

Summerside Journal. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1867.

He could not but sigh when he contrasted this frail, broken-down creature, with the Gracie whom he had loved in his boyhood.

He accompanied her to her aunt, who lived some distance away. He had a private interview with the kind, elderly lady; unfolded all the past to her, and she promised to send him word occasionally about Gracie.

Months passed; and Gracie's widowhood had been a year and a half's duration before he again saw her. He found her so much improved that he scarcely recognized in her the pale, wan, dejected creature whom he had left.

The past was renewed, and in an old church, made sacred with years, overgrown with mosses and ivy, she was again pronounced "Mrs Ralph Chesterwood."

Years glided on smoothly, and scarcely any allusion was ever made to the sorrowful past, until she read, one day, this paragraph in the paper.

"A few days ago a woman was found dead in one of the most miserable alleys in Paris. She had committed suicide, probably because suffering from such extreme destitution. On her person was found a note addressed to 'Norma Wharton,' and that is supposed to be her name."

"The way of the transgressor is hard," she murmured to herself, as she folded up the paper and put it away. "Frank, Ralph, we are blessed beyond measure."

Miscellaneous.

Some there are who assert that the British officials who are prisoners in Abyssinia deserve the punishment they receive, the Consul having taken an active part in a rebellion and invasion of the country.

"The King has been playing the devil," writes the British Consul for Abyssinia. We have heard before of the royal freaks of Theodore, the son of Solomon, of the playful massacres and the light-hearted slaughtering with which he cultivated the dulness of his Christian Court, but he seems to have been "playing the devil" in earnest lately.

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A boy who was employed in the office of a Paris stockbroker, and who had a talent for caricature, sketched upon the wall of the clerk's room a kind of pencil fresco, a la Tintoret, representing a very high personage indeed, arrayed after the fashion of Blondin, walking blindfolded along a tight rope and holding in his hand a balancing pole, on one end of which his mark stands, while Garibaldi is gambling on the other. This cartoon was highly appreciated; but unfortunately, the nihilist police heard of it, and the rash youth is to be prosecuted, while his employer has been "invited" to discharge him.

About a million and a quarter sterling is all that America claims from England for damages sustained by the Alabama. British citizens have large claims upon the United States government.

Prince Gortschakoff, it is reported on good authority, is, at the age of seventy about to marry a lady of twenty-four. The Emperor is said to favor the match.

The tin-mines of Cornwall have been worked 300 years.—They are now yielding 3,500 tons per annum. Tin was first discovered in the 11th century.

A great number have been attacked with yellow fever in New Orleans this season, but the mortality has not been so great as in previous years.

In Oxford, Maine, this season, they raise 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre.

There is a well in Vermont that remains frozen all summer.

A Frenchman proposes to light the city of New York with one lamp.

The Royal Bank of England has suspended Payment.

The Princess Alexandra is nearly well. London proposes to establish a Temperance Club with a capital of half a million.

A smart girl, 13 years of age, in Amherst, Massachusetts, has a child two months old.

Out of 272 Baptist Churches in the State of Maine, 169 are without pastors.

New York city has 132,000 electors. Of these 80,000 are foreigners, and 52,000 natives.

The execution of Allen, and other prisoners condemned to death by the special commission, except Meigs, whose pardon has been announced, will take place on the 23rd inst., in this city.

Russian America is becoming civilized. The first Post Office has been established. It is called "Sikka." The mails will be sent by vessels from San Francisco.

A tree has lately been cut in Ohio which is declared by experts to be 792 years old. It weighed thirty tons, was more than twelve feet in circumference and made 7000 feet of inch boards, clear stuff.

A Boston clergyman, on Sunday, made a tour, begged to remind the congregation that his quarters' rent was due, that if it was no lower, and that he had an addition to his family. Result: two-fold amount. Nothing like practical appeals. Any heathen abroad wouldn't have got half as much.

No less than \$3,041,000 is the aggregate of donations to the principal colleges in the United States during the past year. Cornell University, Harvard and Yale together received nearly one-half of this amount.

Dispatches by the Red Sea cable announce that the War vessels and troops on board, forming the Abyssinian expedition

have left Aden at the mouth of the Red Sea for the coast of Abyssinia, and Ishmael Paucha, vic-roy of Egypt, has offered his assistance to England and has despatched a corps of Native troops to Abyssinia to join the British expedition.

FROM THE BAY.—Sixty-one vessels have arrived from the Bay since our last issue, bringing out 17000 barrels of mackerel. Some of the fleet have had pretty good fishing lately, which will help them out considerably, but others have not been so fortunate.

One vessel returns from her second trip with six barrels. On her first trip she landed fifty barrels, making her whole season's stock fifty-six barrels. Another vessel brings in ten barrels as the result of her second trip. This is certainly a slim doings, and it will prove a hard season for the majority of the fleet.

The prices of mackerel are ruinously low, which makes it rather hard for those who have been in the Bay all the season and brought in but light fares. No. 1 mackerel are selling this week at \$15 and \$15, and the market is rather heavy even at these prices, notwithstanding the small catch.—Cape Ann Advertiser, Nov. 1.

HEAVY TAXES.—The Buffalo Courier states that the annual taxation for all purposes in the State of New York is more than eleven per cent. upon the assessed valuation of all the real and personal property within its limits; that it amounts to forty-five dollars for each individual man, woman and child, white and black, of the whole population; and that the aggregate annual tax is one hundred and eighty million of dollars. That is more than double the entire debt of the Dominion of Canada!

We are inclined to grumble sometimes about taxation; but when contrasted with our neighbors in the State of New York, we ought to be immensely thankful.

John Paul, an old Californian, thus discourses about California: "California is nothing but an expense. She never does anything by halves. The 'Eureka' of the States should be constructed to read 'Whole hog or nothing.' She grows the biggest trees and the smallest wood peckers, the greatest oxen and the smallest oysters, the loudest women and the fittest babies of any country on earth. When the weather sets in to be dry, not so much as a drop of dew falls for six months; when it takes a fancy to rain, it rains half the year through without a break. Fires are not of frequent occurrence, but when they come they burn up a whole town. They either have no law at all, and miscreants go unpunished, or the inhabitants turn out en masse and hang everybody. Crops are either so large as to astonish the world, or fall entirely. Mines either pay immensely or smash their owners in a correspondent degree. When the hat is passed around in church—they do have churches there—the chances are even whether the crown will be stayed in by twenty dollar gold pieces or it goes back empty. Traveling is generally safe, but when they blow up a steamboat it means something—nothing more is heard of boat or passengers. Small swindles are unknown. When a man goes into steel he puts his claws on a whole township, and will not compromise on anything less than a church. So in domestic matters. Husbands and wives are either on the most affectionate and intimate terms, or else sleep in separate beds. Women are either barren altogether, or else throw triplets without a moment's warning. In short, it is the darndest country—

—I may be pardoned the use of a classical New England phrase—that ever the sun shone on. Everything exists in extremes, and these extremes never meet."

Mr. Charles Dickens will commence his readings in Boston some time about the middle of the current month. His selections for the first evening will be "The Christmas Carol" and the trial of "Barclay vs. Pickwick." Mr. Dickens intends, it is said, to read four evenings each week, giving, also, possibly a matinee, and his stay in the country will be limited to twenty weeks—two of which will probably be spent in Boston.

At last accounts Mr. Kennedy, the Scottish Vocalist, was giving entertainments to crowded audiences, in Chickering Hall, in Boston.

A few nights since the North Eastern pinnacle of the Western tower of the French Cathedral, at Montreal, was struck by lightning. The building was somewhat damaged, but no one was injured.

THE COUNCIL OF THE NEW DOMINION. Much of our future prosperity and stability will depend on a good start. We have known a minister make a capital sermon, or an editor make an excellent article, but because of a dry and uninviting beginning, both were rendered useless; that is to say, people on hearing or reading the first paragraphs decided that the whole was dull and common-place, and paid no further attention thereto. In like manner, many a servant, who might afterwards have proved just fitted for his or her place, has been disgusted by preliminary difficulties; or the employer has been disgusted with the blunders of inexperience or the manifestation of discontent on the part of the servant, and the connection which might have proved permanently advantageous to both parties is suddenly brought to a close. In rearing stock, it is of the utmost consequence to give them a good start, as well as to keep them thinking afterwards. If they get a backward when young, no after amount of care will wholly remedy the evil done. All these are allegories to teach us that in whatever we do, we should try to do it well from the start, and take care not to make an impression of failure, or inefficiency, or disappointment at the beginning. And if this is true of ordinary affairs, how much more so in launching a new nation into existence.

The experience and ability of the public men who form the New Dominion Cabinet are a very good guarantee, not only that that great blunders will be committed, but that wise and efficient measures will, on the whole, be adopted; and the public of Canada are waiting eagerly to ascertain what these measures will be. Nor is Canada the only party interested. The Mother Country and the United States will regard the developments of our Dominion policy with much interest, our commerce being no small item with either.

Of course, one great object with the new government will be the renewal upon equitable terms, of the reciprocity treaty with the United States. It is almost equally important to all the four Provinces which constitute the Dominion of Canada, and without it we cannot hope for general contentment. In negotiations for this end, the United States will probably seek an extension of reciprocity to manufactures, and nothing could be more popular with our manufacturers; but the difficulty of giving up our customs duties would be great, and the difficulty of discriminating against British manufactures would be insuperable. We may, however, please both Britain and the United States by lowering our tariff, and it will be necessary to do this at any rate, if we desire to conciliate and retain Nova Scotia. Nor would this lowering of the tariff be injurious to ourselves. On the contrary, all experience shows that the nearer matters come to free trade, the more will nations prosper,—natural and unfettered competition being just the best condition of prosperity for all. If we cannot come to free trade, we can, at all events, approximate

toward it; and our manufacturers with cheap water-power, cheap labor, and cheap capital, need not fear competition with the world.

Reciprocity and the tariff will thus doubtless be the most important questions before our Government; but there will be others of great moment. The assimilation of postal laws, the currency, the imposition of adequate taxes to meet the loss of duties by lowering the tariff, and other matters of great importance will come up; in all of which large statesman-like views will be requisite.—Montreal Witness

We give our readers a few extracts from an excellent paper on the mental Outfits of the Dominion, read by the Hon. T. D. McGee, before the Montreal Literary Club. We regret that our limited space precludes us from inserting the whole of the paper in the Journal:—

Our next census—in 1870—will find us over 4,000,000 of souls; educationally, as far as rudimentary learning goes, as well advanced as "the most favored nations" in that respect.

I am indebted to Mr. Griffin, Deputy-Postmaster-General, for valuable evidence, not only of quantity, but of quality, of the free press of the Dominion, by post in Ontario and Quebec during the present year, but also during the last four years. Mr. Griffin sends me these figures as to the letters and newspapers circulated through the former Upper and Lower Canada offices from 1863 to 1867, inclusive:—

Table with 2 columns: Letters, Newspapers. Rows for years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867.

As to 1865-6, "I think it probable," says Mr. Griffin, "that the Postmasters were not so accurate as they should have been." The same gentleman adds that "of the fourteen millions of papers circulated this year, about eight millions are Canadian, going direct to subscribers from the offices of publication, and the other six millions are made up of United States and European papers coming into the country. Of the letters, there were about ten millions domestic, and four millions foreign." We are by this showing, or ought to be, a reading people; and if a reading, why not also a reflective people? Do we master what we read? Or does our reading master us? Questions surely, not unimportant to be asked, and so far as possible by one man, to be answered.

I shall not be accused of flattery any one when I say that I consider our press tolerably free from the disease which too often degenerates into a pestilence, and that the free press of the United States. Ours is chiefly to blame for the provincial narrowness of its views; for its localism and egotism; for the absence of a large and generous catholicity of spirit, both in the selection of its subjects and their treatment; for a rather servile dependence for its opinions of foreign affairs, on the leading newspapers of New York and London. Moreover there is sometimes an exaggerated pretentiousness of shop superiority, with which the public are troubled more than enough; for it is a fault, however subtle, which overlooks that the much enduring reader does not sit in nine cases out of ten, care one jack-straw for what this editor thinks about that one, or whether our contemporary round the corner has or has not resorted to this or that sharp practice in order to obtain a paragraph of exclusive intelligence. The reader public cordially wish all able editors better subjects than each others faults; and the fewer professional personalities one finds in his newspaper, the better he likes it in the long run.

The newspaper literature forms by much the largest part of our general reading. There are in the four Provinces, not more than one hundred and thirty journals, of which thirty at least are published daily. Of the total number of habitual readers it is not possible to form a close estimate, but they are probably represented by one-half of the male adults of the population—say 400,000 souls. However ephemeral the form of this literature, the effect must be lasting; and men of one newspaper, especially, are pretty much what their favorite editors make them. The responsibility of the editor is, therefore, in the present case, not to be numbered with the confidence of his readers. If they are 500, or 5,000, or 50,000, so is the moral responsibility multiplied upon him. He stands to hundreds or thousands in a relation as intimate as that of the physician to his patient, or the lawyer to his client; and only in a degree less sacred, than that of the pastor to his people. He is their harbinger of light, their counsellor, their director; it is for him to build up the gaps in their educational training, to cut away the prejudices; to enlarge the sympathies; to make of his readers, men honest and brave, holders of truth, and lovers of justice. Modern society does not afford educated men any position, short of the pulpit and the altar, more honorable, more powerful for good or evil, and more heavily responsible to society. The editorial character as we now know it, is not above a century old; that length of time ago, correspondents addressed the publisher or printer, but never the editor.

As to the classes of books most in request I have been informed the sales may be divided somewhat in these proportions—religious books 18 per cent., practical works 10 per cent., books on historical, scientific and literary subjects 28 per cent., and works of fiction 44 per cent. In relation to money value, sales may be divided somewhat in these proportions—religious books 18 per cent., historical, literary and scientific works 45 per cent., works of fiction 22 per cent., practical 15 per cent.

Latest from Europe. R. M. S. Cuba, from Liverpool the 9th, and Queenstown 10th inst., arrived at Halifax on the 18th inst.

The French Expedition closed finally on the 3rd inst. without any ceremony whatever. The largest number of visitors ever in the building on one day was on the 31st ult., the day originally fixed as the last on which it would remain open. For some weeks past it is said the building and its contents were gradually becoming more dusty and dingy.

Earl Russell has not, after all, abdicated his functions as leader of the Opposition, the noble lord having issued invitations for a parliamentary dinner to his principal supporters in the Upper House. It is said the Whigs proper are willing to go in for a Redistribution of Seats Bill, but that the Radical press, we suppose, occupy his old position as second in command, and it is confidently declared that he is willing to undertake the task of Irish Church Reform.

The Riots at Exeter. Some very serious riots took place at Exeter on the 4th. The disturbances began with the breaking of the windows of some bakers' shops, and threatening assemblages before the shops of some butchers. Between ten and twelve o'clock at night the rioters became very daring, and nearly all the bakers' and butchers shops were broken into. The fronts were destroyed and the houses gutted. Much damage was done, and in many places fires were kindled. The militia were called out, and 200 soldiers were despatched from Plymouth by special train on receipt of telegram asking for assistance. Some cordeliers' premises were burnt down

at Exminster, it is supposed by incendiaries. The city was kept in a state of commotion during the whole of Tuesday night, and a conflict arose between the authorities and the "roughs," the former having prohibited the usual celebration of the 5th of November. The contagion of disorder has extended to other Devonshire towns, and we hear of food riots at Torquay, Crediton, and Newton Abbott; in the first named place of so serious a character that the Riot Act was read.

The Cretan Question. The Journal de St. Petersburg of Saturday last publishes the text of the declaration delivered to the Sublime Porte by the Ambassadors of Russia, France, Prussia and Italy. In this declaration the Powers named throw off all responsibility for the future course of events, in consequence of the Porte refusing to accept their advice on the Cretan question. They declare that they leave Turkey to the consequences of this refusal, and withdraw from her all their moral support. France is said to have signed reluctantly; England and Austria refused their co-operation. The Russian Government has issued a circular showing the course adopted by it in order to prevent an insurrectionary outbreak in Turkey, and declares that Russia will adhere to the principle of non-intervention so long as it is respected by the other powers, that it will not adopt an isolated course of action, but "that it is resolved to accomplish its duties to humanity."

The Abyssinian Expedition. Latest advices from India bring us full details of the expeditionary force to Abyssinia, which it seems is as popular there as it is the opposite with us at home. The Friend of India, a leading Anglo-Indian paper, considers "the difficulties are trifling enough, and become less so as our information enlarges." Perhaps the excitement of the expedition breaking through the dull monotony of the soldier's life in India may have something to do with the state of feeling in Bombay. The advanced brigade of the field force arrived safely at Aden on the 16th October, after a good passage and without any casualty. They were to proceed in a few days to Amesley Bay, 20 miles south of Massowah, the place chosen for debarkation, where there was good anchorage in deep water. The entire force to leave India was to consist of over 12,000 effectives (4,000 Europeans and 8,000 natives), and, in addition to this army of fighting men, there will probably be as many as 8000 followers.

If it is true, as stated, that there is no drinkable water to be found within sixteen miles of the coast, it is a bad look-out for the men. Already, a steamer had been detained to condense water for the troops employed on the working parties; but it is suggested that the responsible people, foreseeing the difficulty as to water, should have lost no time in setting up several powerful condensers to supply the force.

Italy. The following proclamation of King Victor Emmanuel was issued in Florence on the 27th ult:— "Italians! Bands of volunteers excited and seduced by a party without my authorization or that of my government, have violated the frontier of the States. The respect equally due to all laws and international stipulations sanctioned by Parliament and by myself, under these serious circumstances, prescribes an inexorable debt of honor. Europe knows that the flag raised in territories adjacent to ours and upon which is inscribed destruction to the supreme spiritual authority of the Catholic religion, is not mine. The attempt places our common country in the most serious danger. It imposes upon me the imperative duty of saving at the same time our honor and the country, and of not countenancing in one or two causes, absolutely distinct, two different objects. Italy must be secured against the dangers she may run. Europe must be convinced that, faithful to her engagements, Italy does not desire to be and cannot be the disturber of public order. A war with our ally would be a patriotic war but we would be two armies which have fought for the same cause. As holder of the right of peace or war, I cannot tolerate its usurpation. I feel confident, therefore, that the voice of reason will be listened to, and that the Italian citizens who have violated that right will promptly withdraw behind the line of our troops. The dangers which disturbances and rash schemes may create among us must be appeased by maintaining the firm authority of the government and the inviolability of the laws. The honor of the country is in my hands, and the confidence which the nation has shown in me during the saddest periods, cannot fail me. When calm shall be restored to men's minds, and public order shall be fully re-established, according to the vote of Parliament, my government, in agreement with that of France, will endeavor with all loyalty to make a practical arrangement calculated to put an end to this serious and important Roman question. I have had, and always shall have, confidence in your wisdom, as you have had in the affection of your King for this great country, which, thanks to our common sacrifices, we have, at last, restored to the number of nations, and which we must hand down entire and honored to our children."

The proclamation is signed by the King and all the ministers.

Latest by Telegraph. London, Nov. 13. The Fenian trials are progressing in Dublin. The jury in the case of Costilla brought in a verdict of guilty. On the opening of the Court on Saturday morning, Warren and Halpin were sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, and Costilla was sentenced to 12 years.

The Conference proposed by the Emperor Napoleon for the settlement of the Roman question seems to be attended by difficulties. The Pope objects to any conference in his behalf, and the several Powers which have been invited to participate are divided on the question for the necessity of the conference.

It is asserted that Spain is the only nation that supports the temporal power of the Pope in any event. The meteoric shower on the night of the 13th and the morning of the 14th was very brilliant. At Paris many thousand meteors were visible, not only in the city, but throughout France.

Late despatches from Athens state that since the failure of the Turkish Cretan Mission hostilities have been resumed in Candia. London, Nov. 14th. Previous to the departure of the French troops from Rome the Holy Father received the officers in a body at the audience chamber of the Vatican, and addressed them in a most feeling manner.

New York, Nov. 15. A Liverpool steamer which was sunk during the hurricane at St. Thomas, W. I., on the 7th, carried down \$529,000 in specie and merchandise. The loss of the English Steamship Company at St. Thomas is \$1,200,000. Some 500 bodies remaining unburied have been burnt on the island. Two of the smaller West India liners were completely submerged by the flood following upon the great gale. It is reported that 1000 lives were lost.

advantages of Union. He states that a united commonwealth of 29,000,000 would be as formidable as a divided republic of 30,000,000. Good! We cannot say that the Patriot is an apt scholar, but he is learning. Union adds fifty per cent to the prowess of a country. How much will it add to its commercial efficiency? Is the next problem we will give our bright pupil to work out. Short lessons are best. But fit! stupid Patriot! what on earth possessed you to say, when writing of conquest and peaceful consolidation, "that the means are different, of course, but the result in both cases is the same." And again, "if consolidation is good in itself, the means by which it is effected is of secondary consideration." Such utterances evince an amount of thickheadedness in the utterer beyond the power of all the dominie's village and other in Christendom to penetrate. Any one who has a particle of common sense or the faintest glimmering of intelligence in these matters, will not fail to see that the means makes all the difference in the world in the business. The ten Southern States, consolidated by Northern bayonets, are by the Patriot's own showing an element of weakness in the Republic. Ireland kept in Union with England by red-coated soldiers and blue-coated policemen, is a cause of constant alarm to British statesmen. Poland requires the bayonet to be continually pointed at her throat to keep her from breaking the bonds that bind her to Russia. Company on a journey is a very good thing, but we would much rather walk alone than to be at the trouble of dragging an unwilling companion behind us. In this matter of Union, whether it be personal or national, the means makes the widest possible difference in the results obtained. The Union that we advocate is a Union founded upon mutual esteem and a community of interests—a Union cemented by the unforced consent and hearty co-operation of every member composing it. We enter our strongest protest against either force or fraud being used as a means to effect it. Better isolation with all its evils—a thousand times better—than a soulless union of peoples kept together by any other than a purely moral bond. If the strong but immaterial bond of common interests and mutual respect will not suffice to keep a nation united, it is our deeply rooted conviction that the strongest laws, the most binding treaties, or the greatest amount of physical force will not be able permanently to hold them together.

THE TEACHERS' MEETING. A short time ago two or three of the most aspiring of the Teachers of Prince County, by advertisement called a Teacher's General Meeting, for the purpose, we understand, of forming a Central Teachers' Institute for this County, and also to devise a system of branch institutes. By invitation we attended at the place appointed for the meeting to see and hear for ourselves what could be accomplished; but so few attended that it was thought best to postpone the meeting till snow and sleighing should arrive. It is to be regretted that so many of the teachers take so little interest in matters of this kind. Co-operation, if not Confederation, has long since been acknowledged as most conducive to both the improvement and efficiency of all classes of public servants. Union is strength, is a maxim as true as it is ancient. And perhaps to no class is it more applicable than to teachers of youth, and no class could more easily obey their maxim, were they only to make their cause a common one, and work collectively, so far as the nature of their labors admit. If in any calling or profession progressive efficiency is to be expected, it is only by means of a proper system of co-operative and mutual assistance it can be secured. From a Congress of Emperors and Kings downward through the multifarious professions and vocations of men, till we reach the unpretending meeting of the trustees of the district school, all devise and mature their most important affairs by collective deliberations and wisdom. As a class, district teachers seem to be the only exception to this mode of procedure. We do not mean here to assert that no teachers organizations have been formed in this County. We believe that one such organization has been formed some sixteen years ago at Bedque, of which the Rev. R. S. Patterson was President. We only complain of their want of generality and permanency. The one at Bedque we believe to have accomplished a vast amount of good while it lasted, both as regards the stimulated diligence and the efficiency of the teachers who were members of it. A part of the machinery of this organization was a system of lecturing, and a mutual visitation and examination of the schools within the bounds of the Institute. At a later date the teachers of Belfast and vicinity took up the matter with much spirit, and the effects of this movement, although it has now died away, are still discernible in the efficiency of the schools in that part of the Island.

One of the teachers who came to this town to attend the meeting had Resolutions and a Code of Laws or Constitution prepared, for organizing and governing the Central Institute, which he intended to have submitted to the meeting; but as a sufficient number to form a quorum did not meet, it was needless to take action on the matter. The high standard and efficiency of the schools of the city of Boston, and indeed of all the schools in the State of Massachusetts, and some others of the Union, are in a great measure owing to the well-conducted Teachers' Institutes, and to a Journal of Education called the "Massachusetts Teacher," which are to be found there. The "Teacher" is published entirely under the superintendence and editorship of the schoolmasters, and is patronized by both the government and the general public. A Journal of this description might be published and supported by the three hundred and odd teachers of this Island, which Journal would, no doubt, be patronized by all true friends of Education throughout the Colony. Our Government has

condemned the policy of the Unionists more than a month before the Nova Scotia elections "repudiated as far as they could Confederation and its authors." Here the Patriot is convicted both of deliberate and malicious misrepresentation, and of his inveterate habit of suppressing the truth when the whole truth does not answer his purpose. But his offences do not end here. Upon what authority does he assert that we condemned the action of the Union Party in Nova Scotia, not because it was wrong, but because it failed. If he possesses either the humility or the charity of a Christian, he would not thus confidently pronounce upon what none can claim to be a judge. The writer in the Patriot may be very discerning, but we can by no means admit that he is qualified to search the hearts and read the secret thoughts of his fellow men. We now take the liberty of telling him that when we write—however the case may be with him—we mean exactly what we say, neither more nor less.

We some time ago stated our conviction that the great majority of the Anti-Unionists in the neighboring provinces are Annexationists. This our highly virtuous contemporary is pleased to call a base slander. Stander or no slander, our conviction remains to this day unaltered. We may be mistaken, but we can assure the Patriot that we have not arrived at this conclusion on slight grounds. The most intelligent Anti-Unionists with whom we have conversed make no scruple in declaring their conviction that Annexation is the ultimate destiny of these B. A. Colonies, and that the sooner they accomplish that destiny the better for themselves. We have heard no Unionists express such hearty contempt for the narrow views of the Isolationists as that expressed by these same Annexationists.

The Patriot is continually bearing most unwilling testimony to the virtues and

Gold 1293.

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