

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1868.

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

EARTHQUAKES.

If our readers will turn to the map of South America, they will find, at the northern extremity of Ecuador, a city called IANNA, standing in the midst of the Andes Mountains. And if after noting that it is within a degree north of the Equator, they will then run their eye down to the Western coast, till they come to the southern part of Peru, they will find that on the twentieth degree of southern latitude, stands another town, rejoicing in the name of Iquique. Now the immense intermediate stretch of country comprising over twelve hundred miles in length, has lately been visited by one of the severest earthquakes on record. Twenty-five or thirty thousand lives have been lost, and property destroyed to the amount of sixty millions of pounds. The extent of country shaken by the vast internal powers reminds us of the great Earthquake of Lisbon, of 1755, when a portion of the earth's surface, estimated at four times the size of Europe was moved. The shock was felt in the Alps and in Sweden. The great wave of motion came heaving far across the Atlantic, and affected the Barbadoes, Martinique, and Antigua, where the tide suddenly rose twenty feet, and the sea assumed an inky blackness. Even Lake Ontario had its waters strangely agitated and Massachusetts vibrated along her coasts.

Fortunately for mankind such tremendous and disastrous upheavals are not of frequent occurrence. Lesser vibrations of the Earth's crust, are, however very common, occurring doubtless every day in some places. Such a shock our readers will remember was perceived throughout Prince Edward Island, in common with all Eastern British America, on the 8th of February, 1855. These Phenomena, not destructive in themselves, yet serve to remind us of the vast forces stored up in the interior of our planet, forces which only need the restraining hand of God to be withdrawn in order to tear the earth asunder.

Various, and interesting have been the speculations of philosophers. By some it has been stated, that there is a continual risk of some volcanic eruption beneath the ocean, by means of which a large volume of water might rush into the interior of the Earth, and there being quickly converted by the subterranean fires into steam, rend the world into innumerable parts. For it may be looked upon as a fact that the outer crust of the Earth, on which men live and have their habitations, bears only about the same proportion to the fiery molten mass inside, as an egg shell does to the egg. The liquid seas of flame beneath have for their safety valves the volcanoes that dot the Earth, which however do not seem to prevent the grand upheavals we call Earthquakes. Let one of these suddenly burst up under the Sea, and it is hard to say what might be the result. A certain writer, however, says "admitting the possibility of such a catastrophe, we may console ourselves with the thought, that for many ages the Earth has been quite as much exposed to the danger as at present, and that as she has escaped it so long, she will probably escape it for yet another long series of ages."

On the other hand, the extinction of all subterranean forces would be as great a calamity to us, as their too powerful prevalence. For then by the encroaching action of the sea, and the disintegrating action of the rain and rivers, the dry land in which we live, would in the course of time become washed away, and the surface of the planet be entirely covered in the waters. This Island will, to any one possessed of a lengthened acquaintance with its shores, illustrate the idea. It is well known, that the old landmarks familiar to our fathers are gradually and surely disappearing in the sea. We were especially struck the other day, while exploring at low water mark the bold headlands of West Cape, with the undermining action of the waves in cutting out caves and hollows in the sandstone. Entering into one of these, our voice filled one of nature's parlors, where in a few years more nothing will remain but the voice of the destroying waves. Now what is going on here, is also going on throughout the world, and to guard against the realization of such a fearful dream as the return of the earth to a shoreless sea, we have the uplifting, restoring action of volcanic or subterranean power.

It would appear, however, that in these latter days we need not fear the cessation of these fierce and terrible maintainers of the earth's equilibrium, we mean earthquakes. As if in fulfillment of Scripture, that there shall be earthquakes in divers places, we have in one year's period, seen the manifestations of an unusual activity. Almost this time last year, the Island of St. Thomas suffered severely from the convulsion succeeding the great hurricanes. Then came tidings of earthquakes in Malta, in Egypt, in Fomosa, in St. Salvador, and even in Somersetshire, England. Then hundreds of the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands were destroyed by a fearful uprush of molten matter from under the Pacific. Gibraltar was then shaken, then New South Wales, and finally the South American Country described in the first of this article. Vesuvius, the tremendous volcano, has been nearly all the while in violent eruption. Thus the Earth, with her gaping mouths, and "with her ten thousand tongues," seems to echo the magnificent psalm. "Great and marvellous are thy works Lord God Almighty!"

Nomination day for the election in Lot 17, is Thursday, the 12th Nov. instant, and the election day the 19th instant.

THE ELECTION.

The approaching partial election in Lot 17, continues to be the all engrossing subject of conversation among the electors, and is also viewed with interest by some of our contemporaries in the sister Provinces; among these we notice that the St. John Telegraph of the 28th inst. has an article which shows that he is tolerably well posted up in the political history of some of the public men of this Island, but is not quite correct when he says "the JOURNAL is the Union paper of Summerside." In expressing our views on Confederation, and other public questions, we have aimed at giving an impartial and unbiased expression of opinion, as we felt it to be our duty to afford information to our readers which we considered strictly true; and this course it is our intention to pursue, in speaking of the important issue involved in the approaching election in this district.

As stated by us in a former number, this election promises to be a closely contested one; but the opinion seems to be daily assuming an aspect in favor of those who oppose Sectarian Grants, which seems to show that Mr. Pope's opponent, in consenting to become a candidate, exercised that caution so characteristic of Scotchmen, that now justifies many in believing that when the race is run, he, like the plucky Paris crew of Saint John, will be a minute ahead of his opponent, which would not be the case, had Mr. Pope come forward merely as a candidate in the conservative interest, with opinions unchanged on public questions.

When the present Education Act of this Island was placed upon the statute book of this Colony, it was received with universal satisfaction by all classes and creeds in the Island, and around it are now entwined the warmest sympathies of the great majority of the electors, many of whom have received their education under the canopy it raised for that purpose; and such men say, if in minor details the act is imperfect, by all means let it be corrected,—but believing that the principle upon which it stands is sound, they will rally around it as veterans in the time of an engagement, do to uphold and defend the honor of their flag.

It is not opposition to, or disrespect for, the Catholics, which will induce electors thus to act; but because they believe one system of public education should alone be supported by the Government, and that to establish sectarian systems would be as wrong in principle as it would in the end prove unsatisfactory in results. We understand that the Wesleyans of this Island are now making arrangements for the erection of a Seminary in Charlottetown, to be wholly under the control of that body, and that their determination is, not to ask or accept of a grant from the general Revenue, for its support. Nor can it be said that a desire to oppose the Catholics, has anything to do in forcing them to adopt this course. They do so on the ground that Sectarianism, as such, should receive its support wholly and entirely from the voluntary offerings of its supporters, and that those who profit by the charities and benevolence of any sect, in education, or otherwise, should be prepared to pay for it. This, we believe, is the almost unanimous opinion of the Protestants of this Island, on this subject.

The season of the year has come round when an opportunity should be given to the youth of our town for the improvement of their minds, by means of public Lectures. There is, perhaps, no means that could be devised, better adapted to do this, than those usually adopted by a Mechanics' Institute; where interesting and instructive subjects, in various departments of Science, are brought before the mind by means of practical illustration and usually in so attractive a manner, that the ardent enquirer after knowledge has a thirst kindled in his breast, that irresistibly compels him to spend his leisure hours in reading, that gratifies, in a most pleasing manner—the thirst for enlarged information, and as a pleasing and beneficial result, many a gifted mind is acquired from the daily paths that too often lead to degradation and ruin.

We regard a properly conducted Mechanics' Institute as an excellent antidote to idleness, and intemperance, and hope the time is not far distant, when one will be established in Summerside; besides which, in connection with the Post Office, should also be established a Branch of the Prince Edward Island Savings Bank, into which the young people of Prince County should be encouraged to deposit their spare shillings, and thereby early cultivate those habits of thrift and economy which are so much required to be impressed upon the attention of the young; especially so, in those localities where Rum Shops and drinking Saloons present attractions, which too frequently allure the thoughtless into habits which ultimately, in too many instances, end in placing them amongst the paupers of the country.

We learn from the Union Advocate that the "Miramichi Ladies Auxiliary Bible Society," lately held its Forty-seventh Annual Meeting. This we believe, is one of the oldest Societies ever formed in New Brunswick, at least in the County of Northumberland, and no doubt since its origin several organizations, that were formed on the Banks of the Miramichi have melted away like the ice which annually bridges that bonnie River; and many honored men and women, have also ceased to be known, where they were once esteemed and honored; but while this is so, we rejoice to know, that this Auxiliary is as fresh and vigorous as in days gone by, and that it yet retains upon the Roll of its membership, the names of those who are lovers of that which is good.

T. W. CASEY, Esq., in his Lecture on Temperance in this Town, said that according to the trade returns of 1856, there were 100,000 gallons of alcoholic liquors imported, and that probably 20,284 gallons more were manufactured on the Island, 25 per cent of which was, perhaps, pure spirits; thereby showing, without making any allowance for what might have been smuggled, that in one year the imported and manufactured article exceeded 4000 hogsheads. He also stated that the Membership of the Independent Order of Good Templars exceeds half a million, the increase of the past two years being over 10,000 per month. This Order annually expends some thousands of dollars in publishing and in the employment of public

Lecturers, who are kept constantly engaged; and to this agency, no doubt, may be attributed much of the success attending the I. O. G. Templars.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Among the many events of world-wide interest occurring every day, and destined to affect very sensibly the future of mankind, we place prominently the late discovery of gold in South Africa. The most profound students of human affairs have referred to the opening up of Californian and Australian mines as the grand means whereby the restrictions, which a limited currency formerly laid upon cosmopolitan commerce, have been of late years removed, and the vast traffic of the world has risen to its present proportions. It—with the discovery of steam, the colonization of new countries, the multiplied wants and luxuries of man—the amount of the precious metal, the circulating medium of the globe, had remained stationary, it would have become altogether inadequate to the wants of men, and industry and commerce would have been everywhere cramped. The mines of the world, through the direct providence of God, have, to a great extent, removed such danger, as by their discovery and energetic working, wealth—the sinews of commerce as well as war—has been rendered abundant. The activity of the nineteenth century, however, knows no bound, and such are the tremendous strides of civilization, such the demands of the financier, the speculations of the merchant, and the costly labors of the artisan, that he, like the plucky Paris crew of Saint John, will be a minute ahead of his opponent, which would not be the case, had Mr. Pope come forward merely as a candidate in the conservative interest, with opinions unchanged on public questions.

When the present Education Act of this Island was placed upon the statute book of this Colony, it was received with universal satisfaction by all classes and creeds in the Island, and around it are now entwined the warmest sympathies of the great majority of the electors, many of whom have received their education under the canopy it raised for that purpose; and such men say, if in minor details the act is imperfect, by all means let it be corrected,—but believing that the principle upon which it stands is sound, they will rally around it as veterans in the time of an engagement, do to uphold and defend the honor of their flag.

One feature in general gold discovery demands attention. It is certainly strange if we believe in chance, that the grand subterranean treasures of the world are so geographically situated as to fall to a great extent, into the hands of that most persevering and energetic of the races—the Anglo Saxon. But we do not ascribe the fact to chance, Australia, South Africa, Nova Scotia, and California, never came by any such means into the hands of the English and American nations. Their soils it is that which every sea, their research and ingenuity that have converted the forces of nature into tireless slaves, and the Christian faith in its various aspects which they possess is immeasurably beyond all forms of Pagan or Mahomedan belief in its elevating influences. It is, therefore, and we believe, designed of Providence, that the "gold and silver" should be things to aid them in their vast mission of blessing the world. "This also cometh forth from the Lord of Hosts, who is wonderful in counsel, and excellent in working."

Mr. Hows, publishes an excellently well written and sensible letter in the Eastern Chronicle in which he says:—

There are three peaceful courses open to the people of Nova Scotia;

- 1. An appeal to the new Government and Parliament of England;
2. An attempt to revive the old Scheme of a Union of the Maritime Provinces; and
3. Negotiations with the Canadians for a re-adjustment of the terms upon which Nova Scotia was forced into Confederation.

Our Boston correspondent's letter came to hand too late for insertion this week. It will be attended to in our next issue. "J. H. F." will also receive attention in our next issue.

DROWNED.—A seaman named James MacAlford, of Casumpec, was lost overboard from the Schr. "Alberton," on Monday evening last, off St. Peter's Island, while on her way to the Port of Charlottetown. He was out on the mainboom, reefing the mainsail, and from it fell overboard. Before any assistance could be rendered, he sunk. He leaves a wife and four children.

As advertised, the Ploughing Match under the management of the Prince County Agricultural Society, took place on Tuesday last, on the farm of Mr. George Price, Lot 17. The day being so wet and unpleasant, there were few competitors. The field selected was in every way well adapted for the purpose, and the ploughing excellent. The prizes awarded are as follows:—

- Anthony McColl, 1st prize.
James Duncan, 2nd "
Henry Seales, 3rd "
George Price, 4th "
Robert Glover, 5th "
John McColl, 6th "
(with R. McStavert's plough & team).
Hon. Alexander Laird, } Judges.
W. B. Tupin, Esq., }
George Compton, }

Whitlock's Horticultural Recorder for Oct. is before us. In looking over its contents we feel justified in recommending it to those who take an interest in the Subjects upon which it treats, and those who do not, would, we think, receive useful information from its perusal. It is published by the Whitlock Exposition, and exchange Co., 250 Broadway, N. Y. for \$1.50 per annum.

Within four hours ride of Montreal by rail there is a colony of from 20 to 25 thousand Highlanders. The country of Glenary, on the eastern frontier of Upper Canada is full of them. Macdonalds and Macdonells, Maclellans, Mackinnons, and Macraes are thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. We have to lay in a large stock of paper for the winter, and to enable us to do this, we want those indebted to us to pay right up.

WHILE in Charlottetown on Tuesday last, we had the pleasure of visiting the Normal School, now under the superintendency of Henry Lawson, Esq. We were very much pleased with the arrangements of the school and the conduct of the scholars. A class of females were examined in a grammar lesson, in our hearing, and the readiness with which they answered the questions put, convinced us that they thoroughly understood what they were saying. A senior class in geography was also examined. The questions to this class are put in turn by a young man or a young woman, in order to instruct them to teach. The answers, in general, were very readily elicited; still we were a little surprised at the shallow acquaintance entertained on general information, by some young men recently from the country districts. Mr. Lawson is, in our humble opinion, an excellent teacher. The scholars do not seem to have that fear of him which we have often witnessed in many schools, where the masters act the tyrant instead of the tutor. His method of imparting instruction is natural and comprehensive, and attracts the attention of the pupil. The ability displayed by Mr. Lawson is in strange contrast with the false accusation of a correspondent in the last *Islander*. We would advise that fellow, whoever he may be, to visit the Normal School, and see and hear for himself, and not to jump at conclusions and make statements without foundation. What matter whether Mr. Lawson taught a school in the country as first class teacher or not, or was little known in public life, so long as he has the ability to discharge the duties now devolving upon him. It is much to his credit, that while teaching a country school, he was improving his mind, and qualifying himself to fill the honorable position he now occupies. The country has a right to be proud of such men. It would be well if more of our country schoolmasters would do likewise, and we would respectfully tender this advice to the correspondent of the *Islander*, and advise him not to be like the dog in the manger. We feel it a pleasure to say a word in favor of a gentleman of whose ability we profess to know something.

It is curious to note that the great tidal wave which accompanied the earthquake in the 13th of August, was felt on the Australian coast on the following day, and that shocks of earthquake were also experienced there at the same time.

We have had a continuous rain since Sunday last. The roads are almost impassable in many places. The Malpeque road near the City, is a disgrace to any man lying claim to the knowledge of road making. The money expended we do not hesitate to say, has been thrown away. No less than four carts lay on the side of the road broke down. Why do not the Government discharge the old fogie holding the office of commissioner for that section, and appoint a steady man who understands his business.

The report published in the St. John, N. B. News, about the wife of T. Kelly, Esq., being in a trance and reviving, is not true. The body was interred in a Boston cemetery.

There are more than one hundred vessels at present in the port of Charlottetown. A great many persons are taking out Life Insurance Policies. Call at our Bookstore and get a pamphlet.

Her Majesty's ship *Barraclouta*, arrived in Charlottetown harbor on Saturday last, and is now lying there.

His Honor Geo. Dundas, Esq., Mrs. Dundas, and Geo. D. Adkinson, Esq., left the Island on Thursday morning the 22nd ult. His Honor leaves the Island in the steamer for the winter. The Chief Justice is the administrator of the Government during Mr. Dundas' absence.

We are glad to learn that arrangements have been made between the Government and some parties in the United States, for the laying of a new cable across the Straits this fall. The Government have agreed to pay \$500 a year. This will be money well spent. We were very much afraid that we were going to be cut off from the entire world during the winter, but our fears have partly subsided, although there is not much time to be lost in getting it laid down.

To-day is the election day for a Councillor in the 1st District. Report says Reid is sure to be returned.

Very Latest Telegrams.

The Austrian Diet on Thursday passed the bill giving authority to the Government to recruit 40,000 additional soldiers, Baron Beust having given a formal assurance that the men to be enlisted will merely fill up the deficiency in the standing army and no swell it above the number fixed by law.

The announcement is made by the Austrian Ministry that the interpretation which has been put upon the recent speech of Baron Beust is a false one, and that the policy of Austria is peace.

The Ministry have made an explanation to the Reichrath as to the strength of the army. The nominal war footing is fixed at eight hundred thousand men and the present active force is not to be increased.

New York, Oct. 30th. A letter from Havana, signed by the Cuban Revolutionary Junta, says a revolution is progressing there official accounts of which are false. The republican Committee of Havana have issued a stirring address calling for freedom from Spanish rule and the abolition of slavery. The revolutionists have full sway in a large section of the country. The Captain General is hurrying forward fresh troops in all haste. One of the Spanish mail steamers has just been chartered to carry troops to the scene of action. Great enthusiasm and confidence prevail among the Cubans. If the measure should become necessary there is a fixed determination to declare immediate emancipation and call on the negroes to arm against the Spaniards.

New York, Nov. 2d. Secretary Seward made a speech at his house in Auburn on Saturday, in which he defended the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, but indicated that he should vote for Grant as the standard bearer of the Party of the Union during the war.

The registering votes in New York City number 175,000, in Brooklyn 70,000.

London, 2nd. The Standard to-day states that the formal dissolution of Parliament will be announced on the 11th inst.

Several shocks of Earthquake have been distinctly felt recently in the Western Counties of England and Wales.

Prince Alfred left Plymouth in the steamship *Galatea* on a voyage around the world. A Madrid special says that the conservatives favor Ferdinand of Portugal for King of Spain, while the democratic clubs have unanimously selected Gen. Prim for the Chief of State on the condition that he will take the title of President.

"A sixpense," he said. "I advised you and you would not try it. Now, I want a loan, and I refuse it—yes, I'll re-use it. I'll never enter this bank again. Good morning, gentlemen. After this try honesty—take my advice." "This is unchristian," said Crevasse. "Unbusiness-like," said Glashier. "D—impertinent," said Bretthors. The great capitalist made no reply, but walked straight out, casting a glance on every clerk he met. Halfway to the door he stopped, fixed his eyes steadily on Hargrave and his wife, baby and Betsy, and going up to them, handed Hargrave a letter. "Read it," he said, at your leisure, and let me hear. I thought I should find you here. Good-bye till we meet again."

As the door closed on Brownsmith, Hargrave opened the letter, and taking Grace's arm, they read it together. It ran thus:— "Dear Sir,—An act of kindness sometimes bears fruit. I am sorry to see you connected with such a bank. Our excellent cashier is getting old and wants help. Will you act as his deputy? I have no doubt you will finally replace him and become most useful to us. I am sure we shall get on well together.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

JOSEPH BROWNSMITH. With what glad hearts Hargrave and Grace left that doomed house, through the diamond holes in whose shutters the three directors were watching the mob outside, under the supervision of the active and indefatigable Cross. That night, the *Ostend* steamer bore off to the sheltering continent through as great a plausible rogues as the London commercial world had ever known. Their pockets were by no means empty, nor their tanks either. The *New World* was very soon after enriched by the addition of three enlightened citizens—a great bonneted, a great philanthropist, and a commercial genius.

When Hargrave opened the door of his cottage that evening, a visiting card lay on the hall-table. He handed it laughingly to Grace. It bore the name of "Mrs. Grandsham," and below was written:—

My Darling Mrs. Hargrave.—That horrible bank closed an hour ago. Sorry for you. Always I fear it.

"Horrid old woman," said Grace; "I detest her. So pleased to give pain. But now wonderful that shabby old gentleman should turn out a millionaire, who could help us just in this time of trouble!"

"God has indeed been good to us, Grace," said he. "But even in ruin your love would have supported me, dearest."

Hargrave has long ago become a junior partner in the firm of Brownsmith & Co., and is as sound and respectable a man of business as any one within sound of Bow Bells. The little act of kindness did indeed bear fruit—the shilling was returned with interest.

THE RECIPROcity TREATY.

We copy the following from a late number of the Boston Journal:—

"We are glad to be assured of a probability of the reopening of the question of a treaty with Canada, at the next session of Congress. It seems that the House Committee of ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs are substantially agreed on the necessity of initiating the necessary proceedings for a renewal of the old treaty in an improved form or the establishment of a new one on a strict trade basis. The House Committee are reported to be unanimous in favor of Mr. Seward's realizing the general desire of the commercial portion of the country, and hardly less of consumers generally. We therefore sincerely trust that no further hindrances will be permitted to deter Congress from entering in due course upon the consideration of an arrangement of such urgent need between the two countries. We have discovered that a family treaty is not best mended by its annihilation. Upon the basis we have already secured we shall find it far easier to proceed to desired results, than by overturning existing arrangements and beginning all over again. We should have a treaty with Canada before the winter is far worn away."

The Boston Daily Advertiser, a very influential paper, says in connection with this subject that "one of the ripest subjects for the consideration of Congress at the next session is that of a renewal of our trade relations with the British provinces, the committee of both branches to whom the question was referred having determined favorably upon it."

Whoever may be the new sovereign of Spain the revolution is certain to effect a considerable economy in the civil list, the annual dotation to the royal family having hitherto been £158,500, apportioned as follows: The Queen, £310,000, her husband, £224,000; her son, Alfonso, £21,500; her daughter Isabel (the Countess Girgenti), £20,000; her sister, Donna Maria Luisa, £20,000, and her mother, Queen Christina, 30,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—In looking over the Debates of the last Session of the House of Assembly, I observe that a motion was made by B. Davies, Esq., to take into consideration a letter written by Thomas Dudd, Esq., High Sheriff of Queen's County, in the year 1855, to the Colonial Secretary, for the information of the Lieutenant Governor, with a view of passing a resolution declaring the same to be false and unfounded.

Mr. McNeill seconded the resolution, but the majority did not appear to wish to contradict the letter in question, which goes on to state that such a "system of terrorism prevails by which they intimidate the well disposed under threats of burning their houses and taking their lives, that I can depend upon no person outside of the Town." Now it would have been supposed that any person living in the country at the time, knew well that no such threats were made use of by one portion of the inhabitants against the other, as no complaint was made by Justice of the Peace at the time referred to. I was not surprised to see the Opposition make an effort to have the above statement of Sheriff Dudd remain uncontradicted, and make a motion to that effect, as that letter furnished an excuse for sending for troops to assist in serving writs and collecting rents; but why the Government side of the House should support them in it is what I cannot comprehend. Some of the Members returned by the very men accused by the Sheriff of being ready to commit such crimes, never gave any reason for voting as they did, whether they believed—as the honorable Member for Summerside, Mr. McLeannan, did—that every word contained in Sheriff Dudd's letter was strictly true, or not, I do not know.

The Leader of the Government gave his reasons for voting as he did. The people, he said cared nothing about the letter referred to, and he hoped that the Tenant Union men would express some regret for what they had done, that they might be admitted to equal privileges with the rest of Her Majesty's subjects. Now His Excellency, the Governor of this Island, if this state of things prevailed, had some objection for the dispatches he sent Home, to the effect that there was no real grievance, that it was all political, that no harsh conduct had been resorted to for the collection of rent; although the teams have often been seized in the plough, the last cow driven from the poor man's door, the widow's pot of soap taken off the fire and thrown out at the door to eject her out of the land, to say nothing about cutting webs out of the looms, and unroofing houses. There is no record of these things transmitted to the Colonial Office, but Sheriff Dudd's letter has been carefully transmitted by the Lieutenant Governor. These thoughts, Mr. Editor, occurred to my mind on hearing that His Honor the Governor was about leaving our Island for parts unknown.

Yours, &c., ONE OF THE PEOPLE. Cavendish, Oct. 24, 1868.

THE LATE DR. HAMMOND JOHNSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

SIR:—The sorrowing family of the deceased Dr. Hammond Johnson, deeply and gratefully appreciate the generous sympathy which has been, and still is, so largely and feelingly shown towards them in their painful bereavement; and the warm-hearted testimony of the *Island Press*, to the ability and philanthropy of his professional and social life, and for the respect and esteem entertained for him by all classes of the community. These exhibitions of public kindness serve greatly to soften the pangency of their affliction, and will be remembered, by them, in association with every recurrence of his cherished memory.

Yours, respectfully, ONE OF THE FAMILY. Dispensary, Ch'town, Oct. 21, 1868.

[FOR THE JOURNAL.]

Friday morning, Oct. 30, 8 A. M., passed the schooner *Cecil*, about 60 tons, on Quebec Mainmast gone at saddle, foremast at second reefs; jibboom under bow; foremast lying over the port bow; port anchor and chain under the bow; starboard anchor on the bow; companion slide partly pushed back; hatches open; appeared to be in ballast, and by her motion appeared to have no water in her. We were under double reef at the time; could not board her; ran close under her lee; no sign of any person on board; no boat about. Was close enough to talk with any one, if on board. Wind N. W., Gusty Light bearing N. W., distant about 10 miles. No other sails in sight.

JOHN McKAY, Master of the "Gardialli." Summerside, Nov. 4, 1868.

The Montreal Gazette says:—The "Paris Crew" took \$9000 in greenbacks, by their slaying victory in the six mile race for the championship, at Springfield, on Wednesday; and rowed in a boat specially built for them by Elliot, of Greenpoint, Long Island. Their names cannot be too often repeated and are R. Fulton, E. E. Ross, Samuel Hutton and George Price, champions, not only of America, but of the whole world. The four Ward brothers—Josh, Hank, Charley and Gil—were admittedly the best four oared crew in the United States, and notwithstanding the high reputation for speed and bottom possessed by the Paris Crew, readily found backers who gave odds against the Blue Noses. There is some discrepancy as to the time made in the race. A special telegram says that the six miles were rowed in 38 minutes and 14 sec., and the post-telegram, that they did it in 39m. 25s. Now they were fairly and squarely within a minute to spare. While thanking the crew for this assertion of British pluck and muscle—the maintenance of Britannia's old supremacy—we should not overlook the exertion and services of their tried friend, Sheriff Harding, of St. John.

Archdeacon Redmond, parish priest of Arklow, in a letter addressed to the secretary of a local meeting proclaims the Magna Charta of Ireland to be "a free church, a free soil, and a free education." Let the Catholic Jar-waddlers, the 17 tabulated Church jar, the Free-will jar, and the Wesleyan jar be flung into the river by equal laws and public opinion, and let the weakest bear the consequence of the collision. As the established clergy seem to think their brazen vessel, it should have no fears for the issue, and ought to be proud of proving the quality of its material.

Prince Napoleon has written a letter to General Prim, advocating the claims of the House of Savoy and the Duke of Austria to the throne of Spain.

The Spanish revolutionists found in the abandoned palace at Madrid 17,000,000 in Rente and 450,000 francs, but the Crown Jewels had been taken away by the fugitive Queen.

A leading stock-broker of New York has managed by the aid of four banks, to lock up thirteen millions of dollars in order to speculate upon the necessities of merchants.

The people of the United States punished \$1,481,000,000 worth of strong drink last year. That was some drinking. They also chewed and smoked \$100,000,000 worth of tobacco.

Lord Cecil is attracting a good deal of attention in Ottawa. He preaches regularly in the theatre, and it is said that all dissenting churches in the city are favorable to his mission.

The Alabama claims will be referred to the Emperor of Russia for arbitration. There is nothing, however, said about the limits of the reference—the most important matter in the dispute.

A telegram from Jerusalem announces that the reconstruction of the great epupa of the church of the Holy Sepulchre which has been executed under the auspices of France, Russia and Turkey, is entirely finished.

The Messrs. Laird, builders of the Alabama, deny the truth of the rumor that an action has been commenced against them in the States, and a writ of attachment given against property of theirs in the States. They have no money or other property there.

Advices from Port au Prince announces the bombardment of Jesemie on the 6th. Notice had been given to the foreign consuls to leave the town within 6 days, but they refused to heed the notice and remained. President Salnave demanded the surrender of the place or he would burn it.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Cork, Lorne, Ross, and Kerry, Ireland, have had a conference in regard to the election, and have decided to reconsecrate Mr. Gladstone's programme to the Irish Liberal constituencies as the only one that can be hoped. While appreciating the importance of the land question the Bishops did think it should be made a pretext for postponing the church-question, which is now ripe for solution.