

by any of the laborers for Irish independence. These are: 1. To prevent the possibility of premature action. 2. To urge on the progress of preparation for action. 3. To restrain from the commission of acts of violence and outrage all who have sworn allegiance to the Irish Republic and its duly constituted Government."

Charles E. Becker, keeper of a lager beer saloon in Philadelphia, who has a small menagerie as an attraction to his place, bought a rattlesnake, and while exhibiting it to some friends, it would not rattle, and Becker put his hand in the cage to take the snake out. He was struck on the finger. He ran to the drug store, where, in spite of the efforts by whiskey and other remedies, he died in less than an hour.

A few days ago a man went bathing in the Tallahatchie river. His feet touching something smooth on the bottom several times; curiosity at length led him to examine closely, when he found a small iron chest. Procuring assistance, he took it to Oxford, broke it open, and found three thousand dollars in silver, two thousand eight hundred in gold, one thousand Mexican dollars, and five hundred dollars in Confederate money.

It is intimated that Jefferson Davis is going to become a business man in England. He is not a lawyer, and therefore cannot depend upon his professional exertions for a living. "Hence," says the Richmond Whig, "other employment is necessary, and the expected opportunity of a Commercial connection with a house in England for American business probably now takes him abroad."

A few weeks back, just after the Emperor and Empress had left one of the rooms in the palace of Fontainebleau in which they usually sit, an immense chandelier, suspended from the ceiling, fell with such force as to break through the flooring. If the chandelier had fallen a few minutes earlier, it might have made a change in the map of Europe, and a change in the style of government now quite popular in France.

On Thursday morning the 16th the last remnants of the Paris Exposition of 1867 were carted away, and in the course of the day the ground was given up to the authorities. Not a trace now remains of the vast building or its surroundings, which attracted so much attention a year ago, and the Champ de Mars, has resumed its old desolate aspect.

The Milwaukee Freeman, a Norwegian paper, says that arrangements have been made for bringing to Wisconsin 4,000 Norwegian immigrants. Lands in different sections of the State has been selected for them, and an agent has now gone forward to gather the families and render necessary assistance. The parties come from the northern part of Germany.

Most of the sovereigns of Europe have contributed toward paying for the magnificent mausoleum to Maximilian. Napoleon was not asked to subscribe; perhaps they thought that as he had done more than any other to furnish the corpse, he had done enough.

ROW IN CITY STREET, HALIFAX.—A disturbance occurred in City street about 7 o'clock on Monday evening, during which a soldier of the 30th Regiment had his nose taken off by an instrument in the hands of some person yet unknown. The wounded man was conveyed to the hospital.

Chinese printers are employed at the compositor's cases of two English papers published in Hong Kong, and attain wonderful rapidity and accuracy in their work, setting both reprint and manuscript with facility, but without understanding a word of what they are working upon.

NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS THE NIAGARA.—A new suspension bridge is being constructed over the Niagara River, and the cables will be stretched across the river some time next week. A large force is engaged in the work of construction, and it is believed that the bridge will be ready for the use of the public by the middle of October.

A singular accident occurred in a tenement house in New York a few evenings since. A woman named Sarah Lindsey, while holding her infant child in her lap, fell asleep in her chair, and the child rolling off fell into a tub of water and was drowned.

THE FENIANS.—The Fenians had a grand picnic at Bullaio, N. Y., on the 27th ult., at which upwards of 20,000 persons were present. Speeches were made by General O'Neill and others.

The Ku Klux Klan continue their outrages in all parts of Southern Kentucky by midnight processions, attacks on Union men, poisoning their animals, and barbarous outrages generally. One man from Frankfort County recently lost twenty-five horses in a single night. A community of shakers in Logan County was recently attacked and a number of their buildings destroyed by fire.

The Shakers were loyal to the Government during the war, and have been the objects of merciless rebel persecutions ever since.

CROP PROSPECTS IN CANADA.—The Montreal Witness says the country has just been sowed with another good rain, which will serve to relieve the crops, in a measure, from their sufferings by the drought. There is no doubt that the accounts which have reached us from various sections of the country, of the extremely bad prospects of the crops, have been exaggerated, and that the harvest will, on the whole, be better than has been anticipated. Accounts from Ontario, especially, are much more cheering than they were two or three weeks ago.

FIRES IN CANADA.—It is estimated that the fires in the woods this season have destroyed in the Ottawa district standing pine timber to the value of \$1,000,000, and the woods are still burning.

LOUIS NAPOLEON ON ASSASSINATION.—A Paris correspondent of the Brussels Nord has recently given a curious report of an alleged conversation of the French Emperor on the subject of assassination. The question was brought up in connection with the Serbian assassination, and with certain pamphlets inciting to the assassination of the Emperor himself. He spoke of the matter with that imperious and fatalistic philosophy which belongs to him, arguing at the same time that there was no security for France but in his dynasty, and that his assassination would probably tend to its consolidation and endurance.

"If," he is reported to say, "I fell under the assassin's blow, the people with one voice would acclaim my son; and even if all the Imperial family disappeared, they would go forth, as in Serbia, in search of some little nephew here to my name, some Milano or other, to raise up anew the flag of the Empire, revenge the murder and sanction once more this truth, that the parties which stain their hands in blood never profit by their crime. I can thus regard the future without fear."

In Ottawa American silver is only taken at a discount of 4 per cent for large coins and 10 per cent for small coins. This is done in order to abate the "silver nuisance."

We copy the following paragraph from the Zions Herald, of the 6th inst., a reliable paper published in Boston. Let it speak for itself:—

"The annexing of Alaska is an important step towards the unification of America. Steps are already taken which point to the hour when the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, the Arctic Islands, and British America shall enter the Federal Union. A commission to visit Prince Edward Island, of which Gen. Butler is chief, and confer with its authorities concerning special and close alliance, is a token of like leagues with Newfoundland, Labrador, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; these last two provinces having less liberty than the rest through the action of their legislatures which, against the almost unanimous and most violent opposition of the people has joined them to the Dominion of Canada. If Prince Edward becomes a substantial part of the Union, the whole coast line will speedily follow. Quebec will not be far behind, and the ambition of Upper Canada to develop a rival United States on our Northern border be replaced by a wiser ambition to become a vital unit in the American Union."

The great house of Rothschild & Sons tendered for the whole amount of the £2,000,000 Intercolonial Railway Loan, and obtained £1,926,800 at 105. After the allotment was made there were transactions on the Stock Exchange in the security, the closing prices being 107 1/2 to 109. The New York Albion, in commenting upon this fact, says:—

"It would thus appear that the Rothschilds have succeeded in securing the lion's share of the loan, and it will therefore probably not be quoted at much lower figures at present; or so long as so wealthy a house as the Rothschild holds nineteen twentieths of the stock issued, and continues to have confidence in the stability of our rising North American nation. This is all in the right direction, and tends to convince us that Canada need never again pay 8 per cent, in the London money market for money, so long as the country has judicious and competent Finance Ministers to manage her affairs. When—or even before—the Intercolonial Road is finished, London capitalists will, we hope, and also believe—be called on the subscriber for forty or fifty millions pounds sterling, in place of two millions, with a view to building an Atlantic and Pacific Railway; and we are confident that when the Rothschilds and men like them, once awake to the subject, that that sum will be quite as readily taken up, as is the present small offering."

"It is also encouraging to observe the rise in the London value of ordinary Canadian securities. The 6 per cent. bonds, which were quoted as low as 68 in the Spring of 1865, are now quoted at 101 to 103—ex dividend. In fact Canada's financial prosperity—if her affairs are but judiciously managed—has only just begun."

A Mystery Cavern in Tennessee.

The Nashville "Gazette" of July 25 has the following:—"A gentleman from the neighborhood of Caneage, Tenn., gives us some particulars connected with the recent discovery of a robber's cave, on the river bank, a few miles distant from this place, which have not hitherto been published. He says the discovery was first made by a party of small boys, who were bathing or fishing on the bank of the river opposite the cave. Their attention was attracted by seeing baskets lowered by means of ropes from the rocks above. When they observed this, the children concealed themselves, and patiently watched for further developments. The baskets continued to ascend and descend, and finally, when night was nearly come, a suspicious-looking man came out of the cave, got into one of these baskets, and was drawn to the top of the precipice. That night the boys imparted this information to the men in the neighborhood, and early the next morning the place was besieged by persons anxious to learn something more about this extraordinary place. Most of these persons were armed and ready for any sort of wild adventure. Upon removing a pile of old logs, a large opening in the rocks was discovered, and into this place a party of men at once ventured to go, while others remained outside on watch. Those who went in found that the opening led to an immense cave, of whose existence nothing was previously known by honest people in that locality. This cavern the men explored but a short distance until they came to a point which had evidently been used as a human habitation, and, as horrible as it may seem, was still the home of a human creature. After finding a few articles of clothing, some washing utensils, couple of fine bed-quits, a mattress, and three or four old guns, they were startled by the groans of a human voice coming from a dark recess in the cavern.

The men, determined upon sifting the mystery to the bottom, went with a light in the direction of the sound, and can imagine their horror on finding the emaciated and almost lifeless form of a man stretched upon a heap of straw and securely tied with ropes. He was immediately taken from his terrible prison house, and conveyed to the residence of Mr. Owen Long, three miles distant from the cave, where he was at once provided with medical attention and the best nourishment his condition required. As yet it has not been possible to get from him the vital secret of his ghastly prison house. He speaks but little, and appears to be unable or unwilling to give any further account than is above furnished. Other developments are looked for, and when received shall be speedily laid before our readers."

REMEDY FOR RUST IN WHEAT.—The following, from a distinguished agriculturist, is taken from a Bremen paper:—"For thirty years I have found this method successful in preventing rust in wheat. Some hours, at the longest six or eight, before sowing, prepare a steep of three measures of powdered quinine, and ten measures of cow-dung urine. Pour two quarts of this upon a peck of wheat, and stir with a spade till every kernel is covered white with it. By using wheat so prepared, rust of every kind will be avoided. I often noticed that, while in the neighboring fields, a great part of the crop is affected by rust, in mine, lying close by it, not a single ear so affected could be found. The same writer says he takes the sheaves and beats off the ripest kernels with a stick, and then uses the grain thus obtain for seed."

In the House of Assembly in Nova Scotia on Friday last the Atty. General said the first step toward 'conciliation' would be for the Dominion to 'offer to reconstruct the Senate, on the just basis of the United States Senate, in which every state has an equal representation, and then it must be understood that the men selected to represent Nova Scotia in the Canadian Government. The Minutes of Council and the resolution of the House of Assembly forwarded to Her Majesty is published in the Nova Scotian.

THE PORTLAND CONVENTION.

PORTLAND, AUG. 6.

Speeches of different kinds and of various degrees of interest, took up the principal time of the Convention on the first day, and when it assembled yesterday morning, the Hon. Erastus Brooks of the New York Express, was called to the platform and made an able and eloquent speech deprecating national and sectional jealousies, and pointing out the great capabilities of the country for the sustenance of an immense population. Amasa Walker, of Mass., next spoke, and the Hon. Mr. Blow, a Western man, followed and then the Committee's came in and made their report. That on Reciprocity was as follows:—

The Committee to which was referred the subject of the reciprocal commercial relations which exist between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and the other Provinces, respectively, reports that the time allotted does not permit of full consideration of the subject. A few hours will not suffice to collect the necessary statistics or to examine every bearing of the different policies which have been tried by the two countries. General considerations can only be thought of and these cannot be discussed at length.

The valley of the St. Lawrence, including the great lakes, lies in the general direction which the commerce not only of this entire valley and of the maritime provinces, but of the valley of the Upper Mississippi naturally takes. The people who inhabit all this region, for the most part, speak the same language, their institutions are mostly similar, their natural productions whether of the field or of the forest, except as affected by climate, are alike, and the boundary is an invisible line which must be crossed by the track of commerce. The advantage of reciprocal intercourse is obvious for the reasons that the area for commercial enterprise and the markets for manufactured goods and agricultural productions are enlarged. The political relations are different, but the prevalent system of law and the general character of the legislation is the same. The financial burden of the two countries in proportion to their resources are probably not very different. Neither power has any reason to be jealous of the other, and it would seem that unrestricted commercial intercourse would conduce to the general benefit. Labor, whether skilled or unskilled, receives about equivalent rewards, and whatever difference may be in this respect is likely to be rapidly equalized by reasons of the easy transit of those who perform the labor from one country to another. Ten years of reciprocity have been tried—from 1856 to 1865—and the sum of imports and exports was much more than double. The treaty was abolished, and the commercial intercourse is shrinking to its old proportions. Why not then renew the rule of reciprocity?

Some of the objections urged may be briefly considered. That growing out of the depreciated currency of the United States is believed to be but temporary.—The hope is universal in the States that this lingering result of a protracted war will speedily disappear, and then our commerce will revive, industry will be amicably settled. A more real difficulty might arise in adjusting excise and import duties so substantially to correspond in the two countries. This would be necessary to prevent the feeling which would arise on one side or the other if manufacturers were attracted to cross the boundary line by the cheaper cost of living, or of new materials in the one country, or by returning the goods the better to compete in the markets of their own country. The great reduction of American taxation, by which excises are thereafter to be levied almost entirely upon spirituous liquors, tobacco and a few other articles of indispensable necessity, and the probability that imports upon many important articles can be reduced 20 to 30 per cent, lead to the conclusion that there need be no permanent material difference if the two governments will in good faith attempt to settle the details upon the basis of equality.

The objection coming from agricultural districts that the competition of grain growers will be ruinous to American farmers, does not seem to be well founded, for the reason that the prices of wheat and other grain in the European markets to which both sides of the St. Lawrence have equal access, govern the prices on this continent. This objection, as applied to the raising of cattle is even more untenable if made in the United States; for the reason that the difference in climate is in favor of the American produce. The objection, coming from the producers of lumber in the States, is one in which the great body of the American people will not sympathize. The American supply is not so large as to make it a leading interest, or to be entitled to ask of the government a policy which shall have the effect of diminishing it more rapidly than the law of supply or demand would naturally do.

The objection coming, or supposed to come from Canada, growing out of the mistaken supposition that the treaty was abolished upon the idea that the commercial interests of the Provinces would thereby be compelled to favor Annexation, requires the explicit declaration that there is no party or sect of men in the United States who demand or would consent to annex the Canada against the will of the people of that Dominion. Political questions are not to be regarded in this discussion. America has not and will not invest money for political or military reasons in the valley of the St. Lawrence, and will probably continue to laugh at those who do; but this is no reason why our intercourse, found to be mutually beneficial, should not be again renewed. The reason for giving the notice to abrogate the treaty is believed to have grown out of the late civil war, the imposition of very heavy duties and excises having become, as was believed, a necessity, and these having produced some inequalities which need no longer exist. An incidental benefit to both countries of renewing the treaty will be the removal of that speck of war which is supposed to be contained in the question of the fisheries. The committee have therefore agreed upon and recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

Resolved, That the early attention of Congress to the important measures to secure closer commercial relations with the Dominion of Canada, on the enlarged basis of a free continental trade, is demanded by the enlightened sentiments and best interests of the people of the United States and the Provinces. That no time should be lost in initiating the necessary measures to secure this object, and that this Convention express a confident hope that Congress will as early as practicable appoint a special commissioner to negotiate with Provincial authorities for a commercial alliance or Zollverein.

The other Committees also report, the various resolutions were adopted, and the Convention took a recess until the evening, in order to take advantage of an excursion across the Islands in the steamer "John Brooks" which with a band of music had been placed at their disposal by the Portland Steam Packet Company. The trip was pleasant in the extreme, and was keenly enjoyed by the delegates and a large party of ladies.

In the evening the chair was taken by Stephen Tobin, Esq., Mayor of Halifax, Goyne Merrill having returned home and Mr. Tobin made a very creditable and pleasant speech to which the Convention listened with much attention and heartily applauded him at the close. Mr. Prentiss, a Bangor lumberman, got the reciprocity question opened up, and he made a tedious and wearisome speech nearly an hour long, showing the injury reciprocity would do to the lumber interests of the United States. It was a very selfish and silly speech, but the Convention listened patiently to him. At the conclusion, however, when a gentleman rose and moved that all the speakers be limited to thirty minutes there was a furious storm of applause. Mr. Preigh of Michigan, and Mr. Derby of Mass., completely demolished Prentiss, who, however, made a short reply, and after Mr. Brecken, from P.

E. Island, had said a few courteous words, the Reciprocity repeal and resolutions were unanimously carried, Mr. Prentiss either forgetting, or not thinking it worth while to vote. Some complimentary resolutions then passed, to one of which Ald. Nash of Halifax replied, and after a vote of thanks to Mayor Tobin, the Convention adjourned sine die.—St. John Globe.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 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.

NEWS SUMMARY.

By late English papers it appears that the great Volunteer system is passing through a crisis. At a late review, at which were present two royal princes, and the conqueror of Theodore, only some four thousand volunteers were assembled. The Metropolitan Corps came on the ground in mere skeletons, and when thrown together, finally, into battalions, went through their work in a listless, heartless manner. Certain causes for this are to be found in the late experience of the volunteer world. The Capitation grant from Government has not been found enough to meet the expenses absolutely necessary for working the corps. Officers who had made costly sacrifices in the formation of their companies, have been called upon to heavily supplement them, from year to year. Then again, it seems that last year the inevitable discussions of newspaper men bore hardly on the force, the general effect of which was a lowering of its spirit. The War Office also has taken occasion to snub the entire system, and under all this pressure it is scarcely to be expected that the men and officers will sustain themselves as jauntily as when feted and petted by the public. The English journals are now coming to the rescue, lest the best fighting material of the country, so long and carefully trained, should be rendered finally unavailable. They state that the late gathering at Wimbledon comprised some three thousand men, who have proved themselves beyond all question the most formidable marksmen in the world.

France is agitating the question of another Atlantic cable, from Brest to New York. It is estimated that close upon two thousand European towns keep up regular correspondence with America. The English Cable has reduced the price for a trans-atlantic telegram to half the price demanded at the outset, and has nothing now to gain by further lowering its rates, as it gets as many messages as it can send. The French therefore think that another line would gain abundance of employment. In this age it seems as if the means of communication, both railway and telegraphic, are no sooner provided than their utmost capacity is tested. The Monitor thus winds up an article on the subject: "The Americans are studying at the present moment the project of a Pacific Cable, and the time is not far distant when French commerce will every morning know the quotations of silk at Shanghai, of gold at San Francisco, and of cotton at New Orleans. The laying of the French trans-Atlantic Cable will make a mark in history as one of the most important events of the Imperial reign."

Judgment has been given in the case of the United States Government vs. Mr. Armand. The question was one relating to ships built and sent forth during the Southern War. The Americans have lost the suit, and President Johnson is compelled to pay the expenses. In the cross-action brought by Mr. Armand the court has granted him damages and interest. A report has since arrived that the appeal in this case has been decided in favor of the United States.

By the programme of the Queen's visit to the Continent, Her Majesty was to arrive at Cherbourg on the evening of the 5th August, and set out for Paris immediately, arriving there at 6 o'clock the next morning. The day would be spent with the Empress at the Tuileries, and in the evening the Queen will leave for Geneva. The strictest incognito was to be maintained during the entire visit; no preparations at the railway stations; and no deputations received. The privilege of travelling thus quietly and unostentatiously, like ordinary mortals, without the trouble and fatigue incidental to royal receptions, must often be envied by the Queen.

From the United States there is no important news. The Americans are quietly and steadily developing the resources of their great country. New York does not present the most inviting aspect in the world, if we may believe some of the papers. The Guelph Advertiser gives an abstract of New York life, in the following fearful words: "The sun as an instrument of torture and death—the hospitals overcrowded—the dead-carts busy—tiers of coffins at the corner's offices—glut of corpses; juries sitting night and day; sickness and miasma—general horror and desolation." The premium on gold is up again to nearly 1.50.

In Nova Scotia the repeal agitation is quieting down. The business and wants of the country are now receiving attention in the local legislature. We doubt not that some understanding will yet be arrived at which will settle the repeal question, and enable the Nova Scotians to accept the situation. An intelligent writer from Halifax says: "It strikes me that reflecting people will soon ask the question, 'What boots this agitation and ferment, and whither are we drifting?' Another generation will doubtless see the Dominion completely consolidated, and men wondering what their fathers meant by abusing one another so rudely."

In New Brunswick the crops are reported to be very promising. The route of the Inter-Colonial Railway may now be said to be decided on, and the work will soon commence. The Woodstock branch railway is rapidly approaching completion. It is said that more than

150 men have already left this Island to go to work on these roads.

In our Island home everything appears flat. The Banks are reported to be doing very little discounting, and mechanics are complaining of not being able to get employment. But better times are coming. County Exhibitions are to be held—good crops to be gathered in, and public meetings to be convened to hear the opinions of the people on Reciprocity with the United States. But will all these things better our position if the English Market should not offer a good price for our ships and produce? In politics the Island is very quiet. The old leader of the Government has resigned, and the reins are now in the hands of a new driver.

THE RECIPROCIITY MEETINGS.

We learn from the Charlottetown papers, that in compliance with a requisition which was addressed by a number of influential men in Queen's County to the Sheriff, he has called a public meeting "to be held in the Market Hall, Charlottetown, at two o'clock, p. m., on Friday the 21st inst." when it is proposed "to take into consideration the question of Reciprocal Free Trade between this Colony and the United States of America; as also the present regulations by which American Fishermen are entitled to fish on the coasts of this Colony." A similar requisition we understand, will be presented to the Sheriff of this County. The matters intended to be considered by the people of Queen's County, are such, we think, as will require the wisdom of more than one Constitutional Lawyer to be brought to bear upon them, before a satisfactory solution is arrived at. To such meetings, however, we have no objection, for doubtless it is well to ascertain the views of practical and thinking men upon questions, involving such important interests. In considering the subject though, it is proper to bear prominently in mind, that the last Treaty was not abrogated by Great Britain or these Colonies, but by the American Government, and for reasons too, which by Great Britain and these Colonies, were not deemed the most satisfactory; and now, it remains, not with any body of private individuals, either in the United States or these Provinces, to make proposals for its renewal, but with the Government of the United States of America, who, when prepared to do so, can immediately open up negotiations with the British Government, who will then have authority to treat with the matter themselves, and to arrange also with the Colonies. If the terms which may be proposed will be such as this Colony can agree to, doubtless our Government will be glad to accept of them.

We presume no person on this Island objects to Reciprocity in the abstract, but the important enquiry is, what are the details? It may, perhaps, be well to ascertain how such matters are viewed by our people, and to thoroughly investigate the partially proposed Treaty spoken of, and if by any action of ours we can further the obtaining of an equitable measure, it is right to do so; but we believe our public men would have acted an equally wise part, had they allowed the Reciprocity Apples to have ripened in the National Orchard at Washington, ere they manifested a haste, which has led them to stretch out their hands for such partially ripened fruit.

When the Str. P. of Wales came to the wharf on Tuesday night, two men on landing, carelessly walked over the wharf on the opposite side. Mr. REILLY, Tobaccoist, of this town, being present, instantly sprang after them, seizing one, he swam with him to a vessel near by caused him to lay hold of a rope hanging over the side, left him there, then went and rescued the other. There was quite a sea at the time, as the wind and tide were both high. Mr. REILLY's prompt activity, and many exertions are worthy of the highest praise. We have been informed that these are not the only persons who are under obligation to him, as a means, by whom they were saved from a watery grave. All honor to such men.

At 7 a. m., on Tuesday last, an alarm of fire was given, which we doubt not, disturbed some from enjoying their morning slumber. The fire was discovered to be in a building in the rear of the shop of Colin McLennan, Esq., on Water Street. The "Union Fire Company," with their Engine, were soon on the ground, as also a large number of people. The tide being in, and the fire not far from the River, a line was soon formed to it, and the engine thereby kept well supplied with water. Two other buildings were also on fire, one on each side of the one in which the fire originated, but owing to the calmness of the morning, the good supply of the water, and the activity of the firemen, the fire was kept down, and the building sustained but little damage.

We congratulate the town on having such a good Fire Engine, and active company of men to work it, but would suggest, that to the Staff of our Fire Wardens should be added one smart, active, mechanical man, who thoroughly understands how to pull down a building, and who can actively, and efficiently, give every order necessary to be given, for we are convinced that by such means, on such occasions, much valuable property might be saved. One or two water tanks are also required, as dependence upon wells, so far in this town, in an emergency, has proved a failure. The building in which the Fire originated was at the time used for picking oakum in, but whether this fire was caused by a spark from a pipe, or by some boy's carelessly using matches, is what is not yet known. A quantity of oakum was destroyed with the building.

We learn from good authority that the Hon. George Coles has, on account of ill health, resigned the Leadership of the Government, that the vacancy has been filled by the appointment thereto of the Hon. Joseph Hensley, and that the Government has granted a three months leave of absence to Mr. Coles, who purposes going to England. We sincerely hope the Hon. gentleman may find his health much improved by crossing the Atlantic, and return again to discharge those active duties so many years rendered his name pleasantly familiar to the people of his native Island.

Temperance Lectures.

We notice by the last Patriot that Mr. Barrett, the gentleman engaged by the Agency Committee of the Temperance Convention on this Island, for the purpose of delivering public Temperance lectures throughout the Island, arrived in Charlottetown and gave his first lecture there on Monday evening. Mr. Barrett is a good speaker, and thoroughly understands how to handle the subject, presenting it as he does in a very interesting manner. We publish below the arrangements that have been made for him in Prince County, and bespeak for him that respect and courtesy, as well as good audiences, that is due to so worthy and useful a gentleman; besides, Mr. Barrett is a Nova Scotian, and will, no doubt, when he returns to his own land, report us, and "speak of the bridge as he finds it." It is a lamentable fact that intemperance is so prevalent in our Island. The very youth of our towns, as well as the old men, seem to think there is no friendship without a friendly glass. We believe that nearly all the crime committed, if traced to its proper source, would be found to have originated from liquor. It is time our people opened their eyes to this fact, and put forth every lawful endeavor to suppress its sale in our midst. If it were only the few licensed, and we might say (in some instances) respectable taverns throughout the country where liquor is sold, that we had to deal with, there would not be so much cause to complain; but when it is a known fact that there are many low houses where liquor is sold on Sunday as well as Monday, to all classes, and where also gambling is carried on to a large extent, and that thus many youths are led into them, then we say every right thinking man should put forth all his efforts to suppress them. We trust when Mr. Barrett lectures in Summerside that he may have a crowded house. The following are his arrangements:—

At Port Hill on Tuesday the 25th Aug., inst., at Lot 12 on Wednesday the 26th, at Lot 11 on Thursday the 27th, at Casumpeque Village on Friday the 28th, at Alberton on Monday the 31st; at Bloomfield on Tuesday the 1st Sept., at Montrose on Wednesday the 2nd, at Tignish on Thursday the 3rd, at Mimingash on Friday the 4th, at Campbelton on Monday the 7th, at Cape West, Lot 7, on Tuesday the 8th, at Green Hill (Lot 8) on Wednesday the 9th, at Lot 10 on Thursday the 10th, and at Summerside on Friday the 11th September. We say go and hear him!

We learn that the Masonic Brethren of Alberton Lodge at their Pic Nic last week, put in a good time. We are sorry we could not accept the invitation which we received to be present, as we would like to have done. The old proverb is often forced upon us, "business before pleasure." Why do not King Hiram and Mount Lebanon Lodges get up a Pic Nic and invite brethren of other Lodges to join them. Such social gatherings would tend to make the members all acquainted with each other, and promote a closer friendship amongst the members of the different Lodges. Take the lead, Mount Lebanon.

The well recently sunk at the foot of North street is an excellent one. The water rises up to the top, and it is eight or ten feet deep. It would be an easy matter to fill a tank from this well, if it was sunk on Water Street.

The Gold Brooch lost by a lady passenger in the Steamer, on Saturday last, and advertised by us, was found on the wharf by J. J. Lefurgy, Esq., who returned it to the owner.

Sad Accident. We understand that David Lang, formerly of Tryon, was yesterday on his way home, after an absence from this Island of about twenty-five years, and by some means or other met with an accident on the wharf at Point du Clene which, sad to relate, severed his head from his body. We deeply sympathise with his bereaved friends.

The Hon. Joseph Pope and a Mr. Todd, a Land Proprietor, are now on a visit to this part of the country.

We learn that a large number of farmers are preparing a piece of land for Winter Wheat. Beer & Sons have the seed for sale, and now is the time to procure and sow it.

The Farmers, in many parts of the Island, have already begun to cut their grain.

ROUTE OF THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY SETTLED.—We have received the following important intelligence by telegraph. It is not all new, but it is entirely reliable.—

Intelligence reached Dalnoiss on Saturday this morning, but was not generally believed until the morning when the Newcastle Union Advertiser Extra was received giving an authoritative announcement to the effect that the "Major Ross" route for the Inter-Colonial Railway had been chosen, the formal consent of the British Government given, and the money partly borrowed already.

In honor of the news the town of Dalnoiss is gaily decorated with flags, and one hundred cannon shots fired.—St. John Tel., Aug. 18.

It would seem by the reports which come from all parts of the Southern States that Congress neither prematurely when it decided to reduce the United States army to a peace footing, and that the large reinforcements are not immediately forwarded to Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and several other Southern States, a civil war will be inaugurated which may assume a very serious proportions. This is fully set forth in papers of the New York Times and Tribune, and is unfortunately echoed by official communications from several of the Governors of the States alluded to. One of these communications is from the pen of Governor Brownlow of Tennessee, and addressed to Gen. Thomas, the officer in charge of the troops in the department of the Cumberland.—Montreal Gazette.

Five American Fishing Schooners have arrived here this week. Charles E. Moody, Clark, reported on the 13th, with 115 bbls. mackerel, and the schooners Senator, McInnis, with 60 bbls. Princes, Hopkins, with 115 bbls. Hamar McParland, Belfast, with 188 bbls. and Fanny, Javruin, Newburyport, with 186 bbls., entered at the Custom House yesterday.—Pat., Aug. 15.

LAUNCHED.

From the Shipyard of Herbert Bell, Esq., Casumpeque, on the 6th inst., a superior vessel of 100 tons, called the "JANE BELL." We saw this vessel while on the stocks, a few weeks ago, and we must admit that to us she appeared the finest model we ever saw on the Island. She is a centre-board, is built of birch and is finished with the very best material and in the most fashionable manner. Her masts are two beautiful sticks, measuring 70 and 72 feet. She is intended, we learn, for freightage coastwise in summer, and will sail south in Winter. Her agent, the master-builder, Mr. John Stewart, and his proof of his well earned reputation as a builder of fast and substantial vessels. Those who have seen her since she was launched, say that she "sits in the water like a duck."

Married.

At the residence of the bride's Father, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Frame, Mr. John Bethune, to Mary Isabella Gulichas, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Glover, all of Summerside.

At the Manse, Alberton, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Allan Fraser, assisted by the Rev. W. Stewart and Rev. W. B. Frame, Mr. D. W. Sullivan to Miss Elizabeth Thomson, both of 13.

On the 17th inst. at the residence of Mr. George Hinton, Summerside, by the Rev. Albert DesBrisay, Mr. Solomon Strong, of Westport, to Miss Emily Hinton of Bangor, N. B.

Died.

At Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 11th of August instant, suddenly, Mr. Robert Watts, aged 38 years, son of the late Mr. James Watts, Baker, on Water Street.

At Little York, on the 5th inst., in the 64th year of her age, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. Robert Vessey, senr. She leaves a sorrowing husband and six children and ten grandchildren to mourn her loss.