

MEXICO.

A VISIT TO QUERETARO—CONDITION OF THE CITY—VIEW OF MAXIMILIAN'S BODY.

[Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.]

QUERETARO, Aug. 24, 1867.

A few days since I left the capital of this Republic for the purpose of visiting some of the places of interest with which the interior of Mexico abounds. My journey to this point occurred without special interest or event, more than frequent visits from the ladrones (robbers) with which the whole country is infested, and particularly at the present time, when the large numbers of discharged soldiers have no fears of such specially-directed edicts as the "3rd of October decree" of the unfortunate Maximilian. I find this place in a much worse condition than I anticipated. Whole blocks have been levelled from the effects of the siege, while others have been quite completely ruined. All the houses have more or less marks from the shot and shell, while every few have their iron balconies complete, the material having been used by the Imperialists during the siege. Great holes and seams have been opened in the churches and convents, and everything bears evidence of the terrible work carried on for so many weeks. In consequence of the general destruction, the Governor of the State has issued a decree, ordering that lime, brick, sand, and other building material be entered into the city free of duty, each city having the right to levy local duties upon everything taken within its walls.

Before my departure from the capital I heard that the body of the late Emperor had left this place, and was well on its way to the coast. Imagine my surprise, when I was asked this morning if I would like to visit the corpse; and, if it is a possibility, my horror and disgust, when I saw and heard what I now below. I cannot express my abhorrence at what I have today witnessed in this city, now so widely celebrated as the place of the assassination of Maximilian and his generals. Not even I form any structure of language which will adequately impress the reader with a faithful representation of all I would like to publish to the world.

I found the coffin containing the remains in a room in the second story of the house occupied by Sr. Don Martin Lado. A soldier stood guard at the door, ready to give admittance to all who might desire to look at the body, which willingness was, in our case, somewhat accelerated by the influence of a few reals. The apartment bore the appearance of having once been used for a store-room, and was both very dark and extremely filthy. The coffin stood in the centre of the room, resting upon a couple of rude wood benches. It is covered with black cloth, adorned with a cheap quality of gold lace, the top of which has a false cover or lid, opening which case revealed three glasses, through which the silent form of the ill-fated Austrian was shown by the aid of a penny tallow candle kept by the soldier for visitors' use. The Emperor was dressed in a suit composed of a blue coat, with a row of brass buttons in front, dark blue pants and heavy cavalry boots. His hands were covered with a pair of white gloves, very much soiled. His mouth and eyes were partially open, plainly showing his teeth and the color of his eyes. His beard is quite gone, as well as the greater part of his hair, which, I am informed, has been cut off by the Emperor's own hand, and sold, he receiving as high as five ounces gold—35—for some locks of the same. The body of the Emperor remained at Lisso's house until last week, when it was removed to its present location, during which time he made use of it as a means of speculation. He also disposed of whatever effects belonging to Maximilian he could obtain, charging large sums for small pieces of his blood-stained garments, which he cut up and sold. It is also alleged that he has even removed a small portion of the skull, for which he obtained a large sum, replacing it with wood. I cannot vouch for this, but it has general belief here. The doctor affirms that the Government has failed to pay him his bill for the embalming of some \$40,000, and declares his intention of making his money the surest way possible.

This same man, Lisso, together with a human being called Refugio Gonzalez, delivered up Gen. Miramon. The General had been wounded in the face, and called in Lisso's assistance, who extended the operation to as long a period as possible, and when Miramon learned the city had been sold, he attempted to leave the house, but found a soldier awaiting him at the door, who took him into custody. As he was being removed to prison, Miramon handed his purse, containing money and private papers, to Lisso, who in turn gave it to Escobedo. That officer ordered it returned to its owner. Lisso intends accompanying Maximilian's remains to Europe, expecting to receive a handsome sum from the Emperor of Austria.

SIR FREDERICK BRUCE.

A telegram from Boston informs us that the English Ambassador to the United States, Sir Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, died yesterday morning from the effects of a throat disease from which he had been suffering for some days. Sir Frederick had arrived in Boston the night before from Narragansett, where he had been rusticated for some days. He was manifestly in a sinking condition. The assistance of the most eminent physicians was at once availed, but their exertions were of no avail. The patient sank rapidly, and died at about 2 a. m. He was unable to speak during this brief period of his sojourn in Boston, but appeared conscious throughout and manifested his wishes by signs.

Sir Frederick Bruce was the descendant of one of the oldest and most famous families of the United Kingdom. Its founder, Robert Bruce, had come from Norway with William the Conqueror. His son was made Earl of Annandale in Scotland, and became progenitor of the royal line of Bruce and Stuart, as well as of the present reigning families of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1863 a representative of the family Bruce was created Earl of Elgin. Sir Frederick was the 3rd son of the seventh Earl of Elgin, and succeeded to the peerage. His father, Thomas Bruce, Earl of Elgin, was an accomplished diplomat, and was in succession English Minister to Turkey and to China.

Frederick William Adolphus was born on the 24th of April, 1824. He was educated at law, and entered as barrister at Lincoln's Inn. He entered upon the diplomatic service by being made, in 1842, a member of the British Legation at Constantinople, and in 1844 he was made Colonial Secretary at Hong Kong. In 1846 he was appointed Lieutenant General of Newfoundland, which position he held for thirteen years. In July, 1848, he was made Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Bolivia, and in August he was transferred to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and two years later was Agent and Consul General to Egypt. In April, 1855, he accompanied his brother, Lord Elgin, to China, where the latter had been sent on a special mission. His country was negotiated with that country in 1859, which was brought to England by

him in September. In December, 1858, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, and afterwards General Superintendent of British trade in that country. This mission failed of reaching Peking on account of the opposition made by the Chinese, and the British forces then attacked the Imperial army in the Peiho. Sir Frederick remained at Shanghai till peace had been restored, and finally established the mission at Peking in 1861. While residing at that Court he distinguished himself by good offices towards the Americans on many occasions, which were promptly acknowledged by Mr. Anson Burlingame, our Minister. In December, 1862, he received the order of Knight Commander of the Bath. A controversy having arisen in 1864 between this country and the Republic of Colombia, he was appointed umpire by the two Governments, and discharged the delicate duties to general acceptance. The last post he filled was that of Ambassador to the Government of the United States.

The death of Sir Frederick Bruce, in view of the present relations between the United States and Great Britain, is looked upon as a serious calamity. It is not seen how, under any existing temper of the British mind, exhibited by their press, he can be replaced.—N. Y. Tribune.

A ST. JOHN ESTABLISHMENT.

Among our new advertisements in today's paper will be found one of C. L. Richards, Esq., of Saint John, N. B. We had occasion not long ago to make mention of his establishment, and to give our testimony to his character as a gentleman in his dealings. To show how correct we were in what we then stated, we copy the following articles from New Brunswick papers:

"Notwithstanding the general dullness in the markets of the world, Woodstock cannot complain either of the present state of its trade, or for its prospects in the future. Thanks to the enterprise and utility of the City, our Branch Railroad is being pushed forward rapidly on to completion, thus giving Woodstock uninterrupted communication with the sea and the outside world during the whole year. This place will then become the enterprise of the productive country above, and when the bridge to the Northampton side of the St. John is completed, a new community of purchasers and sellers will be brought in contact with our business men, and a trade which will be mutually beneficial. This is essentially an age of Confederation, of bringing people together who have been strangers heretofore. These things can only be done by means such as the Woodstock Branch Railway, the Bridge over the St. John, and in a much larger degree to the Intercolonial Railway. Woodstock improves her fortunes by these new enterprises. After the Branch Railroad is completed St. Stephen must be one of the markets in which our merchants will make their purchases, but still St. John has the advantage and will continue to have the lion's share of our trade. It is a well understood principle in political economy that men will buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. By these means only can people become rich and prosperous. The merchants of St. John have had a large market heretofore, and have thus been in a position to import largely, and with advantage to themselves and their customers. These things we might refer to in many instances illustrative of this. The St. John merchants are large and their information extensive in reference to the ups and downs of trade and commerce; they know when to make purchase and how.

In the wholesale Tea, Tobacco and General Grocery business, we might refer to the house of C. L. Richards, located on the North Market Wharf, St. John, as one which possesses peculiar facilities for the supply of the country trade, a fact which our people are not slow in discovering, judging by the piles of barrels, bales, boxes and chests, which are to be seen at our stores and arriving here on their way to the upper country, bearing his initials and address.

As an evidence of the far-sightedness which every prosperous business man should possess, we may state that Mr. Richards is now receiving an unusually large stock of goods in anticipation of increased duties which will be levied upon certain articles, and must increase their price. These will of course be in a position to sell below their cost, and the extra duties have been paid, and his customers will reap the advantage. As a reliable and clever man to deal with, we can recommend Mr. Richards to our readers.

It is fortunate for St. John that Western Extension is in a condition which gives hope of speedy connection with the St. Andrew's Railway, and thus with Woodstock. Otherwise her trade must have suffered in a considerable degree after the completion of our Branch.—Carlton Sentinel.

"We would call especial attention of upriver merchants who purchase groceries, &c., in St. John to the advertisement of C. L. Richards, No. 1 North Wharf. Mr. Richards commenced business about four years ago with a moderate cash capital, to which he added his unusual business talent, and from small beginnings, with integrity and close application, has built up for himself a large and prosperous trade. His commission business is very extensive and increasing. The piles of cases, bales, boxes and barrels, marked "C. L. R.," which are to be met with on their way up the river, shows that Mr. Richards has customers in that direction. Those who have not already made his acquaintance, will find him a man worthy of their confidence—attentive, prompt and honorable.—Aroostook Pioneer.

Mrs. A. Allen's Worlds Hair Restorer and Zybalumal or Worlds Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair giving the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zybalumal or hair dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces. The Hair Dressing cultivates and beautifies. If your hair is thin try it, if curly try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Druggists.

The Louisville, N. S., Academie of the 21st September, gives an account of the death of a young man named Melcod, Shelburne Academy, from eating green peas composed principally of Ribarub leaf. Several other persons were taken ill, at the same time, from the same cause, but they all recovered.

Latest by Telegraph!

Florence, Oct. 1. Intelligence has been received of quite a serious revolutionary demonstration by the partisans of Garibaldi at Viterbo, yesterday. The latest despatches, however, announce that the outbreak has been quelled, and that the city is tranquil.

Paris, Oct. 1. There is much distrust in the political and financial circles here. M. Rouher, M. Lavallette and Senor Nigra, the Italian Minister to France, left today for Briarritz to confer with the Emperor.

Vienna, Oct. 1. It was announced today that the Emperor Francis Joseph will visit Paris on the 20th inst.

London, Oct. 2nd. No further telegrams relating to the recent disturbances in Italy have been received. In the meantime many wild rumors are afloat.

It is said that a serious revolt has broken out in Rome and that the Pope was obliged to fly to Civita Vecchia for safety. The Opinion, a semi-official journal of Florence, says that Rome will soon be taken by Italy, and that without a broken Treaty.

Glasgow, 2nd. Messrs. Buchanan & Co., a firm largely engaged in the American Trade, stopped today. Liabilities are not stated.

Berlin, 2nd. One hundred deputies of the North German Parliament have signed a formal protest against any infringement or disturbance of the long established Maritime privileges of those German States which border on the Baltic sea.

London, Oct. 3d. Many Fenian Convicts hitherto confined in English and Irish jails have been placed on board transports and will be sent to Australia to serve out their sentences.

The City of Hamburg refuses to join the Zollverein.

The members of the Masonic order last night gave a grand-dinner at Gravesend to the officers of Admiral Farago's flag ship Franklin, now here.

American securities heavy and declining under the effects of Cableadvices from New York.

Florence, Oct. 3d. The official despatches published today are silent in regard to Rome, but confirm the report that a revolt has broken out in the Papal province of Viterbo.

Madrid, Oct. 3d. General Lersundi has received his commission as Captain General of Cuba, and will immediately sail for Havana.

Vienna, Oct. 3. The Roman Catholic Bishops of the Austrian Empire have met in Congress and declared their opposition to any change in the concordat now established between Rome and Austria.

London, Oct. 3. It is reported that a Policeman has been shot and in Rochdale by some Fenians. A Policeman was attacked and nearly killed in this City by a gang of Irishmen last night.

These events in connection with the recent occurrences in Manchester and Preston would give rise to the suspicion of a new and wide spread Fenian conspiracy.

London, Oct. 3. The following despatch from Italy has just been received here:—

Florence, Oct. 3. The rebels hold many posts in the Province of Viterbo and await the attack of the Pontifical Troops.

London, Oct. 3. The Emperor Alexander, of Russia, has demanded of the Sublime Porte the cession of the Island of Candia to Greece.

Gold 144.

DEATH OF A NEGRO KING WHO HAS SACRIFICED MORE THAN 20,000 LIVES.—From advices by the French mail from the West Coast of Africa we learn the death of the warrior chief Maba, who has for the last six years been a fearful scourge among the native tribes inhabiting the countries bordering on the English and French territories in the Senegambia.—With fire and sword he established the religion of Islam, killing all those who would not shave their heads and swear on the Koran their adherence to his faith. It has been computed that no less than twenty thousand human beings have been killed or have died through starvation, or have been abducted and sold into slavery by this monster Maba under the cloak of religion.

A Co-operative movement has been started among the laborers and mechanics in the city of New York for the purpose of obtaining flour at first cost.

The Yellow fever is very bad in Texas and New Orleans. On the 15th inst., upwards of seventy deaths occurred in the last named city alone.

Two hundred military officers had been thrown into prison in Mexico for plotting against Juarez.

The First Parliament of the Dominion of Canada will be opened in Ottawa on the 6th of November.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful, and long-standing cases of Cough, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs; while even Consumption itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves, that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY. From ANDREW ARCHER, Esq., of Fairfield Me., "About eight years since, my son, Henry A. Archer, now Postmaster at Fairfield, Somerset County, Me., was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of lungs, and general debility,—so much so that our family physician declared him to have a "SEATED CONSUMPTION." He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others, I was induced to purchase one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which benefited him so much that I obtained another bottle, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I think I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to be.—THE GREAT LOSS KEPT BY THE TIMES! The above statement, gentlemen, is my voluntary offering to you in favor of your Balsam, and is at your disposal."

None genuine except signed I. BURTS on the wrapper. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont Bos. and for sale by Druggists generally. W. R. Watson, General Agent for P. E. Island Aug. 20

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1867.

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

THE "PATRIOT" ANSWERED.

The style of affected superiority in which the opening remarks of an editorial of the "Patriot" of the 3d inst. are couched is, we beg to inform him, in very bad taste. If anything like superiority really exist—which we are very far indeed from admitting—it is very bad manners to make a parade of it; but where it does not exist the boasting tone of our contemporary is nothing more or less than mere insolent swagger—one of the most infallible signs of conscious weakness in the person resorting to it. Notwithstanding the ostentatious off-handedness of our contemporary, we are quite sure that in his answer to our remarks he has done his very best—that he has put his best foot foremost. We will examine the reasoning of the "Patriot." He has found it much more convenient to give a bare unsupported denunciation, asserting that "substantial injury is never done to detached portions of countries enjoying free constitutions and equal rights, than to disprove it by an appeal to the present condition of the outlying portions of those countries in the world enjoying such constitutions. He has not shown us that the Isle of Skye or the Orkneys or Rhode Island or California, or even Prince Edward Island, is treated with substantial injustice by the countries to which they severally belong. Indeed he confesses that King's County has nothing to fear from the majority of united Prince and Queen's Counties, because it has an equal representation in our Legislature with each of these Counties; and he admits with an amount of candor really wonderful that Scotland "perhaps" prospers in Union as much as she would out of it, though in proportion to population her representation is far below that of England. This is indeed, though quite involuntary on the part of the "Patriot," strong evidence in favor of consolidation. King's County with equal representation gets along tolerably well in Union, and Scotland with a deficient representation actually prospers.

Our contemporary is horrified at the election corruptions of Canada, and weeps tears of indignation over a Canadian politician whose political virtue was valued by his opponents at the paltry sum of £100 current money of the Dominion of Canada! Our opinion is that the fellow to whom such a bribe could be offered is not worth half the money; and the man who would—whether his story be true or false—thus proclaim his own shame and the low estimation in which he is held by his fellow men, must be one of the meanest and most ignominious creatures on the face of the earth. Has our contemporary never heard of Yarmouth, Tolnes, Eastonswill, and half a hundred other places which have the privilege of sending members to the Imperial Parliament? Has he never heard of the electioneering tricks of American politicians? Has not the rumor of bribery, corruption and intimidation being practiced even among the transcendently virtuous politicians of P. E. Island ever reached his ears? This political pravity about Canadian bribery won't do, Mr. "Patriot." We all of us know that politicians everywhere are not purists, and that electioneering contests all the world over, as our contemporary very well knows, have their dark and their dirty sides. The Canadians, we are convinced, are not in this matter sinners above other men.

We hazarded the prediction that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Councils of the Confederation, would exercise an amount of influence altogether disproportionate to their extent and population. The "Patriot" imagines that he demonstrates the unsoundness of this position by showing that Nova Scotia cannot get out of the Union when she wishes to do so. That is endeavoring to prove that Nova Scotia will have no weight in the Councils of the Confederation, when she refuses to take any part in those Councils. If, for instance, the Hon. Joseph Howe refuse to take his seat in the House of Commons, it is not at all likely that, great as his talents are, he will wield a large amount of influence in an Assembly in which his voice is not heard. The right of a State, once confederated, to secede is another and quite a different question. We do not approve,—indeed we very much disapprove—of the manner in which Confederation has been managed, or rather mismanaged, in Nova Scotia; but it is undeniable that the constitutional representatives of the people consented to the incorporation of Nova Scotia with the Dominion of Canada. She has become, by the act and deed of her Legislature, part and parcel of that Dominion, and stands in a similar relation to the Dominion that Scotland does to Great Britain, and New York to the United States.)

We hardly think that British statesmen acknowledge the right of the Scotch to set up a kingdom of their own, and we know that the people of the United States shed torrents of blood, and spent thousands of millions to maintain the integrity of the Union. If then Nova Scotia cannot do what Scotland and New York would not be permitted to do, she cannot consider herself dreadfully ill-used.

The bosh about Warren Hastings and the Hindoos is unworthy a fifth-rate spouter of a tenth-rate debating society. The men of the Lower Provinces are the very antipodes of the Hindoos in every respect, and were the Canadians mad enough to attempt to play the tyrant over them they would soon find that the dwellers by the sea are not the stuff that slaves are made of. The more we reflect on the idea of the Canadians tyrannizing over the maritime provinces the more absurd it seems. They dare not do it,

if they had the will. The danger to Confederation, in our opinion, lies in the opposite direction. If a spirit of sectionalism be fostered in the Lower Provinces, if they become jealous, exacting and unyielding, if the Province be to them everything and the Dominion nothing, then of course the Confederation cannot prosper. Why should not the people of the Lower Provinces "love and respect" the people of Canada? What have the Canadians done to merit the hatred and contempt of the other inhabitants of British America? The manner in which our contemporary writes of the Canadians is as unjust as it is uncivil. We cannot see what he has to gain by teaching the people of this Island to distrust and disrespect a community composed of men who are, in great part, their own flesh and blood, and who, when their truth is told of them, are neither better nor worse than themselves.

The "Patriot" does entertaining annexationist proclivities. He professes to be exceedingly loyal. He is an Anti-unionist pure and simple. He desires no better fate for Prince Edward Island than that it should ever remain an unrepresented, misrepresented, and neglected isolated dependency of Great Britain; and wishes its people to have no higher aims than the small prizes and petty ambitions which the Island unconquered with a larger, richer and more powerful state, can afford. Does he think it possible, even if it were desirable, that this Island will for any length of time be permitted to vegetate in this state of ignominious content. We know that the "Patriot" and his fellow Anti-unionists laugh at the idea. There is no one who feels a more hearty contempt for the let-us-remain-as-we-are politicians of the Provinces than their annexationist coadjutors. We are fully convinced that the larger portion of the Antis of the Lower Provinces are Annexationists, and it is our firm conviction that they will endeavor to make tools of the isolationists and then laugh at them.

We can assure our contemporary that we stated nothing with regard to our autonomy but what we believed to be the simple truth,—nothing, indeed, but what every man who has taken an interest in Island politics has in his writ said a thousand times. What is a humbug? we ask the "Patriot." Webster defines it to be "imposition under fair pretences." He also defines a sham to be "a device which deludes and disappoints." When we consider the impotence of our Island legislation on almost the only question in which its people were ever interested—when we take a survey of our Island constitution with its irresponsible governor, its Downing Street red-tapeism, its open, unaccounted, and unconstitutional absentee proprietary back-stairs influence, we are not disposed to retract one word of what we wrote about our self-government. If the "Patriot" would have the fairness to quote every word which we wrote in that connection, we are fully satisfied that nine out of every ten of his readers, capable of forming an opinion, would fully agree with us.

We knew that the question propounded in our article would bother the "Patriot" considerably. As we expected, he does not attempt to answer it, but with a miserable attempt at smartness asks us another in return. This is it, verbatim: "To point out a country with a free and intelligent population, in the full enjoyment of a constitutional government, that ever benefited by its rights and privileges in uniting with a larger and more heavily taxed country. Is Ireland a case in point?" We object to the wording of the question, but we think we know what he means, and answer decidedly and emphatically, yes; and so is Scotland.—Will the editor of the "Patriot" be kind enough to name the year, since the conquest of Ireland, in which her people enjoyed more rights and privileges than they do now? Let him indicate if he can the period in which Ireland was more humanely and more equitably governed than she is in the present day. He knows well enough that until Scotland was united with a larger and more heavily taxed country, she was, notwithstanding the enterprise and intelligence of her inhabitants, poverty-stricken and unprogressive. And he knows, too, or he ought to know, that the arguments and predictions of the Scotch Antis were amazingly like those of the Antis and Isolationists of our own time and country. They doubtless were very sincere, and considered themselves the only wise and patriotic people, but we now know that they were very short-sighted and dreadfully mistaken. We will go further, and defy our contemporary to put his finger on any country in the map of Europe that is not composed of countries which once enjoyed separate rights and privileges and other "priceless blessings."

Further, still, we defy him to point out one statesman of note, either in the old or in the new world, who does not advocate the consolidation of petty States, and the annihilation of the hurtful individuality of small and weak communities.

We have noticed everything in the "Patriot's" article worth noticing. As to his self-glorification, why we have nothing particular to say to it. The display rather amuses us. We regard his remarks on our past and our future career as mere impertinences, and tell him in the simplest vernacular to mind his own business.

Our attitude towards Confederation, as at present established, is exceedingly simple and easily understood. It is that of a highly interested spectator. From our heart we wish it success. We will throw no obstacle in its way; on the contrary, we will do everything that lies in our power to advance its interests,—knowing well that its success is the success of our native land, which we love as well as any son ever born within its borders.

Our advice to our readers is to assume the same attitude of friendly interest—to watch the experiment closely and attentively—to judge no man, no measure, no policy before the time. Watch and wait, is our motto. We are very hopeful, and we do not look for disappointment.

THE SUMMERSIDE JOURNAL. THE present number is the first of the third volume of the SUMMERSIDE JOURNAL & WESTERN PIONEER. On looking back upon the two years of its existence, we have much reason to be satisfied with the public and with ourselves. When we established the JOURNAL, two years ago, there was no newspaper printed in Prince County, and we were inexperienced in the trials and labors of journalism. The prospect before us was not a very cheering one, and our expectations were exceedingly moderate. Our success has already gone beyond those expectations—has even surpassed our most sanguine hopes. The public has been indulgent, our circulation has increased and is daily increasing. We now strike off very nearly 1600 copies of the JOURNAL weekly. Of these more than 600 are circulated west of Summerside. The JOURNAL is largely circulated in Bedouque, Tison, New London, and Malpeque. Our Charlottetown list is a very large one. Advertisers will see by this that the JOURNAL, as an advertising medium, is perhaps the best in the Island. If all our subscribers would adopt the system of paying in advance, our enterprise would be commercially a success. If those who know that they owe us one or two years' subscription would send us the money at once, they would be both paying a just debt and doing us a great favor. We hate dunning. Many of our subscribers, we are happy to say, never need to be asked for the amount of their subscription. To all such we tender our unfeigned thanks. There are many, too, who need only to be reminded of their indebtedness in order to come forward and cheerfully pay what they owe us. To this class of our subscribers we make a respectful appeal. Times are hard. Our business requires a constant outlay of money. The sum which each subscriber owes us is trifling when considered by itself—so is the honey which each bee makes—but several hundred such small sums make a very nice little pile. If every subscriber thought that withholding his dollar made no difference, we beg to know where the money is to come from to purchase a winter's supply of paper, to pay our work-people, and discharge our "little bills?" Let each subscriber who owes us be convinced that we want his dollar, or whatever the amount may be, and send it along with as little delay as possible. This course will be the best for him and a great deal the best for us.

We intend to pursue in the future much such a course as that which we have hitherto followed. We will do our utmost to make our paper amusing and instructive. We will permit no personalities to disgrace its columns. We will steer clear of party politics. We will give our hearty support to every measure, no matter by whom supported or by whom opposed, which in our opinion will be calculated to benefit the Island generally. We will agitate County improvements. We will raise our voice in favor of Summerside, and will make ourselves heard when any one presumes to offer an injustice to the capital of Prince County.

We have during the past week received a very neatly executed paper printed in Boston, Mass., called the Canadian. The chief aim of its projectors is to make the inhabitants of the British American Colonies better acquainted with each other. This is much needed. The newspaper which will attempt to lay the spirit of jealousy, suspicion and distrust which has done and is doing such mischief among British Americans, will be engaged in a noble work, and if successful will merit their lasting gratitude. We want to see a spirit of nationality created in British America. We want its inhabitants to be convinced that they are a great people, living in a great country, and capable of doing great things. We wish the Canadian every success.

THE LATE GALE. SINCE our last issue we have not heard anything further about the effects of the late gale than we copy below from the Islander of the 4th instant:—

The Railway Wharf at Shediac was stripped, the sea making a breach over it. The track was destroyed for some distance, and a flat car, which lay upon the rails, was cast over into the water. We give below the casualties upon our Island shores, so far as they have come to our knowledge.

At St. Peter's Bay, the Bark Windsor, Henry Pope Smith, master, from Windsor, N. S., is ashore, and is advertised for sale on the 10th inst.

The fishing schooner Flying Mist, of Port Medway, N. S., Thomas Vogler, master, is stranded three miles east of St. Peter's Bay Harbor, where she was driven in the gale on the 30th ult. She is advertised for sale on the 7th inst.

A new brig, just launched by Mr. Hayden, for Poake, Brothers & Co., is ashore in St. Peter's Bay.

A new vessel, building for John Douse Esq., at the head of St. Peter's Bay, which would have been ready for launching in a few days, floated off her blocks, and will have to be put up again.

A vessel in frame at the yard of Mr. N. Coffin, St. Peter's Bay, fell to pieces, in consequence of the blocks and shores supporting it having been washed away.

The tide rose at St. Peter's Bay some three feet higher than ever it was known to do before. There were seven feet of water at the bow of a vessel on the stocks at Head of Bay, owned by John A. McLaughlin, Esq., and fear was entertained that she would be floated off. Marie Bridge was washed away. Miguel Bridge is all but impassable. Dingwell's Wharf, at St. Peter's Bay, is destroyed; and St. Peter's Bay Wharf is seriously injured. Stanley Bridge, Danley Bridge, and several other Bridges and Wharves to the Westward are reported badly damaged.

Daniel Ross, Big Rastico, lost Fish-house, fish-stage, pincheons, three hundred bushels salt, lot empty mackerel barrels, 50 barrels mackerel, together with all the gear belonging to his establishment. Loss estimated at \$500.

R. B. Morrison lost all his buildings, account books, three hundred bushels salt, forty barrels mackerel. All the clothing of the men went with the buildings, of which not a trace is left. The men nearly lost their lives while escaping from the buildings. Loss about \$400.

Thomas R. Williams lost a boat valued at \$250 together with part of his buildings, and John Nelson who occupied them, lost a lot of mackerel, valued at about £150.