Summerside Journal,
AND WESTERN PIONEER.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND NEWS.

Vol. 4. Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Thursday, October 8, 1868. No. 1.

THE
Summerside Journal,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
THURSDAY EVENING,
BY
JOSEPH BERTRAM,
AT HIS OFFICE, CENTRAL STREET.

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" " half advance, 7s. 6d.
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SPECIAL AGREEMENTS may be made on reasonable terms for a whole, a half, or quarter column, or by the year.

Job Printing
of every description, performed with neatness and despatch, and at moderate rates, at the JOURNAL Office.

Almanac for October, 1868.

MOON'S PHASES.
Full Moon, 1st day, 3h. 46m. evening, N. E.
Last Quarter, 9th day, 2h. 1m., morning, N.W
New Moon, 15th day, 6h. 49m., evening, W
First Qtr. 23rd day, 5h. 30m., morning. S.
Full Moon, 31st day, 6h. 53m. morning, W.

D. MON	DAY WEEK	SUN rise	SUN sets	sun fast clock	sun's dec. south	moon rises	days leng
		h m	h m	h m		h m	h m
1	Thurs	6 1	5 35	10 29	3 24	5 35	11 36
2	Frid	2	33	10 48	3 47	6 24	31
3	Sat	4	31	11 6	4 10	6 53	17
4	Sun	6	29	11 25	4 33	7 24	27
5	Mon	8	27	11 42	4 56	8 2	23
6	Tues	6 9	5 25	12 0	5 19	8 45	19
7	Wed	10	24	12 17	5 42	9 38	18
8	Thurs	12	23	12 34	6 5	10 33	11 14
9	Frid	13	20	12 50	6 28	11 35	11
10	Sat	14	18	13 5	6 51	morn	7
11	Sun	16	17	13 20	7 14	0 43	4
12	Mon	17	15	13 35	7 36	1 57	1
13	Tues	6 18	5 12	13 49	7 59	3 9	10 58
14	Wed	19	11	14 3	8 21	4 22	54
15	Thurs	20	10	14 16	8 53	sets	52
16	Frid	21	8	14 28	9 5	6 6	50
17	Sat	22	6	14 40	9 27	6 43	47
18	Sun	24	4	14 51	9 49	7 20	40
19	Mon	26	3	15 2	10 11	8 2	39
20	Tues	6 28	5 1	15 12	10 33	8 51	33
21	Wed	29	4 59	15 21	10 54	9 40	30
22	Thurs	30	57	15 30	11 15	10 33	10 27
23	Frid	31	55	15 38	11 36	11 28	24
24	Sat	32	53	15 46	11 57	morn	[illegible]
25	Sun	34	52	15 52	12 18	0 23	18
26	Mon	36	50	15 58	12 38	1 24	14
27	Tues	6 37	4 49	16 4	12 59	2 24	12
28	Wed	39	48	16 8	13 19	3 24	9
29	Thurs	41	46	16 12	13 39	4 26	5
30	Frid	42	44	16 15	13 58	rises	2
31	Sat	43	43	16 17	14 18	5 30	0

Summerside Markets.
Sept. 30, 1868.

Oats per bush	2s 4d a 2s 6d
Potatoes per bush	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Turnips per bush	1s 3d
Butter per lb by Tub	1s a 13d
Lard per lb	10d a 11d
Tallow per lb.	9d a 10d
Eggs per doz	9d
Beef per lb	3d a 4d
Mutton per lb	3d a 4d
Hides per lb	4d
Mackerel per doz	2s a 3s
Codfish per qt	16 a 18
Pork per lb by carcass	4d a 6d
Flour per bbl	45s a 50s
Oatmeal per cwt.	16s a 18s
Hay per Ton	50s a 60s
Pine Boards	10s
Spruce Boards	4s a 5s

Business Cards.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Corner of Great George & King Streets, Charlottetown.
President—HON. DANIEL BRENAN.
Cashier—WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire.
Discount Days—Mondays & Thursdays.
Hours of Business—Fom 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. from 2 p.m to 4 p.m.

UNION BANK.
Grafton St., Queen's Square, Charlottetown
President—CHARLES PALMER, Esquire.
Cashier—JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire.
Discount Days—Wednesdays & Saturdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a.m to 1 p m., from 2 p.m to 4 p m.

SUMMERSIDE BANK.
Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island
President—Hon. JOHN R. GARDINER.
Cashier—E. L. LYDIARD, Esquire
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Notes for Discount must be in before 11 o'clock on Discount days.
Hours of Business—10 a. m., to 1 p. m. from 2 p. m., to 4 p. m.

THOMAS KELLY,
Barrister - at - Law
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
SUMMERSIDE, - - - - P. E. ISLAND.

DR. J. PRICE,
Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE—At the SUMMERSIDE DRUG STORE, next door to Bank, Central Street
SUMMERSIDE, ... P. E. ISLAND.
October 12, 1865.

DR. JARVIS
Has Removed His Residence to the House
(lately occupied by Mr McKinlay)
next to Thomas Hunt's, Esq., St Eleanor's. He may be consulted every forenoon at the Drug Store of W. T. HUNT & Co., Summerside.
St. Eleanor's, May 18, 1868.

Co-Partnership Notice.
THE Subscribers have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNIES-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of
ALLEY & DAVIES
for which ...ICE,—O'HALLORAN'S BUILDING,
Cash, at the time ...REAT GEORGE STREET.
GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES
Summerside, ... town, Oct. 18, 1867 oct24.

Business Cards.

North British and Mercantile
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
Established 1809.
CAPITAL: TWO MILLIONS, Sterling.
HEAD OFFICES:
EDINBURGH & LONDON.
G. W. DEBLOIS,
Agent at Charlottetown.
Charlottetown, June 20, 1868.—1y

A. W. ANDRES,
Marble Worker,
Point Du Chene, Shediac N. B.
MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, &c., &c.
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE constantly on hand.
Can furnish Gravestones and Monuments at a less price than any other establishment in the Provinces, and pay a duty besides.
☞ ORDERS can be left at BERTRAM'S Book Store and at D. ENMAN'S, Esq., Summerside, or sent to
A. W. ANDRES.
Point Du Chene, June 11th, 1868.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
And General Agents,
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET.
Charlottetown, - - - - - - P. E. Island

HANFORD BROTHERS,
Successors to Thomas Hanford,
Commission Merchants,
And General Agents.
11 NORTH MARKET WHARF,
ST. JOHN, N. B.,
Chas. U. Hanford.......... Fred. S. Hanford

WILLIAM BEAIRSTO,
Commission Merchant,
Auctioneer & General Agent,
WATER STREET,
Summerside, --------------- P. E. Island
Jan. 21, 1868.

J. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
And Dealer in Provisions, &c.
MARKET STREET,
St. John, N. B.
☞ Gives personal attention to the Sale and Purchase of every description of Goods.
May 9, 1868.

R. & W. T. HUNT,
Commission Merchants,
GENERAL AGENTS AND
AUCTIONEERS.
SALESROOM AND OFFICE
Head of Queen's Wharf.
(opposite the Store of Wm. T. Hunt & Co.)
Summerside, P. E. Island.
April 2 1868. 1y

JABEZ HUDSON,
Authorized Auctioneer,
GENERAL AGENT, &c.,
TRYON, - - - - - - - P. E. I.
June 27, 1867.

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant,
And Auctioneer,
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN - - - P. E. ISLAND

C. L. RICHARDS,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
British & Foreign Groceries.
1, Head North Wharf,
ST. JOHN, - - - NEW BRUNSWICK.
Dec. 6, 1867. 1y

James Greenough,
FLOUR
Commission Merchant.
Corner of Clinton Street - - - - BOSTON

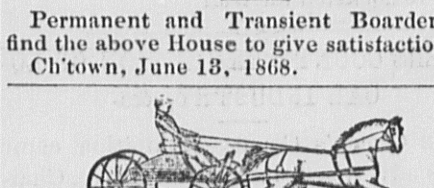
BARBER SHOP!
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the people of Summerside, and the public in general, that he has opened a
Barber Shop,
on Water Street, in the room adjoining the Post Office, where he is prepared to do all work appertaining to his profession. Best assortment of
Hair Oils, Hair Restorers, Tooth Powders, Dyes, &c.,
always on hand on the most reasonable ter ms
Boxes CRYSTAL BLUE also for sale.
☞ RAZORS carefully put in order ☜
CHAS. OTTO WINKLER.
Summerside, Jan 30, 1868.

CRAWFORD'S HOTEL.
No. 9, King Square,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
THE subscriber having thoroughly refitted and enlarged his HOTEL and STORE, is now prepared to accommodate Permanent and Transient Boarders on the most reasonable terms.
ALSO, in connection, a GROCERY STORE, where every article required for house use may be had.
J. CRAWFORD & SON.
Sept. 10, 1868. 1y

Business Cards.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE.
North side King Square,
(next to Park Hotel)
ST. JOHN, N. B.
JAMES W. THOMPSON, - - - - PROPRIETOR.
THE Proprietor of the above HOTEL takes this opportunity to return thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto received, and most respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
This HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, and commands a view of King Square, and other parts of the City.
In connection with the Hotel, is GOOD STABLING, and a careful Hostler in attendance. Parties coming from Prince Edward Island with horses will find this establishment the most comfortable in the City, and a person always at the Cars on their arrival.
St. John, Sept. 10, 1868. 1y

ROCKLIN HOUSE,
Kent Street, Charlottetown,
SIMON D. FRASER, PROPRIETOR.
Permanent and Transient Boarders will find the above House to give satisfaction.
Ch'town, June 13, 1868.



SUMMERSIDE
LIVERY STABLES,
(HOLMAN'S WHARF.)
HORSES & CARRIAGES (open and covered), furnished at the shortest notice, and at moderate prices.
Horses boarded on reasonable terms.
A competent person will be in attendance, day and night, on arrival of the steamer, to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the Hotels.
Residence nearly opposite James L. Holman's Wholesale Warehouse.
JAMES MANN,
Summerside, Aug. 17, 1868. *Manager.*

Phœnix Livery Stables.
THOMAS CAIRNS...... .. PROPRIETOR
Near summerside.
HORSES, CARRIAGES &c., of every description to let. Coaches and Horses in attendance at all hours.
Baarding Horses kept on reasonable terms. Parties coming to this part of the Island to purchase horses will do well to call at these stables.
Passengers on board the steamer can receive instructions as to locality &c. on application to the steward of boat.
Aug. 6, 1868

MAILS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THE Mails for the United Kingdom, the neighboring Provinces, the United States, &c., will, until further notice, be cosed at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—
For Canada, New Brunswick, and the United States, via Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday Evening, at 7 o'clock.
For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.
Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland, and the West Indies, every alternate Monday and Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock, as follows:—

Monday	Aug.	10	Monday,	do	19
Wednesday,	do	12	Wednesday,	do	21
Monday,	do	24	Monday,	Nov'r	2
Wednesday	do	26	Wednesday,	do	4
Monday,	Sept	7	Monday,	do	16
Wednesday	do	9	Wednesday,	do	18
Monday,	do	21	Monday,	do	30
Wednesday	do	23	Wednesday,	Dec	2
Monday,	October	5	Monday,	do	14
Wednesday,	do	7	Wednesday	do	16

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's, an Bedeque, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday evening at 7 o'clock.
And Mails for Georgetown and Souris, per Steamer, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.
Letters to be registered, and newspapers. must be posted haf an hour before the time, of closing the Mails.
THOMAS OWEN, P. M. G.
Genera Post Office, Ch'Town, May, 4 1868.

BAKERY.
Directly Opposite Holman's Wharf.
THE Subscriber having built a good Oven. and secured the services of a first class Baker, is now prepared to furnish all kinds of
Pastry, Cake, Biscuit, Bread, &c.
He will also supply retail customers or families with Bread, every second day, delivering it at their residence, and at such prices as will enable those retailing to make money.
Ship owners and masters will find it to their advantage to purchase their ship bread from him.
—ALSO—
In connection with the Bakery is a
CONFECTIONARY
Grocery and Provision
STORE,
where Confectionary can be purchased wholesale or retail cheaper than it can be imported. His Groceries are of the best quality, and the Provisions the best the Island can furnish.
Pic Nics and Tea Parties supplied.
The want of such an establishment as the above has long been felt in this community, and the subscriber trusts to meet with that patronage which the enterprise deserves.
JOHN McKEIRNAN.
Water Street, July 2, '68.—3m

Weekly Steam Communication
WITH
BOSTON & HALIFAX.
THE STEAMSHIPS *ALHAMBRA* and *COMMERCE*, (until further notice) will make weekly trips between CHARLOTTETOWN and BOSTON, calling at Canso.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

	Ladies' Cabin.	Gents' Cabin.	Forward.
To Boston	50s.	55s.	45s.
" Halifax.	25s.	30s.	18s.
" Canso,	20s.	25s.	15s.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.
Char'Town, July 30, 1868.

POETRY.

A CHANGE OF THE MOON.

A plain clever man, is neighbor Gray,
And we often take counsel together;
He lived in a farm house over the way,
And is wise in respect to the weather!
He watches all signs, night, morning, and noon,
But pins his great faith on the change of the moon.

In the dull, drizzly May, when the signs were all bad,
And, day after day, it kept raining—
When the farmers were sad, and the women were sad,
And all the wide world were complaining—
Farmer Gray went on piping the very same tune.
"It'll never clear off till a change in the moon."

I admired his great faith, for the wind blew strong
From icebergs and isle of the ocean;
The moon had changed thrice, while the storm kept along,
But my neighbor still stuck to his notion;
At length it cleared up, near the coming of June,
Two days and a half from the change of the moon!

In the long Summer drought, when the springs had run dry,
Not a sign of a rain cloud appearing,
Neighbor Gray who knew the wherefore and why,
Spake out, and his accents were cheering—
"We are bound to have different weather soon,
For to-morrow, you see, there's a change of the moon!"

I sit by his fire on a sharp winter night,
When the glass below zero is ranging,
My neighbor instructs me with horest delight,
(For his faith in the moon is unchanging,)
That a thaw will set in by Saturday noon,
For just at that time comes a change of the moon.

Heat and cold, wet and dry, or whatever the grief
Under which our poor earth may be lying,
Neighbor Gray knows the source whence must come our relief—
No use of his groaning and sighing:
He tells all he meets that the change will come soon
"We must wait my dear friend, till a change in the moon!"

He cares not a jot for the college or school,
And passes their doings unheaded:
Still he holds by the old philosophical rule
To name no more causes than needed;
And, as one is enough. the rest let us prune,
And make all things proceed from a change in the moon.

From late Exchanges.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.

A CORPSE FRIGHTENS THE PALL-BEARERS BY CALLING FOR A JULEP.

[From the Norfolk, Va., Journal.]

Rather a ludicrous event occurred on Saturday last. It having been reported that a certain gentleman had died, and was to have been buried on Saturday evening, quite a number of his old friends and acquaintances repaired to his house, to pay the last sad tribute of respect by following his remains to the grave.

As the death had been sudden, the coroner had been summoned, and when the duties had been performed the remains were placed on an extemporised hearse, and the procession formed.

Before moving, the hospitalities of the deceased's house were extended to those present in the shape of a good, stiff brandy Julep to each, so as the better to enable them to undergo the fatigue of the long march to the new burying ground.

While the pall-bearers, who were standing by the hearse, were slowly sipping their juleps, and now and again giving the goblets a slight shake to settle the ice in them, a noise was heard in the coffin, which turned some faces whiter than they had been for years before. Finally, the undertaker for the occasion mustered courage enough to unscrew the coffin-lid, when horrible to behold, up sat the supposed corpse, and coolly asked for his julep. He got down and stated to the gaping crowd he had been in a sort of trance, and knew all that was going on around him, but was unable to arouse himself until his ears were greeted with the familiar jingle of the ice, and his nose with the delicious smell of the brandy and mint in the goblets round the hearse, the thoughts called forth by which infused new life into his system, and the desire to partake became so strong he was able to break the trance which had come near to consigning him to a premature grave.

His friends were too much astonished at what they had witnessed, and too glad to see him among them again to investigate the philosophy of the thing, so they all adjourned to his house, where juleps passed around long enough to accomplish for the whole party that fate from which the first one had so miraculously delivered their host.

THE DOMINION AS A LEADING COMMERCIAL POWER.

If our people had the facility of *brag* in anything like the measure in which our Yankee neighbors possess it, we should certainly ring the changes on the splendid position we occupy as a Commercial Power.

Our mercantile marine, according to the latest official returns, includes 5,882 vessels of all classes, representing an aggregate measurement of 775,343 tons; 983 vessels having a Provincial, and 4,389 an Imperial register. This splendid fleet is manned by crews numbering in all 37,235 men; of whom 3,192 belong to Ontario; 8,548 to Quebec; 6,027 to New Brunswick; and 19,288 to Nova Scotia.

Of the whole number of craft, 3,974 are sea-going vessels; and 1848 vessels designed for Lake and River navigation. No fewer than 2,136 vessels are under five years of age, representing a measurement of 417,647 tons. And the different descriptions of craft show as fine a variety as could be desired. Thus, we have 222 paddle steamers and 114 screw steamers 9 of each being sea-going vessels. We have 164 ships, 397 barques, 117 brigs, 427 brigantines, 3,471 schooners, 61 sloops, 348 barges, 65 scows, 129 batteaux, 121 wood boats, and 77 vessels not rigged.

Of the ships, barques, brigs and brigantines—numbering in all 1,215 vessels—all except 37 are sea-going craft; while of the smaller vessels, 1,769 are engaged in fishing.

The capital invested altogether in our mercantile fleet is estimated to represent $23,5[illegible],062; but it is simply an approximation to the actual value of the shipping owned in the Dominion, and is, no doubt, an under estimate.

Were the marine of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland added to the Dominion, we should reckon at least on an addition of twelve per cent. to the aggregate tonnage, number of hands employed and total value. The day must soon come when that addition will be necessary to make the return complete, and then we shall take rank but a few degrees below the foremost Commercial Powers of the world. Surely there is here the material basis for a strong and enduring Union—a nucleus for a powerful navy when the time comes that the Dominion shall assume the responsibility of political independence.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

NAPOLOEN AS A SMOKER.

The *Liberte* of Paris of September 1st has singular articles from the pen of M. E. de Girardin on the situation of France, in which he says:—

"The Emperor Napoleon possesses in the highest degree two sovereign qualities—goodness and sweetness. If he were not endowed by nature with these qualities we shauld have had after December 2, 1851, despotism and a despot, whereas he had only tyranny without a tyrant. If we lived in times when names were attached to sovereigns, he would have been called Napoleon "the well meaning." How are we to explain the fact that Napoleon deserves all praise and the Empire all criticism? It is because the Emperor's qualities are neutralized, not by a defect, but an error. Led astray by the example of his uncle Napoleon I., who vaingloriously dated a degree about the Theatre Francais from Moscow, he imagines that it is requisite for his present prestige and his future glory that he should conceive and execute everything by itself. But would it not have been better to leave the Theatre Francais alone and to bring back the army safe and sound from Moscow? The Emperor does not banish liberty because he believes that if he were to allow it to expand its wings and take flight it would prevent him from accomplishing the great things he dreams of. I do not say what he conceives but what he dreams of. To smoke is to dream awake. The Emperor smokes an immense number of cigarettes, and when he smokes France appears to him as grand as it appeared little to him under Louis Philippe. And because France seems to him to be great he persuades himself that she is great. Sincerely believing that the greatness he is dreaming about he has realized, he cannot understand how there can exist minds sour enough to the shadow to the booty—in other words, individual liberty to national greatness. This is not ill meant on the part of the Emperor, it is a simple delusion. The moment this illusion—which is kept up by the drunkenness of tobacco—is dissipated, France will become free; not partially, but wholly free.

SINGULAR SAGACITY OF A DOG.—The best dog story which we have heard of for some time. and which is vouched for to be true in every particular, comes to us from Roberton County. A few nights ago Mr. Williams, who resides about four miles west of Springfield, let a neighbor, Mr. Pettit, have the use of his dog to assist and protect him from chicken thieves. About twelve o'clock on the same night a burglar entered the stable of Mr. Williams and stole therefrom a young bay mare, with a saddle and bridle, and was riding along the road past Pettit's house, when the dog commenced barking, and breaking his chain, bounded after the horseman at full speed. The chase continued for four miles, when the horse stumbled and fell. The dog rushed up and immediately attacked, it is supposed, the daring theif, who fired three shots at the animal, but missed him, as no marks were found upon him.

Whether the dog closed in upon the theif, or whether the theif took to his heels across the country, has not been definitely ascertained, but the dog caught the bridle lines in his mouth, and led the horse back three miles, where he was met by Mr. Pettit and his man, who were aroused by the furious sounds and were following in the direction whither they went. Mr. Pettit immediately recognized the horse and dog, and at once surmised what had happened. The whole four, the two men, dog and horse, returned to Mr. Williams', whom they found fast asleep, altogether ignorant of what had taken place. The next day several people in the locality testified to hearing three distinct shots fired about the place where the dog brought the robber to bay, and one of the bullets were found on the road about four hundred yards from the spot where the scuffle took place. The dog is about four years old, and weighs about forty-five pounds. Mr. Williams would not part with him for any money.—*Nashville Union.*

OUR YOUNG MEN.—They are the hope of the country, the expectation of the Church. In a very few years, they will be the active men of their generation. The present will be in the past, and the future will be in their hands. Among them are the coming rulers of the country, the educators of the people, The lawyers, the doctors, the preachers of the gospel, the men of influence and power in all public and private positions for the next thirty years, are among those who are just entering youthful manhood. Some of them may now be among the flocks like David, or with the herds, like Amos, or at their nets, like Simon Peter and Andrew his brother, or at the plow like Cincinatus in the field; and we may know little of the specific destiny of individuals; yet we may have no doubt that in the ranks of these self-same young men stand those who are to bear the burdens of the coming generation, and to mould that which is to ensue.

It is no wonder they are objects of interest to all thoughtful minds. It would be strange if parents were not deeply solicitous for the welfare of their sons, even beyond the measure of natural affection.

For if the sons be not "as plants grown up in their growth"—give no promise of a prosperous and useful future—what hope is there either of support and comfort from them in declining age, or of well-being for society and the churches? In truth we are shut up to the alternative of gloom and despondency (save in Omnipotence) if hope for the future cannot be derived from the character and conduct of the young men just ready to take our place!

How significant, then, are the growing distinctive qualities of these young men! How justly may good men carefully scrutinize their incipient habits and tendencies, as bearing upon that which is to come!

With what intenseness may they fix their eye upon the steps and notion of every young man within their sphere of observation. Let no young man think himself unobserved.

SPAIN.—The state of Spain is appalling. While conspiracy reigns in the capital, and many of her most distinguished citizens have been shipped off to the Canaries, famine threatens to aggravate her condition. It is said that greater distress prevails in the country than at any time during the last half century. Spain grows the finest wheat in Europe. The central provinces are one vast cornfield, and if fully cultivated, would supply the deficient harvest of half of Europe. It is not so much an adverse season that diminishes the supply of food as the unsettled state of the country which indisposes men to sow when they may not expect to reap. The country is never free from conspiracies of some kind. Military and political adventurers divide the country between them. When Narvaez goes, Gonzales Bravo succeeds him, and the same system is pursued. Spain has a Cortes, but no person knows anything about it, what it does, or what it omits to do. Only the other day one hundred persons, comprising some of great distinction, were whipped up by the Ministry and sent out of the country. The Duke de Montpensier, the Queen's brother-in-law, was ordered off, though he was guilty of no greater crime than sending the Queen's own sister to advise her of the danger that threatened her crown. Now come a deficient harvest, and crowds of beggars in the capital and central cities. It is not difficult to foresee the end of this calimitous state of things. Much will depend on the army. If it be well affected, and commanded by officers who enjoy its confidence, and loyal to the crown, Queen Isabella may hold her ground. But the fidelity of a Spanish regiment is never to be depended on. Then the financial condition may precipitate a change. If the taxes cannot be collected, how are the expenses of the State to be defrayed? Foreign loans are impossible, for Spain is shut out from the money market of the world. Altogether the prospect is dismal.—*Irish paper.*

We have often been asked the difference between a "carpet bagger" and a "scalawag." The Iuka, Mississippi, *Gazette* answers the question in the following manner: The carpet-bagger is a Northern theif, who comes South to plunder every white man who is a gentleman of any property or respectibility, and get all the offices he can. The Scalawag is a Southern born scoundrel, who will do all the carpet-bagger will, and besides, murder the carpet-bagger for the gutta perch ring his sister gave him when he left home. Nice men these to rule in a Christian country. Radicals all.

DEATH THROUGH CHILD-WHIPPING.—The New York *Commercial* reports a recent case of child-whipping in one of the Brooklyn schools, which resulted in the death of the subject, a little girl of 8 years of age. In the process of punishing by the lady principal, the child was frightened and excited into fits; and being sent home with the marks of the rattan about her head, was again seized with fits and died the next day.

Thomas R. Burke, a messenger of the Eastern Express Company running on a line out of Boston, was arrested recently on a charge of embezzling $1100 worth of the company's money, from packages entrusted to him to deliver. The young man has confessed to the charge of the larceny of $100, May 3d, and $500 week before last; of the latter he had but $100, he stating the rest had been spent among women and horses.

Pinchbank—recently installed Senator in Louisiana—a Mulato with his head turned and his vanity swollen by his elevation—told the white people that the blacks were determined to rule, and that opposition to them "would be the dawn of retribution, when ten thousand torches will be applied to the city, and New Orleans reduced to ashes."

The Japanese Commissioners who purchased war-vessels from the United States for the Japanese authorities, have been compelled to return to New York.—The vessels turned out such outrageous swindles that their lives were not safe—the infuriated Japanese threatening to murder him.

The San Francisco Examiner says:—The owner of the trotter Ben Butler was asked the other day why he had bestowed the bottled hero's name upon his horse. "Well" he replied, "I called him Ben Butler because I thought wherever he was entered he would be certain to carry off the plate."

The opium trade brings in an immense revenue to the East India Government every year. Last year it yielded a clear revenue of $35,000,00, and this year, it is estimated, it will be $41,750,000. Our local government should go into that business.—*Hx. Reporter.*

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.

There is some talk of laying down two more Atlantic Telegraph Cables—one from Brest to New York, and another from Lisbon to New York.

The Georgia Legislature expelled the Negro members—25 in all—from their body. Reconstruction didn't work in Georgia.

Major Robinson, whose name is tossed about a good deal in these Intercolonial Railway times, is, it is said, at Ottawa.

The London Daily News expresses the opinion that there will be a fall of wheat in England of from four to six shillings a quarter before the end of September.

Louisville, Arkansas, had a bloody time of it on the 5th Sept. Seven negroes and five whites were slaughtered in the fray.

London masticates 700 oxen, 90 cows, 4,000 pigs, and 4,... sheep every day.

A ... aside a water-mel... ...y.

SA...
...SALE. 400 bushels of ...
...POOL SALT, Cheap.
ASHER BLACK.
Oneida House
Summerside, July 16, '68.

...GERS.

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