

HORRIBLE MASSACRE IN FIJI.

The Australian papers give a full account of the murder of the Rev. T. Baker, Wesleyan missionary, Shalbach Seiche, a native assistant missionary, a native catechist and six (natives) students in the circuit training institution under Mr. Baker's superintendence.

The box, however, received the full force of the blow, and merely glanced against the left side of his head. He dropped the box and rushed from the path.

MISFORTUNES OF A TRUE MAN.

The London correspondent of the Turf, Field and Farm writes as follows:— "The great turf sensation of the day is the sudden collapse of the Marquis of Hastings the prince of 'plungers' and leading spirit of the 'New England school'.

Everyone who knows anything of the Marquis's character, and his deep love for the turf, must be satisfied that nothing short of the most urgent necessity would have induced him to take this step.

THE VALUE OF ST. THOMAS TO THE UNITED STATES.

A writer in the New York Times thus discourses on the advantages which will accrue to the United States from the acquisition of the island of St. Thomas.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR is reported in the United States papers. A short time since a tenement house in Canaan, Conn., was destroyed by fire, and a girl of twelve years of age burned to death.

THE OPENING OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A little over a twelve-month ago, the Bishop of Hartford selected a site on which now stands the beautiful little church of Merigomish, opened for Divine Service at the Midnight Mass of last Christmas.

THE LOW WATER AT NIAGARA FALLS.—REMARKABLE PHENOMENA.—A letter from Niagara Falls gives the following description of the remarkable phenomena of low water at the Falls and elsewhere.

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather round, when sickness falls upon the heart, when the world is dark and cheerless, is the time to try true friendship.

SCOTCH CATHOLICS FOR THE POPE.—To Scotland belongs the honor of sending from the United Kingdom the first body of men as volunteers for the army of His Holiness during the present war against the Sec of Peter.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The sch. Susan, Capt. McKean, from Little Glace Bay, C. B., for Halifax with a cargo of coal, was totally wrecked at Louisbourg, on the night of Saturday the 28th ult., and, sad to relate, all hands perished.

DISCOVERY OF AN ARCTIC CONTINENT.—A despatch from San Francisco mentions the discovery of an unknown continent in the Arctic Ocean, by Captain Long, of the Whale Ship Nile.

WORKMEN DIGGING THE FOUNDATION FOR A RAILWAY SHED IN CHAGNY, FRANCE, lately came across a large quantity of remains of elephants, rhinoceroses and similar animals and underneath all an aqueduct of rude construction.

TENANT UNION DISTURBANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir:—The "Parliamentary Reporter" for the year 1867 gives currency to a statement, said to be by the Hon. Mr. Haviland, "That the Court had pronounced the tenant union to be an illegal association."

According to common usage and constitutional right, when the "Court" investigates a matter, there is the arrest, citation, and arraignment of the accused, the prosecutor and the witnesses all brought into open Court, at which the public are admitted.

For nine or ten months after the publication of his Excellency's proclamation, the Central Committee, and others of the "unlawful combination," held their regular monthly meetings, at their stated time and place, in Charlestown, at which strangers are admitted, transact their business and publish it to the world, and yet the Government do not interpose to prevent this "illegal association."

Next comes the January "Court" of 1866. Wonder is, if any of the "decrees and behests" of the proprietary "Jacobin Club" had any "influence" in framing the indictment, at which probably a hundred or two persons were brought to the bar, and charged with the crime of "unlawful combination."

MANOAH ROWE. Montague Bridge, Jan. 1, 1867. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. Dear Sir:—Your impression of the 11th ult. contains a few lines from me, in which I took occasion to refer to the consistency of Mr. Anglin.

A PROPOSED AMENDMENT IN THE CHARLOTTETOWN INCORPORATION ACT.

Wednesday, January 22, 1868.

TOWARDS the close of the Session last spring, the Corporation of Charlottetown presented a Bill to the Legislature for its sanction, which contemplated an amendment in the present Act of Incorporation.

With the preamble of the Bill, which refers to the necessity that exists of having a thoroughly organized Fire Brigade, and of putting the streets, sidewalks, and squares of the City in an efficient state, we cordially agree; and to secure the accomplishment of these very desirable objects, we would be willing to grant the City Council a reasonable extension of power, which would not bear oppressively upon the citizens.

As memory serves, let us trace a few of the leading acts of the late Government, with reference to the tenant union, to ascertain when and where the Court took action in the matter. First in order comes the March "Proclamation."

The Proclamation says, "Whereas it has been brought to my notice, and it appears that divers persons are in unlawful combination," All very good, so far. Now, if the Government really intended to suppress the tenant union, they would have made due enquiry "by all means in their power," and ferreted out such information as would bring to light positive proof of the existence of an "illegal combination," and as loyal, vigorous and capable administrators of the Government, caused all magistrates, sheriffs, constables, and other ministers and peace officers, and all loyal subjects of Her Majesty, to give their prompt aid and assistance in the quick suppression of the so-called "unlawful combination."

The next, and last, objectionable feature in the bill is, that it proposes to demand from all persons "not natives of the Island" a fee for license to commence any trade or business in the City. This provision seems to us to strike at the root of enterprise, which is very much required, especially in introducing manufactures into the City.

The Supreme Court, for an account of whose proceedings we are indebted to the Patriot of Saturday last, is still sitting, and is daily attended by all the loafers of the city.

The Grand Jury were discharged on Thursday evening. A lad named McIntosh, indicted for stealing sundry articles from Wm. Inman, of Crapaud, was tried on Wednesday and convicted. The case of M. Treanor vs. the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, resulted in a verdict for Treanor for the full amount claimed.

A European Mail, per steamship Etava, of the Inman line, arrived in Halifax on Friday, the 17th inst., and the English Mail for this Island was received in the General Post Office, Charlottetown, per couriers, on Sunday evening. The weather has been so fine of late that the mail carriers have effected their crossings of the Straits with mails with great regularity.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The address of D. D. Clay to the Electors of the Second District of King's County, came to hand just as the responsible Editor left Town, and, in his absence, we do not feel empowered to insert it.

Four weeks ago we gave, in these columns, an outline of the export trade of Charlottetown during the past season. Since then we addressed a circular note to the output collectors, requesting the favor of a statement of the oats, potatoes, barley and turnips shipped at their respective ports, together with the quantity of flour entered thereat other than coastwise.

Table with 5 columns: PLACES, Oats, Potatoes, Barley, Turnips. Rows include Rustico, Pinette, Murray Harbor, Grand River, Souris, Georgetown, Summerside, Casumpet, New London, Orwell Bay, St. Peter's Bay, Richmond Bay, Charlottetown, Crapaud.

The cargo of the Wild Brier, frozen in at St. Peter's Bay, consisting of 2000 bushels of oats and 3000 bushels of potatoes, is not included in the above statement.

From Summerside—504 bushels, 885 do. oatmeal, 3,940 do. oysters, 11 do. game, 76 do. pork, 10 do. poultry, 401 tubs butter, 183 horses, 2,200 sheep, 207 horned cattle, 352 live poultry, 43 do. pigs, 176 carcases pork.

From Murray Harbor—25 tons timber, 48,500 feet plank, 11,750 feet deal, 59 cords wood, 5,000 staves, 4 bbls. pork, 44 doz. eggs, 15 cord bark, 237 lbs. butter, 3 cwt. oatmeal, 510 quintal dried fish, 24 fowls and 350 kegs.

At nearly all the outports the shipments are in excess of former years. Pinette shows an increase of 7800 bushels of oats and 6200 bushels of potatoes over 1866; Murray Harbor an increase of 10,000 bushels of oats and 800 bushels of barley; Grand River an increase of 8300 bushels of potatoes and 100 bushels of turnips; Georgetown an increase of 88,000 bushels of oats, 21,700 bushels of potatoes, and 1000 bushels of turnips; New London an increase of 16,800 bushels of oats; Orwell an increase of 16,800 bushels of oats; St. Peter's an increase of 4000 bushels of potatoes; Richmond Bay an increase of over 1300 bushels of oats and nearly 2000 bushels of potatoes; Rustico an increase of 3200 bushels of potatoes, and nearly 200 bushels of barley, and Charlottetown an increase of 51,886 bushels of oats, but a falling off in potatoes of nearly 23,000 bushels. In oats, the exports of Grand River appear to have decreased 16,800 bushels; of Casumpet, 11,500 bushels; of Crapaud, 21,900 bushels; of Rustico, 8,000 bushels; and St. Peter's, 10,000 bushels since last year, but this arises from the fact that large quantities loaded at these ports were cleared in Summerside, Charlottetown and Georgetown. It will be observed from the foregoing tabular statement that the quantity of barley shipped from Summerside is larger than that shipped from Charlottetown, while in the article of turnips the latter is far ahead of the former. This, we think, indicates either a considerable difference in the quality of the soil or in the mode of farming followed in Prince and Queen's Counties.

OUR EXPORTS WERE: Table with 5 columns: Years, Oats, Potatoes, Barley, Turnips. Rows for 1866, 1867, 1868.

In our notice of the trade of this port in a former number of the Patriot, we pointed out the large decrease in the quantity of flour imported into Charlottetown this year. Of flour the total receipts for the Island were in 1866, 42,540 barrels, and in 1867, 26,730 "

making a difference in favor of the Colony of 15,810 barrels. Estimating the flour at the moderate price of 40s. (\$6.40) a barrel, the decrease in the importation of flour last season is equivalent to £31,620, or \$100,981.

The total value of our exports in 1866, were £578,512 currency. Of the sum, new vessels represented £204,438, and produce, &c., £370,224. This year new ships, at the same rate represent £114,600 currency; and produce alone, over £240,000. Fish, deals, pork, lard, oatmeal, oysters, butters, eggs, poultry, sheep, horses, leather, wool, sheepskins, &c., will, we believe, more than make up the balance required to equalize the exports of both years.—Patriot.

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to have to record the sudden death of Mr. Leo McLellan, late of this town, who was run over by a horse and sleigh in the streets of Portland, Maine, on Tuesday afternoon, December 24th. When brought to his house he was senseless, and continued in this state for twenty-four hours, when death terminated his sufferings. He leaves a widow and six children to mourn his loss. Mr. McLellan was a native of Indian River, Lot 18, on the late James McLellan, and will no doubt be regretted by all who knew him.—Summerside Progress.

They had an exceedingly pleasant time in the American House of Representatives recently, the subject of debate being, the shape of a negro's skull and the texture of its external covering. Mr. Brooks and others made very long and highly amusing speeches on this very interesting subject. Mr. Brooks objects to the Reconstruction scheme because "the hair of a negro is not hair but wool," because "his nose is different—his teeth are different to those of a white man," and because his skull is "elliptical in form and minus the medullary canal in the hair," which Mr. Brooks himself rejects in another "potent, grave and revered senator," said that Euclid was a negro, but it was finally decided after some discussion that mathematical geometry was not a color.