armed with staves and swords, charged the combatants. Several people received injuries by blows and cuts. A number of arrests were made, and it was some time before the riot was put an end to. A man named Ashworth in the employ of Murphy, was arrested for striking several persons with a sword, and for inciting to riot. At an early hour of the day Murphy had appeared in the police court at Rochdale, where an agent of his had been cited to show cause why some 3,800 of Murphy's books, described to be of an exceedingly 'obscene and filthy character,' should not be destroyed, the books having been seized at the defendant's lodgings. The work is entitled 'Depravity of the Roman Priests' and professes to give the Latin text, with a translation, of certain examinations which the priesthood are entitled to use at the Confessional.—This book is much used in the anti-Popery lectures to incite the zeal and disgust of the more fanatical Protestants against the practices of the Papists, and as there are always a number of Papists present who are ready to denounce Mr. Murphy's inferences from the book and representations of Romanish doctrines as untrue and scandalous to their co-religionists. Mr. Murphy succeeds in every town which he visits in setting the more ignorant of two classes by the ears. These books were first produced at Rochdale by two co laborers of Murphy's, professing to be missionaries deputed to this work by a society in London calling itself the Protestant Electoral Association, one of whom, at the last winter assizes at Manchester, was committed for a long term of imprisonment for firing a revolver and shooting at a Rochdale policeman. The application for power to destroy the books was made under Lord Campbell's Act, and the magistrates, after satisfying themselves of the character of their contents made an order for their destruction. —*Times*.

Dublin, May 19 —The disgraceful riots at Ashton have called forth some strong comments from the popular press. Such outrages show the necessity of having a better organization of the police system in the English provinces. It would be impossible to enact such scenes in Ireland with the facilities which the Executive posses for concentrating at any given point an overwhelming force, highly disciplined and subordinated under one head. The repeated riots in Belfast, which might be thought to bear some resemblance to those in Lancashire, would in all probability never have occurred had there been in the town such a strong and impartial body of constables as there is now since Sir R. Peel's Local Police Bill came into operation. The *Freeman* commends the vigour and judgement with which the Rochdale magistrates acted, but suggests that 'persons of greater influence than the traveling firebrand are at the bottom of the Ashton and Stalybridge riots. He is the convenient instrument, while they supply the motive power.' Some steps, it thinks, 'should be taken to prevent such fellows as Murphy from kindling a religious war in England.' The *Freeman* indicate the character of the Irish population in England in the following terms, and appeals to the Protestant sense of justice to protect them: 'The Irish in every part of England and Scotland are most orderly and peaceable. They may have little family jars of their own, as all people have, but they never interfere with others if they are let alone. They are never the aggressors. How would Englishmen like it if their religious convictions were insulted, as Murphy and the more criminal persons who encourage and give him bread insult Catholics and their religion? Would they patiently bear such indignities? Was ever such a thing heard of in Irhland as a Catholic mob destroying Protestant churches, and convents in England? In remote districts, where Protestant churches might be destroyed or injured without the possibility of detection, they have been just as safe as Catholic churches.' The weekly papers have articles an the same subject written in a more indignant tone. They plainly exhort their countrymen in England to defend themselves if the authorities do not afford them protection.—*Times Cor.*

POLAND.

We have been taught, for several years, to look upon the name of Poland as nothing but a mere geographical expression, representing little more than a tradition of what was once a nation. The Treaties of 1815 have been trampled upon and torn to tatters by every petty State in Europe—and no one clause in them has been so contemptuously disregarded as that which promised to secure to the Poles the few shadows of national and personal rights which yet remained in their possession at the time these Treaties were framed. For a long time, and without remonstrance from the other Powers, Russia has violated the spirit of these engagements—and now, with sublime arrogance, she has trampled her under foot in letter and spirit. The day has gone by, we presume, when England or any of the other parties to to the ill-fated and ill-omened Treaties of 1815 can be expected to say a word in their defence; if it were not so, there has not been a day within the last four years when Russia would not have been rebuked for her violation of the unhappy Poles. During this period the disintegration of Poland has been steadily pursued, and nothing, however small, which seemed to remind the people of their former nationality, or to give even the shadow of Polish influence upon Polish affairs, was allowed to remain. First, the commission of public instruction—then the commission of finance—then the council of State—then the council of central administration was swept away; and finally, by the ukase of Febraury last, the last faint traces of Polish nationality were obliterated. This ukase declares that "it is the will of the Emperor that a complete fusion of the kingdom of Poland with the other portions of the Empire should be effected." This is to be accomplished by taking the whole government out of the hands of the local administrations which have hitherto wielded it, and transferring it bodily to the Minister of the Interior at St. Petersburg; all correspondence and official communications must be conducted, not in the Polish, but in the Russian language, and Russian shall be used exclusively in all colleges in Poland as the language of instruction, while even the private schools which teach the mother tongue, are to be closed forever at the end of the present year. This is bad enough—but worse remains behind, since last, when institutions and language are gone, religion might still bind the people together, it is ordered that the Roman Catholic faith, which is that of four-fifths of the people, shall be considered as "a foreign religion," to be "tolerated," indeed, but to be hemmed in and bound down by all manner of vexatious and tyrannical restrictions; while the Greek Church is established as the religion of the State, and richly endowed with plunder taken from the people. A more recent ukase, published at Warsaw on the 3rd of May, distributes among the members of what is called the "Constituent Committee," who are intrusted with a practical execution of the first named decree, the first instalment of confiscated lands. One member of the Committee, M. Milontine, receives no less than twenty-two villages as his own share of the plunder; others receive eight, and others are made to be content with only four.

One might well believe that, after this, hope might flee forever from the Polish heart; but, on the contrary, animated apparently with the reflection that "it is always darkest just before day," the Poles have not yet abandoned themselves to despair. A few days since Prince Czartoryski, a very distinguished Polish exile, delivered in London an address before a society of his countrymen, in which he gave good reasons for the hope that is still cherished for the restoration of the autonomy of Poland. "The alliance of the three powers," said he, "which have partitioned our country—an alliance cemented by crime, and designated as 'Holy' by a strange irony of fate, and which, encompassed by a circle of iron—has been broken. Austria, reconciled to us in the West, opens of her own initiative a breach in the impregnable fortress which confined us, and already we feel the beneficial influence of a freer atmosphere."

It is quite true, also, that although Germany still adheres to the policy of Russia toward Poland, she does so to her own detriment and peril. The true policy for the Poles now is to look toward Austria, and to seek an alliance with Hungary—and Europe may well consider whether the best way of restraining Russia within those bounds deemed necessary for the preservation of a proper balance of power, is not now, as ever before, to maintain a powerful empire on the Danube, and to restore Poland to her ancient position. These are perhaps but dreams,—but after all they are really the expression of the opinions which some of the wisest statesmen in England, France and Germany have long entertained.—*Boston Journal.*

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECKS.

A terrible shipwreck has occured in the English Channel. The iron screw steamer *Garonne*, of Liverpool, ran ashore near the Land's End, and almost immediately became a wreck. The captain, chief mate, two stewards, and sixteen passengers were drowned, and the remainder escaping in the boats. A severe gale raged on the north east coast on the 23rd of May.

The India mail also brings accounts of a terrible collision between two large ships in the River Hooghly. The impact seems to have been very strong, and both vessels sank, the calamity being accompained by the loss of several lives and the destruction of £100,000 worth of property. One of the vessels, the *Agamemnon*, belonging to Liverpool, was homeward bound for London, and the other, the *Ethel*, was about to commence her homeward passage to Dundee.

MURDER IN THE VICTORIA BARRACKS, MONTREAL.

Between five and six o'clock on Friday last, another of these murderous outrages by shooting, which have become so common in this garrison, took place in the Victoria Barracks. The Murderer, for such there seems little doubt he must be called, is a private of the 16th, as was also his victim, likewise two other soldiers who were wounded—one of them most severely—by the shot which went through the heart of the less fortunate comrade.

The affair seems to have been substantially as follows:—At the hour already mentioned, and in the second storey of the building, in an apartment looking out both on St. Paul street and the barrack-yard, the beds are arranged as usual along the walls, some three feet apart from each other. A number of soldiers were in this room, and amongst them the murderer, Maurice Blake, who was standing at the end. Private Jamieson was standing upon his own bed, six or seven yards from Blake, whilst James England, the deceased, was also on his own bed, not far from Jamieson; and another private named James Winter, was likewise upon his own bed close by. Blake, without being observed, had loaded his rifle, and then fired along the room, as it would appear, at Sergeant Gilby; but the ball struck, first Jamieson, doing little more than grazing his thigh, next passed through England's heart, and finally, shattered Winter's arm near the elbow. Blake was arrested on the spot, and said he only regretted that he had mistaken Sergeant Gilby for Seargent Bourne, against whom he appears to have harbored a grudge. Coroner Jones, on arriving at the Barracks, had the body of the deceased removed to the military hospital; and the prisoner, who was already in confinement, was taken to the Central Police Station. He seems to have borne a bad character in the regiment, in which he had been in between four and five years, and during that time led a drunken, dissipated life; been frequently put in confinement; and once, we believe, suffered the lash. He had been liberated from a cell only yesterday, a little while before he commited the murder.

THE FENIANS.

We (Toronto Globe) are informed on undoubted authority that the Washington Government have issued orders to their military officers, to take the promptest and most effective measures to prevent the incursions of armed bodies of men on Canadian territory. Special officers have also been despatched to various points, the more effectually to carry out the wishes of Mr. Johnson and his Cabinet. We confidently anticipated this action on the part of the American Executive. Any other course of procedure would have been incompatible with the most ordinary regard for civil order and international rights. It is a source of pleasure to believe, however, that the action of the Government will be welcomed by the American people as a whole, and will be ill-received only by the small section of ignorant, foolish people who think they can serve Ireland by invading Canada. The bitterness manifested in 1866 has to a large extent disappeared, and the firm though moderate and modest atttiude which Canada has assumed in all international affairs, seems to command the respect of her neighbors.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: The Canadians are alarmed in view of an anticipated Fenian invasion, and the Governor-General communicates with Washington in regard to it. Our authorities snuff the air, and keep their eyes open, but we see no signs of evil potent. The whole affair is a "put up" job—a little scare on paper for political effect. The Fenians will not invade Canada without having men, supplies, and munitions on the frontier, and the officers of the Government will see to it that they accumulate nothing of the sort. It is a favorable year for 'roorbacks,' and no doubt, there will be a plentiful crop of them. Their intent is altogether too transparent, and "dodge" won't work.

Threathening Annihilation. – A letter was received by the Mayor of Toronto a few days ago, and post marked, from an obscure village in Indiana, stating that a plot had been formed there to assassinate the Mayors of Toronto, London, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Quebec and Montreal. The document stated that a committee were bound under oath to undertake the murderous design, but the time was not given. The informant pledges himself to the facts, but refuses to give his name. If only forms one of a number, of perhaps equal consequence, that have been received within a year, threatening all sorts of vengeance, and no importance is attached to it.

FRIGHTFUL DISCLOSURES.

Dr. Harlow, Medical superintendent of the Maine Insane Hospital, has eliminated some startling statistics of madness, demonstrating the connecting links between dyspepsia and insanity in a very impressive manner. In a plain and lucid style he explains that the unhealthy condition of the stomach is chiefly attributable to the dietetic habits of the American people; that a sympathy exists between the brain and the stomach, and in conclusion argues that nothing is more common than a deranged state of the stomach and bowels, and that indigestion and costiveness are the invariable adjuncts of Insanity He finally admits that all these predispositions can be counteracted by proper care and attention—a strict regimen, and the judicious use of vegetable medicines. The foregoing doctrine is nothing more than an endorsement or corroboration of the treatment prescribed by Professor Holloway twenty-six years ago, and still practised by him with the greatest success in all parts of the civilized world. With the intuition of a savant, Professor Holloway, after great study and deep research, divined that the stomach was the parent source of nearly all disorders, such as indigestion, headache, liver complaint, mental and bodily prostration, and his celebrated Pills were the glorious result after many years of scientific investigation. Through the stomach and circulation these Pills act on the general system. They purify the blood, renovate the digestive organs, invigorate their action, and restore their natural tone and power. They stimulate the secretions of the liver, regulate the functions of the bowels, give buoyancy to the animal spirits, elasticity to the body and health and vigour to the general institutions. Containing no mineral preparations, they can be prescribed with as much benefit for the infant as for the adult of either sex.—*Weekly Journal.*

☞ A few days ago nearly two acres of land on a farm in Hamilton county, Fla., sank suddenly to the depth of about fifty feet below the surface of the surrounding earth. The immense vacuum thus formed last account the land was still sinking, an area of four acres having disappeared. The streams and creeks lose themselves in the surrounding country which forced an out-let in this way These sinks occasionally occur, but the present is the largest and deepest ever known.

☞ Brantford Canada, is agitated by a report that one of its citizens has contracted to furnish fresh pork to 5000 Fenians when they arrive under General O'Neill.

☞ Only a mile and a half from the island of St. Croix, West Indies, no bottom is reached at a depth of one thousand fathoms. The people think they live on a great sea mountain.

☞ From the year 1690 to the present time only two ruling sovereigns of England have visited Ireland. In 1821 George IV. went there and stayed seventeen days. Queen Victoria has visited the island three times—in 1849, 1853 and 1891, and stayed about a week on each occasion.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the "City of Washington."

HALIFAX, June 18.

The arrival of the mail steamship *City of Washington*, at this port yesterday, places us in possession of English papers to the 6th instant, from which we make the following summary.

The Jamaica Committee have again failed in their endeavors to bring Mr. Eyre to trial. The case of the ex-Governor came before the Court of Queen's Bench on the 2nd, but the grand jury threw out the bill.

Preparations for the general election are already commencing in various parts of the country. Mr. John Walter has issued his address to the electors of Berkshire, and a new Whig candidate is to start for Buckinghamshire; Mr. Vernon Harcourt, the "Historicus" of the *Times*, is to be brought forward for Oxford in the place of Mr. Neate, who retires; and Mr. John Morley, a gentleman who has become distinguished as a politician and a man of letters, intends to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Blackburn. It is reported that Lord Amberley and Mr. Osborne will not again stand for Nottingham, and that Mr. Morley and Sir Robert Clifton will be the Liberal candidates. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* states that a rumour was in circulation in the West-end that Mr. Gladstone, being compelled to choose which half of South Lancashire he will stand for, has been urged by many of his admirers in and around Liverpool to rely on the prestige of his family and on his own, and cast in his lot with the western division. It is said, however, that the certainity of his return would be greater in the other division, which contains Manchester and Salford.

The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot died on the 5th inst. at the Scottish seat of his son-in-law, the Marquis of Lothian, at the comparatively early age of 64. His eldest son, Viscount Ingestre, who was recently elected M. P. for Stamford, succeeds to the title and estates.

The Manchester Guardian says: It is said that in the course of the present month Government will propose an additional grant of £30,000 a year to the Prince of Wales, to enable him to discharge the additional duties and responsibilities laid upon him in consequence of the continued seclusion of the Court during the greater part of the year.

The Empress of the French last week received Madame Miramon, widow of the general of that name executed at Queretaro. Her Majesty evinced the greatest interest in everything that had taken place in Mexico, and conversed with her visitor for more than an hour. Subsequently the Empress caused Madame Miramon to be informed that a pension of 6000f. a year was to be paid her from the imperial privy purse.

A despatch from Attegerat of the 22nd of May announces the arrival of Sir Robert Napier with the rear column, at that place, and the troops was expected to reach Senafe on the 24th. Five regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery had already embarked at Zoulla. King Theodore's widow had died in the British camp on the 15th May. A telegram from Suez states that Col. Milward arrived there on the 1st, with despatches and presents for the Queen; and that the released captives and a portion of the troops are expected in a few days.

A Queenstown telegram in an Irish paper reports that the new gunboat "Philomel," Commander Coxon, 15 days out from Plymouth to Halifax, has put into the Harbor of Cork, with damage to rigging and sails, received in a storm, which forced her back for repairs.

Threatened Assassination of the Emperor Napoleon.—The *Pays* of June 1st says:—"An alarming rumor has been in circulation in Paris since last night, and it is desireable to ascribe to its just proportions. Three individuals, more than suspected for some time, of meditating an attempt to kill the Emperor, were followed to Rouen, where they were arrested. We do not hesitate to present this information to the public, if only to guard against the exaggerated rumors to which it may give rise. The Emperor said, on a still graver occasion, that he feared not assassins so long as he should not have accomplished the mission which Providence had reserved for him. We are of that opinion. It is not the destiny of peoples to be at the mercy of a few wretches. What has taken place is not the less a reason for all the friends of order, of France, and of the dynasty, to have their eyes open to the dangers which menace them."

Paris, June 2.—The *Constitutionnel* of this morning gives a formal denial to the statement of the arrest of three individuals at Rouen, suspected of meditating an attempt against the life of the Emperor.

The Royal Visit to Killarney.—It is understood that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Killarney next August, and be the guests of Lord and Lady Castlerosse, at Killarney House. The Royal couple, on landing in Dublin, will proceed direct to Killarney, and after remaining there some time, will leave for Belfast, where they have been invited to open the new docks.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia will go this year to the waters of Kissingen, and will there have an interview with the King of Bavaria. It is asserted that King Louis II. is about to be affianced to the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandria, daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

The Pope's Present to the Prince Imperial.—The Pope, desiring on the occasion of the first communion of the Prince Imperial, to bestow a special mark of benevolence upon his godson, sent to him through Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte a precious reliquary surmounted by an antique cameo of rare beauty. An autograph letter from the Pope accompanied it, addressed to the Prince, and couched it is said, in "most touching terms."

The French Government has for the last two or three weeks refused passports to any Polish refugee proceeding to Galicia, and similar precautions have been also taken by the Government of Austria.

According to the *Havas Correspondence* the report that insurrectionary bands were assembling on the Galician frontier has caused considerable emotion in Vienna. It is feared that Russia may make the friendly feeling exhibited by Austria towards the Poles, the pretext for concentrating a corps of observation on the frontier of Galicia.

It is said that an arrangement is nearly completed with certain credit societies, countenanced by the Rothschilds, for an advance in hard cash to the Italian Government, guaranteed by the tobacco receipts. Other negotiations are on the *tapis* with the view of raising funds to do away with the paper currency, fraught with so much evil.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

Secretary Sir Stafford Northcote has received the following telegrams from Sir Robert Napier:—

Camp Haikhullut, May 16.—In continuation of my telegram dated 10th inst., I regret to say that the widowed Queen of Theodore died last night in my camp. The surgeon who attended her reports her death to have resulted from disease of the lungs, of long standing. Every comfort that we could procure was supplied her, and her every wish attended to during her illness. Her remains will be buried this morning in the church of Chelicat. An escort of our troops accompanied the funeral procession beyond our pickets. The rear guard of the force moved yesterday from Antalo, and is about to march to Dongolo All is well.

Adigerat, May 21.—I propose to leave at Zoulla for the present Madras, and Bombay Sappers, 3rd and 25th Regiments, Native Infantry, Army Works Corps, and Bengal Coolie Corps. All other troops will have embarked by June 1. Troops leaving quickly. Flood in Sooroo defile. Six natives drowned; some mules also. No apprehension of force being delayed. Health of troops excellent.

No Date.—Her Majesty's most gracious message has been most enthusiastically received by the troops. Colonel Milward leaves by the mail steamer of 22nd inst. Carries the crown, robe, and state seal of Theodore, in the hope that her Majesty Queen Victoria may be graciously pleased to accept them as a tribute of respectful duty and affectionate loyalty from her Majesty's army in Abyssinia.

The following telegram has also been received at the India Office, from Colonel Milward;

Suez, June 1. — I have been detained four days by ship stranding on a reef in Red Sea. Will proceed with next mail or, earlier if possible with despatches.

Latest News by Telegraph.

Nova Scotia Repeal Refused by the British Parliament.

London, June 14.

It is now generally understood that the Ministry will make an appeal to the country on the questions at issue between them and the House of Commons.

The following is the programme that the Government has decided upon:—

Parliament is to be dissolved in October. Writs will then be issued for elections which will take place during the month of November, and on the 9th of December the meeting of the new Parliament will take place.

It is announced that Ex-Governor Eyre of Jamaica will contest the seat of John Stuart Mill member of Parliament from Westminster, London, in the coming election.

A nephew of the murdered Prince Michael was duly proclaimed Prince of Servia on Saturday.

London, June 15.

The Sultan and his new Cabinet are maturing a plan to permit persons of Foreign birth residing in Turkey to legally hold property which right is to be guaranteed by treaties with Foreign Powers.

The statement is auhoritively made that Count Bismarck will retire from office for three months for the restoration of his health, which has been greatly impaired.

London, June 15th—Even.

In the House of Commons this evening the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley, said the Egyptian Government entertained a plan for the establishment of Courts of law to protect the rights of residents in Egypt of foreign birth, and that the Viceroy was desirous of carrying the measure into effect.

The nephew of the late Prince Michael has been declared his successor under the title of Prince Milan, Fourth.

The North German Parliament has passed a bill, authorizing Government to raise a loan, the proceeds to be applied to the enlargement and improvement of the Federal Navy.

Liverpool, 16th—p. m.

The Mail Steamer has arrived from Rio Janerio.

After a heavy bombardment of Humaita the allies made a combined attack on the rear of that position to gain possession of the Forest of Gran Chaco, and thereby cut off the communications of the Paraguayans. The assault was repulsed after a desperate engagement, and the allies were compelled to relinquish the attempt. The siege of Humaita, however, still continued, and the fortress was closely invested by land and water.

London, June 17.

In the House of Commons Tuesday night an interesting debate took place on the petition of the people of Nova Scotia against the Canadian Union Act.

John Bright moved that a Commission be appointed to enquire into the causes of discontent in Nova Scotia in regard to the operation of the Act of Confederation. Mr. B. supported his motion with a speech, in which he declared that an investigation into this matter would not be otherwise than advantageous. If it was refused, the people of Nova Scotia would feel that they were the victims of a policy with which they did not and would not sympathize;—such refusal would increase their hostility to Canada, estrange them from England, and give a powerful stimulus to their sympathies with the United States. Justice to the people of Nova Scotia and the contiguity of the United States demanded this enquiry. The Ministry would be greatly to blame should any untoward event arise resulting from a refusal to grant this demand.

Mr. William E. Baxter, member for Montrose, seconded the motion made by Mr. Bright.

Right Hon. B. Adderley, Under Secretary of Colonial Department, rose to reply for the Government. He acknowledged that discontent prevailed in the Province of Nova Scotia. He took occasion to deny the correctness of the statement made by Mr. Bright, in a speech on the 15th of May last, to the effect that the passage of the Canadian Union Act in Parliament here was not final but merely preliminary to its confirmation by acts of the Legislatures of each of the Provinces concerned. The appointment of this Commission of Enquiry would be a great evil, and would be considered as an insult by the Dominion of Canada. He informed the House that steps had been taken by the Government to allay the present feeling in the North American Provinces. He said this feeling was not so bad as had been represented, for the acts of the Canadian Parliament sitting at Ottawa, had since been approved of by Nova Scotia; and whatever discontent still existed would probably disappear. as the people of that Province had no reason now to apprehend an increase of taxation.

After futher discussion, a division of the House took place on Mr. Bright's motion — for, 87; against, 183; majority against, 96.

The Irish Church Appointments Suspensory Bill was passed to its third reading.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, 13th.

Congress yesterday passed a bill admitting the Southern States, lately in rebellion, to representation in Congress.

New York, June 15.

Twenty lives were lost on the bark Istrea, of Boston, from New Orleans bound for Havre, wrecked off Hatteras.

New York, 16th.

It is authoritatively stated that Chief Justice Chase will accept the Democratic nomination for President.

Gold firm and steady.

Ogdensburg, New York, June 17.

Reports circulated of a movement of Fenian war materials and provisions along the frontier, between this place and St. Albans, Vt., are pure fabrications. Officers who have been sent here by the Government to investigate the truth of such reports have ascertained the whole of them to be entirely imaginary.

Malone, N. Y., June 17.

All the reports about Fenian arms and ammunition being concentrated at this point, are untrue, and not to be relied on.

Chateaugay, N. Y., June 16.

The several news items sent from this point to New York and other cities in relation to gathering of Fenians, accumulation of arms, &c., are false.

FROM CANADA.

Toronto, June 12.

The *Globe* professes to have information on authority beyond dispute that the Fenian movement upon Canada has actually commenced. It says that forces are being gradually concentrated at Buffalo, and other points Forty Fenians went from Fort Huron to Buffalo via Grand Trunk Railroad on Tuesday. The raid is possible any date after the 20th inst. The *Globe* calls on the Government to order into the field at once the whole volunteer and regular force of the country.

Montreal, June 12.

A seizure of arms at St. Alban's yesterday by the United States Government is reported Guards from Grand Trunk brigade, well armed, have been stationed at each end of the Victoria bridge. The 53d Regiment has been ordered to leave London on the 15th inst for Quebec.

Toronto, C. W., 15th.

The volunteers and regulars have been actively preparing for an emergency in consequence of the Fenian rumor.

A brigade will be stationed in each of the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, and London, while other forces will be placed at Collingwood and exposed points, and the reserves organized to take the field if necessary.

Complete provision is made for any sudden attempt at a raid.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Unsolicited Testimony.—Mr. Rippon, Hairdresser of Exeter, in a letter dated July 1st, 1862, Writes: "My wife had been a great sufferer for several years from bad legs. After trying many different applications for months together to no purpose, a lady strongly recommended your medicament, and I do assure you we feel most thankful to her and yourself for the perfect cure they have effected. My wife is now able to take a walk of four or five miles with comfort You may publish this letter, and I only hope it may be the means of inducing other sufferers to use your admirable remedies, which proved a blessing indeed to us." Such testimonials are indisputable.

Chapped Hands.—A reporter connected with one of the Boston newspapers writes us that by the use of one box of Grace's Salve all soreness was removed from the skin, and that now he can show as fair a hand as ever wielded a pen. This Salve is a sure remedy for cutaneous diseases.

No Wonder.—So many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases, and when tried "found wanting," that the invalid loses all faith in specifics. We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary diseases.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, June 22, 1868.

RECIPROCAL LEGISLATION.

We find by our exchanges that a movement in favor of reciprocity has been set on foot in the United States. It has been proposed in Congress to admit the fish, timber, and farm produce—*except potatoes*—of these Colonies into the United States market, on payment of a duty of five per cent. ad valorem, on condition that similar articles, the growth and production of the United States, be admitted into British America on the same terms. From a Prince Edward Island point of view, the reciprocity, barring the exception of potatoes noticed above, is, thus far, a fair one. We want American flour, meal, wheat, and corn, and they want our oats and fish, and we are quite willing to exchange these articles on equal terms. But the Americans require something more. In return for the privilege to be conceded to British Americans, of fishing in American waters, and of curing the fish caught, on American Territory, the proposed law requires "That all rights, of fishing near the shore, existing under the Treaty with Great Britain of 1854, known as the Reciprocity Treaty, shall be granted and conceded by the British Provinces to the United States." Every Islander knows that this part of the proposed bargain is, as far as he and his fellow countrymen are concerned, exceedingly one-sided—all the advantage being on the side of our Yankee friends. The privilege of fishing in American waters is worth nothing to us, while unrestricted fishing in the sea which surrounds our shores is of immense value to the Americans. But then there *is* a fair exchange, which would be no robbery of our people, and which, we think, would be productive of great advantage to the citizens of the United States. The people of this Island being exceedingly liberal in their opinions with respect to trade, are quite willing to grant, or give, or concede, every right of fishing, of trade, and of coast navigation, enjoyed by British subjects, to the Americans, provided the Americans grant the same privileges to the people of this Island. The privilege of fishing off the American coast is of no advantage to Island fishermen, but to be able to sell their ships in the American market, would be a great boon to Island shipbuilders, and to be permitted to break bulk in American ports, and to engage in the American coasting trade, would be the making of our merchants and ship-owners. We, as a people, are more than willing to do our best to build up the fortunes of the enterprising fishermen of Maine and Massachusetts, if the Americans will in return do as much for our shipbuilders and ship-owners. We think that the advantage would still be on the side of the Americans, as the fishing interest of the Northern States is much more valuable and much more extensive than the shipbuilding interest of P. E. Island.

We look at Mr. Beaman's proposals from a purely Island standpoint. We Islanders are a separate people from the Dominionists—possessing a Goverument quite distinct from theirs—and are bound to look sharply after our own interests. The law introduced into Congress contains many provisions with which we, as a people, have not, either directly or indirectly, anything to do. The reciprocity, which would be a perfectly fair one for the Dominion of Canada, might, and perhaps would, be a very unfair one for us. If any advantages are to be derived from our isolation this is the time to test them. Our Government should, without delay, take measures to find out how far the Americans are willing to reciprocate with us in matters of trade and commerce. We think it very probable that better terms can be had for this Island than for the Dominion. At any rate no harm can be done by trying. The people will heartily and warmly support the authorities in all their negotiations. The more liberal the measure the better it will please them. As it is proposed to arrange our commercial relations with the United States by reciprocal legislation, and not by treaty, we think that there is nothing to fear from Imperial interference. The English people and the English Government are free traders, and a free trade policy has been long and successfully pursued by them. It is not likely then that the Parent Government will find great fault with this little colony for attempting to follow its example in this particular.

It would, in our opinion, be better for all parties concerned to have the commercial intercourse of the B. A. Colonies with the United States adjusted by treaty for a definite number of years. It would then be out of the power of any political party, either in Parliament or in Congress, to disturb the arrangement entered into until the time had expired. Under this plan of reciprocal legislation, a law made this session may, to the great loss of individuals in both countries, be repealed the very next. This want of certainty and permanence will, we think, more than counterbalance any advantage which the Colonies may gain by independent legislation. It is very important that the commercial relations of countries should, for a time at least, be placed out of the reach of party violence.

The *Patriot's* editorial 'anent' the Board of Education is certainly a queer one, and, in our opinion, not at all consistent with the course lately pursued by that journal in matters educational. A staunch advocate for secular education, it complains in doleful terms of the almost complete elimination of the theological element from that Board; and a zealous denouncer of the denominational system, it would, nevertheless, parcel out the seats at it among the various denominations with mathematical exactitude. The *Patriot* would form its Board of Education by the rule of three. In doing so, it meets with a serious, and what appears to us, an insurmountable difficulty. After showing the number of members to which each denomination of Christians is mathematically entitled, it goes on to state, "the Baptists and Bible Christians, who are entitled to one representative between them, have none at all!" We would like to know how the Editor of the *Patriot* would, according to his plan, manage to do justice both to the Baptists and the Bible Christians. If a Baptist member had been appointed, the Bible Christians would have considered themselves slighted, and if a seat had been given to a Bible Christian, a direct insult would have been offered to the Baptist denomination. If there could be found any sect allowed to be orthodox by both Bible Christians and Baptists the difficulty might be obviated by giving a gentleman of that persuasion a seat at the Board of Education; but as both sects adhere very tenaciously to their peculiar tenets, we cannot see what the Government were to do with the fractional representatives of the Baptist and Bible Christian denominations. Such puerile inconsistency is unworthy our contemporary. It was long a matter of complaint with all sects and parties, that our Island Board of Education was too exclusively clerical in its character, and it was considered that a strong infusion of the lay element would very materially improve its composition. In effecting this change a number of clergymen—very worthy men indeed, and men whom we in common with the majority of our fellow colonists, hold in the highest esteem—were necessarily superseded. The various denominations to which these gentlemen belong have no reason to feel slighted by the late change made in the Board of Education, and least of all, should the *Patriot* complain at seeing its own theory carried into practice. So determined is the editor of the *Patriot* not to be pleased with anything done by the Government, even when its action is favorable to the body of Christians of which he is himself a member, that he becomes for the nonce a rigid stickler for official etiquette, and makes the circumstance of the Rev. A. McDonald's name being placed — whether from design or accident we do not know — before that of the Rev. Isaac Murray, a matter of animadversion. Why did he not go a little further, and exclaim against Dr. Young, a Wesleyan Methodist, taking precedence, not only of the Catholics and the Episcopalians, but also of the Presbyterians of the Board. What, with mathemathics, etiquette, and denominational and political considerations, the formation of a new Board of Education, was, according to the *Patriot's* showing, a most difficult piece of business; and the wonder is, that considering the great difficulties to be surmounted, and the nice calculations to be made, the Government has been able to do as well as it has done. Had the *Patriot*, instead of raising objections to the new Board of Education, on the most flimsy grounds, waited until it had proved by its acts whether it is superior or inferior to the old Board, it would, in our opinion, have pursued a much fairer and a much wiser course. This is the course which the editor of that paper has taken with respect to the newly-appionted School Visitors, and we commend him for the good feeling and good sense which he has displayed. We wish we could say as much with regard to his recent strictures on the composition of the present Board of Education, but we cannot.

It will be seen by referring to a telegram in another column, that the Home Government have refused Repeal to the people of Nova Scotia. The anti-Unionists of the Sister Province are naturally very indignant at the treatment which they have received at the hands of the Parliament and Government of England. They consider that they have been very badly used by the Imperial authorities, and irritated as they no doubt are, their language is not quite so temperate or so respectful as it might be. It is to be hoped that they will not allow passion to hurry them into a rash and foolish course of action. Whatever they do should be done quietly, firmly, and in a dignified manner. Great reliance seems to be placed on the action to be taken by the Legislature. The situation of the local Government, is as we said last week, a very perplexing one. It will require more prudence and more wisdom than fall to the lot of most Legislatures, to please and to curb an indignant and a dissatisfied people on the one hand, and to refrain from giving serious offence to the Imperial authorities on the other. Wise and truly patriotic statesmen were never more urgently required in Nova Scotia than in the present crisis.

The Union Journals take the refusal of Repeal quite as a matter of course. They are not as jubilant as we expected to see them. They appear not to apprehend any out-break of popular resentment, and they laugh at the idea of annexation. What will our neighbors across the Straits do. Will they quietly accept the inevitable or will they adopt a nullification policy. We shall see.

CRICKET.

A Cricket match, between the Charlottetown Club and the St. Dunstan's College Club, was played on Saturday last, on the grounds of the Charlottetown Club. The day was very fine, and the occasion was honored by the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage. It was agreed upon by the two Captains that in case the two innings were not finished by seven o'clock, then to abide by the first innings. The St. Dunstan's Club were ahead at the end of the first innings. The second innings were not finished at seven o'clock according to the town time; according to a few private watches it was. The umpires decided, that as no particular time piece was chosen as the standard, the town time was the time by which to decide The St. Dunstan's Club consequently gained the day. We may mention that the St. Dunstan's eleven had the honor of having among their opponents William Atkinson, Esq., a gentleman who was considered worthy of being chosen to play against the "Eleven of England," the finest Cricket Club in the world. We should not forget to mention that a splendid lunch was provided for both Elevens, at, we understand, the private expense of the Field Captain of the Charlottetown Club, George W. Atkinson, Esq. Whilst on the grounds we repeatedly heard the St. Dunstan's Eleven express their obligations to this gentleman, as well as to the other members of the Charlottetown Club, especially the President and Secretary, for the very great kindness with which they were treated throughout.

We are proud to see that several of our Island young men distinguished themselves at the examination of the Acadia College lately held in Wolfville, Nova Scotia. The Alumni Essay prize of $40 was awarded to Mr. W. A. D. Makinlay, of P. E. Island. Two out of four Scholarship Prizes $20 each, were won by Island men, Mr. John McDonald and Mr. Neil McLeod. Honor certificates were also awarded to Messrs. Makinly. McDonald, and McLeod. We do not know what proportion the Island students bear to the whole number now attending the Acadia College, but it must be pretty great, if they have not borne away more than their proportionate share of prizes and honors.

IMPORTANT OPERATION.

On Thursday, the 11th instant, Mr. Joseph Acorn, Miller, Glenstewaart, having over-exerted himself in elevating a saw log, unfortunately received the injury known as "Strangulated Inguinal Hernia." By 6 o'clock next morning, he sent for Mr. Mackieson, operate Surgeon, who found it necessary to operate immediately in order to rescue him from his perilous condition. This operation consists in making an incision into the cavity of the abdomen, bringing the intestines into view, enlarging the constriction on the Bowels, returning them into their natural position, and finally, stitching and dressing the wound It is now over 40 years since the same operator performed a similar cure on an individual still living in this city, which was then done for the first time in this Province; and the present case is the 7th instance of the kind since that period, in which he has been called on to avert impending death The operation, although sometimes performed in large Hospitals, demands no trivial acquaintance with Surgical anatomy, as a slight deviation of less than half an inch would inevitably induce most fatal consequences. We understand Mr. Acorn is going on favourably.—*Isl.*

MORE MECHANICAL ENTERPRISE.

Last Tuesday afternoon we called to see the improved spinning wheel advertized in another column, and were agreeably surprised to find Mr. Lockerby's establishment so well provided for carrying on his handycraft. In his workshop there is a three horse power steam engine, which drives a grindstone, circular saw, and three turning lathes all at once As every one knows the steam engine, applied to mechanical operations, economises time and saves a great deal of labour. Such are the advantages in Mr Lockerby's case, that we were assured he could not be induced to return to the old process of turning for any consideration. In mortising the pieces composing the wheel, he can do as much in an hour now, as he could before in a day. The manufacture of the Spinning Jenny is the the principal part of Mr. Lockerby's business. but wood and iron turning of every description is also done to order. We were shown a sample of screw taps varying in size from ¼ to 1¼ inch, which were neatly cut and finished. In the basement of the shop there is a forge, the bellows in which is the proprietor's own make, and it works as well as any imported article of the same description. Connected with the establishment is a pump which can, in less than five minutes, be converted into a Fire Engine. With two men at the pump, it will throw a stream of water as high as the roof of a two storey house. Mr. Lockerby's ingenuity and enterprise deserve, and we wish them success.—*Pat.*

Vandalism —We learn from Chas. A Hyndman, Esq., that the telegraph line between this and Summerside, was wilfully cut at Tryon, on Monday morning. The Superintendant has a shrewd suspicion of the perpetrator—who will probably meet with that punishment which he so richly merits. The wire was promptly repaired, and was in working order the same day.—*Her.*

The Steamer *Merritt* from Montreal, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, and this morning, after landing about 2000 barrels of Flour, Cornmeal, &c., consigned to Carvell Bros, Wm Dodd, Dodd & Rogers, and others, cleared for Pictou and Halifax.

Robert Young, North Side Queen Square, is still selling off at reduced prices. His stock embraces all articles required for Ladie's apparel, such as dress goods, shawls, mantles, &c., &c &c. Also Boots and Shoes, and white cotton, at a very cheap rate.

It is composed of several of the most penetrating and healing specifics known to the materia medica. The inventor of Johnston's Anodyne Liniment was in the constant and successful practice of medicine for more than twenty years.

Improvements are continually being made in everything else, why not in medicine? We believe that they are not exempt. Try a bottle of Blood's Rheumatic Compound and be convinced.

LATEST DESPATCHES.

London, 18th, midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night the Irish reform bill passed in committee.

A bill providing for the purchase by Government of all the Telegraph Lines in the Kingdom was read a second time.

Advices have been received from Shanghae dated May 21st, which state that the siege of Tientsin in the port of Pekin had been raised by the rebels.

Liverpool, 19.

George Francis Train was hissed down while trying to speak at the Liverpool Exchange.

English journals publish telegrams from Zoulla, Abyssinia, dated June 2nd. All the troops of the Expedition except a small body of Cavalry have left Zoulla to embark for Bombay.

General Sir Robert Napier was to leave on the 12th.

Brussells, June 17.

Admiral Farragut has invited King Leopold to receive the squadron under his command. The King has accepted the invitation, and the review will take place at an early day in the harbor of Ostend.

Paris, June 17.

In the ministerial report on the Budget, reference is made to the general arming represented to be going on in Europe. The report declares that both the Government and the people of France desire peace, and there is now no evidence that the existing state of tranquility throughout Europe will be disturbed.

A report is in circulation that certain important papers have been discovered in Silesia which reveal the existence of a plot to involve the lesser European powers with France in a war against Prussia.

King William has gone to visit Hanover for the first time since the late war with Austria.

New York, 19.

Eight tons of arms taken from the Fenians by United States Government officers on the Canadian Border have been sent to this City.

By an explosion of the boiler of a steam fire engine at New York five persons lost their lives and forty more were injured—some of them fatally, it is feared.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine.—Dr. Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical system. The quantitarians, whose internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite with from one to two of his ordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all healing Salve. Those two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superceding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every boxful taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffices to keep the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored, and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorating. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant use of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Maggiel's Bilious Dyspeptic and Diarrhœa Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds Chilblains, Cuts, and all Abrasions of the Skin, Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. HAYDOCK, 11 Pine street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

"Counterfeits!—Buy no Maggiel Pills or Salve with a little pamplet inside the box. They are bogus. The genuine have the name of J. Haydock on box with name of J. Maggiel, M D. The genuine have the Pills surrounded with white powder."

Frightful Burns! Fearful Scalds!—Dr. Maggiel's Salve stops the most violent pain of burns, scalds, etc.. at once, while for wounds ails, corns, etc., it is unsurpassed. Sold by all druggists. W. R. Watson, agent for P. E. Island

Died,

At Dromore, Lot 37, on Sunday, the 14th instant, after a severe illness of seventeen days, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will, Elizabeth, beloved daughter of Mr. John McLeod. in the Twenty-fourth year of her age. Her kind and faithful disposition won for her the esteem of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.—Rest in peace.

Suddenly, at Montreal, on Thursday evening, June 18th, Emma, wife of Mr. Walter Bourke, and daughter of Mr. James Connell, Plaster, of this City.

On the 25th of May last, at her residence, Brackley Point Road, Catherine Robinson, relict of Mr. John Martin, Skyefield, deeply regretted by her family and relations, aged 72 years. She and her husband were natives of Breackish-strath, Isle of Skye, Scotland. In 1820 they settled in the Forest, and lived and died justly respected by their neighbours and a large circle of friends.

At Mount Pleasant, Little York, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Bell, relict of the late Joseph Bell, aged 96 years. The deceased emigrated to this Island in the year 1821, from Kilkenny, Ireland.

On the 28th May, in the 73rd year of her age, Mrs. Margaret Ross, widow of the late George Ross, of Earltown, N. S. She died with full reliance on Christ as her Saviour.

At New London, on the 21st May last, Thomas Pickering, Esq., in the 78th year of his age.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED.

Jue 12—Sch. Rattler, McKenzie, Halifax, mer. 13—Ripple, McKay, Port Hood, bal. 15—Primrose, Buckler, Pugwash, spars. 15—Emerald, McDonald, Antigonish, limestone. Mary Kate, Gillis, Pictou, coal. 17—Charles, McNeill, Glace Bay, do. Cramola, McLean, Sydney, do. Vilette, McNeill, Glace Bay, do. 18 — Providence, Laudry, Caraquet, bal. Elizabeth Ann, Bent, Chemogue, boards. Hope, Robertson, Pictou, coal.

CLEARED.

June 12—Sch. Daniel, Walsh, Wallace, Flour. Lucity Ann, McLauchlan, Richibucto, Brick. Sprey, McPherson, Bay de Chaleur, ballast. 13—Lillian, Black, Pugwash, ale. Mary Jane, Terrio, Arichat, bal. Enterprise, Peacock, Chemogue, do. Seamens Bride, McDonald, Arsaig, do. 15—Ambrose, McDonald, Pictou, do. Father Mathew, Bordoit, Chemogue, do. 16—Henrietta, Goff, Pictou, do. Primrose, Buckler, Tatamagouche, do. 17 — Lucile, Terrio, Bay de Chaleur, do. Rattler, McKenzie, Fishing Stores Model. Bale. Fishing Stores, 18—Jane Louisa, Barrow, Miramichi, mer.

Memoranda.

Liverpool, May 25.—Arr., "Daybreak," Monesquash, Walsh; 26th "Troubadour;" 27th, sailed "Prioress—all from P. E. Is and June 2, "Arabian," Salmon, for Charlottetown.

Bristol, June 5—Arr., "Arnol," McSwain.