

From Scottish American Journal, May 29.

From Washington it is announced that the White House is entirely deserted by visitors and office seekers. The President has gone to Annapolis with Secretary Horie. It is said that the American squadron in European waters is to be increased. In reference to the Alabama question, several newspapers, it may be said, are full of the fears of nervous people to be told on the very best authority that the Administration has not the slightest intention of resorting to immediate hostilities, and will not adopt a belligerent attitude without the gravest provocation. The President and his Cabinet are entirely in accord on the point that a foreign war would be extremely disastrous at the present time.

The question of independence gradually acquires prominence in various parts of the Canadian Dominion. It has reached the stage when fair discussion is conceded to it, a fact which itself testifies to the growing importance of the subject.

From Madrid it is announced that Admiral Topete has been appointed Minister of the Colonies ad interim. It is rumored that Prince Augustus, of Portugal, will be put forward as a candidate for the Spanish throne, and that negotiations are on foot for his marriage to a daughter of the Duke of Montpensier.

On Saturday last Minister Washburne presented his credentials to the Emperor of the French. Mr. Washburne expressed the hearty wishes of President Grant for peace between the two countries. In answer to Minister Washburne the Emperor replied that he was glad to welcome Mr. Washburne as the representative of the American people. He was also pleased to have assurances of the continued friendship of the Government of the United States, the close sympathy and amicable feeling of which country had existed uninterrupted for nearly 100 years, and concurred in the hope of its continuance.

In Rome preparations are being made for the approaching Council. The Papal Government is said to be suspicious of the intentions of France, and disposed to accept the proffered friendship of Prussia, which Power has recently granted the privilege of recruiting in her towns for the Papal Army.

The French Atlantic cable is now completed. It is arranged that the Great Eastern with the attendant vessels shall leave Sheerness on the 10th of June, calling to coal at Portland, whence she will proceed to Brest, where she is expected to arrive on the 20th. From Brest she will immediately start for St. Pierre of Newfoundland, while to other ships will sail for St. Pierre and Duxbury, Massachusetts. The Plymouth (Massachusetts) Memorial says the land has been purchased in Duxbury for the landing of the Cable.

GREAT CONFLAGRATIONS.

One of the greatest and most disastrous conflagrations ever witnessed in the State of New York, threatened Hunter's Point Long Island, on Tuesday morning, 25th. About 3 o'clock a number of terrific explosions that followed each other in a quick succession awoke the inhabitants of Long Island city. As though by magic, the sky over Hunters Point seemed suddenly wrapped in flames. The watchman in the yards of the Devoe petroleum factory, was the first to comprehend the situation. He saw the building around him, with their vast tanks of oil and turpentine, one great blaze. The tury of the flames was almost inconceivable, and appalled him. Despite all the efforts of those on the ground the conflagration seemed at first utterly unmanageable. As the water fell on the blazing buildings it was either swallowed without any effect at all, or was thrown back with a hissing and roaring that was indescribably awful. It was a calm night, and at the beginning much valuable property might have been saved, had it not been for the combustible nature of the materials and the dread of explosion paralyzing the efforts of many willing workers. At one time we counted nearly twenty lighters or barges on fire close to Devoes wharf. A large quantity of coal and an extensive two-story shed, were next enveloped in the flames.

On the south, along the line of the creek, of the dozen or more vessels of different grades moored to the piers, seven lighters loaded with oil in cases and barrels, and the Norwegian bark Avance, having on board 1,750 cases and 600 barrels of oil, were totally destroyed, together with their cargoes. Four of the lighters, two of which were an improved style, adapted to carry a large quantity of oil in bulk, were owned by the Devoe Company.

First in amount of loss come the Devoe Manufacturing Company, who suffer the loss of the oil and benzine refinery, packing establishment, the can factory, four lighters, and about 8,000 barrels of oil in tanks, barrels, and cases, the estimated value of which is at least \$300,000; insured for about \$200,000. Day & Co.'s oil refinery was totally destroyed, together with 1,000 barrels of oil and naphtha. Loss, \$60,000; partially covered by insurance.

J. C. Provost's lime and coal yard, 500 tons of coal, a storage shed and lime, \$6,000.

Three lighters and Norwegian bark, names of owners unknown, and their cargoes, estimated at \$60,000.

Very Latest Telegrams.

New York, May 26. The Boston Board of Trade, at a special meeting yesterday, unanimously passed a resolution in favor of a Reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces.

The latest news from Cuba is favorable to the revolutionists. A force of 500 men from New York are reported as having landed at a point only sixty miles distant from the battle field, where the Spanish troops suffered a severe defeat a few days ago.

A junction with the main body of the revolutionists has probably been effected. Gold 133.

Madrid, May 30. General Gabellaro De Roda will sail on the 15th June for Havana, to assume the governorship of Cuba in place of Gen. Dulce, resigned.

In the House of Commons, on night, Mr. Gladstone moved the third reading of the Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The Bill was passed by a vote of 361 against 247.

London, June 1. Mr. Motley, the newly arrived American Minister closed his address in the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, yesterday, as follows:—My most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to further a good understanding on the basis of enduring friendship and kindly relations in accordance with the principles of justice and honor, which are the immutable and the only safe, unerring guides in the conduct of nations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

New York, May 16, 1869.

The heated term was fairly inaugurated here yesterday. The weather was quite warm, and summer labors were on the increase. Overcoats disappeared as if by magic, and will be consigned to oblivion for six months to come; and the citizens are beginning to realize the stern fact that they are called upon once more to brave the burning rays of Old Sol. It must be confessed that the prospect is not by any means a cheering one, for 100 degrees in the shade is not a state of things to look forward to with any degree of pleasant anticipation. All who are able, and who claim to be fashionable, are preparing to escape to Saratoga, Long Branch, the White Mountains, or some other favored resort where the cool breezes can be enjoyed, as well as a short respite from the incessant hubbub of this modern Babel. The city government will adjourn, theatres close, business be neglected, and ministers forsake their flocks for a sea, and all join in a "good-bye" to the city. So much for the social situation.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

In the political arena things are lively. The Alabama claims take the lead. It is amusing to read the amount of talk which a few of the N. Y. journals indulge in, at the expense of "Merric England" when the subject is mentioned. "The flag that braved," etc., will be extremely fortunate if it avoids the combined onslaughts of the N. Y. Herald and the Charlotetown Examiner. The nation must stand in a very ridiculous position in the eyes of the world. It sent Reverdy Johnson as their representative to England, highly endorsed by the press and the people. With the assistance of Mr. Seward, he was sent, which was a great mistake, and should meet the approbation of both parties. America, however, went back on her Representative, and declares that her version only is correct—that if England suffered any grievances, such as permitting Fenians to leave the States to murder British subjects in Canada, &c., they are not to be considered as an offset in any degree. This proposition is so outrageous that it will meet with the contempt it deserves. It is a great mistake to suppose, however, that this is the attitude of the masses of the people. Although a few of the leading papers talk glibly of warring with England on this pretext, the good sense of the multitude revolts at the idea; and if the U.S. Government forced a war on the people to-morrow, men would not fly to arms at the call, as they did to suppress rebellion in their own country. Their patriotism would not impel them as one man into the battle-field as it did in the late war; and as the country has no very effective standing army to rely on, it is very certain that even the boldest would think twice ere plunging the country into war against the greatest power on earth. Many of the American politicians are so ambitious for distinction or notoriety—it matters not which—that they are always on hand to make all the capital they can out of matters like this. This case may do some of the advantages of a war with England would be the appropriation of all the British North American possessions, the forfeiture of all the Government bonds held in England, and the final sweeping of British commerce from off the sea, thus leaving America mistress of the sea, as England was after the scattering of the Spanish Armada, and many other things "too numerous to mention." The reflecting minds, however, see an unfortunate "if" in the matter, which would likely spoil all the calculations. There are many men here who would glory in any kind of war at present—men who have made immense fortunes at the expense of their country's life blood already, and would do so again. Then there are some tilted snobs who have had fat berths during the war, and are again sighing to display their heroism to the attending world. But let any one take a look at the country at large; let him note the thousands of once happy homes from which the wail of anguish has ascended to Heaven, for brothers and husbands that never returned; and let him mark the once fertile fields transformed into a howling wilderness, and the labors of generations scattered to the winds; and let him walk the streets of any large city in the Union, and see the thousands of poor, maimed, decrepit soldiers, mostly quite young, who were once the pillars of health and manliness. These are the men to have saved their country, by enduring all the perils and hardships of a four years' war; but they are now doomed for the remainder of their lives to grind hand organs at the street corners as objects of charity, or any other menial mode of earning a precarious existence,—and say, is the nation, burdened down with an enormous debt, spoiling for another war? Will men forsake good homes with these facts staring them in the face, to meet the demands of once happy homes while the officers, who generally guard with a jealous eye their own persons from danger, are now feasting each other, and taking all the credit of the fighting to themselves.

New York is a city of blusterers, who are forever flaunting the Stars and Stripes in the face of all Christendom, and undue importance should not be attached to anything which comes from it. The men who guard the frontiers of England and her minions in the most unmeasured terms, and shout *E pluribus unum*, and *Evil go bragh* the loudest, is the man for the time in New York.

This is the only city in the Union where this is tolerated to any extent. Here the "wickedest man" finds a resting place, and Morrisey is sent to Congress, and George F. Train is spoken of as Grant's successor.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

It is said by every one to be a grand failure. He is not at all come up to the mark. The "great mind" which we heard so much of during the campaign, has disappeared from view altogether, or what remains of it partakes of the nature of the backbone of an oyster. It is disgusting to notice the familiarity which every petty newspaper opposed to Grant's party assumes when writing of him. Each one supposes that he has a perfect right to pour out the most unmeasured abuse and ridicule on the man who stands at the head of the nation. This is certainly not calculated to dignify the office or the nation in the eyes of the world. Other speakers, as usual, are causing the most trouble. Many have not been awarded the share of spoils which they considered themselves entitled to. Patriots, burning with zeal to serve their country, have been cruelly denied the opportunity, much to the loss of the country. Hundreds of men, who possess all the qualifications of a first class diplomat, and thoroughly understand the Alabama question, were not sent as Ministers to England; and many others, who have devoted their lives to mastering the language of the tea-chests, and studying human nature as found behind a Chinaman's candy-stand, have not seen the fruits of their labors in the shape of an appointment to some Eastern nation, and great is the lamentation therefore. Considerable fault is found with the parties he has seen fit to appoint. Healthy malapropos have in recent the government in foreign affairs, instead of the advanced state of intelligence which, according to the Patriot, characterizes many of the J. P.'s lately appointed in the "tight little Island." So saith they whose claims have been ignored, and of course they speak from the purest motives. The truth is a nutshell is that the Republicans took hold of Grant without believing much in his fitness for the office, lest his big popularity might induce the Democrats to do so, and thus cure the triumph of their party. It was a political necessity, and served the purpose well.

A WRONG IDEA.

We sometimes hear a great deal about the

corruption to which American politicians and their hable. Judging from the laudatory descriptions of it, written by persons who have never been within a thousand miles of the places they write about, one might well shudder if he did not know them to be incorrect. Politicians the world over, are notationally a set of double dealers. They appear to enjoy, by common consent, a special immunity from the fulfillment of election promises, and no profounder depths of meanness have been fathomed by politicians here than by the same class across the border. If election managers and public men in other countries would reveal the secrets of their prison house, they would disclose as much corruption and bribery as ever furnished themes for sensational editorials in this country; but because they are not held up to the gaze of the world, as they are here, many good people, priding in their country's honesty, flatter themselves that no such things exist. Too much reliance should not be placed in the accounts of a newspaper, of whose character or object in life the reader knows nothing. In a large community like this, there is a tendency to run the liberty of the press into licentiousness. There is no necessity of a paper giving any uncertain sound on questions on which public opinion is divided, for no matter what clique it thunders for, if it is consistent in it, it will find enough to rally around, so that it makes little difference whether it offends a few thousands or not. The natural consequence is that the lynx-eyed newspapers are always on hand to find out and denounce corruption in high places, wherever found. The most fearless onslaughts are made against "rings" of all kinds. Every species of dishonesty in judges, legislators, detectives, &c., is shown up to the public gaze in all its hideousness, without any regard to whether it is a chance to improve by the light, which is more effective way of guarding against it than by smothering it up. The mass of iniquity thus brought to the surface would lead a superficial observer to suppose that the whole body politic was corrupt; but such is not the case, for beneath the external surface there is a strain of pure patriotism, and unobtrusive worth which controls the whole, because it infinitely outweighs the evil which exists, though it does not obtrude itself on the public gaze so readily. The business men of the country are generally men of sterling character, most of whom have carried their way upward by diligence and honesty. A closer examination reveals a number of noble philanthropic institutions, silently working out great results, and an unsurpassed system of public education. The poor man's child is educated without cost to him, and given an equal start with the rich man's children in the race of life. It is true that many swindlers find a resting place in our country, and that there must be two parties to their transactions; they very often find that assistance from across the border, and if a person walks into a bear's den with his eyes open, he should be held equally responsible with the bear for being bitten.

FENIANISM.

Warren and Costello, the released Fenian convicts, arrived here last Sunday, and are being extensively lionized by their admiring countrymen. It is their hearts' delight to listen to the pathetic tale of those injured angels, of their pining in British "bastiles," and their only crime was that they loved Ireland! It may be true that they committed such slight indiscretions as breaking England's laws against treason, but surely it is not necessary to the pathetic tale of those injured angels, of their pining in British "bastiles," and their only crime was that they loved Ireland! It may be true that they committed such slight indiscretions as breaking England's laws against treason, but surely it is not necessary

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TYPO.

WHAT THEY TALK ABOUT IN TOWN.

Mr. Editor.—As nearly every one commences a conversation by remarks on the weather, which, to tell the truth, are generally neither very original nor very interesting, the good people of the city have lately talked a good deal on that trifling topic. They say that the weather has this spring being very cold and backward, and that spring has in consequence progressed at a very slow rate, but they say, we have had a few warm days lately, which has had the effect of giving plants of all kinds a start. They—our friends and neighbors of the city—hope that the fine weather will continue, that we will have a pleasant summer and good crops of grain, &c., &c. On the other hand, the weather has been discussed in the "hard times." Every one complains of the times, but to tell the truth, hardly any saw it otherwise. It is remarkably difficult to get such times as will suit everybody. The article is generally defective in some very important particular, which gives dissatisfaction. But the complaint is now much more general and much louder than usual. Not only do the habitual grumblers grumble, and take a gloomy view of things in general, but cheerful easy going folks are down in the mouth, and become croakers and prophets of evil. Mr. Editor, I fancy, can speak feelingly on this subject, and it seems to me that they take a sort of ill-natured pleasure of reminding those whom they meet, of the unpleasant state of matters and things in general. I for my part cannot see the use of this raven-like tone. If times are hard, as they undoubtedly are, I cannot see how they are going to be mended by everlastingly talking about them. But after all it is only natural and scriptural, too, for that matter, that men and women should complain most about, what they think most about. Almost every one you meet, has his own way of accounting for the badness of the times, and also his own pet theory for making them better. Both the causes and the cures, however, appear to me to be equally unsatisfactory. It is funny to listen to the theorists. What one man confidently pronounces, to be a cure for the hardness of the times, another, and just as confidently, pronounces to be a cure for increasing the evil complained of. "Confederation," says one, "will put us all right." "We must get into the Dominion as fast as possible," and adds, as a sort of rider or note, "we can't keep long out of it, anyhow." His auditor very frequently interjected, gets excited and angry, and with looks and tones which indicate pretty forcibly the state of his inner man, declares that Confederation is just the very thing that would make matters ten feet worse, and that the speaker is talking better than a fool and a traitor, for "entertaining the idea for a single moment." The ex-claimations which are used to enforce the argument, are, without making any other point, it say, outright that we will never do well until we annex ourselves to the United States. This avowal is met in some quarters by a personal abuse and indignation. The speaker is the Yankee and that the speaker is the Yankee in the blackest color. The idea of an annexation benefiting the people of this Island, either morally or materially! The speaker must be out of his senses, who utters so preposterous a doctrine. A Fenian is a gentleman and a philosopher compared with him! There are, however, men who are quite as emphatic and quite as argumentative on the other side. And so the talk runs on, making

good the old sayings familiar to our school days. "Many men of many minds," and "What's one man's meat, is another man's poison." One thing, however, is becoming evident to even that most abused but oft-quoted individual, "the most superficial observer," and that is that we are not nearly so loyal a people as we used to be. That is easily seen. There is one subject, however, on which all agree. Everyone believes that reciprocity would set us on our feet again, and all bemoan its loss in feeling terms. All agreed, too, with heavy sighs and many head shakings, that there is no reasonable prospect of a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, either partial or general.

The appointment of a third Judge exercises a good many people's minds. There have been a number of letters written on the subject, and any amount of breath wasted. It speaks volumes in favor of both the gentleman named for the office, the most frequent name in the class of men who has thus far been whispered a syllable against the capacity or the character of either of them. However the matter results this very peculiar characteristic of the controversy which has been carried on with so much warmth on both sides, must be gratifying to both the gentlemen, and to their friends and connections. This is a selfish age—this remark must be taken as both profound and original. A few of us may have heard something like it, and I am not aware that politicians and lawyers are more likely to perform them than other people. And I, for one, don't feel particularly disposed to censure our politicians, because they do not display an amount of chivalrous self-sacrifice which one reads of in romances, but which is very seldom displayed in real life, by persons of whom we generally expect much more, than we do of such worldly prosaic characters as our party politicians and our lawyers. One thing I am well convinced of, and that is, if the tables were turned, and if a great number of us were disposed to dispose of the would not go to the Liberal ranks to look for a lawyer to fill the office which they had created. There would be no hesitation at all about the matter. The seat on the Bench would not be a single week vacant. There appears now a prospect of there being a solution of the matter, which will give satisfaction to all parties concerned.

The talk is that his Honor Sir Robert Hodgson will be appointed Governor, and that both gentlemen will be made judges. I don't know anything that would give greater satisfaction to the people of the Island, that would so much tend to re-establish the old country in the affections of the people, than the promotion of the Chief Justice to the highest office in the Colony. He is universally respected, if respected is not too weak a word. He enjoys the confidence of all classes and all parties. He is a native of the Island. The people are beginning to get tired of their Governor's men who are to all intents and purpose, foreigners. It would then be both a graceful act and one of good policy on the part of the Home Government, to appoint a gentleman in every way so well fitted to perform its duties, with credit and dignity to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Colony. There is nothing certain known about this matter as yet. The whole is but surmise and conjecture. The wish may in this case, as in many others, be the father to the thought. I hope that there are good grounds for the hopes of the people. Everybody would like to see Sir Robert Hodgson Governor, and nearly every body would be well pleased to hear of Mr. Hensley and Mr. Palmer being made judges.

There is a good deal said as to what the government are going to do when they lose Mr. Hensley. Many confidently predict a speedy "smash up," and others again imagine that the party will hold together until the proper time for a new election comes round. It is hard to tell what will turn up. The loss of Mr. Hensley is one that cannot easily be replaced, very few politicians can show as fair a record as he. His course has been consistent and firm, but withal, moderate throughout. I know of no politician that has remained so long steadfast to his opinions, who has made so few enemies, and against whom so little can be said. When he leaves the arena who is to take his place? This is a question that puzzles many, and that resolves so many difficult questions, will no doubt resolve this one. Parties have on this Island, become so mixed up, there is no little coherence in any party, that unless a good stiff contest comes up on which to divide the people, it will be hard to tell what turn matters will take. There are two or three questions which promise to come up at the next general election, and which, no doubt, will make the contest a keen one. One of these is the question of denominational schools. On both these topics the people hold very decided opinions one way or the other, and when they become to be agitated at the polls, we will, no doubt, have a lively time of it. "What next?" is a very interesting question just now among Island politicians. The talk is that the ominous "What next?" of the North Scotians has turned out to be no very harmless trial, and that our friends across the Strait are fond of making a change. They are great talkers. To hear them one would imagine that they were ready to perform any desperate act, but when the time of doing comes on, they collapse, and come in in the most indignant manner. The Bishop has got the convent well under way. It is going to be a splendid structure. He is indubitable.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pre-disposition to Consumption, &c. This great remedy is to well known, and is performing to much good, to make it necessary to go into an elaborate discussion of its merits. Suffice it to say, that it still maintains its supremacy in curing diseases of the most obstinate character, and that all who suffer from the above complaints, after having tested this remedy, seldom have occasion to resort to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to health.

LETTER FROM ELDER H. L. GILMAN.

A Minister of the Gospel in Vermont. Glover, Vt. June 20, 1869. Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & SON. Gents.—I hereby certify that I have been troubled for several years with a difficulty of the heart and lungs, have applied to several physicians for help, and have tried almost every remedy of the numerous ones which have been recommended, without receiving any assistance; but Wistar's Balsam of Cherry about a year since, I commenced using it, with immediate relief. It has not only restored my lungs to a sound state, but I am entirely relieved of the difficulty or diseases public, and I cheerfully and unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering with pulmonary complaints.

HANFORD BROTHERS Circular dated June 2nd, has been received. The St. John market is much the same as at last quotations. Oats 48 cents; Oatmeal \$6 75; Butter 23 cents; Eggs 13 cents; Potatoes 35 cents; Mess Pork \$22.00

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE Liniment will give more relief in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, no matter how severe, than any other article known to medical men.

It is often remarked by strangers visiting our Island, that they are struck by the beauty of the scenery in the first place, we breed from the very best stock; and in the second place, our people use Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders which in our judgment, are of incalculable advantage.

Our farmers will find the best Turnip and Clover Seed at the Prince County Book Store, Central Street.

THE MAYOR OF CORK.

To hear a man who ought to be a gentleman, who professes to be a christian, and who is certainly a magistrate, justifying assassination and making a hero of a cowardly and a brutal murderer, is more than passing strange. How such conduct can be tolerated among civilized men, is more than we can account for, some time ago publicly, at a dinner or banquet in that city, declared his sympathy, not with rebels (that were a small thing), but with murderers; with men who caused the death of unoffending men, women and children, and with a cowardly ruffian who attempted to murder the son of our beloved Queen. Just imagine how her laws would be put in force in a city where those who administer them hold such opinions. A Thug glories in treacherously putting to death those who have in any way offended him. It is his religion to act in this way. He is a fanatic laboring under a terrible delusion. But the Mayor of Cork professes to belong to a religion which looks upon murder as a most horrible crime—a crime worthy of death in this world, and which is punished with eternal torments in another world; yet in spite of the denunciations of Heaven, and the penalties of the law, he, a christian man, justifies the murderer. If men of his class do this thing, what are we to think of the ignorant and the vicious? The public opinion which would tolerate such a man in a situation of trust or responsibility, must be awfully depraved. Mr. Sullivan, when called upon to explain his assertions, only made matters worse. We are glad to see that Parliament has undertaken to deal with Mr. Sullivan; but after all, what can Parliament do to mend matters? The system that has produced a Sullivan, and the public opinion which supports and encourages him, must be fearfully corrupt and disordered.

A MONARCH SLAIN.

We learn that Mr. James Campbell, of Montrose, and Mr. Martin, Teacher, had an opportunity last week of slaying one of the oldest monarchs of the woods that has for some time been killed in the Western part of the Island. The Bear in question had destroyed three sheep in Mr. Campbell's pasture, and on the evening of Wednesday or Thursday last week, he, with Mr. Martin, laid wait for his arrival. Just as dark set in, their anticipated visitor came trotting along; they fired, and he fell. The news soon spread through the settlement, and quite a number of persons assembled to see his bearship. We have not heard his weight, but we are told that he was very large, and supposed to weigh 400 lbs. or more, and was evidently very old. Messrs. Campbell and Martin are excellent sportsmen, and were as delighted over their game as the Prince of Wales is represented to have been when he, on his recent visit to the Nile, shot an alligator.—Com.

NEW NAME.—At a meeting held on the 20th ult., it was agreed that the locality extending from Mr. Johnson's, on the Malpue Road, to the Presbyterian Church at Strathalbyn, including parts of Townships No. 22, 23 and 31, be in future called DARLINGTON.

I. C. HALL, Esq., has opened in Charlottetown, in the cellar of the building formerly used as a drill room, a Fresh Fish Depot. All kinds of fish are on sale. The fish are brought regularly from the North Shore. We hope Mr. Hall will receive that encouragement which the enterprise deserves.

THE Royal Canadian Bank of Toronto, says the St. John Telegraph, has failed. Be careful in taking Canadian notes.

FROM the opening of the navigation up to the present time, some hundreds of barrels of oysters have been shipped from this port. The law forbidding their exportation or catching, is now in force.

THE Rev. Mr. Frame and lady left here on Tuesday last, en route for Boston, where they purpose staying for a few weeks.

In another column will be found an advertisement of a new Moving Machine. Our American neighbors are always inventing something new, but judging from the name given to this one, we should say they have reached the highest point in this branch of manufacture. The "Climax" Mower will be on exhibition at Mr. J. F. Baker's in a few days, and then we will give our readers a full description of it. Enough now.

A large number of passengers are now traveling on the steamers. The Island is a beautiful place for summer tourists.

HANFORD BROTHERS Circular dated June 2nd, has been received. The St. John market is much the same as at last quotations. Oats 48 cents; Oatmeal \$6 75; Butter 23 cents; Eggs 13 cents; Potatoes 35 cents; Mess Pork \$22.00

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE Liniment will give more relief in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, no matter how severe, than any other article known to medical men.

It is often remarked by strangers visiting our Island, that they are struck by the beauty of the scenery in the first place, we breed from the very best stock; and in the second place, our people use Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders which in our judgment, are of incalculable advantage.

Our farmers will find the best Turnip and Clover Seed at the Prince County Book Store, Central Street.

FLOR! FLOR!!

I HAVE received from MONTREAL per Schooner "Josephine," 200 Barrels Superfine and Choice FLOUR. Warranted to be a first rate article.

D. ROGERS, June 3, 1869.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1869.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guaranty of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

THE MAYOR OF CORK.

To hear a man who ought to be a gentleman, who professes to be a christian, and who is certainly a magistrate, justifying assassination and making a hero of a cowardly and a brutal murderer, is more than passing strange. How such conduct can be tolerated among civilized men, is more than we can account for, some time ago publicly, at a dinner or banquet in that city, declared his sympathy, not with rebels (that were a small thing), but with murderers; with men who caused the death of unoffending men, women and children, and with a cowardly ruffian who attempted to murder the son of our beloved Queen. Just imagine how her laws would be put in force in a city where those who administer them hold such opinions. A Thug glories in treacherously putting to death those who have in any way offended him. It is his religion to act in this way. He is a fanatic laboring under a terrible delusion. But the Mayor of Cork professes to belong to a religion which looks upon murder as a most horrible crime—a crime worthy of death in this world, and which is punished with eternal torments in another world; yet in spite of the denunciations of Heaven, and the penalties of the law, he, a christian man, justifies the murderer. If men of his class do this thing, what are we to think of the ignorant and the vicious? The public opinion which would tolerate such a man in a situation of trust or responsibility, must be awfully depraved. Mr. Sullivan, when called upon to explain his assertions, only made matters worse. We are glad to see that Parliament has undertaken to deal with Mr. Sullivan; but after all, what can Parliament do to mend matters? The system that has produced a Sullivan, and the public opinion which supports and encourages him, must be fearfully corrupt and disordered.

The talk is that his Honor Sir Robert Hodgson will be appointed Governor, and that both gentlemen will be made judges. I don't know anything that would give greater satisfaction to the people of the Island, that would so much tend to re-establish the old country in the affections of the people, than the promotion of the Chief Justice to the highest office in the Colony. He is universally respected, if respected is not too weak a word. He enjoys the confidence of all classes and all parties. He is a native of the Island. The people are beginning to get tired of their Governor's men who are to all intents and purpose, foreigners. It would then be both a graceful act and one of good policy on the part of the Home Government, to appoint a gentleman in every way so well fitted to perform its duties, with credit and dignity to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Colony. There is nothing certain known about this matter as yet. The whole is but surmise and conjecture. The wish may in this case, as in many others, be the father to the thought. I hope that there are good grounds for the hopes of the people. Everybody would like to see Sir Robert Hodgson Governor, and nearly every body would be well pleased to hear of Mr. Hensley and Mr. Palmer being made judges.

There is a good deal said as to what the government are going to do when they lose Mr. Hensley. Many confidently predict a speedy "smash up," and others again imagine that the party will hold together until the proper time for a new election comes round. It is hard to tell what will turn up. The loss of Mr. Hensley is one that cannot easily be replaced, very few politicians can show as fair a record as he. His course has been consistent and firm, but withal, moderate throughout. I know of no politician that has remained so long steadfast to his opinions, who has made so few enemies, and against whom so little can be said. When he leaves the arena who is to take his place? This is a