taxation will be enormously increased so to depopulate the town. In the meantime, would the Corporation be so good as to have published an accurate statement of its financial condition. The statement, we know, would amaze the citizens.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Local Legislature of Nova Scotia met on Thursday last, and adjourned almost immediately after until Monday, the 10th Instant. The object of the adjournment seems to have been to enable the Dominion and Local anti-members of that Province to hold a consultation on "the situation," as also a conference with Sir John A. McDonald and the other members of his Government, at present in Halifax, on the same subject. A peaceful withdrawal of Nova Scotia from the Dominion was to have been proposed to Sir John, and in the event of his refusal to such a policy, some definite line of action was to have been adopted and submitted to the Local Parliament. From Monday's papers we learn that no satisfactory arrangements could be come to with Sir John and his colleagues—in fact that the latter had no power except to offer a few offices in the way of bribes to the Repeal leaders, who reject all such offers with scorn. The hostility of the Nova Scotians to all overtures short of Repeal is manifested in a thousand different ways. The papers are determined and defiant, and the people are ten times worse, even on the admission of avowed Unionists. The Canadian 'conciliators,' as Sir John and his friends are called, met with a frigid reception on their landing—not over a dozen persons being present on the wharf; and 'Halifax, the hospitable,' as the eloquent Darcy McFee styled it, for the first time in her history, wraps herself up in an icy hauteur in the presence of the 'charmers,' and declines to spread the festive board for them or to mingle with them in social pleasures. The members of the Legislature refused an invitation to dine at Government House, because they believed they would meet Sir John and his friends there. The Spartan fortitude and determination thus exhibited commands our admiration, and we are at times inclined to believe, that any people, however numerically small they may be, animated by such a spirit, cannot long be held in subjection. The patriotism of the people and their leaders is above all praise; and their contentions rejection of place and power, when offered for the purpose of diverting them from the assertion of their rights, is in bright contrast to that servile and mercenary spirit which characterises too many politicians of the present day. The McCullys and the Millers—fourth-rate lawyers and politicians—fellows who, like Scipio Africanus, sought to build a great name to themselves 'upon the foundation of other men's mischiefs done,' may strut upon the stage at Ottawa, in all the pride and consequence of senatorial honours and pay, but the reflection of their treachery to the people, and the deplorable condition into which they have plunged their native Province, must often intrude upon their hours of solitude, and even sadly mar the enjoyment of their dignity. Not for the wealth of the Provinces would any honest or honorable man accept the position of those traitors—those who have betrayed their country, and those who have betrayed the situation itself, and see no way in which it can be changed unless by an appeal to arms. Some of the repealers appear to think that the power of Great Britain will not be employed to compel Nova Scotia to remain in the Union—that the Mother Country wishes to coerce none of her Colonies under a regime or constitution not agreeable or desirable to them. If this be so—and we very much doubt it—then Nova Scotia might safely take up arms to-morrow in behalf of her rights. But it is the consideration whether Great Britain will or will not use force to compel an acceptance of the situation that gives the repealers pause, and bids them rather bear those ills they have than fly to others they know not of. The effusion of blood would certainly be a very poor way to cement a union such as the Dominion of Canada is—bordered by a jealous and powerful neighbor—but if the Nova Scotians are determined to recover their lost rights, they must not calculate that they are going to get them by talking. They must be prepared to smelt gunpowder and face the halloo, and if they have their courage screwed up to this sticking-point, we very much doubt if they can accomplish a repeal of the Union—and for the reasons we gave a few numbers back—the certainty of the British Government putting forth all its power to maintain Imperial rights, the weakness of the Nova Scotians, and the improbability of the Americans siding them in the struggle. Time, however, will shortly develop these various issues, as the present crisis cannot long continue.

THE PORTLAND CONVENTION, after a short Session adjourned without doing much towards forwarding Reconciliation. The Provincial delegates had some trouble and withdrew from the convention. We are not aware whether the Island delegates, whose expenses (£75) the Island papers forgot to tell their readers, were defrayed by the Government—were among those who withdrew. We must await their own report to the Board of Trade upon that point. The only good likely to result from the convention, apart from the intercourse of commercial men from both sections, will be the extension of railroad communication between the Provinces and the United States. Even this is an indirect advantage worth contending for. As free trade is an all important matter in the eyes of this Colony, we hope the Government will prove the competency of their position, by calling the Legislature together, to consider General Buxton's propositions, without waiting to ascertain what the Canadian or Imperial authorities think of the subject. We have a right to look after our own interests, and if they are opposed by those authorities, the consequence be theirs. Let us, at all events, do our duty to the people. After the return of the delegates, we shall refer to this again.

MR. W. M. WRIGHT, of St. John, N. B., an imitator of Dickens in his style of reading, is about to give some public readings in Market Hall, for particulars of which see advertisement in to-day's paper. Speaking of this gentleman, the St. John Morning Journal says:—'Mr. Wright's reading of the humorous passages is delightful, and calls forth repeated and irresistible bursts of laughter. But it is not in the comic alone that Mr. Wright excels, for when in the pathetic passages he brings tears into strong men's eyes, and women weep outright, his success cannot be doubted; and to this success the sympathetic eyes of a sweet and flexible voice contribute almost as much as his dramatic power. The following words from Miss Field's 'Pen Photographs of Charles Dickens' Readings' may justly be applied to the Readings of Mr. Wright:—'It is demonstrated by personal illustration the meaning of the long neglected art of reading. He has shown us that it means a perfectly easy, unaffected manner, a thorough colloquial tone and an entire absence of the stilted style of elocution that has heretofore passed current for good reading. He has proved that the very best reading approaches the very best acting.'

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.—A large number of the passengers by the Albatross last week were American excursionists, who, for the want of hotel accommodation, had to remain on board the steamer whilst she was here, and took their departure in her on her return. This shows that notwithstanding the number and excellence of the small hotels which the town possesses, yet from the yearly increasing number of travellers who find their way to this Island in the summer season, a large first-class hotel is much wanted and would pay handsomely. One located at the river's side, with bath-houses and boats, is what is required, and such a one would attract travellers to our shores during the hot months of summer. There is a great dearth of enterprise among us, or this want would have been supplied before now.

THE following challenge has been transmitted by the well-known oarsmen, the Ward Brothers, to the Editor of Bell's Life, London:—

'The Ward Brothers, desirous of testing the relative merits of the oaranship of Great Britain and the United States, will make a match with any four men for \$5,000 a side. Distance five or six miles straight-away. The race to be rowed in either country, on waters to be mutually agreed upon. We will give \$1,000 to any crew willing to visit the United States, for expenses, or will take that amount and row in England. Communications by steamer or telegraph, addressed to care Editor of Bell's Life, will receive immediate attention.'

MR. KENNEDY, the Scottish vocalist, is to entertain the lovers of song and anecdote in Market Hall, on Monday and Tuesday nights next.

"LIBERTY AND LICENSE" ONCE MORE.

This Patriot, in two columns of editorial, having established, to its own satisfaction, the right of the press to single out and abuse private gentlemen for their private views, exercises that right in its late issue by introducing to the notice of its readers the Rector of St. Dunstan's College. Now, we have only one word to say about the Patriot's conduct in this matter, and it is this—that if private gentlemen have no protection against this sort of "license," they have, at all events, the privilege of applying a good horse-whip to the back of the editor who exercises it—a fact very unpleasantly known to some of the Editors of the Patriot; but which they seem anxious to have repeated, from their frequent and altogether inexcusable liberties with "private gentlemen." Private gentlemen may, and generally do, treat with contempt such spleenitic scribbles as the Patriot indulges in, but there are exceptions to every rule, and if, through provocation, our contemporary or his aids should receive, as they have before, a touch of the argumentum ad hominem, the fault will be their own, and they will meet with but little sympathy in the community. As to St. Dunstan's College receiving Government aid, we are not going to have any controversy on that point, but we may state our conviction, that perhaps before the college have a bill of sale of our contemporary that institution will receive state aid with the free consent of a majority of the electors of the Colony—the New Glasgow 'Arcadian' and his assistants to the contrary. At present they are unwittingly aiding the grant.

Thurlow Weed, who supports the republican ticket, says in his paper, the New York Commercial Advertiser:—'Governor Seymour is not to be beaten by being called a Copperhead, or Frank Blair to be 'distanced' in the race because he is a revolutionist. Rudeuse Seymour as some Republican journals may, he is the most popular man in the Democratic party. The man who, in 1864, with the record against him that Seymour had, and with the odor of the New York Row clinging to him, and offending the nostrils of every man in the State, barely to escape an election in a poll of over seven hundred thousand votes, is a candidate not to be sneezed at. The man we repeat, who, with the intense pressure of delayfully brought against him, could poll over three hundred and sixty thousand votes, is more to be feared now than in 1861. Eternal vigilance is necessary to elect General Grant.'

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—The Dominion Steamer Napoleon, having on board Sir John and Lady McDonald; Sir George Cartier; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell; Hon. Sanford McDonald, Attorney General of Ontario; Miss Cuvillier; Miss Symes; Miss Louisa Cuvillier; Miss McDonald; T. N. Gibbs, Esq., M. P.; Lieut. Col. Bernard E. Gibbs, Esq.; arrived at this port this morning. We do not know what stay those gentlemen purpose making, nor are we aware whether the visit is of a political nature, or merely on pleasure. We are of the opinion that it is altogether one of pleasure, and under such circumstances, we wish those distinguished gentlemen a pleasant time of it, and hope to see them renew their visit annually.

AN imaginative writer, over the signature of "F. M. N.," in the last Summerville Journal, says that the people of Tighish, at the late Tea Party held in that place, fought until they drove one another into the sea! Will some Tighish friend favor us with his opinion on this episode—so damaging to the fair fame of that locality? Our own opinion is, that "F. M. N." is a slanderer of the narrow-minded stamp, and deserves a trouncing for his wholesale libel.

The Postmaster General despatched the Steamer Heather Belle to Pictou this morning, for an English mail due to-day. As the telegraph is out of order, it is not known whether the English Steamer has arrived at Halifax; but as the weather has been favorable, it is anticipated that she has been up to time. We may, therefore, expect the mail either this evening or to-morrow.

FIRST ARRIVALS FROM THE BAY.—Fishing schooners, Model, Ball, with 96 barrels Mackerel, to William Heard, Esq., and Game Cook, Chivrie, with 140 barrels, to H. E. Starbird & Co., arrived yesterday forenoon. They report Mackerel very scarce, but have done better than the average catch up to date.

A strange scene, says the Peterborough Examiner, was enacted at Seaham harbor lately. A man who had deserted his wife to elope with another woman was brought home by the police, escorted by a mob, including about 500 women beating tin pots and yelling.

THERE is quite an exodus of laborers going on just now from this Colony to New Brunswick. The emigrants are going to work on the railway known as "Western Extension," and will receive one dollar and a quarter a day—at least, so it is said.

One of the newest dodges practised by the thieving fraternity of Buffalo is for one of them to suddenly fall down on the pavement as if run struck, and a crowd being thus immediately collected, his associates make a raid upon the pockets of the sympathizing by-standers.

The following parties were passengers in the Dark Undine which sailed for England on Thursday:—Chas. Dalgleish, Esq., and Mrs. Dalgleish; Dr. Inglis, Mrs. Inglis, Master and Miss Inglis; Mr. Playfair and Miss Blatch.

During the last year the Irish in the States sent home the sum of £2,700,000 to their relations. Of this money more than a million dollars was in prepaid passage orders.

ABOUT three hundred mowing and reaping machines have been sold here this season; and still the supply is not equal to the demand.

MR. BARRATT, the Temperance lecturer, lectured in Temperance Hall, Charlotetown, last evening, to a good audience.

OUR farmers are busy hay-making. The crop is above an average one. Potatoes and other crops promise well.

There were 1142 deaths in New York last week. The highest number during any week in 1867 was 708.

The Steamer Commerce arrived this morning from Boston and Halifax, with freight and passengers.

The Halifax Chronicle has been enlarged and clothed in an entire new suit.

The revenue this year is in excess of that for the same period last year.

The Colonial Rifle competition begins at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning—at Kensington.

The Bark Plover, sailed for Liverpool on Tuesday last.

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Miscellaneous.

The London Weekly Register of the 11th says:—'During the last few days three items of social intelligence have created quite a panic amongst certain persons of the ultra-Protestant persuasion in London. The first is that at the dinner table of a certain Catholic nobleman, the deservedly popular Princess of Teck met, and spoke to, not a person—the horror of horrors—Westminster; and, moreover—the horror of horrors—the said prelate said grace in the presence of a Princess of the Royal Family of England! But the second anecdote is worse than the first. Monsignor the Hon. George Talbot, private chamberlain to His Holiness, called the other day at Marlborough House and paid a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, having known the former in Rome. And there is, perhaps, a more dreadful tendency to Popery in high places. On Sunday last, the heir of the throne of England, with his wife and brother, paid an afternoon visit to a Catholic peeress near London, and remained nearly two hours wandering about the gardens of the house. What will Messrs. Newdigate and Whalley say to all this.'

A letter from Buenos Ayres, published in the Official Gazette of Turin, estimates that not less than 4000 the number of Italian emigrants landed in South American ports between the 1st of January and the 15th of March. A few figures will show the rapidly increasing importance of this movement, which takes place almost exclusively from the port of Genoa. In 1862 the number of emigrants amounted to 3,082 persons; in 1863, to 4,494; in 1864, to 5,435; in 1865, to 5,004; in 1866, to 6,000; and for 1868 may estimate a total exceeding 10,000. The returns for 1867 are wanting.

IMPORTANT.—Advices have been received that the Hon. Mr. Rose has put one-half of the Intercolonial Railway loan in the market. The Montreal Gazette says:—'£1,500,000 of the sum he offered is covered by the Imperial guarantee, (the Act limiting the rate of interest to 4 per cent.) and \$500,000 upon the credit of the Dominion. If we are not misinformed, the loan was offered in the proportion of three-fourths guaranteed and one-fourth without the guarantee. The bids were very satisfactory, amounting to £9,250,000 stg. The lowest tenders accepted were at a premium of 5/4 and the highest 6/4.'

DISTINGUISHED CANADIANS.—On Saturday last Sir John A. McDonald and Lady McDonald, Hon. J. S. McDonald and daughter, Miss McDougall and Col. Bernard, brother of Lady McDonald, arrived by express train from Windsor. They are the guests of His Excellency General Doyle. The Hon. Dr. Tupper also arrived. The Hon. Mr. Mitchell arrived here the same evening via Pictou and Sir Geo. E. Cartier and Lady came passengers in the steamer Carlotta, which arrived yesterday from Portland. On Saturday evening, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor entertained a large party at dinner in honor of his distinguished guests.—[H. Col.]

H. M. S. Urgent, arrived at Plymouth, G. B., on the 14th ult., having on board Prince DeJetch Alamayer, the son of King Theodore. He is 7 years of age and is described as being a very interesting and intelligent child. He appeared to be delighted with England, exclaiming, "this is a beautiful country; I will never go back." The native servant who accompanied him, on going over the deckyard and arsenal at Plymouth, observed with regret "Ah, Theodore, Theodore, you should have seen this!"

The City Council of Baltimore voted \$50,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the flood, \$15,000 to repair the streets and bridges, and \$20,000 for clearing away the sand and rubbish. The Council also adopted a resolution of thanks to Geo. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, for his contribution in aid of the sufferers. The Board of Trade are also adopting measures in aid of the sufferers. Many females are entirely destitute and homeless, and are living temporarily in the engine-houses of the fire department.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—A short time since it was announced that the great Suez Canal to connect the Mediterranean with the Red Sea was drawing near to completion; but the work has come to a sudden standstill for want of the one thing needful—money. The French shareholders are unwilling to make further advances, and the Legislative body have passed a bill to allow the Company to raise funds through the organization of a great lottery scheme.

The Atlantic Cable Companies have decided to reduce, on and after September 1st, the tariff on cable messages between Valentia, Ireland, and Plover Cove, Nova Scotia, to three pounds for ten words, with five words additional allowed for the address, etc. The charges on land lines are to be added.

There is a great demand for harvest laborers in all parts of the Province of Ontario. The Windsor Record says there is fear that much grain will be injured in that section from the inability to secure sufficient help to store the same in season.

Late advices from Mazatlan deny the truth of the statement to the effect that Capt. Bridge, of Her Majesty's frigate, "Chanticleer," had been either repudiated or recalled, and announced that the blockade of that port is still fully maintained.

Mormons continue to flock to Salt Lake. Recently 600 persons—100 men, 350 women, and 150 children—arrived at New York en route to Utah. They were English and Welsh.

News by Telegraph.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—Baron Von Buent, in a speech at the Jubilee festival to-day, declared that Austria would not interfere in German affairs, and that the Imperial Government utterly ignored any policy of vengeance.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The office of the Fire Star Insurance Company, was robbed about 8 o'clock this p.m. of 40,000 United States 5-20 Bonds.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Gold 47 1/2.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—Adelbert Lancetot, has organized a new association for the independence of Canada.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Cable of 1866 ceased to work at thirty-five minutes past twelve o'clock this afternoon, and tests show the fault to be at the Newfoundland side. The Cable has probably been damaged by an iceberg.

PARIS, August 3.—An Imperial decree is issued, authorizing the issue of a new loan. Dispatches from Bucharest report a fight has taken place near Bucharest, between Turkish insurgents, in which the latter were defeated and dispersed. It was rumored that a Turkish gun boat had been fired on from the shores in the neighborhood of Galatz.

ROME, Aug. 3.—It is reported that in the Consistory which will be held by the Pope next month, Monsignors Merode, Chigi, Talbot, Roni, Farri and Sayretti will be appointed Cardinals.

LONDON, 6th (even).—The "Times" editorially says of the Mazatlan affair, although the commander of the Charlietier was exposed to considerable provocation, he should have sought redress through his government. Otherwise headstrong and intemperate commanders will always hold the power of peace and war. Even the Spanish American States insolvent, and brutal as they are, to this treatment. A despatch from Constantinople reports that Mr. Morris, the American minister refuses to concur in the protocol of the Sublime Port, allowing aliens to hold lands in Turkey.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Royal Commission on the Irish Church establishment have made their report. They recommend the abolition of all the Episcopal Sees and Cathedral establishments in Ireland except 80, to be maintained on reduced revenues. They also report in favor of measures to encourage tenants under Church leases to purchase property in perpetuity, and to enable land holders, by the payment of tithes and rent charges, to eventually gain possession of their lands. The wheat harvest in the British Isles is nearly over, and according to the estimates which can now be formed, the yield of the crop will be double that of last year, and will exceed by one third the annual average.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Mr. Scallon, Counsel for the prisoners Warren and Costello, in a communication to the London Times, repeats his declaration that his clients were tried and convicted on evidence procured in the United States. The Times answering, reiterates in the most positive terms its denial of correctness of the statement. The University of Bonn has conferred the degree of L. L. D. upon His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia, Hon. George Bancroft, the Minister of the United States, and Professor Darwin, and John Stuart Mill of England.

'Yes yes!' said Amalia, 'I do—I must; I am sorry for him, but I must.'

'Oh, Amalia! my beloved! what is this?' cried Tim, rushing forward, and preparing to grovel beside her horse; 'unsay those dreadful words, my darling.'

'Do not call me by these unseemly names, Mr. Griffin; I am no longer anything to you—I am married!'

'Married!' 'Married!' 'Married!' 'Married!' echoed round the group, expressed in every intonation and with every shade of emotion.

'Yes,' said Buttonshaw, riding forward, 'she is married; she's Mrs. Buttonshaw—my wife, in fact. Griffin, I owe you a sincere apology; but you see Amalia loved me long before she ever saw you, and promised that if ever there was an opportunity, she would marry me; well, the opportunity occurred this morning, and we have availed ourselves of it. We are both very sorry for you; but after all, you couldn't have married her yourself, for you were detained in quarantine, and here you would have all been in the jaws of the pursuing parent. I may add that it was simply a desire to escape from the brutality of that parent that induced her to run off with you. Her position at home was desperate. Yes, Senor papa, it was, and you needn't scowl; you have no power now. The Vice-Consul at Tetuan has deprived you of it, by marrying us this morning; and the Church, represented by this thoughtful padre, has sanctioned and blessed the union. Here are the certificates. We'll have another wedding to-morrow, to which you shall come if you are very penitent and very good. I hear there is a steamer going to Gib this afternoon, so we'll say 'good-bye.' Come, Amalia; come, padre; and they were off!

Let us draw a veil over the agonies of 'Unlucky Tim Griffin.' It has never transpired to my knowledge whether the conduct of Amalia and Buttonshaw was the result of a deep and deliberate plot in which both participated, and in which Tim and I performed the parts of catspaws, or whether it arose from a sudden access of fickleness on the part of the lady, combined with that villainy on the part of Buttonshaw which he shares with some other males of his species. We are therefore free to speculate on the pros and cons of the question. The misogynist will, of course, give his adhesion to the former alternative, and if he is a Spanish scholar, perhaps mutter, apropos of my Spanish heroine,—"De mala muger to guarda, y de la buena no fies nada." For my part, I have always given Amalia the benefit of the doubt. Old Cayetano, you see, was a desperately nasty old fellow; and in desperate circumstances desperate resources are necessary. She went off, therefore, with Tim Griffin in despair, and unexpectedly (for I defy you to prove any collusion on her part) meeting Buttonshaw, with whom she was desperately in love, she desperately jilted my friend; and if she left him desperate, let it be remembered to her credit that she desperately sold her rascally parent into the bargain. As for Buttonshaw, he, of course, must have been a ruffian throughout; but let us be merciful even to that erring mortal. We are all frail. I can testify to the strength of his temptation, for I can vouch for the brightness of Amalia's eyes. And then, just reflect that in all human probability he now bitterly regrets his conduct.

HOLLOWAY—A FRAGMENT CONCERNING HIS DOINGS.

Professor Holloway is still in the prime of life, though it is now more than a quarter of a century since he perfected his discoveries and gave them to the world. His yearly bills for advertising, taking the average of the past eight years, amount to the sum of two hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars per annum, of which about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars are spent in employing the columns of such journals as have been already established. The balance is used for the creation of special organs in countries not hitherto acquainted with the wonders of the printing press, and for educating and supporting interpreters who accompany his agents and make known the properties of his remedies amongst barbarous and uncivilized tribes which have no written language through which he may address them. These "missionaries of health," as they are called, are chiefly employed in Central Africa and among the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago. In the former place they rendered important service to the late government expedition sent out by England; and it certainly was a gallant confession for Capt. Anderson, that after penetrating into the wild and desolate region as far as he could or durst go, the agents of a private individual should laugh at his official fears and offer to conduct him "farther and yet farther, naming the different stations ahead of me which Professor Holloway had already established for the sale of his Pills and Ointment!"

The newspapers, daily and periodical, in which these medicines are regularly advertised, amount to three thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, of which two thousand eight hundred and sixty-three are printed in the European tongues, while the balance of nine hundred and two are divided between the Chinese and Asiatic tongues, (the former very largely predominating), and those other languages in which Mr. Holloway has made himself the pioneer of printing. The management of this mighty machinery of illumination—even apart from its expense—may well appear incredible to ordinary minds; but system and steady business application can reduce apparent impossibilities to order, and under the experienced hands of a host of clerks and linguists, the wheels of this elaborate and complex mechanism revolve with silent and simultaneous precision.

As to the number of those who are annually restored to health by Holloway's medicines, a Committee confessed that it could not even approximate the amount with any certainty of correctness. A box of Pills may represent the individual who buys it, or a family of six or eight for whose general use it is procured; so also with a box of Ointment. Again, it may be well consumed—though this is rare—for the cure of one particular disease; or it may cure that, and yet another after that, and yet another, being kept in the house as a family medicine,—and of these cases the committee submit they have no means to judge. Again, both pills and ointment may be used conjointly by a single patient, or separately by two; how, then, can an estimate be formed?—Bostonian.

'May it please the court,' said a lawyer before a Dutch justice, the other day, 'this is a case of the greatest importance. While the American eagle, whose sleepless eyes watch over the welfare of this mighty Republic, and whose wings extend from the Alleghanies to the rocky chain of the West, was rejoicing in his pride of place—'

'Stop dare! stop dare, I say! 'Vat has this suit to do mit eagles? Dish has nothing to do mit the wild bird. It is von sheep,' exclaimed the justice.

'True, your honour, but my client have rights here.'

'Ye client has no right to the eagle.'

'Of course not, but the law of language—'

'Vot cares I for de law of de language! I understand de Schate, and dat ich enough vor me. Confine you talk to the case.'

'Well, then, my client, the defendant in this case, is charged with stealing a sheep, and—'

'Dat will do—dat will do. Your client is charge mit stealing a sheep. Just nice shiffin. De court will adjourn to Bill Vegerson's to drink.'

In dismissing a charge of criminal assault, the chairman of the Exeter bench of magistrates observed that the defendant 'left the court with considerable doubt whether the bench didn't ought to punish him very severely.'