

the foot of the stairs. One of the men who fired came on Tuesday evening and said I had not heard before how it was done. Left on Friday following; on my arrival at Lond. I communicated the matter to Hon. J. Carling by letter on Monday morning. Was afraid trouble would grow out of what I heard.

Detective Andrew Cullen was the next witness, and swore to hearing a conversation between Whalen and Doyle, in the gaol, in which Whalen distinctly admitted shooting M'Gee. His words were "I shot that fellow like a dog—I'm a great fellow; my name will go down to posterity." He also spoke of his wife, but his language was so vile that we do not wish to republish it. Robert Hess, who with Cullen, had been placed in the corridor of the gaol to note the conversation of the prisoner, corroborated Cullen's statement. He said, also, that he had a personal conversation with Whalen in the corridor, when Whalen said, "Whiskey is the devil—if it were not for whiskey I would not have shot D'Arcy M'Gee." John Little, who was on detective duty in the gaol, heard a conversation on Saturday, 19th April, between half-past eight and ten in the evening, between Whalen and Doyle. Doyle asked Whalen what he was doing. He said he was thinking about his trial; and Whalen said, "There were three of us, but I alone was present when I murdered M'Gee." Doyle asked where the other two were. Whalen said, "The other two skeddaddled, and had I not been half light I would have done so too."

The defence commenced on Thursday. The tactics adopted appear to break down the character of witnesses for the Crown. A Judge's order was granted to bring Edward Duggan, K. Slattery, Kinsella and P. A. Egleson into Court as witnesses for Whalen—these being all charged with complicity in the assassination are held in gaol for trial. The first witness was Antoine Puerelle, who swore that Lacroix bore a bad name for truth in his neighborhood, and that he (Puerelle) would not believe his oath. He said he had boarded Lacroix, and Lacroix had not paid him a summer's board; and this overdue board bill he named at \$3. In swearing against Lacroix he seemed to have quite over shot the mark. W. Chanteour, Pierre Morin, and Louis Roy—all French—declared that Lacroix was not truthful. One said: "I told me he ran the big kettle three times, and because he said that I wouldn't believe him." John Cosgrove was a witness to the same effect; so was Simon Lefevre, who swore he had never spoken English, but knew English well enough to correct the interpreter in translating into English. He had been a soldier in the northern army—albeit unable to speak English. F. Marinet was called, also to swear against Lacroix, but he said he "knew neither good nor evil" of him. Eugénie Defosse, French, who had been a servant at Starr's where Whalen boarded, testified to finding a pistol like Whalen's once between the mattress and feather bed in prisoner's room. It went off in her hand and left a mark in her arm—this was about the middle of March.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN TELEGRAPHING.—Mr. J. H. Mower is said to have discovered a means of transmitting messages under water without the aid of a wire. He unites a Voltaic pile of enormous producing power with an electrical machine of his own contrivance, and sinks his machinery until it reaches still water, that cannot be affected by the surface waves or currents. Then, at a point to which he wishes to send his message, he sinks another electrical machine. The two submerged machines must be on the same line of latitude to an inch. The water at the point of contact with the fluid is decomposed in the first drop, when the chemical separation advances to the globe, and there effects a like change, communicating the evolution to the third, and so on in the line of transmission, always in the same stratum of water, to the end of the series; and when positive decomposition is involved in the last, it will be seen at once that the quantity of electricity required to resolve the evolutions is in constant proportion to the force of chemical affinity by which the elements are united, and it therefore only requires great compulsion to send the decomposed ingredients on *ad infinitum* in the direction of the promulgation of the agent affecting the same. Why this line of inevitable decomposition is always east and west, Mr. Mower will not disclose. The action of the electricity in the same stratum is explained by the unequal densities of different strata, in the intensity of gravitation acting as well for imponderable bodies as for those of considerable weight. Nor can any salt or base held in solution by water, deflect the line of transmission from its parallelism to the surface of still water; first, because of the laws of gravitation. The only obstacles to the action of this mode of telegraphy will be the tidal waves rising and falling in the two hemispheres at different times; but these barriers can be easily surmounted by sinking the apparatus to a depth beyond their influence. The experiment was recently made in Lake Ontario, and messages were transmitted between Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., and a point near Toronto.—*Col. Stan.*

RARE CHANCE.—Judge Aldridge, of Hudson, N. J., issued a warrant last week for the arrest of Henry Stiff, Undertaker, who is charged with having broken a coffin containing the body of the son of Jonas Knapp. Mr. Knapp's son recently died, and was buried at the Jersey City Cemetery. Mr. Stiff was an undertaker on the occasion, and after the funeral ceremony was over he sent in his bill for services rendered. One item in the bill was objected to—that a first-class coffin was charged for, as ordered, whereas only an inferior one was supplied. This was denied on the other side, and to contradict it, Mr. Stiff, without the consent of the father, opened the grave and broke a portion of the coffin to show its quality. Hence the present case. For this offence a man is liable to two years imprisonment or a fine of \$2,000, or both.—*N. Y. Times.*

A morman elder was recently made very much of a parent. He was presented with nine boys and five girls the same morning.

The largest saw mill in the world, but one, is at Clinton, Iowa, and when under full way employs 1,000 men. Its engine is 600-horse power.

The grain crop in California this year will be immense. At least 20,000,000 bushels of wheat have been harvested. The grape crop is also above the average.

Rome has been thrice afflicted—first a strike at bakers—then of fish vendors, and lastly the printers of the Apostolic Chamber are said to entertain revolutionary sentiments.

Victor Hugo's wife died at Brussels. The illustrious exile will accept plying the body to the frontier, the lady having expressed her wish to be buried in "La Belle France."

We would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. "Parson's Purgative Pills" are safe, prompt, and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.

Base Ball is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions lunged eyes, broken shins and blistered hands. We can tell you that in all such cases it "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" is resorted to, it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain.

The *Islander* of the 18th inst. says:— "The resolutions passed at the County Meeting, recently held in Summerside, are more sensible than those passed at the Queen's County Meeting. The people of Prince County, who attended the meeting, expressed the opinion that Reciprocal Free Trade between this Island and the United States would prove advantageous; and resolved that the opening of the American coasting trade to our vessels, and the granting to them the right of American Registry would be but a reasonable equivalent for the cession to the Americans of the privilege of fishing in our waters. And as to the speeches delivered at Summerside and Charlottetown, we are of opinion that one of the Members for Summerside, D. Green, Esq., expressed sounder and more statesmanlike views upon the subject of Reciprocity than were heard in Charlottetown, either at the County Meeting or at the Dejeuner; and that his speech—a synopsis of which is given in the *Summerside Journal*, of the 10th inst., and will appear in our next installment—is worthy the attentive perusal of every British subject in Prince Edward Island."

PERSONAL.—The Hon. George Coles was passenger in the steamer on Saturday morning last, en route for Boston, in company with his nephew, Mr. Geo. Waac. We hope the trip will much improve the hon. gentleman's health.

Where very sorry to learn that Dr. Hammond Johnson, of Charlottetown, is very ill, so low that he is not expected to recover.

The *Summerside Journal* of Thursday, concludes the publication of the speeches made at the Prince County Meeting. We were glad to see that the electors of that fine County possessed sufficient spirit to give expression to their opinions on Reciprocity. It is by this and similar questions that people are enabled to arrive at a right conclusion as to the issues involved in them.—*Pat.*

The Hon. William Young, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, arrived here in the *Princess of Wales* on Tuesday evening last, and is staying with his brother the Hon. Dr. Young, J. R. Carmichael, Esq., New Glasgow, N. S., George Penke, Esq., Lieut. Hazard, R. N., and several other Islanders came passengers by the same steamer. On Wednesday night, Mr. Justice Pefers returned home from New Brunswick. Among the arrivals last evening was the Rev. John Stewart, A. M., New Glasgow, N. S.—*Pat.*

A FISHING.—The *Eastern Chronicle* says a few days ago a lucky Frenchman found a dead whale off East Point, P. E. I., and towed it into Port Hood, and expects to realize \$200 by the operation.

CORRESPONDENCE. LETTER FROM HALIFAX.

DEAR JOURNAL: On the 25th day of August last, Mr. P. neo, the Member for Pugwash, made the best speech by far of any uttered that day in the Nova Scotian Legislature. After the rapid and sensational style of the Royal speakers, his moderate and logical address to the House was all the more convincing. We are only sorry that we had not the opportunity of "taking notes," and thus becoming prepared to give your readers a good idea of the arguments of the moderate men of Nova Scotia. However, the speaker as he proceeded showed the sanity of the fears which a year ago had seized the people under the dismal prophecies of the Anti-Confederates. It had been predicted that the youth and flower of the Province would be drafted off to meet the Fenians in the Canadian backwoods; that the country would be deluged with Canadian produce, to the detriment of Nova Scotian farmers, and would be ruined by taxation—all of which prophecies, with many others of a similar tendency, had fallen, unfulfilled, to the ground. And now sensible men were beginning to inquire, "Why all this disturbance, this tumult and affected fretting?" Repealers were put to their wits end to keep up the agitation, and sensational writers and news manufacturers were in great demand. These statements, by subsequent enquiry through the country, we found to be true. The country itself seems very quiet. Very little is heard of the question of Confederation, except in some of the towns where newspaper speculators, whose interest it is to foment disturbances, do mostly congregate. The outrageous and treasonable articles of the Anti papers do not represent the feeling of Nova Scotia at large. They are the labored and erratic productions of men who are striving to write themselves into notoriety (rather unenviable), and who find that such a course, because of its popularity among the unthinking, serves to put money into their pockets. One of the heads of the Anti press acknowledged to a friend, the other day, that he would be a great fool if he didn't fan up the agitation, as so doing put \$1000 a year into his pocket. While seated at the dinner table one day, a strong Anti, who was present, tried to account for the quietude and contentment of the rural districts by alleging that the inhabitants had one side of the question presented to them. We admitted the correctness, to a great extent, of this fact, but showed him that, unfortunately for his reasonings, it was the Anti side which had been, by the lectures of Mr. Howe and other means, kept so constantly before the people. To this he made no reply.

We had the pleasure of being shown through the new Province Building by M. B. DesBrisay, Esq., Member for Lunenburg. This structure, built of stone, is superbly finished inside, and contains Post Office, Custom House, and all other usual public offices. The workmanship we should consider to be, as acknowledged by competent judges, in first class style, and reflects equal credit on the Colony and the architect. The Building has cost \$55,000, and adds much to the appearance of the city. The cry of "Don't give it up to Canada" has been adopted by the Antis as one likely, in certain quarters, to advance their interests.

The notorious Butler, who visited Halifax on his way to P. E. Island, taxed very heavily the courtesy of those who were obliged to entertain a man whose name was redolent with associations abhorrent to all polite and chivalrous minds. Some, who were posted up in his antecedents refused to be introduced to him, and the cry of "Spo. us" resounded after him through the streets. The wharves on his departure re-echoed with "Butler has stolen the spoons from the Halifax Hotel!" "Stop him!" &c. &c.

Leaving the bustle and noise of the city, we took the western train at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and in a little over two hours found ourselves at Windsor. This little town remains almost stationary year after year. King's College, here situated, ranks deservedly high among educational establishments, and serves to give Windsor a certain status. The largest hotel is "the Clifton," which, in proportion to the town, is huge in its dimensions. Its charges are very high, and though pretty good in its accommodations, it is not a great favorite among all travellers. From Windsor the Railway is making rapid progress toward Annapolis, through the splendid valley which lies stretching in length ninety miles, between the north and the south mountain

ranges. The Avon River, already spanned by an immense bridge, is about to have a railway bridge thrown across it. The toll collected for years at the one first mentioned has no doubt had the effect of keeping back the town, and greatly hindering the traffic still large between the rich and fertile counties of Hants, Kings, and Annapolis, and the Capital. It would be a wise step for the Government to throw the Windsor Bridge open, toll-free, to the public.

A private carriage, which we found waiting in Windsor, conveyed us along the beautiful drive extending to Greenwieh, eighteen miles distant. The magnificent mountains of dark blue, stretching as far as the eye can reach; Blomidon's bold headland, where the mountain falls steeply from a great height into the Basin of Minas; the distant shores of Cumberland, and the fertile "Grand Pre," all unite to form a landscape unrivalled in the Eastern Provinces. The rich and smiling valley of Horton and Cornwallis, producing in immense quantities the most luscious fruits,—apples equal or superior to American, peaches, plums, and grapes,—lies spread out as a panorama before the traveller journeying on the edge of the South Mountain. No scenery in Prince Edward Island can compare with it, and though in "Isles that count the tropic rays Clustered in Ocean's sapphire breast," we have seen nature more beautiful, she has there lacked the combination of grandeur with beauty, which is so striking a feature of the Horton landscape. Here Longfellow obtained the scenery and other materials of his world renowned poem, "Evangeline." Here lived in the perfection of pastoral happiness, the simple French settlers, whose unhappy banishment from their homes and flocks forms such a heartrending tale. And even yet, occasionally are dug up around the Grand Pre, relics of the expatriated race who once lived, and toiled, and planted, and reaped in the beautiful valley we have described.

Descending the slope, the road carries one where he can obtain a nearer view of luxuriant orchards and smiling cottages. Evidences of prosperity abound on every side. The people are well-to-do, thrifty and neat in the appearance of their farms. They evidently take a pride not merely in their country, but in their dwellings, and are ambitious to surround those with every comfort and ornament. Such is the "Garden of Nova Scotia," from which many of the P. E. Island farmers might obtain a helping suggestion.

Hoping that soon all means of prosperity—including Free Trade, &c.—will be accorded to the Dominion and the Island, I remain, Mr. Journal, Your well-wisher, W. H. BUCKLEFIELD. Alberton, Sept. 19, 1868.

stern cut off. A thousand men have been at work at it for two years, and more than three million rivets have been driven. It can float a ship of nearly 2,000 tons. It is to be towed across the Atlantic to Bermuda next summer. For repairs on the war ships of the North American Station its assistance will be invaluable.

From Switzerland we learn that the Queen of England has made the ascent of Mount Pilate, one of the mountains that guard the entrance of St. Gothard gorge, near Lacrene. Its wild, precipitous aspect is sufficient to deter most travellers from the attempt. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princess Louise, and also by Prince Arthur, who has already earned the reputation of an Alpine climber. This feat speaks well for the constitution and bodily energy of the Royal Family, and is worthy of the Ruler of the noblest and most physically powerful aristocracy of the world. We venture to predict that, much as athletic sports have been encouraged and practised among the upper classes of England, they will be pursued more than ever after Her Majesty's late exploit. Anything that will direct public attention to the matter of bodily health and development, must, in this age, when the outward frame seems to be forgotten in view of mental progression, be looked upon as a blessing.

If the visit of Her Majesty to Switzerland has resulted in nothing else, it will be worthy of remembrance. We are, however, of the opinion that underneath the surface aspect of this quiet visit to the Continent, there lies concealed from public gaze a deeper object. It is well known that Victoria has exerted a personal influence in favor of peace on several very critical occasions; that when both Europe and America have been threatened with the flames of war, by her effectual private mediation the kindling embers have been covered over and extinguished. If we are not very greatly mistaken, some design for the welfare of Europe actuated our Queen in her visit to France. Doubtless much time will elapse, and many events may happen, before that design transpires to the world. Certainly the state of Europe at the present time demands the good offices of a wise, benign, and powerful mediator. To all the charm attaching itself to the female character of refinement and compassion, our Queen has added that conveyed to the mind by the words, "Blessed are the peace makers."

A French paper, the *Gaulois*, has been charging Lord Stanley with meddling in Continental politics. By its accusations, if we may believe them, we learn that that rash Foreign Minister has been forming a neutral league, promising British protection and territorial guarantee to Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, if these countries will promise to take no part in the coming European struggle. M. Tarbe hardly knows how to restrain his indignation at this policy. We have, however, a shrewd suspicion that all that the French journals utter need not be swallowed whole. Political intrigue and sensational effect are their life, and these must be maintained at the cost of truth or anything else.

The King of Prussia will shortly visit Saxony to inspect the troops in that country. It is expected that the Emperor of Russia, on his return from Kissingen, will spend several days at the Prussian Court. Two new improvements have been lately effected in the celebrated Prussian needle gun, one which doubles the rapidity of fire.

From Russia comes a tale of horror, from the pen of M. Emile Andreoli. He took part in the last Polish insurrection, and on being captured by the Russians was subjected to twelve years imprisonment in Siberia. He has published the first part of his prison recollections. It appears that the Russian police are in the habit of making use of an electric battery to loose the tongues of prisoners who refuse to answer their questions. The horrid torture is represented as fearful. The unfortunate victim is fed on salt herrings exclusively, and kept in a well heated apartment, where all the moisture of the body is dried away. When the sufferings of thirst become intolerable, the victim is led into a splendidly lighted apartment, where refreshments of all kinds are temptingly displayed. The vertigo and fever causes the prisoners to lose their reason, and they generally yield to the demands of the inquisitors. Such is Russia in the nineteenth century!

The Garibaldians are again threatening Rome. Canzio, Garibaldi's son-in-law, is recruiting volunteers in Genoa, and Menotti meditates a descent upon some point of the Papal coast. Meantime, the year is waning away, and all strife is as yet put off. May it continue so, though we fear the signs of the times.

MUSSEL MUD AS A CAUSE.—A GOOD HARVEST AS AN EFFECT. We had intended devoting considerable of our space this week to the subject of our agricultural interests, but the arrival of the English Mail with a summary of news which we present in another column, prevented. We cannot, however, refrain from offering a few remarks. It is a fact that after a spring of unparalleled destitution, in which large quantities of grain intended for seed were consumed by man and beast, the Island has never presented a finer panorama of waving corn fields than it has done this year. Hay has been a good crop, and vegetables have thriven well. The assistance of the Mowing Machine has been largely called in, and altogether we should say that this year, Prince Edward Island has made good advance in agricultural matters. Now a great part of all this cheering result comes, we apprehend, from the increased attention our farmers are bestowing upon the subject of manure. It is the grand idea of farming. "Never run in debt," said an old English farmer to his son,—"Never run in debt if it be possible to keep out of it, but if you ever should, let it be for manure." Our farmers have acted upon the principle, and have this year expended a large amount of labor and time in exploring the vast mines of wealth with which our shores

are abundant—the mussel beds—and in carrying their wealth to their farms. The effect is now seen in the magnificent crops which have gladdened many honest, hard toiling men. Though the weather has, during the past few days, been very unpropitious for harvesting, yet we believe that there is no fear of famine again making his gaunt appearance next spring. Let us, then, have a good effort at display at the forthcoming Exhibition, to be held the last of September in Summerside. We ought to be up and doing in the work of preparation. Emulation is a mighty engine for good, and we believe that after a good Exhibition, and a friendly rivalry in the peaceful art, our farmers would go down to their homes more than ever determined to work with science and energy. Let the reproach so often hurled in our faces by the proud Dominion men, that Prince Edward Island is half a century behind, be wiped away. Our Island is mostly celebrated for its agriculture; let us remember that agriculture is the noblest of all sciences. Kings have not been ashamed to study it, and it is rapidly rising in importance in the consideration of all philanthropists. Meanwhile let us not forget that after all our exertions, it is God only that giveth the increase.

WEST POINT BAZAAR AND TEA. On Sept. 16th, according to previous advertisement, a Bazaar and Tea Meeting took place at West Point, and we are glad to say passed off with flying colors. The day, though threatening, did not intimidate the large concourse of visitors who assembled to admire the taste and to patronize the bounties of the ladies of the congregation. In vain did the wraith lower; long strings of carriages swept cheerfully onward, defying both mist and mud; and approving fortune, which so often frowns on public Tea Meetings, shed its fitful smiles on the scene till the flower and chivalry of the West were gathered together—all the tea was passed and the Bazaar was gayly progressing. A green and flowery arcade, adorned like a fairy bow, overshadowed the richly furnished tables, and crowd after crowd thronged in quick succession to prove the tempting delicacies so sedulously displayed. The new store of Mr. D. C. Ramsay, kindly lent to hold the Bazaar, was transformed into an arched and elegant hall, where were alluringly disposed numerous articles both useful and ornamental, gorgeous cushions and elegant flagellae, all the product of the needles so deftly plied during the past year by the members of the Sewing Circle. Music and song enlivened the thronging crowds, with open hearts and purses, beset the stands. Despite the inclemency of the weather in the latter part of the day, the handsome sum of £21 and upwards was realized, which will doubtless prove a welcome assistance to this new but spirited congregation in their praiseworthy efforts to erect a new place of worship. Of the 400 guests or more, we are sure that notwithstanding its disagreeable close, there are few but must have carried with them pleasant memories of the day, and we trust that all will be prepared again to respond as cordially to the call of their Western lady friends. Where so many instances of liberality and kindness were exhibited it would be invidious to single out special cases; yet the handsome contributions from friends in Summerside merit more than a passing notice. When next our Western friends spread their table in their lovely wilderness, let us hope that, avoiding too near a proximity to the dangerous Aquinox, the smiles of summer sunshine will still still large and joyous enjoy the pleasure and share in the opening beauty of the fair and fruitful West.—*Con.*

WHALEN SENTENCED TO DEATH! We have devoted considerable of our space this week in reproducing from the *St. John Telegraph* a summarized report of the trial of James Whalen, who has been sentenced to be hanged for the murder of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee. The trial engaged the attention of the Court for seven days, and a verdict of *Guilty* was only arrived at by an intelligent jury after the presiding Judge had granted the prisoner every means of defence known to law. The *Telegraph* says he was defended by "men ranking among the very ablest criminal lawyers in the Dominion, including a leading member of the Ontario Cabinet." The conducting of the whole trial reflects the highest credit upon the Dominion Government, the Court and Legal gentlemen engaged; and every honest man must feel glad that crime so outrageous and villainous has been detected, and is to be punished as the righteous Law of God and man demand, and the peace and security of society require.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, has by advertisement informed the public that at an early day portions of the Road in the Province of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, will be let by tender in sections varying from fifteen to thirty-five miles in each Province.

On Monday evening the 21st inst., the Rev. I. Murray delivered an able and instructive Lecture on the "Subjects" of Baptism, to a large and attentive audience, in the Drill Shed in this Town. Unquestionably, Mr. Murray is a man of rare talent and ability. He spoke for more than two hours, yet the interest he awakened by the lucid and convincing manner in which he treated his subject was sustained so thoroughly that, we believe, the greater number present regretted when he brought his remarks to a close. A short discussion followed, when, in reply to the call of the meeting, the Rev. Lecturer kindly consented to publish his Lectures.

Mr. Campbell, of Graham's Road, New London, presented us this week with a fine specimen of apples grown in his orchard.

We call attention to the Wesleyan Home Missionary Meeting, to be held this evening at 7 o'clock in the Wesleyan Church. A subject of interest to the public will be handled by different speakers from other Circuits. We bespeak a good attendance.

IT WILL OUT!—We knew before we read the item in the *Last Examiner*, that it was the desire of its editor and a few others who envy our prosperity, that the *JOURNAL* should go down; but we are happy to inform them that all their hopes have been frustrated, notwithstanding the "settled conviction" of the gentleman who edits that paper, which must have been formed when writing himself for the *Live or contemporary*, although we envy him not his position. Government *paper* is very notwithstanding.

The Steamer took from this port on Wednesday evening, 250 bbls. oysters, 20 Frkins butter, 25 bbls. eggs, and 3 horses. Also, a good freight from Charlottetown.

Sombody here says that the S. N. Company of this Island should give the inhabitants of this place an excursion in their new boat, when it comes on this route. We think so too, and hope Capt. Evans will fulfill his promise made last spring.

We learn that Thomas Morris and Charles Lynnman, Esquires, have purchased the Brighton Brewery property, near the City, and purpose carrying on that business. We trust their enterprise may be successful.

The Steamer *St. Lawrence* did not leave St. John, on Monday last, as advertised. She will leave the first of next week for certain.

We learn that His Honor Governor Dundas has received a despatch by the last English Mail, calling him away from this Island.

At Charlottetown, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Charles C. Gardiner, Merchant, of Summerside, to Matilda J. ne, eldest daughter of the late J. B. Cox, Esq., formerly of Marol.

On Thursday, September 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Mr. H. A. Newcombe, B. C. M., Mr. S. M. Bridges, to Miss Elizabeth Grigg, both of Lot 10.

At Charlottetown, on the 15th inst., aged 38 years, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Philip Large. She died in the hope of a glorious immortality.

At Lot 65, on Monday, the 7th inst., John Cummings, aged 26 years, much regretted.

At Charlottetown, on the 18th inst., of consumption, in the 27th year of his age, John E., second son of Mr. Wm. Jakeman, blacksmith, of that city.

At Flat River, on the 1st inst., after a few days' illness, John McDonald, son, Esq., in the 80th year of his age.

At his residence, Springfield, Lot 34, Mr. John Scott, aged 91 years.

Auction Sale—Geo. Anderson. Fair & Exhibition—J. McNeill. Freehold Farms—R. Hunt. Executor's Notice—Wm. Richards and others. Stoves—R. T. Holman. Butter Wanted—Jas. L. Holman. To Sportsmen—do. Hay Seales—do. Removal—Major Ramsay. Cash for Oats—C. C. Gardiner. Flour—R. A. Strong & Bro. Farmer take Notice—do. Vinegar—do. Cash for Oats—do. Make your own Yeast—W. R. Watson. Flouring Match—H. C. Green. Herring—James Caldwell.

Very Latest Telegrams. London, Sept. 20.

John Wilson Fatton, member of Parliament for North Lancashire, has been appointed Secretary of State for Ireland, vice Earl Mayo appointed Governor General of India. At a meeting of the Roman Catholic clergy-men of Galway a resolution was adopted pledging those present to oppose all candidates for Parliament who do not support Mr. Gladstone's resolves for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Queen Isabella of Spain made a visit to the Emperor and Empress at Biarritz soon after the return of the latter from St. Sebastian.

The Paris journals have reports that a general insurrection against the Queen of Spain has been commenced, headed by General Prim and the generals who were recently exiled. Some accounts say that the rebels are moving on Madrid in force.

Despatches from Madrid *via* Paris state that the Spanish naval forces stationed off Cadix had revolted against the Queen's Government. The generals recently banished had returned and joined in the revolt.

Marshal De La Torre headed the movement, and the leading men of the old O'Donnell party sustain it.

Several towns have joined the insurrection and the most intense panic prevailed at the Court of Madrid.

London, Sept. 21—Midnight. The following news has been received from Spain. The resignations of Gonzales Bravo and the other members of his Cabinet have been accepted.

A party has been held between the Royal Officers and some of the Rebel leaders, the result of which is not known.

A body of Rebels, 14,000 strong have gathered near Valladolid to intercept the Queen and prevent her from returning to Madrid.

The whole of Andalusia is in the hands of the revolutionists; it is rumored that the revolutionists are acting in support of the interests of the Duke of Montepeler.

Great excitement prevails in the city of Madrid. P. ris, Sept. 21.

Some reports says that the rising in Spain is not a movement of the Liberals alone, but is supported by all parties. It is stated that the revolutionists have failed at some points owing to the want of leaders.

Hamburg, Sept. 21. His Majesty King William of Prussia arrived in this city yesterday. He came up the river Elbe on board the steamship "Lau-nonia." When near the city the steamer ran aground on a sand bank and was unable to get off. After some delay the King and officers of the royal staff embarked on a small steamboat and were brought to this city. The King meets with a hearty welcome from the citizens wherever he makes his appearance.

To-day His Majesty made a visit to the Bourse and in reply to an address said: "Peace is desired by all. I have the surest hope that it will not be broken. My speech at Kiel was intended to give the strongest assurance of that hope, and I cannot understand how opposite impressions could have been derived from the words I used on that occasion.

London, Sept. 21—Midnight. The following additional intelligence has been received of the insurrection in Spain. General Concha is at the head of the Royal troops. Gonzales Bravo the Prime Minister who recently resigned has fled.

Queen Isabella is at San Sebastian. The road between that place and Madrid is infested with revolutionists to such an extent that the Queen will not make the journey at present.—Marshal Law has been proclaimed throughout the whole of Spain.

Spain, Sept. 22. Madrid is quiet, though the people are excited. The troops are faithful, but the garrison has been reinforced as a precautionary measure. Other towns are quiet.—The telegraph wires in Spain are disordered in every direction. The news received is uncertain and contradictory. Gen. Prim and Devota at the head of the insurgent forces are marching on the capital.

New York, Sep. 23. Intelligence from Buenos Ayres is to the effect that a storm passed over the city on the 13th of August, the day upon which the terrible earthquake visited the West Coast, and was attended with the greatest loss of life that has occurred there for some time. Numerous vessels were sunk in the harbor, and several houses were blown down.

Godey's Ladies' Book for October has been received. It contains a beautiful steel plate of a little girl "The First Time at Church," and a wood cut of the farmer's wife supplying "The Refreshing Drink" to her husband while at his work in the field. The fashion plates are very nice. We highly recommend it to our lady readers.

We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Muirhead, of this town, for a copy of Farnworth and Jardine's Timber Circular, of the 11th inst., from which we learn that at that date in Liverpool, Saint John, New Brunswick Spruce and Pine deals realised on an average 47 1/2s. 6d. per standard, and P. E. Island 47 6s. 0s. and 47 7s. 6d. per standard, and Birch, small, 14 1/2 per foot.

Married. At Charlottetown, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Charles C. Gardiner, Merchant, of Summerside, to Matilda J. ne, eldest daughter of the late J. B. Cox, Esq., formerly of Marol.

On Thursday, September 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Mr. H. A. Newcombe, B. C. M., Mr. S. M. Bridges, to Miss Elizabeth Grigg, both of Lot 10.

At Charlottetown, on the 15th inst., aged 38 years, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Philip Large. She died in the hope of a glorious immortality.

At Lot 65, on Monday, the 7th inst., John Cummings, aged 26 years, much regretted.

At Charlottetown, on the 18th inst., of consumption, in the 27th year of his age, John E., second son of Mr. Wm. Jakeman, blacksmith, of that city.

At Flat River, on the 1st inst., after a few days' illness, John McDonald, son, Esq., in the 80th year of his age.

At his residence, Springfield, Lot 34, Mr. John Scott, aged 91 years.