LOCOMOTION FIFTY YEARS AGO.

In these days of rapid transit, both on land and water, when every facility for comfort, convenience and despatch is afforded to the traveller, it may be curious and interesting to revert to the former modes of locomotion; and in the following brief sketch, we will take, for instance, that which prevailed in this part of Canada, at the beginning of the present century.

Reader, just let us take a trip from Quebec to Montreal. It is midsummer time, and we have the choice of proceeding by land or water conveyance. The craft then plying on the river St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, consisted of schooners and sloops, each with roughly-fitted up cabins, commanded by a French Canadian, with a crew of four to six of the same nationality. If the wind is fair we may possibly reach Montreal in the course of two or three days; should it, however, prove contrary, or calm weather, we may be a week or ten days on the passage—rather a tedious voyage—so, as our time will not admit of such delay, we will go to Cady's Livery stables, in Ann street, and book our names for the stage coach, which leaves at six o clock in the morning. After our night's repose, the sonorous notes of a tin horn sounds in our ears, and the rattling wheels come to a stop at the door of our residence. The luggage is safely strapped on the back of the stage, and we are comfortably ensconsed in the coach. Crack goes the driver's whip, and off start four fine bay horses at a rapid pace, till we reach St Agustin, fifteen miles from Quebec where we change horses; and entering a neat comfortable inn, sit down to a cleanly-laid table, and partake of a hearty breakfast of meat, eggs, coarse sweet bread, toast, butter, and tea. Having done ample justice to our repast, we are summoned to our places in the coach, and off we go again with four fine fresh steeds. The road is very even, and kept in excellent order; almost equal to our present turnpike roads. The country through which we pass, is laid out in narrow strips of land for farms which are cultivated after the rude fashion of the inhabitants of that period. The newly mown hay sends forth its pleasant fragrance,—the men and women are busily engaged in gathering the stock for the season; patches of wheat, oats, peas, &c., promise a bountiful supply; while the little garden, adorned with flowers around the house, yields the necessary vegetable food. The grotesque attire of the habitants—the men clad with their home-spun *etoffe du pays* and *bonnet rouge*—the women in their blue-striped petticoats—and the half-dressed urchins—form a curious group, as they cease their labor to pay a respectful obeisance to the passers by This novel scene forms a pleasant reminiscence; but on, on we go, arriving next at Point-aux-Trembles, where another change of horses takes place; and fifteen miles further on brings us to Deschambault, where we are provided with a substantial dinner, served by the hostess in the polite and respectful manner which forms such a conspicuous and interesting characteristic of these worthy people. The next stopping places, each fifteen miles distance, are St. Anns, Cap Sante, Champlain, and Three Rivers, where we remain for the night at Ostrom's Hotel, far famed in those days for its comfort, convenience, and sumptuous fare, and the portly, hospitable landlady, who so ably presided over its affairs. The town of Three Rivers is situated ninety miles distant—half-way between Montreal and Quebec—on the confluence of the rivers St. Maurice and St. Lawrence, and was at that time quite a flourishing place, being the depot for the sale of the products of the Eastern Townships; but the course of this traffic has been diverted into other directions. It is, however, destined to become a rising town when the St. Maurice district is fully opened up. But to return to our travels. Called from our slumbers at an early hour to partake of a hearty breakfast—fine fresh fish forming one of the most attractive dishes—we are again seated in our coach, and, with four noble steeds, we continue our journey to Montreal, changing horses every fifteen miles, at Point du Lac, Masquinonge, L'Assumption, Berthier, and Lavaltrie. From the latter place, four grey horses brought our coach into Montreal which was driven up in fine dashing style.—*New Dominion Monthly*, for November.

THE FIRE SHIP OF BAY CHALEUR.

The Bathurst correspondent of the St. John *News* relates the following strange phenomenon, witnessed by him on the shore of the Bay Chaleur a few evenings since:—

"And while I sat and watched, a strange noise broke the stillness and a notable sight engaged my vision. It seemed a fitting sequel to the wonderous atmospheric phenomenon I had lately witnessed. For whereas I had scanned the whole horizon only a moment previous, and not so much as a speck was to be seen on the glassy area, lo! there now appeared — broad off the shore — a noble ship with all sails set, moving stately though not a breath of air was stirring How she got there was to me a mystery, and while I strove to solve the dark and knotty problem, a fire-ball was seen to burst, lighting the ship from stem to stern, from truck to water line, showing every rope and bolt and block as distinctly as though it were in broad day-light and the looker-on were within speaking distance of the helmsman. At the same moment the interior of the ship became aglow with light, as seen through the gaping port-holes from which a hundred cannon frowned, and a hundred gunners ranged their dreadful engines of destruction.

It was a weird sight, and fearful withal! For I presently saw by the red light which streamed through the open ports and danced along the quiet waters, that spectral forms stood behind the guns and skeleton hands grasped the lighted port fire, waiting for the word to fire, which never came.

And while I looked and trembled, the light began to fade Rope and shroud, and mast and spar were lost to sight. Only the great black hull was visible, rocking to and fro like some monster of the deep in the agonies of death, and settling deep and deeper in the darkening water; while I rubbed my eyes and wondered—but blessed my stars, for what I'd seen could be nothing less than a life-like vision of a frequent visitor of our northern waters, which many a stout fisherman had assured me he had seen with his own eyes. None are bold enough to board the stranger, whose appearance is said to portend a storm, and she is known along the coast as "The fireship of the Bay Chaleur."

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Are composed of Vegetable Extracts (prepared in vacuo), free from all inert, crude, or irritating substances. The first dose commences its work of purifying the blood, regulating the liver, cleansing the stomach and intestines, and purging from the system all acrimonious and corrupt humors. One Pill, taken two hours before dinner, will create a good appetite and insure a healthy digestion.

BILE

Bile on the Stomach will be eliminated by one dose of the Pills—say from four to six in number. When the Liver is in a torpid state, nothing can be better than Radway's Regulating Pills. They purge easily, are mild in operation, and when taken are perfectly tasteless, being coated with gum. They are recommended for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver Kidneys, Nervous Diseases, Indigestion, Dyspepsia Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs.

THE AGED

Suffer from Costiveness and Paralysis of the Bowels and may have to use injections] to keep the bowels open. Take 2 to 4 of Radway's Pills every night; in a few weeks the Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, &c., will be restored to sound health and strength—a regular discharge from the bowels will be secured daily.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac. R. R. R. sold by Druggists.

DEATH TO WORMS.

Among the many preparations to be found on the shelves of Drug-stores for relieving children those troublesome and irritating companions—Worms, we are sure none will be found so effective as "*Watson's Scholodion*"—a new remedy, advertised in our columns this evening, and one that may be relied on Mothers! try it. It is about the most wholesome *Candy* you can give your little ones. 3m

A case of chronic rheumatism of unusual severity, cured by "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" is noticed by one of our exchanges. A large bunch came out upon the breast of the sufferer, and appeared like part of the breast bone.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED LIVES SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

St Louis, Oct 23

Private despatches to the Memphis Packet Company, says that the steamer Stonewall was burned this morning near Nelly's Landing, on the Mississippi River, about 45 miles from Cairo, and 40 passengers and three of the crew were saved. The Stonewall left here on Tuesday for New Orleans, with 180 cabin and deck passengers on board From the despatch received it is inferred that all those above the number mentioned are lost.

St. Louis, Oct. 28 —Mr. Phelps, a planter of Shreavesport, La, has arrived here from the wreck of the Stonewall, and furnishes the following brief particulars of the terrible disaster to that boat. The boat caught fire at half-past six Wednesday evening, at a point a little below Neeley's Landing, and twenty-five miles below St Louis, from a candle which the deck hands had while they were engaged in playing cards. The Stonewall was run on a sand bar, the pilot supposing that the passengers could wade ashore. At the end of the pier there was a large slough, and the reason that the large number were drowned was that the boat was run on the bar but two feet, and the shallowest point about her had five or six feet of water. She had so much hay on board that she burned like tinder, and all the attempts to extinguish the fire were without avail

The Bell of Memphis came up at half-past nine o'clock, three hours after the accident, and rendered all the assistance possible. Out of 252, passengers and crew, only thirty-nine are known to be saved. The last seen of Capt. Scott he was floating down stream on a log The people at Neeley's Landing saw a light and attempted to assist the unfortunate passengers. One man saved sixteen persons with a skiff. And had it not been for their help all would have been lost. A gentleman from Puducah, Ky, swam ashore with a lady on his back, and at her entreaty returned to save her child. While swimming ashore he was grasped by a drowning man and was compelled to shake him off in order to save himself. One man was taken from the wreck so badly burned that he died as soon as he reached the shore. Capt Dandy of Shreveport La., was saved. There were 89 cabin passengers and 40 of the crew. There were quite a number of ladies on board, and all are supposed to be lost except one, Falkerson. The pilot and carpenter are the only ones of the crew saved. The Stonewall was owned by Capt John Shaw and Dennis Long, the latter of Louisville, and was valued at $45,000, insured for $30,000 She had about 800 tons of freight, including 270 cattle horses and mules. They were insured. Capt. Shaw had stopped off this trip, and Capt. Tom Scott was in command of the boat.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A Chicago special from Carbondale, Ill., says that the steamer Stonewall, which left St. Louis Tuesday evening for New Orleans heavily laden with passengers and horses, mules, hay and other freight generally, took fire last night when near Neeley's Landing, and despite all the efforts to save her she burned to the water's edge. When the fire broke out every effort was made to land, but the steamer was so heavily laden that she could not be brought nearer than one hundred yards from the shore. General confusion and terror prevailed. There were 200 cabin and deck passengers on board, quite a number of whom were women and children. The flames spread with great rapidity. Some of the men sprang into the water and attempted to reach the shore by swimming; nearly all of these were lost Every conceivable object that could be obtained was thrown into the water, and to these the passengers clung with the tenacity of life. Steamer *Belle* of Memphis, Captain Crane, on her way to St. Louis, reached the scene during the fire and picked up from the water all that are known to be saved. The pilot Engineer Stolker, carpenter and thirty-four passengers are known to be saved. The captain, the clerks and other officers and deck hands and many passengers were lost; also the cattle and other freight on board. A number of persons died after reaching the shore from exposion in the water. There was no explosion. All of the women and children were lost, nearly, if not all, being burned to death.

The conduct of the officers and passengers is said to have been heroic. Such an appaling scene has not been witnessed on the Mississippi for many years. The saved were kindly cared for by the officers of the "Belle of Memphis," and were carried to St Louis.

"PUT MORE MONEY INTO IT."—It is said that many years ago the Proprietor of the *American Agriculturist* asked a friend of his, an old experienced Publisher, how he should promote the welfare of his journal. After sundry remarks, to the effect that people would in the long run patronize that journal which really contains the most valuable reading matter, and that the only way to secure this was to spare no labor or expense in obtaining the best men and the best information his money would buy, his friend closed by saying he would sum up his advice as to the way to make the *American Agriculturist* the best and most popular paper in the country—under three heads, viz: "1st. "*Put money into it.*—2nd *Put more money into it.*—3d *Put some more money into it.*"—That advice seems to have been followed. No other monthly journal or Magazine is got up at greater expense of labor and money than the Agriculturist. Every page shows this. It is beautiful, pleasing, and instructive Engravings cost about $1 900 in each number. Its ample pages are filled with carefully prepared reading matter, abounding in information useful to all classes, whether in City Village or Country, A large force of the best practical men and women are constantly employed in gathering, and sifting, and condensing information Yet while prepared at a cost exceeding that of the $4 and $5 magazines, the American Agriculturist, owing to the large patronage it enjoys, is supplied at $1 50 per annum, or four copies for $5, and at still less to large Clubs. And those subscribing now get the paper from the date of subscription to the end of 1870 at the price of a year. We advise all our readers to avail themselves of the opportunity, and subscribe now. They will find it a good investment. The Publishers are ORANGE JUDD & Co., 245 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WE learn from the *Pall Mall Gazette* that many answers have been received to the Circular Letter, addressed to Colonial Governments by Messrs. Youl, Blaine and Savell, and that a large body of Delegates may be expected at the proposed Conference. The same authority tells us that an influential committee has been formed in London to make the necessary arrangements, and that Lord Bury has agreed to become its chairman, on conditions that the Royal Colonial Society should take the management of the Congress, if it elected to do so, and that whatever action might be taken should be as far as possible in concert with Her Majesty's Government The Joint Sectaries are said to have agreed to this.

Ninety-four young Canadians on their way to join the Pontifical Army have met with a most cordial reception in the city of Rouen. The volunteers belonged nearly all to families of Norman origin, and their welcome was in consequence enthusiastic.

FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS FEVER, PAINS IN THE BACK AND LIMBS,

There is no Remedy yet discovered that has been more successful in curing these complaints than

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

For a sudden Cold, it is almost a specific.

Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections give way to it when all other remedies have failed. It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE, and by being kept ready for immediate resort in cases of accident or sudden attack of disease will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' *bills*.

Sold by all Druggists.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Price: 15, 25 and 50 cts per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Montreal.

W. R. Watson, Agent, Charlottetown.

THE SUN OF MEDICINE DR. MORSE'S INDIA ROOT PILLS.—If you are suffering with disease get this medicine. Gradually but surely it will eradicate the seeds of diseases, and by removing the cause render sickness impossible.

Get the "Rescue of Tulu Almanac."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Oct. 26th.

James Stanfield, M. P., has been appointed Secretary to the Treasury vice Mr. Aytoun, and Mr. Gordon replaces the Right Honorable James Moncrief as Lord Advocate of Scotland.

London, Oct. 27th.

It is reported that a widespread conspiracy has been discovered in Turkey. Several arrests of persons implicated have been made by the authorities and a large amount of arms and ammunition seized.

Paris, Oct. 26th—6. p.m

The city has remained perfectly tranquil up to this hour.

The threatened disturbance has not been made, and no disturbance whatever has occurred.

The Emperor went out this afternoon in an open carriage, and drove through some of the principal streets.

London, Oct. 27.

George Peabody is seriously ill and his recovery is doubtful.

London, Oct 27

Consols 93¼. Liverpool Markets firm; Corn 30s. 3d

The Dublin Amnesty Association, at a business meeting held in that city last evening, unanimously adopted a resolution expressing regret at Mr. Gladstone's refusal to release the Fenian prisoners, and declaring their determination to continue the agitation, and to form local associations throughout the country.

Paris, Oct. 27th, evening.

Paris continues tranquil, and apprehensions of an outbreak have subsided. The Emperor has returned to Compeigne.

London, Oct 30.

Consols 92¾; Liverpool markets steady. Weather cold and frosty throughout Great Britain

The *Times* has an editorial in approval of Secretary Boutwell's advocacy of paying the National debt in gold.

The remains of the late Earl Derby were interred at Knowsley yesterday without ceremony

George Peabody's health is slightly improved The Queen has expressed much interest in his condition.

London, Nov. 1, evening.

A royal decree has been promulgated appointing the 10th of November as a day of fasting and prayer.

The decree refers to the great religious movement which now agitates Europe, and calls on the people to petition for divine guidance and protection.

A recent meeting at Limerick, called to discuss the land question, was broken up by a mob of Fenian sympathizers; the whole affair ending in a disgraceful fight.

London, Nov. 2.

The cities of Frankfort, Wiesbaden and Mazence, with the surrounding country in each case were visited by shocks of earthquake during the night of the 31st ult. and yesterday morning.

Madrid, Nov 2.

The prospect of agreement in the Cortes on the choice of a King improves. It is now known that 141 deputies are pledged to vote for the Duke of Genoa.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Toronto Oct 26th.

About four inches of snow fell here this morning. At Walkerton, Port Elgin, and other points North and West, about two feet of snow have fallen, and it is still snowing. Along the lines of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways the fall was very light, and railway communication is not interrupted.

Ottawa, Oct 29

The Dominion Cabinet has been reconstructed as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Justice—Sir John A McDonald.
Minister of Miltia—Sir George E. Cartier.
Minister of Finance—Sir Francis Hincks.
Minister of Customs—Hon. S. L. Tilley.
Minister of Public Works — Hon. H. L Langevin.
Minister of Inland Revenues—Hon. C. Dunkin.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hon. Peter Mitchell.
Minister of Agriculture and Statistics—Hon John R Benson
Secretary of State for the Province—Hon Joseph Howe.
Secretary of State for Canada — Hon. Alexander Campbell.
Receiver General—Hon E Kenny.
President of the Council—Hon. J. C. Chapais

Of these thirteen Cabinet Offices, five are filled from Ontario, four from Quebec, two from New Brunswick, and two from Nova Scotia.

A communication from Earl Granville to Sir John Young, says that the English Government is in favor of uniting British Columbia to the New Dominion.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Oct. 28.

Exchange dull at 109¼ Gold 121¼.

A tidal wave of a great earthquake supposed to have taken place somewhere on the Pacific Ocean was registered at the Coast Survey Office in San Francisco on Friday last.

The old Dutch Church and two large stores corner Fulton and William streets, New York were destroyed by fire yesterday; loss quarter of a million dollars.

New York, Oct 28.

Brig "Potosi" which arrived this noon from Nassau brings seven of the crew of the wrecked brig "M. J. Geddard," of St. John, N. B. Gold 129; Money easy.

New York, Nov. 1.

Capt. Higgins and the other officers of the steamer "Cuba" except seven, have been discharged from custody.

New York, Nov 2

The Board of Directors in Cincinatti, Ohio, has voted to exclude the Bible from Public Schools 22 to 13.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

Dear Joe,

I have read with attention your letter on the subject of a postal grievance, and sympathise with you in the mental and material disturbances which you have experienced in that momentous matter of complaint, Indeed my mind has been greatly exercised for you and against the smiling Rulers, whose unpardonable errors have touched the keen sensibilities of your cultivated mind; evoked your detestation of injustice, and evolved the piercing ire, and stern denouncement of wrong recorded, as with a pen of steel, in your above-referred to letter of high intellectual and moral merit. The disposition or placement of a Post Office, in which you had not been consulted, at a point of inconvenient distance from your own door, were grave mistakes, and not only just causes of complaint in your well-digested view of justice, but also were disrespectful to you personally, and to your public position and social standing, as a leading Elector of large influence and conventional mark, in a hamlet among the green woods of Lot ———. Permit me here episodically, to express an idea of the effects which the grievances under view, at first flash had upon your mind and nervous system I have fancied that the first knowledge of the wrongs inflicted produced a shock in your clay tenement assimilating, in miniature, to the earth quake whose vibrations recently grumblingly shook our spot of *terra firma*; and thus when the animal disturbances were upon you, the electric vibrations of the earthen socket which has the honor to hold your immortal candle, produced momentary gutteral grumblings and other discordant sounds, and these, having subsided, were followed by electric vivification of your expansive brain, and doubtless contributed the sparkling diction, logical clearness, admirable perspicuity and gentlemanly exposition of grievances which pervade and adorn your amiable chapter, ostensibly written on a Post Office This immediately brings me back to the refrain of your letter — the burden of your classic prose. You, however, in that model effusion, have, unfortunately for the cause of right and justice, cast your pearls upon a shore where they are esteemed as merely common pebbles, and unworthy of notice by our political lapadaries and eminent statesmen, whose scientific skill and political accumen have failed to discover a gem in the political Joe. The honest fact is, your light is in eclipse to the eyes of the Rulers; they can look upon you unassisted by smoked glass, and gaze unwinking upon the unshrouded glow of your luminosity. These obtuse Rulers smile at the living light of Lot ——— and have laughed at the contortions of the worm twirling around the misplaced Post. I deplore the leaden stupidity of those sitters in high places, and lament their blind and stolid indifference to the claims, capabilities, and public influence and power incorporated within yourself.

The action taken in the Post Office matter was unwise and impolitic, and it decidedly has imperilled the existence of the Government, although the "able men" do not see the fatal brink on which they now stand, and totter to the fall under your displeasure. Had the "able men" understood their true position and policy, you would have been the recipient of the office and phial of oil against troubled waters. And, moreover, in these days of distribution of titles in the Colonies, you might, with much propriety, have been dubbed Sir Joe Spudeen, Postmaster in the bush at Lot——— This policy now propounded would have stationed the Post Office in your own cabin, and secured stability to the Government, and would at the same time, have evinced a generous and just acknowledgement of your valuable public services and political strength. Well may I write, "Whom the Gods intend to destroy they first make mad."

Sensible of the vexatious indifference and neglect you have felt, and fearing that neither your influence nor my regret can reverse the wrongs you have alleged, yet I sincerely believe your case is within the province of cure, and being in my mind satisfied that for you there is "balm in Gilead" and a cerate for the sore, I therefore respectfully pray permission to prescribe the nostrum. The Post now pressing upon your brain, and the beam which you observe in the eyes of the Rulers might, it is just possible, be seen by you through a distorted or bilious medium, producing hallucations of the brain and assuming the biliary influences as being present in you. A remedy against these is at hand; the specific at your disposal; the panacea within your reach. You have but to imbibe a few doses of R. R. R. to secure dislodgment of the pernicious elements, and a return to clear mental vision, and an improved state of mind.

Yours sincerely,
BADGER.

Nov. 5. 1869

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, November 8, 1869

IF the convulsions of nature on this side of the Atlantic are spreading alarm, men in Europe are looking forward with uneasiness to ensuing political commotions. Spain is in actual revolt, and though assurances of suppression have been repeatedly made by the Government, the contest still rages. France is disturbed: chagrin, disappointment, restlessness, dissatisfaction, run in violent currents through certain sections of the population, The Ultra Radicals think that the nation at large, and they themselves in particular, have been slighted by the Imperial act in postponing the meeting of the Assembly. The newly-conceded liberties are represented as imperilled. Vague and ill-defined as the concession was, it is alleged, that it was not without a motive, it was left so. No one can command clearer language than Napoleon, when clearness suits him; no one can warp his sentiments in more tantalizing dubiety — to be clarified by after-thought with explanations which eat into the very core of privileges and straiten the boundaries of freedom. Men expected their political horizon was to be enlarged, and are in wrath at the thought of Imperialism still obstructing their vision. The Press has made such use of its recently-acquired liberty as might well make a Ruler more impetuous than Napoleon pause, and consider the propriety of retracing his steps. He is accused of the most unworthy motives: reproached with having postponed the meetings of the Corps Legislatifl purposely, to provoke the ultra-Radicals, and induce their leaders to give such vent to their irritation as will bring them within easy reach of the executive. Evidences of great crimes are represented as devices to turn away attention from the action of his Government. His bodily infirmities are brought coarsely before the public, and gratitude expressed that he is not immortal. This is surely not liberty but license. The determination of the opposition party may be estimated from the announcement that Victor Hugo, Louis Blane, and others of a like temperament, are to offer themselves as candidates at the supplementary elections. Meanwhile the discontented Deputies announced their determination to assemble on the day fixed originally for opening the Chambers. But Victor Hugo, it seems, has said no; the hour of Revolution has not yet arrived — when it does arrive he will speak. To this, perhaps, is to be attributed the fact that the 26th ult. passed over, and Paris remained tranquil. The Emperor was, however, not unprepared, even though Victor Hugo had not uttered his emphatic negative, and the chagrined Deputies had carried out their threat of meeting whether the Government attended or not. Paris was filled with troops. This says much: for Paris does not now offer to insurrection the advantageous field it once did. To beautify was not the only object of the recent changes in that city. The military engineer had perhaps a little more to do with the plans than the civil architect. The Emperor has ever shown himself equal to the greatest emergencies, and it may be presumed, that whatever future exigencies may arise, his tact will not forsake him.

An external cause of uneasiness to Napoleon, may possibly arise from the eventuality of a member of the House of Orleans being elected to fill the Spanish throne. Diplomacy, however, can easily overcome this difficulty, General Prim, when on his visit to Paris to offer thanksgivings for the past, would hardly neglect to consult the oracle of the Tuilleries regarding the future.

The condition of the kingdom of Italy is deplorable: a burden to itself, and a fruitful cause of anxiety to its neighbors. Year after year the malady grows. Taxation is stretched to its most oppressive limits: still the national deficit increases. Mazzinian societies, whose first aim is the overthrow of kings, plot rebellion openly. When the lethargic Government, in self-preservation, would call the conspirators to account, the societies have only to say, beware—the grip of the legal official relaxes, and the culprit is restored to liberty with honor. There is something weak to imbecility, in the Government which can be diverted from its purpose by the scowl of Garibaldi.

Could the blood of those who opposed the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy have cemented its foundations, we would not now behold it in the degrading impotency to which it is reduced. In what used to be the Kingdom of Naples, in less than six years, more than twenty-five thousand persons have suffered death for political offences. The carnage goes on still. A few months ago 58 persons, from the age of 21 to 74, who had been imprisoned on political charges, were shot down as they left their places of confinement, after having been declared innocent. A member of the Chamber of Deputies, stood up in his place in the Chamber, and, after reading out the names of the murdered men, asked the Minister of Justice for an explanation. The official took the list, and there the matter ended. This occurred on the 10th of June last. When such things can be proposed for enquiry in the Senate House of a nation, and the Minister of Justice shrugs his shoulders in despondent helplessness, we are tempted to regard the Black Hole of Calcutta, and the valley of Glenco, with a degree less of horror for the atrocities there perpetrated.

In all this, however, Victor Emmanuel is only reaping what he sowed. When the forces of Marshal Radetzky were driving before them the shattered remnants of his father's army, and the doom of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces was, for the time, sealed, Charles Albert saw that to rule as a monarch for his people's good, was to set himself in antagonism to the violent councillors who surrounded him, and advised him for their own ends. He resigned his place to his son. Since then, year after year, the Mazzinian sects have been approaching closer to the throne, till, at the present moment, some of its chief advisers are men, who, for grave political offences, have had to wear the chain of the galley-slave.

The interest which a people feels in its institutions can generally be measured, with tolerable correctness, from the manner in which they exercise their electoral franchise. If this be so, the statistics of the latest Italian elections are far from encouraging. Bologna, with 8,260 electors, sent to the urns 1,721; Frevisco, with 1,623, sent 451. In Turin only a few voted, and in Genoa none at all. In Florence, the seat of the Government, 800 votes were given, out of an electoral roll numbering 8,120. With such figures before us, it is not too much to assert that the present political institutions of Italy, are very little cared for by the inhabitants.

Among the Secret Societies of Italy, it is no longer a question, whether the throne is to stand or fall. Its fall is decreed. The question hinges only on how it is to fall. Shall it be by cunning, by betrayal, plot and quiet conspiracy, and all the other arts for which the sect is so illustrious—or shall it be by the open assaults of an armed Revolution? Whatever may be the manner of its fall, everthing indicates that the end is not far distant.

LITERATURE.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

DR. JOHNSON has remarked on the old adage, "many laws betoken a corrupt nation," that he fears it might be said with equal truth, "many books betoken an ignorant nation." Whatever strength there may be in the worthy Doctors parallel, one good at least results from a multiplicity of books. You are allowed a selection, and in no species of publication is this benefit more apparent than in that of Magazines. His principles must be peculiar, and his dispositions wayward, who fails to find something congenial in modern Magazine literature. Here is McMillan's, for instance, combining in no ordinary degree the sweet and the useful Through several numbers Prof. Seeley has continued his admirable essay on Roman Imperialism To those who care for studying the condition of things in these far off times, nothing could be more instructive, even though dissent from the writers opinions, may occasionally interfere. He traces the causes which led to the fall of the Roman Empire with much perspicuity, and establishes his theory of the process of decline and final collapse by references at once striking and convincing. We have all been led, more or less, to suppose that the fall of Rome took its origin in the "moral degeneration of the Romans, caused by luxury and excessive good fortune." Professor Seeley calls this in question, and asserts that the "immediate cause to which the fall of the Empire is to be attributed is a physical not a moral decay. Men were wanting; the Empire perished for want of men." From this want of men it came that the army had to be recruited, and husbandmen supplied to till the fields from the barbaric nations that lay along the frontier. In fact "the Barbarian occupied the Roman Empire almost as the Anglo-Saxon is occupying North America: he settled and peopled rather than conquered it." When Julius Cæsar rose to power he found the population thin, his successor enacted laws which he rigidly enforced, offering privileges and precedences to those who married. The Romans sternuously (as the Greeks before them had done) resisted the enactment. There was a general reluctance to rear families. "How strange," exclaims Professor Seeley, "according to our notions the conditions of society must have been; how directly opposite from the present one the view taken by Statesmen on the question of population, and how unlike the present one the view taken by people in general of marriage may be judged from this law. Precisely, as we think of marriage, the Romans of Imperial times thought of celibacy, that is, as the most comfortable, but the most expensive condition of life. Marriage with us is a pleasure, for which a man must be content to pay; with the Romans it was an excellent pecuniary investment, but an intolerably disagreeable one."

In describing the influence which Christianity exerted over Roman Society, Professor Seeley advances theories which certainly will be severely scrutinized by writers who deem themselves orthodox, and every other writer who differs from them dangerous. The two line deductions of truth are as apt to mislead as the subtilities which prevent it. It is in the former, perhaps, that Professor Seeley sins.

The New Testament under a new aspect is the title of an article in the September No. of McMillan. It notices the publication of an Edition of the New Testament got up after this manner: The New Testament is reprinted exactly as it stands in the English Bible, and at the bottom of the page are noted all the variations between it and three great copies. The Vatican, M S., the Alexandrine, M S., and the Sinaitic, M. S. It is curious, we are told, to look over these notes, and see how much there is in the English Scripture which is no where to be found in the originals The reviewer notices a few, which, we shall briefly indicate. The story of the woman taken in adultery is not to be found in the original Gospel, and never made its appearance in any edition before the middle of the 5th century Again the text "For if ye do not forgive neither will your Father, which is in heaven forgive your trespass," is an after interpolation not to be found either in the Sinaitic or Vatican, M S., and so on through many pages. The reviewer instances important discrepancies. The subject is very preplexing How came such sentences there? Whose are they? Are they inspired, and do they claim from us equal respect with the other portions of Scripture? Who shall tell us? What a pity the venerable volume itself cannot speak and drag from uncertainty those who have staked on it alone their highest interests!

M. Rewnan has given to the world his work upon St Paul. R. H. Hutton has reviewed it in a style at once masterly and justly severe. The character of the Great Apostle is well vindicated in the article, and his depreciator receives a well-merited castigation.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley follows in the wake of Mr. Mill, in a paper entitled "Women and Politics." The Rev. gentleman seems to have had less in view the contribution of anything new on the subject, than the possibility of gaining to himself some faint applause in discussing a question which is evidently becoming popular.

The Chapters of Fiction need no recommendation from us. They are the productions of tried artists, and will find readers.

Blackwood and the New Dominion Monthly in our next.

The Supreme Court met on Monday, and disposed of the Rules and Demurrers which stood over for argument Mr. Frederick Peters applied for examination preparatory to his entering upon the study of the law in the office of Edward J. Hodgson, Esq Finlay McNeill, Esq., Summerside, was appointed a Commissioner for Prince County for taking affidavits to be used in the Supreme Court.—*Pat.*

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES

The following important despatches sufficiently explain their own import, and show how the British Government regards the Confederation of the British North American Colonies.

COPY—CANADA. No. 165.

The Secretary of State to the Governor-General.

DOWNING STREET.
16th August, 1869.

SIR,—I transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch I have addressed to the Governor of British Columbia making known to him the views of her Majesty's Government on the important question of the incorporation of that colony with the Dominion of Canada.

I have so fully explained myself in that despatch that it is not necessary that I should do more than instruct you at once to lay a copy of it before your advisers.

I have, &c.,
(Signed.) Granville.

Governor-General, the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Br., G. C. B., G. C M. G., &c.

COPY—BRITISH COLUMBIA, No 84.

Earl Granville to Gov. Musgrave.

DOWNING STREET,
14th August, 1869

SIR,—In my despatch of the 17th of June in which I communicated to you your appointment to the Government of British Columbia, I informed you that I should probably have occasion to address you on the question then in agitation of the incorporation of that colony with the Dominion of Canada. You are aware that her Majesty's Government have hitherto declined to entertain this question, mainly because it could not arise practically till the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company was annexed to the Dominion, but also perhaps in the expectation that the public opinion of British Columbia might have opportunity to form and declare itself.

I have now to inform you that the terms on which Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory are to be united to Canada, have been agreed to by the parties concerned, and that the Queen will probably be advised before long to issue an order in council which will incorporate in the Dominion of Canada the whole of the British possessions on the North American Continent except the then conterminous colony of British Columbia.

The question, therefore, presents itself whether this single colony should be excluded from the great body politic which is thus forming itself.

On this question the colony itself does not appear to be unanimous But as far as I can judge from the despatches which have reached me, I should conjecture that the prevailing opinion was in favor of union. I have no hesitation in stating that such is also the opinion of Her Majesty's Government.

They believe that a Legislature selected from an extended area and representing a diversity of interests, is likely to deal more comprehensively with large questions, more impartially with small questions, and more conclusively with both than is possible when controversies are carried on and decided upon in the comparatively narrow circle in which they arise; questions of purely local interest will be more carefully and dispassionately considered when disengaged from the larger politics of the country, and at the same time will be more sagaciously considered by persons who have had this larger political education.

Finally, they anticipate the interests of every Province in B. N. A will be more advanced by enabling the wealth, credit, and intelligence of the whole to be brought to bear on every part, than by encouraging each in the contracted policy of taking care of itself, possibly at the expense of its neighbor—most especially is this true in the case of internal transit. It is evident that the establishment of a British line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, is far more feasible by the operations of a single Government responsible for the progress of both shores of the continent, than by a bargain negociated between separate—perhaps, in some respects, rival Governments and Legislatures The San Francisco of B N. A would, under these circumstances, hold a greater commercial and political position than would be attainable by the Capital of the isolated colony of British Columbia.

Her Majesty's Government are aware that the distance between Ottawa and Victoria presents a real difficulty in the way of immediate Union. But that very difficulty will not be without its advantage if it tenders easy communication indispensable, and forces onwards the operations which are to complete it.

In any case it is an understood inconvenience, and a diminishing one, and it appears far better to accept it is a temporary drawback on the advantages of Union than to wait for those obstacles, often more intractable, which are sure to spring up after a neglected opportunity.

The constitutional connection of her Majesty's Government with the colony of British Columbia is, as yet, closer than with any other part of North America, and they are bound on an occasion like the present to give for the consideration of the community and the guidance of her Majesty's servants a more unreserved expression of their wishes and judgment than might be elsewhere fitting

You will therefore give publicity to this despatch, a copy of which I have communicated to the Governor-General of Canada, and you will hold yourself authorized either in communication with Sir John Young, or otherwise, to take such steps as you properly and constitutionally can, for promoting the favorable consideration of this question.

It will not escape you that in acquitting you with the general views of the Government I have avoided all matters of detail on which the wishes of the people, and the Legislature will, of course, be declared in due time. I think it necessary, however, to observe that the constitution of British Columbia will oblige the Governor to enter personally upon many questions, as the condition of Indian tribes, and the future position of Government servants with which, in the case of a negotiation between two Responsible Governments, he would not be bound to concern himself.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) GRANVILLE.

Governor MUSGRAVE.

ANOTHER MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT ROLLO BAY.—On Wednesday, the 27th of October, after the storm of snow, early in the morning, as some persons were going to their work, they picked up a buffalo robe on the road. Supposing some person had lost it in the storm, they placed it on a bush, intending to make it known along the road; but on proceeding some few yards further, their attention was directed to a wagon track going off the side of the road into some stumps, where there was no thoroughfare, and following the track, discovered a horse and wagon standing among the stumps. On reaching the spot, they saw a man lying close to the horse, on his side, apparently asleep. There was a house about ten chains from the spot where they went and gave the alarm; but on examination of the body, it was found that life was extinct, but not long, as the body was warm. There were no marks of violence on the body: the countenance was calm as if asleep. An inquest was held, and, on investigating the matter, it appeared, from the evidence brought before the jury, that the body was that of Mr. Wm. Conroy, of Souris, formerly of Charlottetown, who had been to town and was on his way home, and in the storm, which was very severe, the horse went into the place where he was found, and got entangled among the stumps, when Conroy, who had been asleep, awoke. He got out of the wagon, for, by the tracks, it was evident he turned the horse around, when the hob of the hind wheel got fast against a stump, and he was unable to extricate it. Then, either from fatigue, or having taken too much liquor, (for it is to be feared he was not sober, a bottle having been found in his pocket, and other evidence led to the conclusion of such being the case) he laid down and perished. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, in accordance with the above evidence. During the inquest his unfortunate wife came along, unconscious of what had happened, until stopped and informed of the matter. She was in search of him, having received information of his being at some house on the road. She had passed the messenger sent to inform her of the fatal occurrence. She appeared greatly afflicted, having a large family left with her to support. We might state that the accident occurred within a mile from the scene of the one which happened about three weeks previously

W. H. WILLIAMS, Coroner.

THE Storm on Wednesday se'nnight, briefly noticed by us last week, was very severely felt, it appears, in the rural districts, as well as in the city. Snow, it is said, fell in some places to the depth of from two to three feet, and trees, fences, and telegraph posts were prostrated in all directions. On the North Side, near Naufrage, the brigt. *Catherine Margareta*, belonging to Holland, timber laden, was cast ashore. Both vessel and cargo are to be sold to morrow, for the benefit of all concerned. The snow did not remain long on the ground, but it left the roads, in many places, in an almost impassable condition. The weather since the storm, has been very mild and fine for the season.—*Isl.*

Members of the Y. M. C. A. Literary Class will meet at the Rooms of the Association, on the evening of Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 8, sharp, for the purpose of re-opening the class.

J. KENNEDY, Vice President.

Nov.4, 1869.

THE SHOOTING MATCH.

We are much gratified to see the result of the late Shooting Match, which took place some time ago at Kensington. The day was unusually stormy, and opinions were entertained that no high scores would be made, however, it turned out quite the reverse, for when the last shot was fired, Mr. White came out with 36 points Mr. McLeod with 33, and Messrs. Pickard and Hoar scored 32 points respectively. This shooting reflects great credit on our Volunteers the more so when we consider the small and unsatisfactory interest our Government take in their welfare. We notice in the report of the match, in the "Patriot" newspaper, of the 21st ult., two mistakes, one that they are glad to observe that the prizes were pretty generally distributed among the different companies. The individual who gazed on the score book, and who perceived that some prizes were won by each company must have been painfully short-sighted. If any one will look at the scores they will see that the two troops of Mounted Rifles, the Irish Volunteers, and the 2nd Battery of Artillery won no prize at all, and the Prince Edward Rifles only one, whilst the Prince of Wales Volunteers [of shooting match renown] carried off seven prizes among them being the prize, which if any company succeeds in winning, is considered worth half the other prizes put together. The Dundas Company securing five trophies of victory, the 1st Artillery, as generally falls to their lot, getting four, and the Royalty Volunteers three. From this we cannot see the equal distribution. It is much to be regretted that the Irish Volunteers and the Mounted Rifles won nothing, as they are zealous Volunteer Corps, and deserve to win. The other mistake we refer to is the omission of special mention of Mr. John Hoar, of the Prince of Wales Volunteers, who made the very best average shooting on the ground, and was the only person who won three prizes. He is young in matters of rifle practice, and we believe that if he progresses as a first-class marksman, as he has commenced, he will be looked upon as one of our best rifle shots; and here we may mention that it is a shame for the Government of our Island to disregard, as they do, their just claims to that consideration and encouragement to which they are so fairly entitled to, and which the Volunteers of our Sister Provinces receive without stint from the Executives.—COM.

The brigantine *George*, Allan Finlayson, Master laden with limestone to Messrs Pope and Welsh, arrived to day after a fine run of 26 days from Cork. In Lat. 45° 40' N., and Long. 56° 50 W Captain Finlayson fell in with the wreck of the ship *Inchiquin*, Keys, master, of and for Limerick, timber laden from Quebec, and rescued fourteen of her crew from a watery grave. Two of the men saved are somewhat injured, but not seriously. Three of the crew of the *Inchiquin*, who happened to be in the roundhouse when the sea struck her, were washed overboard and lost. Their names were Hugh Moore, of New Brunswick, John Reddin and James Daley, of Limerick. The survivors were on the wreck four days, from Wednesday until Sunday last, when the *George* came to their rescue Captain Finlayson, another of our successful Belfast master-mariners, deserves great credit for his humanity, and we hope, that in addition to the consciousness of having done a noble deed, he will be suitably rewarded by the authorities at home.—*Pat.*

THE CONCERT in the Market Hall on Monday evening last, was a decided success. About one hundred and fifty pupils, male and female, each with note book in hand, took part in the Concert The Professor, occasionally assisted by Mrs Linton, presided at the Melodeon, and the manner in which the pupils of both classes, but especially the juvenile, acquitted themselves excited the admiration of all who had the pleasure of listening to them The juvenile class was collected within a few weeks indiscriminately, and have been instructed by Mr and Mrs Linton gratuitously with what success their performance on Monday night abundantly testifies.—*Isl.*

For some days past, the Submarine Cable between Capes Traverse and Tormentine had not been working well. The electric current was, at times, so weak, that it was difficult to get a message through. After a few days' experience it was observed, that at times the cable worked better than at others, particularly when the tide was low. This led to an examination of the shore end of the Cable at Cape Tormentine, in the Province of New Brunswick, when it was discovered that some miserable miscreant had attempted, in two distinct places, to sever the cable, by means of a sharp pointed instrument, and had almost succeeded. On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Chas. Hyndman, the Superintendent of the lines in this Island, engaged the services of the Str. *Heather Belle*, and proceeded with a party of men to the Cape to repair the damaged cable. The man who could be guilty of wantonly destroying the cable deserves to be severely punished.—*Isl.*

We were shown the other day a very handsome buggy, which has been manufactered by Messrs John and Robert Scott of this city. It is light and strong, and about as neat a piece of workmanship as one could wish to see The hubbs of the wheels are of elm, the spokes and rims of hickory, and the shafts of oak. Nothing is painted; all the rest is merely varnished, which brings out the grain of the different kinds of wood well, and shows the great skill of which it is put together. The buggy is made for Mr. Joseph Davies, who intends to take it to England. It is worth £52 10s. currency.—*Pat.*

THE fast sailing Bark *Theresa*, Fraser, master, 23 days from Glasgow to Halifax, and 48 hours from Halifax to this port, arrived yesterday morning with goods to Owen & Welsh and others.

Holloway's Pills.—No medicine can surpass these Pills in their purifying and curative power over every organ of the body. Stomach, liver, lungs, heart and kidneys soon display subjection to its influence, by which all diseases of those organs is arrested, all obstructions removed, and every function is healthfully performed. The digestion is by their use so improved that scarcely any food disagrees; acidity and flatulence alike are checked, nausea and biliousness disappear, firmness is given to every muscle, and tone to every nerve; the mind becomes exhilarated, and the thoughts cheerful. These wonderful Pills correct dyspeptic habits, whether resulting from residence in hot climate or over indulgence; and they secure by night sound and refreshing sleep, which fits the body for renewed exertions.

The Standard Life Assurance Company seems to be doing a safe business It is one of the oldest and most extensive Institutions existing in Great Britain for the Assurance of Lives. It was established in Edinburgh in 1825, and its income at this date exceeds £700 000 per annum. The 8th division of the Company's profits is appointed to be made on the 15th November, 1870 and all policies now effected will participate. Hon J. Longworth is agent for this Island.—*Pat.*

The sweetest word in our language is health. At the first indication of disease, use well known approved remedies. For dyspepsia or indigestion, use "Parsons' Purgative Pills." For coughs, colds, sore or lame stomach, use "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment".

LAUNCHED.

On Thursday morning from the shipyard of William White, Esq, at Brighton, a brigantine of 145 tons, N. M., called the *Dart*.

From the shipyard of Clement White, Esq., at Kensington, a brigantine of 146 tons, N. M., called the *Escort*, both these vessels are for the Newfoundland Market.

At Montague Bridge, on the 20th ult, a clipper bark of 290 tons, N. M., called the *Osprey*, copper fastened and built by Mr. McInnis, brother of Capt. McInnis, of the ship *Duncan*, under inspection to class A 1 for five years at Lloyd's.

Married.

At Charlottetown, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. Jas. McColl, Mr Donald McDonald, New Glasgow Road, to Jesse, daughter of the late Capt. MacDonald, Point Prim.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. D. McNeill, Mr. Roderick McLeod, of Melville, to Miss Flora Matheson, of Belle Creek, Lot 62.

On the 2d inst., at the bride's residence, by the Rev. A. S. DesBrisay, Mr J. Mallet, to Miss Bemma, daughter of Mr. James Smith, all of Summerside.

At the Parsonage-house, Prince Street, on the 11th ult., by Mr. J. Chappel, Mr. George Yeo, Union Road, to Miss M. Sillick, of Fredericton.

Died.

On Sunday, 7th inst, Jane Heartz, infant daughter of Rev. W. W. Perkins. Funeral to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

On Wednesday last, in her 79th year, Grace, the wife of Thomas Clark. Her end was peace.

Canadian Flour.

NOW LANDING, ex Sch. *GLADIATOR*, from MONTREAL—

200 Bbls. Strong Bakers' FLOUR,
175 " No. 1 Choice Family FLOUR,
50 " Fancy Do. Do.
25 " Pastry Do. Do.
90 " No. 2 Do. Do.

Hourly expected, per Steamer Flamborough,

150 Bbls. Choice Family FLOUR,
50 " APPLES (Choice.)

R W. BRECKEN.

Nov. 8, 1869. 3m