

CLEANINGS FROM OUR LATE EXCHANGES.

Great Britain.

LADIES IN THE GALLERIES.

The presence of ladies in the House of Lords adds delightfully to the picturesque character of the chamber. The heavy ornamentation, the excessive gilding and elaborate carving, the heraldic emblems, the thick painted windows, are set off by a line in the form of a gallery of richly dressed persons and others, the galleries running the whole length of the room. There is this double advantage, — that when the speakers are dull the attention can be transformed and the eye obtains the gratification which is denied to the ear. Bonnets are worn, but they are such specks, such light morsels, that they are but as fleecy clouds in a clear sky, and the shape of the head, the form of the ear, and the beauty of the hair are all to be seen. When the Bishop of Oxford was imitating Mr. Spurgeon on Monday night, these ladies laughed merrily, and the Bishop evidently looked mainly to them. Earl Granville, the politest of men, looked constantly as he was replying to the flower border above. We who are not peers found a pleasant relief in following part of the example. Otherwise, it is no rudeness in this. The gaze is not the brutal stare of the streets. It is the glance of the man who is approaching a painting or statue, or who is looking at the color of a rose. Indifference — the ladies present would say — would be the real rudeness. Sitting in those galleries are the heiresses of the season; the matrons who rule the world of fashion and society, and the daughters who are the result of the highest training aristocracy can reach. And all are prepared to be admired. When peers like the Duke of Marlborough or Earl Gray are meandering, and their harsh or feeble accents burden the ear, the time is favorable for reflection, and possibly criticism begins. Yesterday I happened to be in a cross gallery, on the same level with the fair visitors, and I found myself thinking as much of the advantages of art as of the bounty of nature. Waller's lines to Sacharissa's servant came to mind: —

"Thy whisker hand contributes to our woe, And sheds those arrows which confound us so.

A thousand cupids in those curls do sit, Those curious nets thy slender fingers knit. The graces put not more exactly on The attire of Venus when the ball she won Than Sacharissa by thy care is drest, When all our youth prefers her to the rest."

There is a wonderful unity in our race. We are one in our weakness it not in our blood. If two nursemaids meet on a Sunday afternoon and speak, their eyes are instantly at work on each other's ribbons and dress. The tongue may wag as fast as it will, but the eye is quicker and takes in everything in a second. And so it was yesterday with Lady Blanche and the Countess Gertrude. There is less haste, but scarcely more concealment. Those terrible glasses are put to the eyes, and as they are held there, every bit of "the situation" is mastered. They may deceive us, but they cannot deceive each other.

MR. SPURGEON & THE BISHOP OF OXFORD. — Mr. Spurgeon has addressed a letter to the papers, defending his consistency in asserting the superiority of the voluntary principle in the matter of religion, whilst at the same time he laments the poverty of many ministers whose stipends are subsisted upon that system. Referring to the Bishop of Oxford's letter, Mr. Spurgeon asks the right reverend prelate whether, after his strenuous defence of state aid, his advocacy of the claims of starving curates would lay him open to a charge of inconsistency; and we would it then be becoming for some eminent member of the venerable bench, in tones of mimicry, to make him the subject of public ridicule. He contends that the cases are precisely parallel.

SAILORS AND THEIR SLEEPING PLACES.

Sailors frequently complain that proper accommodation is not provided for them on board ship for sleeping and other purposes, and they also say that it is difficult for them to obtain redress. A case — almost the first of the kind — however, has been tried by Mr. J. K. Blair, at the Liverpool County Court, which shows that when a captain breaks the contracts he enters into with his seamen in reference to the space allotted to them for a sleeping apartment, and which is fixed by Act of Parliament, he may be sued, and damages recovered from him, for the hardship so inflicted upon the men. The case thus referred to excited considerable interest, there being a number of seamen present. Mr. Norden stated that the men signed articles for a voyage on board the Pioneer, from Liverpool to Charleston, thence to any other port in the United States, and back to Liverpool. The actions were brought to recover only damages of a nominal amount, and for the purpose of establishing an important principle. The men said that there had been a breach of contract. By the articles, and by the Act of Parliament a certain place was to be allowed for seamen to live and sleep in on board ship. The defendant, in violation of the Act of Parliament and the articles, refused to allow the men the place they were entitled to; they had been turned out of their proper place, and the captain had stowed it full of cotton. After hearing the evidence, the Judge gave a verdict of £2 in each case.

MR. LONGFELLOW IN ENGLAND. — Mr. Longfellow, who has been staying at Leamington, paid a visit, a few days since, to Stratford-on-Avon. The distinguished American poet was accompanied by his daughter, and was conducted to those spots which local history has especially connected with Shakespeare's memory.

France.

In the sitting of the Legislative Body, of July 3, M. Thiers replied to the statements of M. Magne. He demanded unity in the budget, and maintained the accuracy of most of the figures he had quoted in his previous speech. He also said that as, in the present financial condition of France, the slightest political perturbation would produce financial reverses, it was hoped that no such thing would take place. It Count Bismark, who knew that France was prepared for any eventuality, preserved his health and influence, probably no new enterprises would be undertaken by Prussia; but it was necessary to be preserved by prudent management. To remedy the present financial condition a different policy was required, placing the Government under the hand of the country, and giving two things — first, liberty, securing better management of public affairs; and secondly, such a management as should afford a guarantee for the future.

Again replying to M. Thiers, M. Magne, the Minister of Finance, showed that the deficit only existed in the extraordinary budget, and arose out of the construction of the works and the increased military

expenditure. The loan was necessitated by objects which had accidentally become of the highest importance. M. Magne concluded by saying that in calculating upon the expenditure being augmented in future, M. Thiers did not sufficiently take into account the increase of the revenues, which would enable such augmentation to be met.

Holland.

At the sitting of the Second Chamber in the Hague, July 3, the debate came on upon the bill modifying the concession to cut a canal effecting a junction between the German Ocean and the Zuyder Zee. Article 3, stipulating that if the parties to whom the concession was granted should not succeed in effecting the work it should be completed by the State, was rejected by a very large majority. The bill in its entirety was passed by 46 to 19 votes, after which the Chamber adjourned.

NEW DOMINION.

New Brunswick.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW DEUTONANT GOVERNOR. — Frederickton, July 25. — Judge Wilnot was sworn in at two o'clock. He was received by Lieut. Governor Harding and suits. A guard of honor of H.M. 22d Regiment was in attendance, and a Royal Salute was fired by the Artillery. There was a large concourse of Citizens, Members of the Bench and Bar, Executive Members in the City, the Mayor and Corporation, and a number of Ladies in the Council Chamber. The Commission was read by Mr. Stratton, Clerk, to the Executive. The oaths of office were administered by Judge Allen, and proclamation was then made. The Mayor and Corporation presented a congratulatory Address recognizing in his Excellency's appointment a reward for eminent services embracing a period of nearly forty years. His Excellency made a brilliant reply, congratulating himself and the people of this Province the day had arrived when the son of New Brunswick might aspire to so high a dignity. He spoke in glowing terms of the future of the Dominion, and trusted New Brunswick would remain true to herself in all honorable competition. Everything passed off with great éclat. The appointment gives general satisfaction to this City and County.

Nova Scotia.

The Mining Gazette for July, contains the following: "Nova Scotia has long felt the want of a good commercial agent in Europe, and we have much pleasure in being able to announce that Mr. Frederick Newton Gisborne has been appointed representative of the Mines Department at London. Mr. Gisborne's fame as an electrician and inventor is almost universal, and his popularity in British North America will render the news of his nomination as welcome to his personal friends as by the public it will be admitted to have been opportune and necessary."

We do not know exactly what to make of the Nova Scotia question, as regards the future policy of the Repeal Party. The present position of the matter appears to be this. The Repeal Delegates have returned to Halifax, their mission. They have met and consulted with the Local Government. The Local Legislature is summoned to meet in August, and a meeting of the Repeal Commissioners is expected at the same time. Dr. Tupper has gone to Ottawa to report to the Dominion Government, whose Commissioner he was. But what of the future? The "protest" published by the Repeal Delegates before leaving England wound up with the intimation that the Colonial Secretary and Lord Monck would have a chance to try their hand at "pacification" before the assembling of the Nova Scotia Legislature. — Col. Pres.

NOVA SCOTIA AND CANADA. — The bearings of the Nova Scotia question are illustrated in a temperate and instructive report which has been prepared by Mr. Halliburton, a native of Nova Scotia, who was lately delegated by the various investigate societies of mechanics at Halifax to go to Canada and examine the confederation scheme. He shows very clearly that the antecedents of his province have unfitted it for standing alone. A century of Government contracts and countenance has rendered the citizens of Halifax indisposed to rely on their own resources. The Act of Confederation became law at a time when they were grieving over a loss of trade owing to the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with the United States. This was a severe blow to Nova Scotia. Her coal trade, large though it has been only in its infancy, new mines were being opened, and an unlimited export would have been a short time supplied, had not almost all operations in the mines been interrupted by the action of the American Government. The suspension of the export of Agricultural products and of our fish was an almost equally heavy blow.

It is possible to stop commercial intercourse by arbitrary legislation; but it is not so easy to open up at a moment's notice new channels for the sale of commodities. What is urgently required is the establishment of intercolonial trade, so that the eastern and western provinces may exchange the coal, for which the former cannot find a market, for the grain which the latter has in superabundance. The fault of the Dominion Parliament is that it has not contributed nothing towards this result. A little labour expended upon providing facilities for trade would prove more efficacious in quelling discontent than the most vigorous measures of repression. Mr. Halliburton has indicated what might be done, and there is no reason why his propositions should not be adopted as the policy of the Canadian Government. He believes that were intercolonial trade fully developed, Nova Scotia would gain more than she had lost owing to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and that confederation would thus prove a great boon to her. — Ill. Times.

We take the following quotation from the Advertiser Gazette: —

"In the year 1500, learned men were employed as correctors of the press to distinguished printers. Bishops, priests, lawyers, and physicians occupied this department, and as the printers added to their names those of the correctors of the press, the editions were valued according to the talents of the corrector. In the seventeenth century, the printers held gain in more esteem than glory, and began to display a want of forethought in the selection of their correctors. The compositors were comfortably seated on cushioned stools, and had the pleasure of wearing a sword and dagger; a recognition that men of birth and education were accustomed to practice the art of printing.

Fifty persons died in New York city on Thursday from the effect of heat, and a large list of casualties not fatal are reported. Six persons died from the same cause in Brooklyn, three in Jersey City and eight in Newark. There were six deaths also at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Seven dissolutions of Parliament have taken place during Queen Victoria's reign of thirty years.

Very Latest Telegrams.

London, July 24 (evening.)

In the House of Commons to-night the bribery bill was under consideration. Mr. Henry Fawcett moved that the clause providing that the election expense be paid out of the local rates, and not by the candidates which had been stricken out, be restored to the bill.

Mr. Disraeli deprecated the insertion of this clause as dangerous to the passage of the bill. It gave no guarantee to the rate payers against the expenses caused by the proposed candidates or political adventures. He hoped the House would not agree to the motion. After a long discussion Mr. Fawcett's motion was rejected, and the Bribery Bill was finally passed.

London, July 25.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Shaftesbury asked if the Minister could give the House any information concerning the reported proposition of the Russian Government for the issue of explosive bullets. Early Malmesbury said Her Majesty's Government of the Czar, making a suggestion that all the Great Powers should unite in an agreement to abandon the use of explosive bullets in time of war. He added his government had reason to believe that Prussia had already given her consent to the proposition, and steps were now being taken for the meeting of International Military Commissioners at an early day at St. Petersburg to consider the question, and arrange a definite agreement.

In the House of Commons to-night, a Bill providing for the purchase of all the telegraph lines in the United Kingdom, by the government, was finally passed. Liverpool and London markets unchanged.

Important news has reached here from Japan via Shanghai. The Mikado has proclaimed a new edict against native Christians. Civil war continued. It was reported that States Pashi had raised an army of two hundred thousand men, and assisted by a fleet of seven vessels of war, was seriously menacing the city of Yeddo. The natives in and around Yeddo were throwing up a line of fortifications to prevent them buying land there according to treaty stipulations.

London, July 27.

The following news has been received from Rome: — The Police have discovered a mine to blow up the fortification on Mount Aventine. Two sentinels were recently attacked in the night and wounded. The police have seized a quantity of red and black Garibaldian shirts.

The Licences have been withdrawn from all wine shops in the Roman Campagna. Political riots took place in Prague last week; the garrison of the city has been increased and quiet has been restored.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia has gone to Kissingen.

The Germaine, Capt. Caldervey, which left Bergen, Norway, on the 7th of May last, on an expedition to the North Pole, was spoken in lat. 27; all on the board was well.

Paris, July 26.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday a Bill was passed providing that four millions francs in rentes be assigned as partial satisfaction of the claims of holders of Franco-Mexican Bonds.

New York, July 25.

Baltimore was deluged with a tremendous rainstorm yesterday, which partially submerged considerable portion of the city. Causing damage to the amount of three millions of dollars, and loss of several lives by drowning. The report states that the Granite Mills near Baltimore were carried away, and sixty lives lost. Dr. Owen's anti-rheumatic pills recently introduced into the United States Congress, relating to a free trade between that country and Prince Edward Island. The question was one of very great importance, and this Association, representing to some extent the commercial interests of the Colony, he thought, ought to take some action on the subject.

Reciprocity with the U. States.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the rooms of the Marine Insurance Company on Monday evening, the 21st inst. In an absence of the Hon. D. Brennan, President, the Hon. J. C. Pope was called to the chair.

Mr. Pope stated that the object in calling a special meeting of the Board was in consequence of certain resolutions introduced into the United States Congress, relating to a free trade between that country and Prince Edward Island. The question was one of very great importance, and this Association, representing to some extent the commercial interests of the Colony, he thought, ought to take some action on the subject.

I. C. Hall, Esq., laid upon the table a printed copy of the resolutions submitted to Congress by Mr. B. F. Butler, relating to Free Trade with P. E. Island, the chairman read. They are as follow:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to admit into the several Ports of the United States, free of duty, the actual production of Prince Edward Island, including fish, when accompanied by satisfactory vouchers of the place of production, under such regulations as he may deem necessary, whenever the Colonial Government of P. E. Island shall provide by law.

First: Free admission of all production of the United States to that Island.

Second: To admit to its bays, ports and harbors, for shelter, to obtain supplies, and to be free of duty of impost all American fishing vessels.

Third: To give license to fish in the waters adjacent to said Island upon such terms that the license fee shall not exceed five dollars for any one vessel, of such less sum as may be demanded by the Canadian Dominion as a per centage of, or excise on, licence granted by the Colonial Government of said Island.

Hon. G. Coles, D. Laird, Esq., Hon. B. Davies, Hon. W. W. Lord, I. C. Hall, W. Heard, E. Reilly, and others, severally addressed the Board, expressing themselves in favor of Free Trade with the United States, and after lengthened discussion the following resolution was agreed to.

WHEREAS it appears from certain printed Resolutions as submitted by Mr. B. F. Butler on the 25th of July last, that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States have under their consideration the subject of Free Trade between that country and Prince Edward Island; and this board, being of opinion that such Trade would be conducive to the financial interests of both countries, will use their best efforts to promote so desirable an object.

Resolved, therefore, That a Committee of five gentlemen be appointed from this Board, to correspond with Boards of Trade, and other persons interested in Reciprocal Free Trade between the United States and British America, for the purpose of obtaining such information as may lead to so desirable a result.

The following gentlemen were then named as a Committee to carry out the foregoing resolution: — William Heard, Esq., Hon. D. Davies, I. C. Hall, L. C. Owen, and David Laird, Esquires.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening next, when a general meeting of the Association will take place in the City Hall, for the election of office bearers, &c.

A. H. YATES, Sec'y.

After the first of September next the Atlantic cable tariff is to be reduced. The price for ten words between the United States and Great Britain, will be \$12.50 in gold. We presume the same arrangement will apply to these Provinces.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

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.

RECIPROCITY.

THE question of Free Trade with the United States of America, lately brought with prominence before the people of this Island, through Mr. Butler's resolution in the House of Representatives, is occupying the attention of our press. Various are the views taken of it, according to the judgment and information of different writers. By one class it is held that this Colony has power to frame and pass a Reciprocity Act, subject, like other acts, to the consent of Her Majesty, such then having all the force and effect of a treaty between the two powers of England and the United States. The meaning of all this is, that the British Parliament will share its prerogative of concluding treaties with foreign powers, with the Legislature of Prince Edward Island. That the foreign relations of the vast Empire of Great Britain, in any colonial question, may be changed by the legislation of one of the smallest of its dependencies. Such views are hardly worthy of the name of speculation, and could only be cherished by minds perfectly unacquainted with the rights and the policy of England. On the other hand, it is contended with greater show of reason and political knowledge, that as a colony we have no power to enter into treaties of any kind, with the governments of different nations. That the whole question of Reciprocity, affecting as it does Imperial interests, should be submitted to the Home Government. It is plain that in a case of national agreement, wherein the government of one of the countries is the proposing party, that the government of that with whom the agreement is intended to be made should be the other party. This, however, seems to be overlooked by some who, in their eagerness to draw closer the bands of connection between this Island and the United States, scarcely take time to reflect.

It is not to be wondered at, that the true bearings of the case have been overlooked by some of our Island writers in their haste, dazzled a little, as they may have been, by the prospect of a new Reciprocity Treaty. But however unsuspecting some may be, it is certain that no reflecting mind can look upon the overtures proposed to be made to us without becoming conscious that they have not been planned without due thought and design. By their own admission, the American, abrogated the Treaty of 1854 as an attempt at political punishment, for the sympathy shown by these colonies to the South. How signal was their defeat in this object, and their success in pickling a rod for their own back, they now equally admit. We do not rejoice in this, but we think it is only right to consider that as the same policy is to be pursued for political ends, so another may be now offered for the same purposes. It is well known that to interfere with the relations of smaller and weaker adjacent countries with a view of obtaining, firstly, influence, and then ascendancy over them, has ever been the policy of the American Government. An opportunity to carry this policy out with this Island is especially given just now, on account of the position we occupy towards the Dominion. If through the agency of a Reciprocity Treaty and other agencies lately set to work in Charlottetown and elsewhere, the people of this Island could be brought into more friendly and intimate intercourse with the United States than with the New Dominion, the wedge towards dividing us from British interests, and thereby consummating the long contemplated scheme of Annexation, would be driven far home.

We do not wish, however, to be understood as opposing any Free Trade scheme proposed on good and equitable principles. We have little doubt that such will shortly be carried into effect throughout the Dominion. Meanwhile proper representation of its desirability in the Island should be laid before the Home authorities, by whose intervention and the friendly co-operation of the Washington Government, a broader basis will not doubt be laid for uninterrupted commerce between British and American subjects throughout the Northern Continent.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

"The Maritime Provinces, their condition, prospects, and resources," is being considered in the columns of The Canadian, which this month publishes an excellently well considered article on Newfoundland, which, as our ably conducted contemporary says, "is the oldest of the British Colonies, yet perhaps it is less known than any other portion of England's Colonial domain, on this side of the Atlantic, and yet, more than three centuries and a half have passed away since the red Indian of the island saw the standard of England floating above the vessels that first bore the Englishmen to their shores." No doubt it would be interesting and instructive for public men to pause and enquire why an island rich in natural resources, and so near the British Islands, should have been so little known, and have commanded such a moiety of attention from the British public, and we think on enquiry it would be found that this was produced by the same causes which have so materially retarded the more rapid and successful development of the natural resources of all the Maritime Provinces, but the consideration of which neither time nor space permits us to notice this week. The Canadian says: — "Much misapprehension has always existed with respect to the agricultural capabilities of the island. In different parts of the country there is a thick coating of moss, which can be easily cleared away, and then the soil is found to be exceedingly rich and fertile. The wild grasses afford excellent and abundant food for cattle. There is also a rich subsoil to be found in the interior wherever there may be forests."

This island is also rich in mineral, while her fisheries are perhaps among, if not the very best in the world, and being "situated on the very highway of travel between two continents, possessed of many thousands of acres of rich arable soil, with many mines of yet undeveloped richness, with harbors and bays admirably adapted for the prosecution of an immense commerce, with the waters around its coast teeming with riches which a great English statesman and philosopher once declared to be far more valuable than the gold and silver mines of Mexico and Peru." — Newfoundland seems destined by nature to occupy no unimportant position among the commercial communities of the world, when capital and enterprise have once given development to its superabundant resources."

The Grand Division of Sons of Temperance, held their session yesterday, in the hall at Lot 14. The different Divisions throughout the Island were nearly all represented. Several gentlemen from Nova Scotia were present, and their presence made the session a very interesting one. After the meeting closed the members drove in procession to the new Presbyterian Church, where the Ladies had provided for a public tea. The building was decorated with evergreen, the tables were well spread, and gracefully presided over. The day being fine, several hundreds of persons had assembled to enjoy themselves and aid the good cause, and if they all got as good a tea as we did, they may be well satisfied. In the evening a public Temperance meeting was convened, but as we left the grounds at an early hour, we are unable to give any particulars. We will do so next week.

Remember the Temperance Convention to be held in the Temperance Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7 1/2 o'clock. As there will be several able speakers present to address the meeting, a profitable and interesting time is anticipated.

On Sunday night last another tremendous thunder storm passed over this part of the Island. To the Westward it was terrific. The lightning was very sharp. It was accompanied by a heavy shower of hail and rain.

The Tignish Tea, we learn, was a great success commercially. Thousands of persons were on the grounds. Everything passed off quietly until evening, when a few individuals choose to try their pugilistic strength. At a tavern some few miles from the tea grounds a man named Kennedy received three stabs of a knife at the hands of a young man named Clark. It is said the knife was used in self defence, and that Clark was almost beaten to death. One wound inflicted on Kennedy was very bad, but we learn that he is recovering.

On Tuesday night last the Steamer took on board at this port, about 100 Sheep, 20 head Cattle and several horses. We have received a communication from the Westward, complaining of the want of Justices of the Peace in some localities, and of the incompetency of most of those recently appointed. It is too much of a party nature to be admitted into our columns, although it contains some wholesome truths.

Godey's Lady's Book for August has been received. The steel plate "The Prayer," and the wood cut "Happiness," are beautiful, and worth more than the price of the book. The fashion plate is very nice, and the literary department spicy.

Quite a number of bridges through the country are undergoing repairs, and are now impassable. Many of them when taken up are left as traps for travellers to drive into after night. We think the Road Commissioners should advertise all bridges taken up, as well as have a fence run across the road on each end of them. If the Commissioner will take the trouble to send us a notice, we will publish it free of charge.

The Tea Party.

The Catholic Tea which came off yesterday in this town, was quite a success. The day was cool, and all that could be desired. At an early hour people from the country began to arrive, who, with those who came from Charlottetown by the Princess on the previous night, increased the number of those who attended to considerably over two thousand. The tea tables were set underneath a well arranged tent, were well supplied with all that could tempt the taste of those who like a good cup of tea, — and who does not? — and gracefully served by the ladies presiding over them. Duggan's Band, those who wielded the bow of the violin, and others who evinced the scene with the martial strains of the bagpipes, drew around them their respective admirers. Swings, the dance, and other amusements engaged the attention of many of the young, while the more advanced portion in life enjoyed themselves in witnessing their mirth, or walking round the grounds, while the good order, pleasant, and kindly feeling manifested among all present, rendered the meeting very agreeable and pleasant, and the numbers that came to our usually quiet little town, gave to our streets quite a lively appearance. We have not heard what the Tea realized, but judging from the fact that 1000 tickets were sold at the gate, and from the amount of Cake, &c., disposed of by auction, should imagine that the expectations of those who got it up were fully realized.

General Tom Thumb.

GENERAL STRATTEN and suit were on board the Princess of Wales yesterday, and very kindly presented themselves on the deck. The General is dignified and good looking. He, it is true, is small in stature, but his eye and head show to the close observer that in intelligence and intellect he is indeed "a man for all that." His lady is quite prepossessing in her appearance, and so also is her sister, Miss Warren, who has a very pleasing and pretty expression in her countenance. Commodore Nutt seemed to enjoy himself exceedingly, took his stand on the upper deck when the boat was about to leave, and to those who cheered him waved a graceful acknowledgement. The General remained on the quarter deck until the boat left, and we are inclined to think, will sometimes look back with pleasure to the cordial greeting he received from the crowd yesterday assembled on the wharf at Summerside.

Several were sadly disappointed that they did not remain one day in this town. No doubt many would have gone on to Charlottetown last night to be present at the exhibition in the city, had due notice of the arrangements been given, but strange to say, the hand bills announcing that return tickets could be had for five shillings only came to hand one hour after the boat had left. We wish those interesting strangers every success.

We understand that Mr. Benjamin Darby, Teacher at St. Eleanor's, passed a very creditable examination at the last meeting of the Board of Education as teacher of a Grammar School. Mr. Darby studied at the Grammar School at Summerside, under the efficient management of Mr. A. McRae. This speaks well in behalf of that institution.

We are requested to state that a bill of value, directed to A. Davidson, Point Du Chene, must accompany all oatmeal sent to the Dominion of Canada, via Shediac. The duty is fifteen per cent.

Her Majesty has telegraphed to Bermuda her congratulations to the Luther Testimonial Committee on the success of their efforts, and her assurance that "Protestant England" sympathises with a movement which unites all the Protestant princes of Germany.

We understand that the Dominion and Local Members hold a Caucus Meeting in Halifax on the 3rd of August, when, no doubt, the "situation" will be calmly surveyed, and a policy adopted for the guidance of the House, when it meets, on the 6th. The St. John Globe expects to see a dead-lock between the two branches of the Legislature, a resignation of the Local Government, a dissolution of the House of Assembly, and another appeal to the country when the question of Confederation will again be tried.

The heat in New York during the past few days is said to have been almost unbearable. It is said to have been "so hot as to bring death to numbers, and more or less sickness to all exposed to the sun for any length of time."

New York papers inform us that all over the Union the crops are in a forward state, and will give an unusually abundant yield.

On board the Heather Belle.

THURSDAY, 23d July.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ISLANDER.

Sir, — On arrival at Summerside from Shediac, yesterday, on the Steamer Heather Belle, we found, to our surprise, that the steamer was ordered back to Shediac, instead of finishing her voyage to Charlottetown, and disembarking us at the point of our destination; this was anything but satisfactory to us, but Mr. Bertram, the Company's Agent, was in a difficulty, having passengers to forward to Shediac, and to Charlottetown; and acting upon orders, sent the boat accordingly back to Shediac, and proposed to pay our hotel expenses till the return of the boat, to which arrangements we consented. We were accordingly, conveyed to the "Clifton House," where we received every attention from Mrs. Mawley, whose kindness and urbanity of manner, cannot fail to recommend her house to the favorable notice of travellers and excursionists.

We, the undersigned passengers of the HEATHER BELLE, desire publicly to express our admiration of the kind attention paid us by Capt. R. K. McKenzie, the Pilot and Crew of the boat, as well as of the straightforward and honorable conduct of the P. E. I. S. Co., in thus simply providing for our comfort, under the peculiar circumstances in which they found themselves placed, and feel assured that by their assenting to this praiseworthy line of conduct, they will ensure to themselves public patronage and confidence.

Wishing the Company every success, we hereby most cheerfully subscribe our names: — (Signed) Rev. Alexander McWilliams, M.A., Henry J. Richards, Hamilton, Can., H. M. Chouhilly, W. G. Williams, John Williams, Charles P. R. D. Storns, Geo. Kear, Geo. Dodd, Thomas P. R. Miss A. T. Pollard, Miss E. Saunders, Mrs. H. Richards, Mrs. John McLean, Mrs. G. Kerr, Miss Margaret McCarther, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. C. W. Shaw, Mrs. J. H. Churchhill.

We have to congratulate the inhabitants of North Side from Cable Head to East Point, on the establishment of a semi-weekly mail on that route, instead of weekly as heretofore. This is a right for which the people in that section have long sought; but it was only at the last meeting of the Executive, and at the earnest solicitation of the members of the First and Second District of King's County, that the right has been conceded. A semi-weekly mail will be of much advantage to the people interested, and will, no doubt, be duly appreciated by them.

Green Peas, grown in the Recorder's Garden, were shown in Market, on Tuesday last. — Herald.

The enterprising firm of Waddell and Wilson returned to town on Monday evening last from Souris, with 9000 cans (175 boxes) Lobsters, which they put up in fifteen days. These preserved lobsters are intended for the home market, where, we understand, those put up from last year, brought the highest prices. Access to Waddell and Wilson will return to Souris in about three weeks, when they intend to preserve in a similar manner, 5000 cans of Mackerel. We wish these young men success in this very important branch of their business. — Tat.

The Supreme Court met in Georgetown on Wednesday last. The business of the term was inconclusive. There was no civil cause tried, and the Summary Suits and Appeals were few in number. Ronald McDonald tried for assault on a constable, was acquitted. Agnes McDonald pleaded guilty to an indictment for sheep stealing, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment; and J. Hayden was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. The Chief Justice and the Bar returned to town on Thursday evening. — B.

The Hon. Mr. Vail, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, lady and child, arrived here in the Princess of Wales last evening. Alex. McLean, Esq., who was in Charlottetown a few years ago, with his Steam Dredging Machine, is also here on a visit. — B.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY. — It is authoritatively announced, that at the termination of the present brief tour of the Tom Thumb troupe, the renowned Commodore Nutt (of twenty-five pounds), will lead to the altar the sweet little Mimie Warren (of twenty pounds). Their united fortunes, accumulated by their public exhibitions within six years, are said to amount to a quarter million of dollars. — B.

It will be seen, by advertisement, that the Boston and Colonial Steamship Company, have placed the Commerce on the route between Boston, Halifax, and Charlottetown. There will thus be a steamer from Boston every week. — B.

By the last trip of the Str. Albatra, N. Rankin, Esq., received a consignment of squab, beets, beans, cabbage and cucumbers, from Boston. We believe Mr. A. N. Large also imported a quantity of garden vegetables by the same boat. — B.

The Justices of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature have been pleased to commission and appoint — Duncan Munn, Esq., Little Sands; Alexander McLean, Esq., Belfast; William Brown, Esq., New Glasgow; Donald W. Palmer, Esq., Crapaud; Alex. M. McNeill, Esq., Cavendish; William Inman, Esq., Crapaud; Commissioners for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court for Queen's County. And John Yeo, Esq., a commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court for Prince County. And Thomas Hunt, Esq., of St. Eleanor's, a Commissioner for Prince County, for carrying into effect the purposes of an Act intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors."