

THE NEW BLACK DEATH.

A very alarming article has appeared in some of the papers upon a disease which has lately appeared in Ireland, and which is dreadfully named "The New Black Death." The writer says:—"For more than fourteen months a mysterious disease has been displaying a rapid and fatal activity in Ireland. The first case occurred as far back as the 18th of March, 1866. An apprentice to a surgeon in Dublin had felt unwell, and remained indoors during the day, taking his meals, however, as usual. He had a bad night, and complained of headache in the morning; and his master then remarked some spots upon his chest. Dr. Stokes, an eminent Dublin physician, was immediately sent for, and saw the patient at 11 a.m. He found him perfectly collected, and in apparently ordinary strength; but the left arm and left breast were covered thickly with large purple patches of the deepest hue. Both medical men recognised that they were in presence of a case which, if an attack of typhus fever, was certainly such as neither of them had ever witnessed before. When Dr. Stokes returned two hours later, a great change had taken place. The patient was as self-possessed as before, but the left arm and breast were now completely black. At half-past one the young man was sitting up in bed, discussing his case with his master; and as he complained of great thirst, the latter went from the bedside to the window to mix a cooling draught, but upon turning round almost instantly he saw, to his horror, that collapse had set in, and by 2 p.m., within twenty-four hours after the first sign of indisposition, within eight or nine hours of the appearance of any formidable symptoms, and within half an hour of being in full possession of his faculties and of a considerable amount of muscular strength the patient was dead. A few other cases occurred during the spring and early summer, all presenting the same general features and all fatal; but, with the appearance of cholera in August, this strange disease vanished. With the appearance of spring, however, it reappeared. One of the earliest of the new cases was that of a healthy child about five years old. Here the first symptom of illness appeared at 8 a.m.; at 11 a.m. a small purple eruption appeared, generally diffused over the body, at 1 p.m. the whole body was covered with large purple patches; coma gradually supervened, and at 3 p.m. death. The last audible utterances of the child were complaints of cold. Another case occurred at the Partobello Cavalry Barracks on the 17th of April. An officer had complained on the previous evening of feeling slightly unwell. He got feverish towards night, had little sleep, suffered from headache, and was occasionally incoherent. In the morning, about nine o'clock, purple spots appeared, which spread rapidly both in size and number, until the whole body became covered with them. Collapse set in with the usual suddenness, and at 11 a.m. he was dead. Within ten minutes after death the superficial hue had given place to a rose red. In the following week a boy about nine or ten years old was attacked in the same rapid way. When seen at 1 p.m. his body was all dotted with purple spots; the pulse was scarcely perceptible at the wrist, but the action of the heart was perfect; he was in full possession of muscular strength and mental faculties, and felt so little ill that he complained of being kept in bed. At 7 p.m. he was dead. In the beginning of April the first provincial cases were noticed. They were connected with the troops who had been engaged in pursuit of the insurgents through the Galtee mountains. Two or three soldiers, a married woman, and a couple of children were attacked; the woman and one of the soldiers recovered, the others died. The fatal cases were remarkable for great suffering, which no skill seemed capable of relieving. Indeed the children appear to have screamed themselves to death in the violence of the pain which no efforts could mitigate. In all these cases there were indications of considerable inflammation of the brain and spinal column. A special interest attaches to these military cases, as throwing some light upon the question of contagiousness. The mother of the children washed for some of the soldiers of the flying column, among whom we have just mentioned the attacks of the disease occurred, and in this way the disorder may, it is conceived, have been communicated. At this moment a woman is in the Meath Hospital in Dublin with her young child, both suffering from this malady; and Dr. Stok, who has personally in charge, has declared his conviction that this is an unquestionable case of contagion. It appears, then, that a strange and terribly fatal disease exists in Ireland, and as yet chiefly in Dublin. The general features of the preliminary stage are bilious vomiting and sometimes purging, and usually headache of unparalleled intensity, with incoherence. Next comes the purple eruption, accompanied, in most cases, by great debility, and followed by collapse and death. The duration of the illness is of a threefold variety. In the first, where the period is reckoned by hours, one case was fatal in four hours from the occurrence of the first symptoms; but the average is eighteen hours. The second variety includes from three to six days, from the first indications of indisposition to the fatal issue. The third variety, in which alone any recoveries have taken place, embraces a period extending to many days, and even weeks. It is hardly necessary to say that in Dublin great interest is felt upon the subject among the members of the medical profession, and considerable anxiety has been awakened among the general public. Already the Medical Association of the city has held two meetings, in one of which detailed and authentic reports of the cases observed were presented and read, while the other was devoted to a discussion of the character of the disease. It is not unnatural that, upon the latter point, medical opinion should be divided. Some consider it to belong to the family of blood-poisons, of which in these countries typhus and typhoid fevers have hitherto been the chief specimens; and they refer as proofs to the strange and fatal cases which have lately occurred in Dublin. Others consider that it is a new form of cerebro-spinal malady, appealing to the headache and injected character of the spots, and to the appearances usually presented by the brain and spinal column in post-mortem examinations. They also cite, in confirmation of this view, the morbid sensibility of the surface, the dilatation of the pupil and temporary loss of vision, the twitching of the muscles and convulsive spasms, the muscular rigidity and curvature of the spine, which often accompany the disease, and the displacement of the head, paralysis, and other affections which frequently retard the very few cases of recovery. Others, again, suggest that two distinct types of disease exist in these cases, and by their conjoined symptoms give occasion to confusion of diagnosis and pathology. All important as the decision of these matters must be, the time as hardly comes when it can be given upon the safe basis of a sufficiently extensive and searching induction.

Meantime it is unfortunately too clear, with the steady and rapid increase in the Dublin death-rate from this mysterious complaint, that its attacks deserve the closest and most watchful attention, not only from the medical profession, which is thoroughly on the alert, but also from the public and the Government.

ATTEMPTS AT REGICIDE

The danger in which the Czar was exposed the other day in the Bois de Boulogne is an ordeal from which few of his fellow sovereigns have been exempted. Even our own Queen, in spite of the loyalty and affection which attend her, has been attacked four times. There have been at least six plots to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon. In October, 1852, when Napoleon, who was on the eve of becoming Emperor, was at Versailles, an internal machine, formed by 250 gun-barrels charged with 1,500 balls was to have been discharged against the Prince and his carriage; but the design was not carried out. On July 5, 1853, a fresh attempt was made to assassinate him as he was going to the Opera Comique. Twelve Frenchmen were arrested as concerned in the conspiracy. On April 28, 1855, Jean Laverat fired two shots at the Emperor in the Grand Avenue of the Champs Elysees. In 1857, Thibault, Bartolotti, and Girard came from England to Paris to assassinate the Emperor, but were discovered, arrested, tried, and punished. On January 13, 1855, Orsini, Gomez, Pieri, and Rudio threw their shells at the Emperor. On December 24, 1863, Greco, Tralancos, Imperatore, and Scagliolini, who had gone from London with the intention of killing the French Emperor, were arrested in Paris. The King of Prussia was fired at by Oscar Becker, a law student of Leipzig, at Baden, on the 14th of July, 1861—the excuse given for the attack being that he was not capable of effecting the unity of Germany; and his Minister, Count Bismarck, had last year a narrow escape from young Lind. The Emperor of Austria, on February 18, 1853, was struck with a knife in the neck by a Hungarian named Libeny; in 1854 an attempt was made on the life of Victor Emmanuel; and the Queen of Spain has been twice assailed. There is something very remarkable in the almost invariable failure of these attempts. In recent times only two rulers have fallen victims to assassination—the Duke of Parma, who, in 1854, was stabbed with a poisoned in the abdomen; and Abraham Lincoln, who was shot by Booth on April 14, 1865, in the Washington Theatre, the murderer, in each of these cases making good his escape.

UNITED STATES.

The New York World draws attention to the fact that Indian cotton is fast superseding American cotton, in consequence of the enormous cost of cultivating the latter. The World says the question is whether the fine staple of American cotton will bear the price in New York of thirty-five to forty cents, in order to induce its general culture through the uplands of the South, in preference to Indian cotton, which can be produced for five or six pence per pound in Bombay, and probably delivered in New York for twenty cents. Accounts from India state that the staple is improving; new seed and greater care in cleaning them indicate that a fair article of Indian cotton can be laid down upon the piers of New York at a less sum per pound than New Orleans shipments. If these views are correct, and they are predicated upon fact, it is not unreasonable to predict that in a short time America will be importing cotton from the markets of Liverpool and Bombay.

NEW BANKING ACCOMMODATION.—The following statement is from the Montreal Trade Review of June 23. We may add to it that it is the intention of the Bank of Commerce of Toronto to open an agency in St. John. The Review says:—"We understand that the Bank of Montreal is about to send officers to St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., with the view of establishing agencies at those points. The want of sufficient capital in the Lower Provinces has been felt very severely during the last year, and has greatly crippled by the inability of the Banks to supply the needed accommodation to shippers; and we are happy to be able to give them hopes of a better state of affairs before long."

Latest by Telegraph!

London, 6th. noon. United States Minister Adams has succeeded in his efforts with the British Government to obtain the liberty of the convicted Fenian Condon. He has been set free and will shortly sail for America. Paris, July 6. It is reported that Napoleon has concluded upon disarming 34,000 men of the French Army immediately. London, July 6, even. Ismail Pasha, Sovereign of Egypt, has arrived in London from Paris. The railroad Station was decorated with flags and flowers, in honor of the illustrious visitor, who had a reception, in which the Prince of Wales and Lord Stanley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, played a conspicuous part. A large body of troops were also in attendance, and formed an escort to Ismail Pasha, who is the guest of Earl Dudley. Vienna, July 7. An Austrian fleet is to be immediately despatched to Mexico for the body of Maximilian. London, July 7th. Detachments of regular troops have been ordered by the British Government to Abyssinia to compel the King of that country to release the British subjects who have been held prisoners there a long time. London, July 8. Consols 4 2-4. Five twenties 73. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Toronto, C.W., July 8th. Major General Stisted, C.B., was sworn in as Lieutenant Governor of Ottawa at noon today. It is rumored that some of the Fenian convicts who are now undergoing a sentence of 20 years of penal servitude in the Provincial Penitentiary, will be pardoned in honor of the union of the Provinces. Among those to whom the Royal clemency will be extended is the Rev. J. McMahon and four others. London, July 8. The Government announces that the six-penny postage between America and England will be put into operation about 1st of January, 1868. Paris, July 8. It is said that the Emperor Napoleon charges the Church party of Mexico with the death of Maximilian. New York, 9th. A Washington despatch says the Mexican Minister does not credit the report that General Santa Anna was shot at San Juan 25th. He is officially informed that the General was sent to Comanche the day after the arrest, which was made June 11th, and that he would be kept in prison until disposed of by the President.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

JULY 1, 1867.

THE ALL-ABSORBING topic of the week has been the visit of President Johnson to the metropolis of New England, to participate in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the new Masonic Temple. The newspapers have been full of the sayings and doings of the distinguished visitors; and everybody has been on the qui vive to get a good view of the man who commenced life as a poor tailor-boy in North Carolina, and has risen to be President of the United States, without the help of college education and family friends,—of the man who, by his strong self-will, has aroused such parliamentary opposition to his administration as has not been witnessed since the days of Charles I. and the Bourbons Parliament.

As there are doubtless many of your readers who have never seen a "live President," I will just merely say that he talks, walks, and lives pretty much like another man, and that his movements do not at all effect the rotation of the earth around the sun. Joking aside, President Johnson has considerably disappointed a large number who were led to suppose, from reports in the papers, that he was a low, sallow-looking man, with the traces of strong drink depicted on his countenance. This was the description of him given to your correspondent by a gentleman who had resided in Washington, and had frequent opportunities of seeing him.

I saw President Johnson many times during his visit here. He is a man of medium height, rather stout, with large rounded features, and a countenance indicating an iron will—the man that moulds circumstances, and does not allow circumstances to mould him. The President was everywhere well received, and had that respect shown him to which he was entitled as the guest of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He went away highly pleased with his cruise, and he has expressed the hope, in which we may all join, that these visits may lessen the animosity which now prevails between the different sections of the country.

Several gentlemen accompanied the President, the most distinguished of whom was William H. Seward, Secretary of State. He is quite an old man, of thin, spare features; and his face still bears the mark of the assassin's weapon. He has not, however, yet abandoned his favorite hobby of making predictions. Read the following: "I advocate of Confederation, and imagine to yourselves how long your new Dominion will be permitted to live peacefully alongside of your ambitious and more powerful neighbors, if the anticipations of the veteran Secretary are realized. It is taken from a report of his speech delivered at the Tremont House in this city, on the night of his arrival:—"Give me only the assurance, that there shall never be an unyielding resistance by armed force to the President, bearing the authority of the United States; and give me, then, fifty, forty, thirty more years of life," (Mr. Seward is now sixty-six; he will be quite an old man, won't he, if he gets fifty added to?) "and I will engage to give you the possession of the American Continent, and the control of the world."

But when we remember how many predictions the same "astute Secretary" made when the war was progressing, of its termination in ten, sixty, and ninety days &c., we will not be inclined to place much faith in anything Mr. Seward may do in the future in the line of prophecy. Besides, nobody here imagines that his services will be required again after the expiration of his present term, even though he should live for a hundred years to come. He managed the "Trent" affair splendidly, we are told. Yes, he did; he wrote three or four columns to let his countrymen know that he had a smattering of international law, and at the close yielded the point in dispute with as good grace as possible, and delivered Mason and Sillad to the British authorities. And his admiring countrymen applaud this as the greatest piece of statesmanship the world ever saw!

The Masonic Procession was a splendid affair. The day was fine and calm, although rather warm for such a long march; and everything passed off successfully. There were no accidents, although the streets were more crowded than on any Fourth of July. There were twelve thousand Masons in the procession, lacking nineteen; and the turn-out of Knight Templars in their handsome uniforms, was truly magnificent.

It is sufficient to say of the new Temple that it is in keeping with the high standing of the ancient and honorable fraternity by which it was erected. I see by the papers that Charlottetown had one representative in the procession, in the person of W. M. Monk, Esq. For various reasons, I would like to see the Provinces united under one government, although I am not fully satisfied that the Quebec Scheme of Confederation is the best. If they were consolidated, money could be issued on the credit of the government, which would put more in general circulation, encourage enterprise, and thus furnish employment to all.

A uniform system of currency might also be adopted,—something which could be understood outside of the Provinces. From actual experience, I can assure you that the State Street brokers are greatly puzzled with the intricacies of Provincial currency, especially the "Exchange 30 per cent. on sterling" kind of P. E. Island.

I need not repeat here the facts which you receive daily by telegraph, nor record the accidents, murders, fires, explosions, &c., which are occurring all around us. I will merely notice the more important events, and say P. E. Island item I may chance to get hold of; leaving your readers to cull the rest from your excellent news selections.

The Rev. George Sutherland, formerly of Charlottetown, preached in this city a few Sundays ago, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Bea Street and Harrison Avenue. I did not hear of it till afterwards, or I would like very much to have heard him. We are having fine weather at last,—not too hot nor too cool. But July is here, and with it will come the scorching days and sultry nights which will drive hundreds from the city. If it will be my good fortune to have an opportunity to rusticate, you may expect to see me in your sanctum one of those days,—for there is no place so desirable for a summer cruise as the beautiful Island of Prince Edward. I have just received a letter from a Boston gentleman cruising in Nova Scotia, in which he says:—"I met with a friend from Boston the other day, who had come from your native Island. He had travelled all through the Island with a horse and carriage. He was

delighted with everything he saw there, and will go again next summer."

It always gives me much pleasure to hear the Island praised; and if it were better known, and the traveling and hotel accommodations more perfect, it would become a very fashionable resort for summer tourists.

Speaking of Confederation, and referring to the celebration in Halifax of the 1st of July, the gentleman above quoted writes that "some of the people say they intend to hang their flags at half mast, to deplore the fact of their being sold out to Canada."

According to this, there are evidently some in Nova Scotia who do not desire a change of government. It is very certain that a majority of the American people are jealous of the new "Dominion." They have been all the while expecting the Provinces to ask admission as States; but the fact, instead, that these heretofore scattered Provinces have "started business on their own hook," and promise to be as successful as their would-be protectors. It was out of jealousy that the Reciprocity Treaty was abrogated; but the Americans find that they have "cut off their nose to spite their face," and I understand are taking steps to have this Treaty renewed.

There is no reason why the new government should not be as successful as the United States have been. Their territory is as large; their resources are as varied and extensive; their inhabitants may lack some of that business enterprise which makes the Yankee proverbial the world over; but on the point of real, steady, unobscured industry, they certainly are far in advance of the natives of this country; the only difference is, that the Yankees have got a little the start of them in business.

So, on this the natal day of the "Dominion of Canada," whether we agree with the Scheme of Confederation or not, let us, as Prince Edward Islanders, give our fellow colonists three hearty cheers for the success of the new regime, and wish them God speed.

But my letter has already extended beyond reasonable limits; and leaving you may tire of these rambling remarks, I will bid you readers good-bye for the present, and again sign myself

S. R. N.

ADDRESS.

To the Rev. J. D. Murray and Lady.

WORTHY BROTHER AND SISTER.—We, the undersigned, in behalf of the rest of the members and officers of Happy Home Lodge, No. 43, of the I. O. of G. T., beg leave most respectfully to present you this Address as an expression of the high esteem which we have cherished for you in this locality, as members of our Lodge. We could not, by doing justice to you or to the noble cause for which we are advocating, permit you to take your departure from amongst us, without expressing our sincere thanks to you for having been so persevering in extending the noble cause of Temperance among us since your connection with our Order; and also for having taken such an active part in promoting and advancing the interest, welfare and prosperity of our Lodge.

We can assure you it is with profound sorrow and deep regret that we see a separation now taking place between us, and also that the sacred ties which have bound us so firmly together now to be severed. But it is a source of gratification to us to see, at your departure, the healthy and flourishing condition in which our Temple now stands. It is now we shall sorely feel the loss of you among us, as you have been always zealous members in our midst, rendering at all convenient times prompt and efficient service for promoting the sacred cause of Temperance. Although we shall be separated, yet we shall not, very likely, forget the manner in which you have combined and concentrated your efforts and your influences in regard to the promotion of our interests, both temporal and spiritual; nor are we likely to forget the many valuable discourses which we have heard from you on the important question of Temperance.

Long may you live to be useful members of our noble cause; the fervent prayer of those now addressing you—that you may be instrumental in extending the noble cause of Temperance more and more.

Hoping that the Great Chief above may grant you protection from all dangers through your journey in this world, and that He may continue his blessings upon you, and that your future welfare and prosperity will be successful. We remain, Yours fraternally, In F. H. & C.

JOHN McDUGALL, GEORGE JELLY, SAMUEL McARTHUR, Freehold, Lot 11, June 19, 1867.

REPLY.

To Brothers John McDougall, George Jelly, and Samuel McArthur, in behalf of the Members of Happy Home Lodge.

WORTHY BROTHERS.—It is with pleasure and delight that I accept the year's Address on the eve of being separated from you. We are happy to learn that our labors among you in connection with "Happy Home Lodge" have been appreciated, and resulted in good. Not unto us be the praise, but to the Great Chief above be all praise.

May God continue to smile upon your efforts for good, in the future as in the past, and though we be far from you, persevere in your labors of love and mercy—remembering that great will be your reward.

Long may you live, my brothers and sisters, that it is with profound sorrow and deep regret that we see those cords of love which bound us so closely together now severed; but it is gratifying to us to know that we leave you in a prosperous and flourishing condition. And though we shall, in the future, be separated from each other, yet we shall not soon forget the many happy hours we spent together in the Lodge room. And be assured that we will still continue to seek your prosperity at a throne of grace.

Long may your Lodge continue to spread virtue and sobriety in and around the community in which it is located. May those who have as yet been opposed to the Temperance cause, be soon brought within its fold. In conclusion, it is with great pleasure and deep humility we desire to express our gratitude for this expression of your affection and esteem for us. Be pleased to accept of the same in return.

We can assure you, my brothers and sisters, that the Great Chief above enrich you with every gift and grace, spare you long, prosper you through life, and when your good works here are ended, bestow upon you a crown of rejoicing and an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeeth not away. This, brothers, is our earnest desire and prayers, not for you only, but also for all the brothers and sisters whom you represent.

We remain, Yours affectionately, F. H. & C.

J. D. MURRAY, M. E. MURRAY.

of 10 miles. The youthful train presented quite a gay appearance, numbering in all twelve wagons. From a pole in the foremost carriage the Union Jack proudly floated, and the hilarious laugh of the youth made merry music. On arriving at North Bedeque the arrangement and facilities afforded for luncheon reflected much credit on the taste of Mrs. J. B. Schurman. After satisfying the wants of the inner man, Mr. John Wright was called to the chair, when the following gentleman briefly addressed the children.—Mr. J. B. Schurman prefaced the speech by thanking the children for the very great honor they had conferred upon him, expressing his delight on the occasion as never equalled in his lifetime, except when he had launched forth on the Elysian sea of matrimony; he passed a very high eulogium on the parents for their enthusiastic efforts in the cause of education. The Rev. Mr. Freeman showed the necessity we are under as social beings, of aspiring to some particular object in life worthy of our high intellectual capacities. He very beautifully illustrated how that education is the motive power or great engine by which this object can be effected. Mr. James Carruthers, in a few happy and pertinent remarks, explained the importance and responsibility attached to the office of a teacher—that the secret of the man's character lay, in a great measure, in the moulding of the child's plastic mind. Mr. M. Ross complimented on the harmony that existed between all parties. There were also quite a number of admirable recitations which gave an additional zest to the day's engagement.—Con.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1867.

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

NEWS FROM HOME.

THERE have been some rather serious riots—miscalled religious—in Birmingham. They began on Sunday and continued until Wednesday. Heads were broken, windows smashed, and property otherwise injured and destroyed. The police were obliged to use their cutlasses freely, and the soldiers, both infantry and cavalry, were called in to quell the disturbance. No lives were lost on the side of either the rioters or the authorities. The cause of Religion is never furthered by the assistance of brute violence. There are other weapons much more effective with which to combat error and to maintain the truth. The infallible artillery of pike and gun, brick-bat and bludgeon do infinitely more harm in these days to those who use it, than to those against whom it is directed. The fullest and freest toleration of all sorts of men holding all sorts of opinions is the order of the day in this the nineteenth century.

But our exchanges tell us that Englishmen have in one instance at least evinced an equal disposition to advocate their ideas of political truth by noise and rowdiness. The Conservatives of London held a meeting at which certain persons calling themselves Liberals and Reformers acted in such a way as to prove that they themselves needed reformation quite as much as the time-honored institutions of their native country. By means of shouting, bellying, and actual violence they got possession of the platform, and put an effectual stop to the proceedings of the evening. A few more such victories will do more to injure the popular cause in Great Britain than all the eloquence and exertions of the most gifted and powerful of the enemies of freedom.

The Trades' Union Commission is holding its sittings in Sheffield. The most astounding revelations are being made before this Commission. Most of our readers are aware that Trades' Unions are combinations of workmen, for the purpose of protecting themselves against the avarice and the tyranny of masters. Their authority is not recognized by the law of the land. The combinations are voluntary, and there are no legal means of enforcing obedience to their rules. It was asserted that these Unions exercised the greatest tyranny over both workmen and masters, and that a system of terrorism was practiced by the Trades' Unions, in order to enforce their authority. Intimidation it was asserted was used towards both masters and men. Those who resented the interference and disregarded the rules of the various Unions, it was said, were annoyed and injured in numberless ways. Property was destroyed, men were beaten and otherwise maltreated, and some went so far as to say that life itself was taken at different times at the behest of the leaders of the Trades' Unions. Parliament thought proper to appoint a Commission to enquire into these matters, and into others in dispute between masters and men with a view to find a remedy for the various grievances complained of. This Commission is now sitting in Sheffield, and the worst accusations against the Unions are being established before it by the clearest and most convincing evidence. If the saw grinders of Sheffield are fair specimens of the average English mechanics, we do not wonder that thoughtful patriotic Englishmen hesitate ere they put political power in the hands of men totally unfitted to make right use of it. We cannot imagine a greater slave than the unfortunate saw grinder of Sheffield, or more inhuman brutes than the directors of the Unions, which most workmen were compelled to join. Masters were forbidden to employ non-union men on pain of having their property destroyed and their lives endangered. Workmen were obliged to obey the arbitrary rules of the trade, or suffer some unlooked-for punishment. If a workman would not join the Union and pay the exorbitant dues and fines required and imposed, he first received a threatening letter telling him in terms intended to be jocular that unless he submitted to the regulations of the Union he would suffer in some way. If this warning was disregarded his tools would be broken, or some important part of the machinery with which he worked stolen. If he still continued obstinate he would be waylaid and cruelly beaten, his house blown up with gun powder, and if he still persisted in remaining outside the Union ruffians would be hired to put him out of the way. If any manufacturer disregarded the injunctions of these ig-

norant brutal tyrants he would be what is termed "ratified." The dictionary contains no such term, but from what we have read we understand the phrase to mean that some one would be employed to injure the machinery either by breaking it, or by abstracting some of its important parts. If he introduced a machine into his factory which the workmen did not approve of, gunpowder would be used to convince him of his error and their disapproval. Some fine morning he would be crouched from his slumbers by an explosion, and he would find his manufactory, if not entirely destroyed, at least very materially injured by the loud speaking logic of the Trade Unionists. Demons in human shape have placed a mine under a house in which unoffending women and innocent children have been slumbering in fancied security. Neither workmen nor their masters dare call their souls their own. They live in constant terror of the Trades' Union tyrants. One lazy, skulking, brutal, cunning scoundrel—Broadhead by name—was a very Robespierre in his little sphere. No one, gentle or simple, in his neighborhood dare offend him with impunity. He himself coolly confessed having hired two ruffians to shoot an unoffending manufacturer, and of having at different times given money to others for committing outrages, if possible, more inhuman and detestable. He has been promised indemnity if he will make a clean breast of it, and unfold to the Commission the black list of all his crimes and plottings. This may be good policy on the part of the Commission. It no doubt is, for they never could obtain the information which it is absolutely necessary for them to acquire if those who gave it knew that by giving evidence against themselves they were signing their own death warrants. But it does seem a pity to see the gallows cheated of its due by allowing such a scoundrel as Broadhead to live a week longer. The fellow had plenty of money. Workmen were obliged to contribute handsomely towards the funds of the Union, and by the following clause in the Constitution the Committee had power to spend them in any manner that pleased them. This is the clause. "Any expenses incurred in carrying out the object of the Committee shall not be made public to the body of the trade. Such expenses shall be met as the Committee may deem best, nor shall any man outside the Committee have any right to question any expenses incurred by it." This was an exceedingly comfortable arrangement for the Broadheads of the Union, but we think that the rank and file of that body must have belonged—every mother's son of them—to the great family of the Thickheads when they subscribed to a resolution evidently formed by a set of sharpers for their own advantage. The reader will see that there are other and more hateful tyrants in the world than those who wear the trappings of royalty, and who rule by hereditary right.

On the evening of the 4th July, Finlay McNeill, Esq., the Consular Agent for the United States in this town, entertained a number of friends under his hospitable roof, among whom were members of both Houses of the Legislature, some of the leading merchants of the Town, and the representatives of the Press. The toast usual on such occasions were drunk with all the honors, and several really good speeches were made. Every one seemed determined to be pleased, and consequently every one enjoyed himself. If we are to judge by the sentiments which we heard expressed on that evening, the people of Summerside are great admirers, not of President Johnson only, but also of the American people and American institutions.

FIRE.—Thirteen houses were destroyed by fire in Newcastle, N. B., on the 5th inst., including the brick building of the Hon. Edward Williston, and the store of Joseph Hayes. If we recollect right, this same town was visited by a fire last summer. We have not heard any further particulars of this sad event.

We hope that our readers of the West, far and near, will not neglect to patronize Mrs. Clark's Tea, which is to come off on Wednesday the 17th inst. If any one ever deserved to succeed that lady does. She has undertaken almost single-handed, to raise funds, for the purpose of building the Wesleyan Chapel in Casamance. She has been indefatigable in her exertions, and we trust and hope that she will realize a handsome sum. Any one or two who want to spend a pleasant day and to help on a good work in the easiest and pleasantest way in the world, cannot do a better thing than to patronize Mrs. Clark's Tea.

The St. John "True Humanist," in honor of the new order of things in British America has had a handle picked to its name. His interesting paper will for the future be known as the "New Dominion True Humanist." We heartily wish prosperity to it and its talented editor.

For they are jolly good fellows, For they are jolly good fellows— That nobody can deny.

Mr. Finlay, travelling agent for Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, of St. John, N. B., paid our sanctum a visit yesterday. This gentleman is receiving subscriptions for the Church Witness, and also orders for Books, Stationery, &c. We hope he may be able to add a large number of names to his list.

Last week we gave the names of the different Wesleyan Ministers appointed for this Island by the Conference now sitting in Halifax. It appears that the list has since been entirely changed. The following is a correct list:— Charlottetown.—Wm. Pope. Cornwall.—Mr. Winterbottom. Murray Harbor.—Mr. W. W. Percival. Summerside.—Mr. Albert Des Brisay. Centreville.—Mr. Wedall, and a young man, whose name we have not heard.