father, no doubt, had played an active part.

What horrid punishment had the wretched husband in all probability, suffered from the miscreants to whom he was committed, and whom he had in all likelihood, as he had stated, murdered, when, after long watching he at last obtained the opportunity to wreck the vengeance they so richly merited.

Again, what misery and privation had the victim endured, helpless and in poverty, before he reached the spot where all his earthly hopes were entered.

And at last, when guided by love's powerful instinct, cold, wet, foot-weary, and exhausted, he made the heaven of his wishes, the long-stretched cord gave way, the mind reeled and the enduring body sank, broken and disjointed, on the threshold of his soul's success and faithful heart's desire.

Ere the surgeon had subjugated the disease; and with the young and lovely form of Madeline for nurse to gaze into his sunken eyes with looks of tenderest love, and whisper words of hope and consolation, it is not to be wondered if half the cure was wrought before the advent of the higher skill—life saved, and reason's throne restored by Kightly's means, and the soft ministry of a fair hand and two bewitching eyes of love.

Days merged in weeks, and months stole swiftly by, each hour conferring more valid strength to the quickly convalescent guest; and when rejoicing spring put forth her verdant arms with vigorous promise for the coming summer, Walter Raby, like the buoyant year, came forth in the genial sunshine 'like man new made,' in all the vigour of his native health and strength; and but for a dash of melancholy that yet hung about his brow, the mental shadow of his long privation, you might have thought he had but slumbered through the last three years of cruel misery.

But Madeline saw not this; for joyously happy in her restored lover's arms, she only knew that he was to her the all, the only prize that earth or life held dear, and in the sweet devotion of a woman's heart, she pictured him as he then looked when first his manly form awoke her breast to love and worship.

Six months subsequent to the dreary night that made him a pitied guest in Lord Daymer's mansion, Walter, now Captain Raby, attended by his friendly host and all his relatives, led to the alter of Hanover Church, the happy Madeline, the blushing wife and youthful widow—cementing by a double bond a ceremony so inauspiciously begun, and ending in a triple plight the undivided heart and love of the thrice wedded maid.

SHOCKING MURDER IN FREDERICTON ON THURSDAY NIGHT.

FULL PARTICULARS BY TELEGRAPH.

FREDERICTON, Oct 9.

John Brannan, a soldier of the 22nd Regiment, was killed last evening about 8 o'clock, by blows received from some blunt instrument, which fractured his skull in four places.

From evidence at the Inquest to day, it appears that Brannan was walking with Elizabeth Driscoll, when they met her brother John and her father's man, Shaughnessy, who spoke to her. She told Brannan to come back with her, or they would kill him, for (she testifies) Shaughnessy on Monday last swore he would kill Brannan. He refused to turn, and she ran away, and when some distance away, heard a violent blow. She ran down the street and gave the alarm, stating that her brother and Shaughnessy were murdering him. At the Inquest, she testified that she believed they killed him, for no one else was present.

Brannan only lived a few minutes and never spoke. The Jury found a verdict of Wilful Murder against Driscoll and Shaughnessy. The latter has been captured. The murder has caused great excitement here. The examination will take place before the Mayor to-morrow.

The only cause assigned for the deed, is the reported intention of Brannan to marry the daughter against her family's wish. The Driscolls are daughter and son of Mr. Timothy Driscoll, of this place.

The Chief of Police of St. John is on the look out for young Driscoll.

[The following is the description of John Driscoll, furnished to Mr. Marshall, Chief of Police, by Mayor Needham of Fredericton.—"18 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, smooth face, hair not very dark, slight built."—*Morning Telegraph*.

ARRESTED —Driscol, the young man supposed to have killed the soldier Brannen in Fredericton, has been arrested. The comrades of Brannen were so incensed at his murder that they created a riot in the city. The military authorities promptly suppressed it.—*Hx paper*.

Morse's Indian Root Pills

A STEAMER BURNED ON LAKE ONTARIO.—The burning of the steamer "Perseverance," on Lake Ontario, on the 6th instant, has been previously referred to in our telegrams. It was one of the most heart-rendering accidents that has ever occurred on the lake. The vessel, took fire at 2 a.m., when fifteen miles off Pulneyville. Within a few minutes after the discovery of the fire the propeller was completely enveloped in flames. Only one of her boats could be launched (the other two being on fire), in which the two mates, two men and a boy put off There were nineteen persons on board—fourteen of whom, including the captain, perished in the flames. The propeller "Enterprise," of the same line, was about fifteen miles astern of the "Perseverance," and she picked up the boat containing the persons above named. The "Enterprise" remained near the burning steamer until daylight, at which time the wreck was still afloat. The cargo of the "Perseverance" consisted of 20,147 bushels of corn.

Morse's Indian Root Pills.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Late advices give some further accounts of the fearful ravages by inundations and earthquakes. At Caldera, the sea drove the inhabitants to the hills, wrecked sixteen or eighteen lighters, and damaged several larger crafts. Twenty lighters were wrecked at Carrisol Bajo, besides the American brig Defina, with 200,000 kilogrammes of copper. Many vessels were also severely damaged. The residents of Valparaiso had raised $40,000 for the sufferers by earthquake, and the Chilian Congress appropriated $50,000 for the same purpose. The government had also sent large supplies of provisions, clothing and medicines to Peru. The Peruvian Government is doing everything possible to relieve the sufferers by the earthquake and inundation both in Peru and Ecuador. The victims in Peru probably reached 2000. A change has taken place in the seacoast of Peru in consequence of the earthquakes, the depth of water off the headland of Sama, near Arica, having been decreased from forty to six or seven fathoms. The loss of life in Ecuador was not less than 40,000.

The *Round Table* says that recent investigations reveal the fact that the coast of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and New Jersey, and a portion of the Eastern Atlantic shore are gradually uprising, while those of the Bay of Fundy and Greenland, are slowly sinking. Should this phenomena continue for ten centuries the map of the American continent, would in 2900 present an entirely different appearance. The Hudson Bay and Jersey shores would become fruitful valleys with countless inland seas. Where now the banks of Newfoundland lie, there would then be peninsulas, connected with the mainland, as the banks of St. George are at present. The passage from Ireland to America would only take four days. The whole Atlantic coast line of the United States would be advanced as far as the bend made by the Gulf Stream, and the small Islands, banks, and rocks of the Bahamas, would fuse into large Islands resembling those of the West India group.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Glad Tidings.—Some constitutions have a tendency to rheumatism, and are throughout the year borne down by its protracted tortures. Let such sufferers bathe the affected parts with warm brine and afterwards rub in this soothing Ointment. They will find it the best means of lessening their agony, and, assisted by Holloway's Pills, the surest way of overcoming their disease. More need not be said than to request a few day's trial of this safe and soothing treatment, by which the disease will ultimately be [illegible] swept away. Pains that would make a [illegible] are assuaged without difficulty by [illegible] and inexpensive remedies, which [illegible] rating the throbbing vessels and [illegible] nerves.

European News.

FRANCE.

On the question of peace or war in Europe the *Daily News* declares the evidence is conclusive, is so various in its sources and too concordant in its substance to be open to doubt, that the French people, whatever their sensitiveness as to the aggrandizement of Prussia, do not desire war, and are indisposed to it, yet they half expect it. They expect it, not from the policy or intention of the Emperor, but from his want of policy and purpose. He is apparently drifting; and vessels seldom drift into a safe port. The apprehension of evil, if not worse in itself, is often less easily borne then the reality. If you wish for peace, do not talk about war, is the advices which the French people will do well to heed. So long as the military preparations of France remain on their present footing the conclusion is inevitable that, if the Emperor of the French does not actually intend war, he is yet not resolute to maintain peace. This indecision on his part as M. Guizot has insisted, is the cause of the evil. If peace is to be preserved, or to be believed in, the Government, M. Guizot declares, must put its military forces in a footing of peace The *Times* approves M. Guizot's remarks. With peaceful prospects, he thinks, armaments should be reduced to a peace footing. He points to disarmament as the only measure calculated to allay misgiving. The aged statesman and historian has not been by any means the first to arrive at that conclusion. Let us hope that the authority of his voice may work that impression which the utterance of public opinion under any other form has failed to produce.

The *Opinion Nationale* contains the following piece of information:—

"We have already mentioned the desire expressed by France to the Florence Cabinet to have upon the Italian shore of the Mediterranean a 'bassin de sauvetage,' in the provision of important events. The intelligence that reaches us on this subject is to the effect that the Italian Government is still undecided, but that it will end by acceding to the demand of its august and puissant neighbor."

The term 'bassin de sauvetage' is not very clear to me. Its literal translation is a basis of salvage, but, probably, harbor of refuge would not be too free a translation. 'Important events' can only mean war. If the paragraph be not a *canard* (and it must be remembered that the paper publishing it is patronized by Prince Napoleon, and particularly interested in Italian affairs), the plain English of it is that France seeks to obtain from Italy the cession of an Italian port. It may be doubted whether an Italian Government would dare to cede even a square yard of sand or shingle, at any rate while the Italian people continue in their present mood. And it is hard to see on what grounds France could ask such a concession, when she has French ports to the north of the Mediterranean, African ports to the south, Corsica in the middle, and Civita Vecchia at her disposal.

The *Pays* expresses great incredulity as to the intention of Prussia to disarm, and goes so far as to designate as a wretched farce the direction lately given at Berlin to grant furloughs to a certain number of men:—

"The measure, which has the appearance of a disarmament,' the writer says, 'is absolutely insignificant in itself; it has no other merit than that of permitting the Prussian Minister to throw on the estimates of the following year an expenditure of the present one, and thus make a semblance of economy."

PARIS, Oct. 1.—*La France* to-day discussed the prospects of Spain, and predicts that the present revolution there will be followed by a violent civil war.

Some details respecting the French fleet have just been published. From them it appears that 4 frigates, 7 corvettes, 4 guarda-costas, and one floating battery, are now being built in the different military ports of France—in all, 16 steam iron-clads. The steam vessels of the French navy are 316 in number, of a total force of 37,000 horses. The iron clad fleet, now composed of 28 vessels of all kinds, will consist of 44 when the 10 now building are completed. A model ship, of superior strength to any the fleet now possesses, and to be called the "Richelieu," will shortly be put on the stocks at Toulon.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.—The Paris *Liberte* publishes an extraordinary item of intelligence. The Russian Government has demanded at Constantinople the joint proprietorship of the keys of the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre. These have for very many years past been entrusted to the special care of the French consul at Jerusalem. The *Liberte* adds that this demand has been made with the view of weakening French influence in the East; "for, in a country where so much importance is attached to formalities, the consent of France to this step would signify the abdication of the preponderating part which she has hitherto played in the East" The same paper is assured that M Bouree has addressed a communication to the Marquis de Moustier, in which he strongly recommends that the French Government do not comply with this demand. Remembering that the dispute about the Holy Places was the ostensible cause of the Russian war of 1854. This news, if it be true, is rather serious.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Italian Government, says a letter from Florence, is disconcerted and uneasy on account of the Girgenti visit to Fontainebleau, and the sort of fuss made about Francis II's brother and his wife at the French Court. It is remembered that Italian unity was never the Napoleonic project, and if great wars and great events come who can foresee what may be in store for the southern provinces?

A letter from Florence in the *Debats* says people are beginning to look seriously on Mazzinian schemes, the more so as what is done in the dark always produces more or less fear. From time to time there appear proclamations, placards, the statutes of a secret society; the people imagine that they are walking on ground mined by unknown enemies. But it is uncertain that the working men of Liguria assembled at Genoa have adopted the *Doveve*—a Mazzinian paper—as their organ, and resolved to pay jointly contributions to be at the disposal of Mazzini for the purpose of delivering Rome. The ministry will be obliged to take some steps on the Roman question. As long as there are foreign troops in Italy the Government will be in a false position, and it will find it difficult to resist a movement. This ought at once to be taken into account at Paris, where all persons believe in war, and it is in view of the complication that may arise that all parties are organizing themselves.

A letter from Italy of the 9th inst., which has reached me to-day, coincides in substance with some which I find in this morning's papers respecting negotiations on foot with respect to the Roman question, that apple of eternal discord between Italy and France. The Italian Government asks to negotiate, but it can hardly cherish very sanguine hopes that negotiations will lead to the evacuation of Rome—the one thing needful to give it a little more strength than it at present enjoys. It is said to be uneasy on account of certain plans of the Catholic Powers for guaranteeing the temporal power. Now this would certainly be a severe blow and hard trial for Italian unity. You have seen the tendency there has lately been to agitate in behalf of Naples as capital of Italy. Although many Italians may think and some few (besides the Tuscans) may be willing that the capital should remain always at Florence, such is certainly not the case with the majority, and if all prospect of obtaining Rome were destroyed, municipal jealousies might be expected to revive. The unsettled state of the Roman question already gives a pretext for secret societies, although these do much more harm than good, and, as has in many cases been seen, are in fact little more than associations of desperadoes and malefactors.

A story is circulated by an Italian paper which is too horrible to be believed. The *Unita Italiana* alleges that no less than twenty-one trespassers, on a certain piece of ground which the King has recently enclosed, have been shot by the royal game-keepers. It is further stated that the public prosecutor, after having been informed of the fact, has refused to proceed against the King's servants. The [illegible] of the [illegible] is about to raise an [illegible] newspaper, so [illegible] quired into.

[From the Scottish American Journal, 10th Oct.]

RECIPROCITY.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Hon. J. Hensley, Attorney General of Prince Edward Island, and the Hon. B. Davies have been in New York during the week on business connected with the improvement of telegraphic communication between the Island and the Continent.

Availing himself of the opportunity, we understand that Mr. Hensley visited Washington, where he had an interview with Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, and subsequently with Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, touching the question of Reciprocity, more especially in relation to proposed measures of legislation for the enlargement of commercial intercourse between the United States and Prince Edward Island.

The Bill introduced in the last session of Congress by Gen. Butler, and the more recent visit of a Congressional Committee to Charlottetown, are circumstances which have already attracted some attention to the subject.

A disposition has been shown in certain quarters to deride both, and to ridicule the idea of reciprocity negotiations to which the Government of Canada is not a party. We know, however, that the movement is earnest and practical; that it is regarded with favor by the Government and the people of the Island; and that it is not unlikely to lead to practical results.

The memorandum which has been published, purporting to set forth the outlines of a plan submitted by the Congressional Committee, was undoubtedly genuine. The publication was imperfect because it omitted the objections and suggestions offered in turn by the authorities of the Island. It seems to be understood, however, that these differences are not very formidable, and that the local legislature will promptly legislate to give effect to terms of reciprocal intercourse, should Congress in the first instance give their formal sanction. As between the local Government and the Washington Committee, no serious obstacle is expected. The Committee realize the advantages which an arrangement with the Island would confer on the fishing and other business and industrial interests of the United States; and the Islanders are alive to the vital importance of extended trading facilities with the United States.

The only debateable part of the question is in regard to the action of the Imperial Government, whose ratification will be essential to the validity of any arrangement entered into by the Island. We have reason to believe that Mr. Hensley's visit to the British Minister had some connection with this phase of the subject, and that the result was eminently satisfactory Mr. Thornton, of course, cannot pledge the British Government as to a matter which has not yet taken definite shape, but it is reported that he encouraged the Prince Edward Island Government to proceed with the negotiation, as in itself desirable, and as likely to commend itself to the good sense of the British authorities. This is a just view, and we hope that it will prevail. There is no just cause why the Island—which is not a part of the Dominion—should not act independently of the Dominion on a question which directly concerns its own interests.

Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Oct. 9, evening.

Mr Gladstone has issued his address to the electors of South Lancashire. After reviewing the progress of reform in England, he proceeds to criticise the course of the Government, especially condemning the increased estimates. In regard to Ireland, Mr. Gladstone says the *true policy would be to make the law the friend of the Irish people*. He repudiates the proposition for a general endowment of the churches in Ireland, and says that the case against the established Church is aggravated by the fact that it is the church of the rich. The arguments in favor of its continuance are a satire on the misapplied funds. The Established Church is a mark of past oppression. Disestablishment will give the Clergy of that Church more scope. The interest of the Irish people must be applied to public and social works, and not to religious establishment. Mr. Gladstone closes with an appeal to the voters of South Lancashire, to support the only just policy which England can pursue.

Madrid, Oct. 9—evening.

The Provisional Junta have made a declaration in favor of a Civil Code and Religious liberty. It is received with enthusiasm, and extensive popular demonstrations have been made in Madrid, especially in favor of religious toleration.

Large numbers are idle in consequence of the political agitation, which has caused the temporary suspension of industry and labor in this city; but the Provisional Junta assures them that work will soon be provided for all who want it.

A rumor is current that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have been allowed to re-enter Spain.

Much excitement has been created in Catalonia by a reform in custom tariffs

The Cubans in this city demand that their island be represented at the deliberations of the Provisional Junta.

Paris, Oct. 9th.

The Papal Corvette "Concessione" has been ordered to Marseilles, to take on board the Queen of Spain.

London, Oct. 11.

Preliminaries of a naturalization treaty, similar to that recently concluded between North Germany and the United States, have been arranged between Lord Stanley and the American Minister.

Ship Americas, from Quebec to Liverpool, was abandoned at sea. No date given. Crew saved.

The Provisional Junta at Madrid has issued a proclamation, guaranteeing many reforms. Among them are administrative decentralization, universal suffrage, religious liberty, freedom of the press, changes in system of education, right for trial by jury, equality of all before the law, and Judges of Courts appointed for life.

Leaders of Junta at Madrid are monarchial in their preferences, but have agreed to accept a republic if the people so pronounce at elections.

There is another eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

The Emperor Napoleon defers his return from Biarritz.

Chinese Embassy are making progress in their preliminary arrangements for negotiations with the British Government. It is reported Mr. Burlingame finds that Lord Stanley is not unfriendly to the policy proposed by China, and that he is ready to treat the question on broad grounds of civilization, rather than from a purely English point of view urged by the London Times. It is understood that the Ambassador will be received by Queen Victoria on the 20th inst. After their reception by the Queen, the Embassy will make a visit to Paris.

London, Oct. 12—evening.

Gen. Dulce has been appointed Captain General of Cuba. The Cubans in Spain will be permitted to choose two members of the Junta. Olozago has declined an offer of a place in the Cabinet, but will probably be appointed President of the New Cortes. The *Gaulois* publishes a letter from Gen. Prim, which earnestly favors the calling together of the Cortes, and the formation of a kingdom at once. It is said that Prim himself aspires to be King.

The directors announce that the Cable known as 1866 Cable, between Ireland and Newfoundland, was repaired at one o'clock Sunday afternoon, and is now in perfect working order.

The Fenian prisoners at Dartmoor are to be released.

Consols 94¼ for money.

Liverpool, Oct. 13, p. m.

At Blackburn, a market town in the County of Lancaster, twenty two miles from Manchester, a Liberal procession was attacked on Saturday by a mob of Tories. Several fights occurred, in which one man was killed and several severely injured.

A despatch from Bombay says that favorable reports have been received of the progress of the expedition against the tribes in both western districts of India. The troops so far have met with slight opposition.

Prague, Oct. 12.

The political tumults which had broken out in this city, has been surpressed by the Austrian troops, who dispersed the various assemblages of the people.

Havana, Oct. 12.

The Captain General has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Cuba, and to the army, announcing the creation of a Provisional Government in Spain, and acknowledging the same. He invites all to join him in allegiance and loyalty to that authority, and recommends all to peaceably await the course of events. The Proclamation has been well received.

London, Oct. 14.

Consols 93¾; United States [illegible] bonds firm.

The following is the [illegible] Spanish news:—[illegible] the property of [illegible] The Govern[illegible] urging the

extinction of all religious corporations. The internal taxes on home or foreign wares have been abolished. Gingentiis at Paris. Gen. Prim has written to the Emperor Napoleon stating that the Provisional Government desires close relations with France. They prefer a ruler who will be acceptable to France and to Europe. The provinces of Barcelona and Valencia being strongly protectionist, hesitate to recognize the Government.

London, Oct. 15.

A meeting was held here to day for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake in Peru and Equador. The Lord Mayor presided. Among the prominent persons who took part in the proceedings were the Governor of the Bank of England, the Rothschilds and Barings. Nearly £7,000 sterling were raised.

Mr. Gladstone commenced the political canvass in Lancashire, with an able speech at Warrington, in which he denounced the Tories for their bad financial policy, and their course on the Irish Church question.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Oct. 12.

The result of the Philadelphia cricket match between the English first innings 117, second 64; first innings of Americans 47, and second 62.

Gold 138¾

New York, 13th.

Mr. Hale, United States Minister to Spain, has recognized the new Government at Madrid, by instructions from Washington.

Gold 137⅞.

New York, Oct. 14.

Money quiet at 6 to 7 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer sold 300,000 dollars in gold to-day, prices ranging from 136⅞ to 137¼.

The election yesterday in Pennsylvania Ohio, and Indiana, resulted in favor of the Republicans. The Republican majority in Pennsylvania and Indiana eight to ten thousand, in Ohio twenty-five to thirty thousand.

New York, Oct. 16th.

There is much excitement among Democratic leaders in view of recent Republican triumphs, and it is asserted that Seymour and Blair are to be withdrawn and Judge Salmon P. Chase and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts will be nominated.

Gold quiet at 137¼

FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont. Oct. 14.

Henry Murphy, a Fenian prisoner, made a desperate attempt to escape last night, nearly killing the turnkey. He did not succeed. Whalen now receives attendance from the Parish Priest.

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont. is our sole Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, October 19, 1868.

SPAIN.

SPAIN is now in the throes of revolution. So far there has been little or no bloodshed. The Queen seems to have had no party, and very few friends. Her subjects appear to have been disgusted with her rule. Her servants, with one accord, deserted her in her hour of need. Though she has certainly been neither a good woman nor a good Queen, yet we can hardly help pitying a sovereign so suddenly and so completely abandoned by almost every one in whom she had reason to confide. The causes which led to this unhappy result are not far to seek. It is the old, old story. The sovereign has not been able to keep pace with the people in the march of improvement. The people assert rights which the sovereign will not recognize. The sovereign resists reforms, the people insist upon their introduction. The people begin to feel their own power and to see the weakness of a monarch in whom they have no confidence and for whom they entertain no affection. In the struggle the weaker goes to the wall. That sooner or later is the inevitable result. Political ingratitude has been the principal cause of Queen Isabella's ruin. Had she remained true to the party which placed her on the throne, and which had fought and bled to secure its possession to her and her children, she to-day would have been Queen of Spain, prosperous if not happy. Her father, Ferdinand VII., left her as a legacy to the Liberal Party. According to the Salique Law, which was then in force in Spain, no woman could ascend the throne of that country. Ferdinand, at the instigation of his wife, an ambitious and unprincipled woman, repealed that law. When he died, in 1833, his daughter Isabella, then a child of three years old, was proclaimed Queen. Don Carlos, the late King's brother, the *legitimate* heir to the throne according to the Salique Law, disputed the succession. A civil war ensued. The Carlists or Legitimists, as the adherents of Don Carlos were called, were, after a long struggle, finally and effectually beaten. This Carlist Party was composed of the Jacobites and the high Tories of Spain. The Queen's party were the Whigs or Liberals of that country. No sooner was the civil war over than Christiana, the Queen-mother, throwing off the mask which she had been compelled to wear as long as her daughter's throne was in danger, discountenanced Liberal men and Liberal ideas by every means in her power. The Liberals were naturally very indignant at this treatment, and after a time made the country too hot to hold her. She fled to France, but did not remain there long. In 1843, she returned, and drove the leaders who opposed her out of the Kingdom. Her prime minister was General Narvaez. He was a brave but thoroughly unscrupulous man. When he was dying, being exhorted to forgive his enemies, he is reported to have replied, "I have none, I have shot them all." It was not to be expected that a people, with the least spark of spirit remaining, would long or patiently bear the rule of an abandoned woman with a shooting first minister. The Spaniards made many ineffectual attempts to shake them both off, and, after many failures, at last succeeded in 1854. The Queen-mother was again compelled to seek an asylum in France. Since then the country has been comparatively quiet for Spain. There have been insurrections and disturbances without number, but none of them were productive of any very formidable results. In 1866, General Prim headed an ineffectual rising which resulted in his banishment. We may remark in passing, that one very ugly feature of modern Spanish politics is that all the leading politicians have been and are soldiers. Civilians seem to be of very little account in Spain as statesmen. The road to political influence in that country lies through the army. The most powerful politician of Spain is not the man who can command the greatest number of votes in Cortes, but the one who can enforce his views by the most convincing display of horse, foot, and artillery. Bayonets, bullets and bombshells are the effectual arguments used by the Spanish Statesmen to convince his wavering countrymen that his views are sound and his patriotism beyond question. Queen Isabella had a trick of banishing offending and defeated ministers or generals by the dozen to the Canary Islands. The banishment of a batch of these, among whom was her own brother-in-law, if we remember rightly, was the proximate cause of the present Revolution. How it is [illegible] seems to care about haz[illegible] re. At present there appears some likelihood that a Republic will be established. The people are to be consulted—whatever that may mean in Spain—and their decision is to be final. There are several candidates for the vacant throne, for it does not appear that there is the remotest chance of Queen Isabella being recalled. The Duke of Montpensier, who married the Queen's sister, is spoken of. He is the son of Louis Philippe, the late King of France. It can easily be understood that Louis Napoleon is not very favorable to the pretensions of this scion of the House of Bourbon. The Count De Girgenti is a second candidate. He belongs to another kingdomless royal family. He is brother to the late King of Naples. He too is a Bourbon. His chances of ever wearing the crown of Spain are very small indeed. The people of Spain, by the latest advices, seem to be extremely reluctant to adopt the monarchial form of Government, and if they do conquer their repugnance to kings and kingly institutions, it is by no means likely, that they will choose a prince of the unfortunate House of Bourbon, to become the constitutional head of the Government of their splendid, but much neglected, and hitherto, ill-governed country. A third competitor is the Duke d'Aosta, the second son of Victor Emanuel. It is by no means probable, that a people so firmly grounded in the Catholic Faith, will choose for their first magistrate, the son of an excommunicated man, and one who has proved himself to be an enemy of the Pope.

It is to be hoped that the Spaniards will be permitted to settle their own affairs, in their own way, without foreign interference of any kind. They have not, in America at any rate, shown any peculiar aptitude for self-government; and in Spain, the soldier politicians will, no doubt, render a peaceful solution of their difficulties the next thing to an impossibility. However, the revoltionary junta, now sitting in Madrid, is doing its work quietly and firmly enough, but we fear the proposed changes are of too sweeping a nature. Free institutions require a free and an educated people to work them properly. In the hands of those who do not know how to use them, they are frequently productive of as much harm as good. There may, however, be much truth in the view taken by our American cousins in this matter. They consider that the best, and indeed, the only way to educate a people up to freedom, is to make them free. They will doubtless, make many, and fearful blunders, but the suffering which their perpetration causes, is a necessary part of the discipline of their political education. This is very much like saying, that the best way to make a man expert in the use of a tool, is to place it in his hands and make him work with it. He will, for a while, both hurt himself and spoil his work, but that cannot be helped, he *must* gain experience. There is no denying but that there is much sound philosophy at the bottom of this theory.

By the *Herald* of Wednesday last, we see that the New York, London, and Newfoundland Telegraph Company will not lay a new cable across the straits, and keep the Island telegraph line in working order, without a subsidy of £900 currency per annum. This is a very considerable sum, and Mr. Hensley did not consider himself at liberty to close with the Company's proposal, without first consulting his colleagues in the Government. Messrs. Hensley & Davies were, we understand, authorized to offer an annual subsidy of £600 currency. This, the Company would not accept. They have, it seems, been very considerable losers by the Island telegraph. It cannot be expected that any company will keep up our telegraphic communications without making at the very least, a fair profit out of the capital invested. If it can be shown that our telegraph lines cannot be properly worked without the subsidy, we are decidedly of opinion that the subsidy, large as it is, should be cheerfully paid by the people of the Island. It is foolish in the extreme, to expect that any community can in these days, prosper as it ought, without telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. The disadvantages connected with our insular position are numerous and great enough, goodness knows, without our increasing and aggravating them by a misplaced and a mistimed parsimony. It it is believed that the New York, London and Newfoundland Telegraph Company wish to take advantage of our necessities, and are endeavoring to make us pay too high a price for the telegraphic accommodation which they can give us, can we not manage the matter among ourselves? What is to hinder the moneyed men of the Island forming themselves into a company, and taking this business of the telegraph into their own hands? We see that a local company has kept up steam communication with the mainland as successfully as any foreign company could possibly have done; what is to hinder the same being done with respect to telegraphic communication? The Government, if it is compelled to subsidize any company would much rather subsidize a local company than any other. The affairs of a local company, too, would be much better managed than those of a foreign one. One thing is certain, and that is, that the Island cannot long remain without telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, whether the business be undertaken by the Islanders themselves, or by the enterprising men of a foreign country.

WE publish in another column an extract from the *Scottish American Journal*, which we are sure will be read with much pleasure by all our patrons. We are gratified to find that a journal of such high character as the *Scottish American* takes precisely the same view of a separate trade arrangement between this Island and the United States as is taken by us and all our countrymen, with a very inconsiderable exception. Those newspapers abroad who have taken the utterances of the *Islander* on the subject of the recent negotiations with the Congressional Committee to represent public opinion on the Island, have been completely led astray. The opinions of the *Islander* on that subject are not the opinions of the people, but are those of its editor and of some half dozen ultra-confederates. The people, high and low, educated and uneducated, from the North Cape to the East Point, are completely at one on the subject of Reciprocity. They consider that the Government of the Island should be permitted to make the best bargain it can with the United States, altogether independently of Canada; and they will feel themselves hardly used if the Imperial Government interpose any obstacle in the way of that unrestricted commercial intercourse with the people of the neighboring republic, which they believe to be so necessary to their future prosperity. The *Islander* confesses that "at present the American fishermen go where they please," and urgently recommends "a vigorous protection of British rights." This vigorous protection of British rights implies constant misunderstandings and disputes with the citizens and the Government of the United States, ending most probably, in a serious quarrel. The idea of endangering the peace of the Empire for the sake of the North American fisheries, is preposterous in the extreme. Three mouths war between England and the United States would entail more expense and loss of property, on both countries, than the profits of the fishing business for the next five hundred years could compensate. It is all very well for Quebec merchants and the editor of the *Islander* to maunder about protection of British rights, but the statesmen of Great Britain value the peace of the country too highly to risk it for the sake of increasing the profits of colonial merchants, or of furthering the interested views of colonial politicians. The sooner this vexatious three-mile question is settled, and the sooner the armed force disappears from our waters, the better for all concerned. The Imperial Government, as for as the Island is concerned, will soon have an opportunity of settling it very much to our people's advantage. If it deal justly and liberally with the Island, it will gain a double advantage—it will very greatly increase the loyalty of the people of this Colony, and it will get well rid of a source of constant embarrassment and annoyance; besides, as the American fishermen, notwithstanding armed cruisers and solemn treaties, "now go where they please," all will be benefitied, and no one injured by the settlement so ardently hoped for by the people of this Colony.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

At a Meeting of the Common Council, 3d October, 1868. Present—His Worship the Mayor, His Honor the Recorder. Councillors Morris, Laird, Reddin, McNeill, Pollard, Hooper.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Upon motion—Ordered that permission be given to Michael Bearney, Richmond Street, to transfer a Tavern Licence, now held by him, to Peter Doyle, to run until the 5th day of January next.

Read an application from James Flynn for a Licence to re-open a Tavern on Kent Street.

Upon motion of Councillor Pollard—Ordered that a Licence be granted to James Flynn, on the completion of the necessary papers.

Read an application from John Murphy, for a Licence to re-open a Tavern in premises formerly in the occupation of the late Jonathan Collins.

Upon motion—Ordered that a Licence be granted to John Murphy, on the production of the necessary papers.

Mr. Councillor Reddin, one of the Committee appointed to confer with James Peake, Esq., on the subject of his resignation as Common Councillor for Ward No. 1, made a Report of the said Committee.

Upon motion—Ordered that the resignation of James Peake, Esq., be accepted, and that the usual proclamation be issued for an Election in Ward No. 1 for a Common Councilman, in the room of James Peake, Esq., resigned.

GAS LAMP AT THE POST OFFICE.—Read a communication from the Clerk of the Executive Council, of the 3d October, inst., containing the compliance of the Lieut. Governor that the Gas Lamp shall be kept lighted at the Post Office, for the safety and accommodation of the public.

COAL LAW.—Mr. Councillor Reddin gave notice that at the next meeting of the Common Council, he will move to have the sixth section of the Coal Law repealed. The object, as explained by himself, which Mr. Reddin has in view is to have repealed that section of the Law which prohibits Coal Meters and Weighers from acting as Agents or Brokers, or being directly or indirectly engaged, employed, or interested in the sale or disposal of any coal, &c., either on his own behalf, or on the behalf of others.

CITY OR MARKET HALL.—Councillor Morris made a statement to the Council, the object of which was to show the purposes for which the City Hall—*improperly*, he said, styled the *Market* Hall—had been originally intended; and also to prove that Councillor Butcher, who, a few evenings ago, had in Council, attributed to him an erroneous conception of the purposes for which that Hall was originally designed, was himself in error on that point. He, Councillor Morris, maintained that, from the very first—at the very time when Mr. Butcher's plan of the Market and the Hall was under the consideration of the Council, and finally approved by them—the Hall in question was designed to be a Hall in which public meetings should be held, and certainly not intended for the purposes of a Market. At that time, he said, when the plan of the Market House and upper Hall were laid before the Council, the Recorder observed to Mr. Butcher, "that he thought the walls were too low; and that, therefore, the ceiling would not be of a proper height for a public Hall;" to which Mr. Butcher replied, "that the ceiling would be fifteen or sixteen inches higher than that of the Temperance Hall, and that would be high enough." If the Hall failed—as, he believed, it was generally admitted it had done—to prove a suitable place for public speaking and discussions, the failure was entirely attributable to the misconstruction of the Hall, especially as respecting the roof or ceiling, the broken or discontinuous character of which, by occasioning different echoes or reverberations of sounds, render it almost impossible for a public speaker, therein, to make himself intelligible to his audience. For the correctness of his statements touching the purposes for which the Hall was originally intended, and the imperfections in its construction, the worthy Councillor then appealed to the knowledge of His Honor the Recorder, and His Worship the Mayor; each of whom, in answer to his appeal, made a statement fully corroborative of all that he had stated with reference to the question; that of His Worship the Mayor was to the effect "that the Council was unanimous in its decision that the Hall, when finished, should be finished as a Hall for public meetings, and not for additional market accommedation, although it was not intended immediately to finish it for any purpose. Some gentlemen of the Board, indeed, remarked that, before many years should elapse, it would be required for additional market accommodation; but others thought that when additional market accommodation should be required, it could best be obtained by extending the centre section about 25 feet South-east and South west.

Councillor McNeill said, that although the Hall was usually called the Market Hall, the name of City Hall had been given to it by a regular Resolution of the Council; and that name, he thought, clearly enough indicated the purposes for which it was designed. It had, however, by public consent, been condemned as almost wholly useless for the purposes of Public Meetings; and he himself had proved it to be so, even on the occasion when he auctioned "the cake" in it for the St. Dunstan's College demonstration; for, on that occasion, the echoes of his own voice from different quarters of the Hall, were such as if individuals on all sides of him, around its area, were amusing themselves by, as the boys say, "making fun of him." He would, in fact, for any effective purpose, much rather address an audience of three or four hundred persons in a respectable cellar than in the City Hall. The worthy Councillor concluded by saying the sooner it was opened for the purposes of a Country Market the better—especially for the accommodation of country women having stockings, socks, mitts, and similar articles of home manufactures to dispose of.

Subsequently, Councillor Pollard submitted a Resolution confirming to the Hall the name of CITY HALL.

Councillor Reddin objected to its being so named, on the grounds that, in a year or two, the whole of the building would be required for Market purposes; and, also, further, on the ground that it was not fit for the purposes of a City Hall.

Councillor Morris was surprised that Councillor Reddin, after what he had heard stated by His Honor the Recorder and His Worship the Mayor, touching the original destination of the Hall, should object to the proposed Resolution.

Councillor Reddin explained that the views which he then entertained respecting the Hall's being required, in a year or two, for increased market accommodation, were not only originally entertained by him, but by other members of the Council also; although when the question was under discussion in Council, Councillor Butcher's opinion had been allowed to prevail.

Councillor Laird observed that the changing of the name could be productive of no good, and would only lead to misapprehension in the public mind. By many, the chamber in which the City Council was then sitting, was called and understood to be the City Hall, whilst the other was popularly known only as the Market Hall. Indeed, he questioned whether the latter could be said to belong to the City at all. It might, with greater propriety, he thought, be held to belong to the country, seeing that not only were one thousand pounds granted towards defraying cost of erecting the building out of the public purse, but the site itself was procured by the same means.

After a little discussion of the question, upon motion of Councillor Pollard, it was ordered that the Hall above the Market House be, in future, designated the CITY HALL.

BURNT DISTRICT.—Councillor McNeill made a forcible representation to the Council of the danger to life and limbs, consequent upon the present state of the cellar hatches and cellars of those parts of the burnt district on which new buildings have not been erected; pointing out how much the existing perils would, most undoubtedly, be increased, should the premises in question be allowed to remain as they are until the setting in of winter, when the danger would be, in a great measure, treacherously, as it were, concealed by the depth of the snow. He also further urged the necessity of immediate action with reference thereto, on the ground that individuals having to purchase plank and [illegible] for the purpose of remedying the dangerous defects complained of, would, if their reparative operations were deferred until winter, have to pay from 50 to 100 per cent more for those materials than they could now be purchased for.

His Worship the Mayor, in reply to these suggestions of Councillor McNeill, said that he himself had inspected the burnt district, with a view to ascertain the extent to which it was the duty of the Corporation to interfere, for the purpose of causing repairs to be made thereon, with a view to obviating danger to life and limb; and the proprietors of all dangerous premises in that locality had been duly notified that unless they of themselves, make the necessary precautionary alterations thereon, within ten days, they would be made at their expense by the Corporation.

Upon motion of Councillor McNeill, *Ordered*, That the Clerk notify Timothy O'Connell to place a platform in front of his premises, as directed by law.

CITY WHARFS.—Councillor Morris, as Chairman of the Wharf Committee, in submitting a return of the Receipts of Wharfage for Queen's Street Wharf, said the amount considerably exceeded his expectations, and highly eulogized the Wharfingers for their dilligence and attention to the duties of their offices. The actual Receipts for the last three months on account of Queen's Street Wharf, amounted to £100 13s 1d, which, with £41 14s 9d, yet to be collected, would make the whole Quarterly Returns amount to £142 7s 10d. No returns had, as yet, been made on account of Pownal Street Wharf; but, as the Wharf was at present undergoing very necessary and very extensive repairs, not much, just now, could be expected from it. He was, however, satisfied that everything connected with it was being properly and efficiently conducted.

Councillor McNeill observed that the resort of vessels to Pownal Street Wharf was fast increasing; especially of those laden with coal and lumber: and, he believed, that it would, before long, become *the* City Wharf *par eminence*. The worthy Councillor highly eulogized the City Surveyor, Mr. George Douglas, for the skill and diligence which he had displayed in effecting the repairs of that wharf. It was now, he said, perfectly level; and, throughout its whole length, would admit the passage of two carts or trucks abreast.

The following papers were laid before the Board:

Account of John Allen and Wm. Meikle for their services as Night Watchmen, from the 10th to the 30th day of September, £4 4s 0d.

Return of Tolls collected in the Market, for the month of September, £16 13s 11d.

John P. Tanton's Return for fees collected for Assaying Weights and Measures, £4 14s 6d.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

WE give below a comparative statement of the Customs Revenue for the Port of Charlottetown, for the first three quarters of the years 1867 and 1868.

For the quarter ending.

Mar. 31, '67	£753	1	8	Mar. 31, '68,	£1086	8	11
June 30, "	16959	15	4	June 30 "	19648	14	7
Sept. 30 "	5605	11	4	Sept. 30 "	7791	2	5
Total,	£23,318	8	4		£28,526	5	11

Exhibiting an increase for Charlottetown alone, of £5,207 17s. 7d.

The Steamer *Alhambra* from this port, on the 3rd inst. unfortunately ran down the Schr. *Seaflower*, from Pictou, for Cascumpec, laden with coal, off the Wood Islands, when the Schr. soon after sunk, bow down, leaving a few feet of her stern out of the water. The *Seaflower* is owned by Mr. George Haywood, of Cascumpec, and was in command of a Frenchman named Gilbair. The Steamer struck her on the bow and cut her through. The Captain of the Steamer states that the Schr. had no light on board; the crew of the Schr. report otherwise. The wreck was towed into Pictou on Saturday last by the Steamer *Princess of Wales*, where it remains for the present.—*Isl.*

Duncan Taylor, Esq., writing to us from Wood Islands, under the date of 5th inst., states that this morning about 6 o'clock, he saw what he took to be apart of a vessel about two miles west of the Indian rocks. In company with others, he went off, and discovered that it was a schooner of about fifty tons, sunk by the head, almost perpendicularly, with about eight feet of the stern and ten feet of the main mast head, out of water The letters P E I were at the port quarter, but without a name at the stern, the foremast broke near the deck and held by the rigging was floating alongside, and the main top mast was also gone at the main-mast head. The vessel appeared to be run down, or struck by a squall, as the fore sail and main-top mast stay-sail were set. The wheel, wheel-gear, top of the house and the main-sail and running gear belonging thereto, were all gone. The sea running high at the time, Mr. Taylor and party could not ascertain whether she was loaded or not. A vest of striped doeskin, nearly new, and suitable for a boy ten years of age, floated out of the cabin while they stood on the wreck. About four o'clock she had drifted five miles further westward, the wind being S. E.

[The above, we suspect to be a vessel reported run into by the *Alhambra* on Saturday night, and whose crew were saved by the steamer and landed at McNair's Cove next day. The "Heather Belle" went out in search of the wreck on Wednesday morning, and returned at one o'clock the same day without finding her. ED PATRIOT.

The Halifax "Reporter" says that a large quantity of P. E. Island potatoes has been brought to that Market within the last few days. Except in one or two instances, the potatoes were found, on the hatches being removed, to be in a damaged condition.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.—The Micmacs of Lennox Island possess a very prosperous school, in which a large number of Indian children are taught in the branches of English education, by an educated member of their own tribe. The Government supports the School. The Indians at this Island have also erected a very handsome Catholic Church and carry on farming quite successfully.—HER.

NOW READY FOR 1869, THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY, containing nearly fifty portraits of distinguished characters—Civilized and Savage, is published. The true basis of Education, Uses of Culture, How to study Faces, a Convention of the Faculties, Nature's Noblemen, Eminent Clergymen, Power of Example, Choice of Pursuits, or, what can I do Best, Mirthfulness, Wit, Humor, with Illustrations, Heads of Victor Cousin, Heporth Dixon, Wilkie Collins, Rev. John Cummings, author and prophet, Blind Tom, Artemus Ward, Alex. Dumas, Mrs. Kitchin, Mr. Julian; with Indians, Cannibals, and others. Richer in matter and illustration than ever before everybody will want to read it. Only 25 cents. S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

Thomas Owen, Esquire Postmaster General, arrived here yesterday morning and is gone on a tour to the West. We believe it is Mr. Owen's intention to make himself acquainted with the present mail route, and to effect some important changes as well as to establish a Post Office in Bloomfield and other places.

We are happy to inform our Bedeque subscribers that the Postmaster General has consented to comply with the prayer of the petition recently sent him, asking for a change in the days on which the mail leaves here for Centreville, &c. Tuesdays and Fridays will be the days. Mr Owen seems determined to spare no labour in order to make the Island mail route what it ought to be.—*S. Jour.*

On Sunday last a young man named D. Cameron, a native of Cape Breton, fell from the rigging of the fishing schooner "Lucy Warren," of Deer Island, while lying in Malpeque harbor—from the effects of which he died in a few hours.—*S. Journal.*

Large quantities of produce are daily arriving from Prince Edward Island. At private sale, Potatoes realize from 37 to 45 cents per bushel; Oats, 55 per do. At auction to-day the following prices were realised:—Potatoes sold from 25 to 28 cents per bushel; Oats, 53 cents per do.; and Oysters $1 per barrel.—*Hx. Express, Oct. 14.*

THE WAGES OF WORKINGMEN.—Whatever may be the justice or injustice of the wages paid the workingmen of our country, there can be no denial of the fact that 25 cents paid for a box of Grace's Salve is one of the best investments a family can make. This remedy, for all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally, has no equal.

WE would direct the attention of our friends to the beautiful Stock of Goods received this season by Robert Young. The selection is A1, and the prices are remarkably low.