shot in the shoulder. Meanwhile, Payne was not idle, but was loading and firing, and seldom missing, for Brown was dreadfully shot in the face and body, and his wife who clung to him, endeavoring to shield her husband with her own body, fell—her collar bone having been broken by a ball. A last Brown fell, thus putting an end to this bloody duel. No arrests were made. The barbecue was ended, and the guests departed to sorrowful homes."

POISONING BY A SWEDISH PASTOR—EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.—The following is the main portion of the confession of Lindbach, the Swedish clergyman, who was recently condemned to death for murdering several of his parishoners by putting arsenic into the communion wine:—"I comprehend 'the pastor's' duty as a father's. I ordered notice to be given me every Sunday by appointed persons of where any poor sick person was to be found. After such inquiries I went round with food and medicine, and became witness of much misery and hopelessness. When one stands beside an incurably sick and dreadfully pained fellow creature, one wishes, of all his heart, that he might be released from his heart-rending misery. By these hungry, cold, incurables in Silbodahl I have often stood, moved by the deepest pity and thought, were I in such a miserable plight I would bless him who hastened the end of my pain, and God would forgive that merciful one. With every renewed visit to these poor people I was strengthened in this idea. I prepared separate wine, as help in trouble, when this, my misdirected charity should urge me to it. I thought also, what none can deny, that very few human beings pass to the other world in the course of nature; i.e., when the powers of soul and body are worn out by age. Some external cause occurs, which God, though He does not advance it, yet does not prevent, in virtue of the freedom He granted, the understanding He gave. How many in the prime of life, in their full vigour, are their own murderers, involuntarily, yet through misuse of their understanding? How many have fallen out of the hands of the most skilful physician into the grave? The patient's statement is not always properly comprehended (yet the statement determines the prescription, and the prescription determines life or death), without God's either helping or hindering, and neither doctor nor patient is thought to have any share in the death. How many an illness which in the beginning might easily have been cured, has, through delay in seeking help, precipitated its victim into the grave? From these incontrovertible facts, and the many such examples which I have partly heard described, partly witnessed myself, I have come to the conclusion and belief that science as well as ignorance often bears the most decisive part, and that pious faith is often wrong in saying 'the hour had come.' I therefore believed that the merciful God would not condemn me if I shortened the sufferings of a miserable fellow creature. This action is certainly to outward appearance against all law, but in reality it rests upon grounds of compassion. My God, before whom I shall finally answer, knows this, and with deep contrition I feel myself worthy of the sore punishment of the civil law, for the sinful compassion exercised towards the dead persons in the case. Respecting Lysen, men will likely reject my assertion of mercy, and call it selfishness in its grossest form; but those who knew his dreadful sufferings and our written agreements will admit my motives of pity. My guilt is great; my enemies acted right in their earnest investigations. To their consciences, however, I put the question, 'Was it zeal in service, or zeal in persecution, which directed your course?' Hate, the world's demon, is a murderer, and wants even the poor comfort of having meant well by its crime. Who is most responsible—he who against the law frees one from misery, or he who, under protection of the law, precipitates one into misery? God alone will judge. How I have sinned is confessed before God and man; and now, my persecutors, I pray you, be merciful, as our Heavenly Father is! Let your false imputations now cease, and spare my blameless relatives the heart-rending scream of that hate. You have now enough: my crime confessed, my house destroyed, my grave opened. Farewell, farewell, Carlstadt! That day I was ordained your pastor, I was condemned to death. O God have mercy upon me!"

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER—100 LIVES LOST.—*Detroit, August* 11.—A collision occurred between the steamboats Pewabic and Meteor at 8.30 p. m., Wednesday, six miles from shore. The Pewabic was struck on her port bow just aft the pilot house, and sunk in three or four minutes. The boats were running at full speed, and struck with such terrible force as to crush in the entire bow of the Pewabic. At the time the accident occurred it was scarcely dark, and the boats saw each other six miles apart. When approaching they exchanged signals and the Pewabic bore off to pass, but the Meteor, for some unexplained reason, turned in the same direction and struck the Pewabic. A number of passengers on board the Pewabic were killed by the crushing of the timbers; a few jumped on board the Meteor before the Pewabic sunk.

Life boats were immediately lowered from the Meteor and picked up those who were not carried down with the wreck. One hundred and seventy-five to 200 passengers were on board the Pewabic at the time of the disaster. Seventy-five of the passengers and 23 of the crew were saved. The loss of life cannot be correctly ascertained as yet, but will be nearly 100. The Meteor remained near the disaster till morning in hopes of picking up any person that might be floating on pieces of the wreck, but none were found. The propellor Mohawk passing down, the survivors were transferred to her and brought here. The Meteor was but slightly injured, and continued her trip to Lake Superior.

SHOCKINGLY BARBAROUS.—We clip the following from the Red River Norwester, which credits it to the Mankato, (Minnesota) *Record*:—

"The County Commissioners of Blue Earth county have appropriated the sum of $5000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to purchase bloodhounds to be use in tracking Indian murderers and horse thieves, prowling around the frontier settlements. The co-operation of the adjoining counties has also been solicited. The following resolution was also adopted:—

Resolved—That the county of Blue Earth will pay the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every Sioux Indian hereafter killed within the limits of the county, until this resolution shall be rescinded; said sum or sums to be paid to the person or persons killing the same, in the borders of said county, upon producing to the board of county commissioners of said county at any meeting thereof, the scalp of said Indian, and proof to the satisfaction of said board, that such Sioux Indian was killed by the person or persons claiming pay thereof, within the limits of this county, and after the passage of the resolution.

Our friends of Blue Earth must look sharply at the evidence of claimants for the reward offered. Our state authorities have come to the conclusion that they have paid the State bounty in one or two instances, for old hides."

CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.—The following language of the American Union Commission, which has just been established as a relief association at Washington, gives but a faint picture of the misery existing in the Southern country: "The desolation that reigns in the South at the present time, almost baffles description. It challenges our deepest commiseration and magnanimity. Many of the people are scattered and homeless; their agriculture was broken up; many of their homes, churches and schoolhouses are in ashes; their towns and cities are without trade; their mills and founderies, their canals and railroads, are destroyed. The people are without employment or the means of support; their children are without the appliance of intellectual or moral education; their widows and orphans are weeping beside the graves of their dead, and thousands of their families are in exile."

A few Philadelphia merchants subscribed $20,000 for a bronze statute of Lincoln in Jefferson square.

THE PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.

SINGULAR SCENES IN JAFFA.

A letter, dated at Jaffa (Palestine), June 20th, describes the visitation of locusts as follows:—

"In the month of April last we twice observed large black clouds, resembling smoke, moving to and fro as if swayed by the wind. One morning these clouds came down and proved to be locusts, so great in number that the whole land was covered with them. The grain at that time was full in ear and nearly ripe, but the locusts did not touch that or any other vegetation. Soon after, however, it was observed that they buried themselves in the soil and there deposited their innumerable eggs. The Arabs and peasants saw the approaching mischief, and went through the land in thousands digging for these eggs; they succeeded to a certain degree, and destroyed incredible numbers with water and fire, but all their efforts had very little effect. About the middle of May small black creatures, at a distance resembling large ants, were observed accumulating in large heaps throughout the country, and a few days after they had been thus seen they began to leap, and manifested the coming calamity and invasion of the fearful army, as described so emphatically in Joel ii. The people now began to sweep them together and bury or burn them in ditches dug for the purpose. But all to little or no effect, and as they grew a little larger the extent of their multitude began to be seen, and the coming catastrophe could not be mistaken. The roads were covered with them, all marching in regular lines, like armies of soldiers, with their leaders in front, and all the opposition of man to arrest their progress was in vain. They first consumed the plantations around Bamleh, Lydda, and the smaller villages near them, and then entering the towns and villages, consumed the victuals, &c., in the markets and streets, by degrees forcing themselves into the houses and covering the walls outside as well as inside. It seems that everything which is moistened by their saliva is poisoned, for the cattle that feed on the remnants which are left all die. I myself saw fifty oxen dead in the villages of Delta, Daggon and Ziffarish, that had fed on the remnant of durrah Indian corn left by the locusts, and the night before last twenty more died from the same cause. About two weeks ago they were seen to a fearful extent all around Jaffa, but still without wings. The town for several days appeared forsaken, all shops were shut, all business suspended, almost all the inhabitants had gone out to destroy and drive away the invading army; they made tremendous ditches, and buried and burned countless myriads, but, as before, all in vain, for the more they destroyed the more seemed to arise from hiding-places, and as they grew in size so they seemed to grow in multitude, and toward the east from here they covered the ground for miles and miles to a height of several inches. As their wings are still too small to enable them to fly and to visit the several hundred gardens within the cultivated part of the district of Jaffa, they have hitherto confined their destructions to the outer gardens, of which about fifty have been completely laid waste, every green leaf, vegetable, tree and even the bark of young trees, devoured, and these beautiful gardens look like a birch tree forest in winter. Our garden was one of the first attacked. For several days we saw the destructive host advancing; all our farm servants, as well as several hired labourers, were employed to keep them off, to drive them away, or bury them, but we found them, as Joel describes them, chap. ii. ver. 7, "They shall not break their ranks." Who can doubt the word of God when we have these evidences before our eyes? True, our men broke their ranks for a moment, but no sooner had they passed the men than they closed again, and marched forward through hedges and ditches, as if united by some mysterious power, causing them to open before man and close again as soon as they had passed him. On the 14th inst., they forced their way into the garden, defying all human efforts to prevent them, and in less than a day the whole garden, to the extent of eight acres, was covered with them, and the trees, to the number of three thousand, as well as every other green leaf, with the exception of the palm trees and the prickly pear hedges, were stripped. Whether eating or drinking, reading or writing, or lying awake in bed, (for it is impossible to sleep) one hears their noise from without, like the noise of armed hosts or the running of many waters, and within they keep dropping on and about you. At meals I am kept busy driving them away: while I drive half a dozen away from the bread, as many will jump into the sugar-basin, or even into my cup of tea, &c., and when undressing they leap out of our very clothes without our having known they were there. News has just reached us from Nablous; the olive trees in those mountains have all been stripped, and near the river Oudge the soil is so thickly covered with these creatures that many of the animals led there to drink refuse to pass on. Another letter of a late date says that they are in nowise decreasing, rather the opposite. Every native inhabitant has been ordered to bring fifteen pounds weight of locusts daily, and those who do not are fined $1 sterling each time.

AN ARTICLE FOR THE SEASON.

INTERESTING TO EVERYBODY.

This is the season of poetry. Sentiment thaws out with the snow and expands with the early flowers. The press grows eloquent on the tender grass, the unfolding buds, and other vernal vegetables. But with all this elevation of the spirit, there are many afflictions of the flesh. Appetite, over-stimulated by the stringent cold of winter, subjects the weak stomach to dyspepsia, and the liver to an overflow of bile. The blood is over-rich, and among the consequences are boils, eruptions, and other external disorders. Ill health is a sad drawback to our enjoyment of the glories of nature, and therefore it is as well, in advance of the fervid heats of summer, to purify the fluids of the body, give tone and energy to the digestive powers, and remove from the superficial vessels those acrid humors which sometimes produce a species of *efflorescence*, much less agreeable than that of the orchard or the parterre.

Under these circumstances, we cannot better serve the dyspeptic or plethoric reader, or, in fact, any reader who is out of health, or who has had a premonitory warning of coming sickness, than by advising him (or her) to have recourse to Holloway's famous remedies. Whatever may be the source of the difficulty, in whatever portion of the system the seed of disease may be entrenched, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS will assuredly reach the locality, and extinguish the disorder in its elementary stage. They are peremptory messengers that will not be denied access to the most intricate windings of the internal organization, and which no principle inimical to health in any part of the human machine can successfully resist. This may seem a sweeping assertion, but there is a mass of authentic testimony to fall back upon, which will sustain it. It is a familiar aphorism that "what everybody says must be true," and it is beyond controversy that the majority of christendom use and praise Holloway's remedies. War demands his Ointment for its mutilated victims, and Peace requires it for her chapter of accidents. He who keeps by him both his Pills and Ointment, as standard household curatives, may say with Cato, though in a different sense—

"Thus am I *doubly* armed!"

We believe in being *fore-armed* against disease and casualties, as far as possible. Some years ago a man was bitten by a *cobra di capella* in the Surrey Zoological Gardens, in London. A preparation had been provided which was said to be a certain antidote to the poison of this serpent; but it was not at hand, and the poor fellow was dead before the remedy could be found. We mention this fact to illustrate the necessity of having Holloway's Pills and Ointment always within reach. That they are specifics for nine-tenths of the diseases of the human race seems to be a fact established by conclusive proofs; and if so, the propriety of keeping them where they may be always made available on the instant, must be obvious to the head of every family.—*Cincinnatti Sun.*

The Queen has now eight grand-children six of whom are boys.

THREE ENGLISH TRAVELLERS LOST ON THE ALPS.—The *Journal de Geneve* of the 16th contains the following intelligence:—It is well known that among the peaks of the Swiss Alps which are reputed inaccessible, Mount Cervin, or Matterhorn, holds the first place, and hitherto, owing to its pyramidal form, it has resisted all the attempts made to climb it. However, one of the most learned and intrepid tourists of England, Professor Tyndal, had sworn, so to speak, to succeed. We fancy, at least, that it is to him we are indebted for this very brief despatch that we received yesterday from the Hotel du Mont Rose, Zermatt:—'The expedition which left on the 13th of July arrived at the summit of Mount Cervin on the 15th of July. We hope to have details soon of this fresh effort of human energy and will.' It would seem that although, according to the above despatch, the ascent was successfully accomplished the descent was attended by a sad casualty. A telegram dated Berne, July 18, is thus worded—"The Berne papers announce that three English gentlemen lost their lives while descending the Matterhorn, in the Canton Valais, on the 14th inst. Their names are stated to be Lord Francis Douglas, the Rev. Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Haddo."

GENEVE, July 19.—The *Journal de Geneve* publishes the following respecting the fatal accident:—"The party consisted of five persons, who performed the ascent successfully. While descending, however, one of them made a false step and fell, drawing others of the party and the guide after him. All four persons immediately rolled down the side of the mountain and fell over the precipice, 4000 feet deep. The names of the unfortunate gentlemen who perished are, Lord Francis Douglas, 19 years old; Mr. Haddo, and Mr. Charles Hudson, of the London Alpine Club. The name of the guide is Croz. The bodies have not yet been recovered."

A banker in Cincinnati, on Thursday, witnessed three attempts at suicide, one of which was successful. The first was that of a mother who was trying to drown herself and babe; he caused her to be caught and taken home. The second was a beautiful young woman, who tried to jump off the ferry-boat, but Mr. Caldwell, the banker, suspecting her intention, had placed his feet on her dress, and when she made the effort to spring, caught, and, with the aid of another gentleman, dragged her out. She was conveyed to the station-house. Manifesting an indication to relent her desperate act, she was released; but instead of returning to her home, she hastily made her way to the Vine street ferry float, and sprang into the river and was drowned. The third was a middle-aged man, who jumped into the river. He was observed to sink and rise, one, two, three, four times, when a youth about twelve years of age swam out, and catching him by the hair of the head, brought him to the shore.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.—The Cunard Steamship Company is twenty-five years old this summer. A London paper, in alluding to the anniversary of the sailing of the first of the vessels of this corporation, says that during the whole of the period of its existence, not a single life or letter has been lost by any of its steamers. It is difficult to believe that this statement is litterally correct; but if it be only approximately true, such a fact is certainly most remarkable. There is much of what sailors call luck in this most gratifying exhibit, and much more of prudence, care, judgment, and constant regard for safety above all other considerations.—*Boston Advertiser.*

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 21, 1865.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE R. M. Steamship *China* arrived at Halifax from Liverpool and Queenstown, on Monday last, 14th instant. Liverpool dates are to the 5th, and Queenstown to the 6th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nothing transpired concerning the Atlantic Cable. It remains in the same state. It is stated that the earth currents are returning stronger, showing bad contact with earth 1200 miles from Valentia; but no insulation effected.

Politics unimportant. Paris Bourse quiet. Rentes closed at 67,97.

Much anxiety and excitement existed concerning the Atlantic Cable, which had continued entirely without signals since noon of Wednesday second. General feeling was one of depression and hopelessness, although there were many who retained faith in renewal of communication.

The *Times* is despondent, although not entirely without hope.

The *Daily News* clings to the hope that the accident is not irremediable, as the weather has not been unfavorable.

The *Star* hopes that on board the *Great Eastern* they are employed slowly but surely in hauling back the cable to the affected part. Shares (5) experienced rapid fluctuations. On Friday they were done at two discount, and rallied to one discount, closing heavy at 1½ cent one discount.—A test taken at Valentia for conductivity, shows accident to the cable—total loss of insulation, or "dead earth," nearly 1,250 miles from Valentia. This would be almost in deepest water along the whole route. The *Shipping Gazette* says small insurances were done at Lloyd's on Friday at 50 guineas, but most underwriters declined risks at any price.

Pall Mall *Gazette* says: It is understood Astronomer Royal communicated the following facts to the Atlantic Telegraph Company: At noon, Wednesday, when the signals became unintelligible, magnetic instruments at Greenwich Observatory showed that what is termed a magnetic storm had commenced. These storms cause currents to flow through telegraph wires, and seriously affect working both land and sea lines. Also stated that although the storm has much abated, currents may still be passing of sufficient strength to confuse signals passing from the ship through delicate instruments used at Valentia. This magnetic storm is the greatest that has occurred for many years. These explanations are considered somewhat reassuring, although the Atlantic Company, in their official statement, make no allusion to electrical disturbances. Another theory is that the ship may have encountered bad weather, and been obliged to cut and buoy the cable.

It is reported that the Hon. Frederick Peel resigned Secretaryship of the Treasury, and that T. G. Baring is likely to succeed him.

The general election is over. Even the distant constituency of Orkney and Shetland has returned its representative, and the balance of parties in the new Parliament is now placed beyond all doubt. Nearly 30 seats have been won by the Liberals, and the total ministerial majority will be about 80.

The plague amongst cattle, which is now proving so terribly destructive in Middlesex and the neighboring counties, may be compared, not inaptly, to the cholera amongst men, which hurries to the grave so many of our fellow-beings. It has been raging a month, and, until within the last day or two, no steps have been taken to arrest its progress. The origin of this murrain is ascribed to foreign beasts which come to Islington market from Dutch, Belgian, or German ports.

Atrocities on a gigantic and fearful scale have just been brought to light by a criminal trial during the present Summer Assizes at Exeter. A vile woman, who has been sentenced to be hanged, has been in the habit, for a small pecuniary consideration, of strangling illegitimate children confided to her by their mothers. In this work of destroying infant life she professed to believe that she was doing good, but took care to receive the wages of her iniquity. In the instance which secured her conviction, the female parent was proved to be a partner in the crime of the murderess.

Prince Napoleon is availing himself of the fine summer weather to make yachting excursions, and has recently presented himself at Liverpool, Dublin, and other places, where he and his suite make a point of exhausting all the attractions of each place.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

(*From the London Times, August 4th.*)

That the disaster occurred after the cable left the vessel, is evident from the fact that it was unknown to those on board, who were sending their messages as usual when their signals became unintelligible at Valentia, and at last ceased entirely. Yesterday it was stated that the tests applied to the line from Valentia gave "dead earth," or, in other words, a total loss of continuity and insulation—a severed cable, in fact. We give this statement, however, merely as a rumor, though we fear it must be regarded as having a great deal of truth in it, from the fact of its being nearly corroborated, on the very best authority, by the announcement that during part of yesterday "earth-currents" were coming through the cable to the instruments at Valentia. The presence of these earth currents in the wire means either that the cable has parted, or that there is a considerable piece of its copper conductor exposed, and in communication with the earth or water. In each case, of course, this is a fatal fault. It was sought to allay alarm yesterday by advancing the theory that the cable was influenced by the curious electrical storms known as "deflection," which pass from east to west, and which sometimes affect both land and submarine lines most extensively. One of these "deflection" storms was certainly present yesterday, as a telegram from Valentia stated that the working condition of the land line in the South of Ireland was "much impeded by strong deflections." This supposition, however, in the face of the known loss of communication with the great ship, was counted as of little worth, and the best test of the feeling of despondency which existed may be found in the fact that though hitherto it has been always easy to insure cable shares at 25 per cent. premium, as much as 60 per cent. premiums offered yesterday found no takers at Lloyd's.

With regard to the chances of recovering the injured part and repairing it, it is almost impossible to speculate. At the depth of water in which the Great Eastern now is, hauling up three miles of rope would, under the most favourable circumstances, be a slow and most precarious undertaking. Carried on with all the care which such an operation would require, it could hardly be recovered at the rate of more than a quarter of a mile an hour, while the slightest wind or rough sea would at once put an end to it, and the rope would have to be buoyed and cut adrift to avoid the certainty of its breaking if it continued fast to the great ship. For such eventualities, the Great Eastern is amply provided. She has many buoys on board equal altogether to a weight of 50 tons, and she has at least four or five miles of powerful buoy-ropes which can support all that the buoys themselves can float. This effort to buoy, however, will not be resorted to till the last extremity, as, apart from the special dangers of such an expedient, the greatest of all is the extreme uncertainty of ever finding the buoy again when once cast loose in the middle of the Atlantic. If the Great Eastern is making a successful effort to haul in the cable and repair it, a clear renewal of signals may be looked for at latest within a couple of days. If, on the contrary, that time should pass by without the cable giving any signs of life, we fear the case must be considered hopeless as far as regards success this year.

The Great Eastern left with about 2,350 knots of cable on board, of which, up to the time of the accident, 1,200 miles, or about one-half, had been laid. It is known, from the rate of paying out and the distance run, that there must have been at least 250 miles still in the forward tank when the fault arose. The break was evidently, therefore, not caused by passing the rope from the forward tank to that amidships, which contains 870 miles of wire. Supposing, then, that the worst has happened, and the cable is broken, at least 400, if not 500, miles may be still recovered by underrunning and hauling it in from the shore end at Valentia. This would leave a deficit of 700 to 800 miles necessary to be supplied before again commencing the work—not a very great amount, certainly, considering what is at stake, but quite enough to put an end to any chance of the attempt being renewed before next year. Of course, all that we have now stated is mere conjecture, based upon the most reliable information. In a day or so at most the public will be able with certainty to judge for themselves, for if, as we have said, at the end of that time there are still no signals, they will need none to tell them how total and irremediable has been the third failure to lay a telegraph under one of the deepest, and certainly one of the stormiest, seas in the world.

FRANCE.

Bank of France weekly returns show decrease in cash one million francs.

Stated yield of French corn crops will certainly be smaller than last two years, which were above average.

SPAIN.

The *Epoca* asserts that orders have been sent to General Gandard to declare war against San Domingo. Statement considered very doubtful.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Alarming rumours had been current of the total failure of the negotiations between Austria and Prussia relative to the Duchies, and the Vienna Bourse was considerably affected. The latest despatches, however, say that the negotiations are not broken off, but have merely assumed a new phase.

BRAZIL.

The mails received give additional details of the great victory of the Brazilian over the Paraguayan squadron. Both sides exhibited great heroism, and the slaughter is described as terrific. The battle occurred about three leagues below the city of Corrientes, and lasted from half-past nine in the morning until six in the evening. The Paraguayan fleet, which consisted of eight steamers, six gunboats, mounting 80-pounders, with a battery of 40 rifled cannon, was almost annihilated. The Brazilian force was nine gunboats, and their loss 300 men, including 19 officers.

The main army of the Brazilians, 17,000 strong, was encamped on the banks of the Uruguay, in Entrerios; and on the confines of Brazilian territory another wing, 14,000 strong was stationed.

The condition of the Brazilian army was unsatisfactory; typhus fever and dysentery were making sad ravages.

A body of 200 Paraguayans desolated the province of Corrientes, and afterwards burst into Rio Grande, swept banks of Parana, and were marching through the province.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Defalcation in Phoenix Bank, this city, amounting to $275,000 has been discovered. Henry R. Jenkins, paying Teller, James H. Earl, late book-keeper in the Bank, and two other persons have been arrested. Earl committed suicide in prison..... Names of 75 passengers saved from steamer *Pewabic*, which was sunk by collision on Lake Huron Wednesday night, have been published, and a list of 35 drowned; about 80 missing, supposed lost..... Trial of Wertz, commandant of Andersonville prison, is assigned for Thursday next.... Receipts of cotton at New Orleans for week ending August 8, were 19,465 bales stock, on hand 66,534 bales.....Gold 141½.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14, P.M.—Advices from Chihuahua, Mexico, 22d June, state that everything is well with the Government of Juarez. The termination of our war had inspired universal confidence in the early triumph of patriots over their invaders. President Juarez is expected to soon consummate important arrangements with United States..... A New Orleans correspondent with Merritt's cavalry expedition through Texas writes that Texas is a wilderness. Very little cotton has been planted in the section traversed by Merritt's cavalry. Corn is so plenty as to be a drug. Society is demoralized..... Senor Arnigo, a Mexican General residing at San Antonio, was robbed in that city on the 20th of July, of 30,000 dollars in gold coin and dust, by twenty disguised men.....Gold 142.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Advices from Newbern, N. C., report an immense amount of Cotton and other products from all parts of the State daily arriving in Newbern..... Three lines of steamers, plying between this point and the North, are unable to furnish sufficient transportation to keep the wharves clear, and likewise unable to supply the demand of the mercantile trade in the city on return trips.... Late Texas advices speak in a most encouraging manner of affairs in that State. The crops throughout Texas are represented as good, and the opinion prevails among leading men that none of the lately rebellious States will more easily return to her former national relations than Texas.....A race took place yesterday between the iron-clad monitors Agamenticus and Dictator from Portsmouth to Portland, distance fifty miles. The Agamenticus made the run in five hours and ten minutes, coming in one mile and a half ahead of the Dictator.....Gold 141⅞.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15, P. M.—The *Times'* City of Mexico correspondence says that the Imperial feasts have been of the most gorgeous description, and the display of diamonds, of fabulous prices, was redundant..... Marshal Barzaine's organ, the *Estafeta*, declares that 100,000 more men are needed to put down the Republicans, and the *Eve Roselle* says that number would be insufficient, as the opinion of nearly the whole population is against the Empire..... The victories claimed by the French are unfounded in fact. The Liberals show the utmost disregard for death.....Gold 141.

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

President Johnson determined to try Jeff. Davis before Civil Tribunal for High Treason.

PRIVILEGE OF HABEAS CORPUS TO BE RE-ESTABLISHED AND MILITARY TRIBUNALS ABOLISHED.

Stevensoon, Tenn., destroyed by Fire.

NEW YORK, August 16.—A frightful collision occurred yesterday on the Houstanic Railroad, near Bridgeport, Conn., by which six ladies, one man, and two boys were killed, and fifteen severely wounded.....A reliable Washington despatch states that President Johnson is persistent in his determination to have Jeff Davis tried before a civil tribunal on the charge of high treason. The despatch further says President Johnson has determined, as soon as practicable, to withdraw the order suspending the privileges of writs of Habeus Corpus, and dispense with Military Courts.....The town of Stevenson, Tennessee, was almost entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning by an incendiary.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Steamship *China*, in coming up the harbor this morning, got aground, where she remains. Will be got off at high water.....Gold 142.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

HEART'S CONTENT, Aug. 14, *via* ASPY BAY, 15th.—Schr. *First Fruit*, from Cardiff, arrived at Harbor Grace on the 14th, reports Aug. 6th, 4 a.m., saw *Great Eastern* and *Terrible*; 6, p. m., saw a beacon buoy, with flag marked "*Great Eastern*, number five." Ships were then about five miles southeast from it; weather foggy. *First Fruit* laid topsails to mast, and hoisted ensign; at noon *Terrible* came near, and received information from *First Fruit* of the bearings of the buoy. *Terrible* reports the cable was parted on the 2d August. Position of buoy by account, lat. 51.40 N., long. 38. Weather here moderate; thick fog.

TENANT LEAGUE DOINGS.

The following correspondence appeared in the *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday last:—

COUNCIL OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, 2ND AUGUST, 1865.

SIR,—It having been represented to His Honor the Administrator of the Government in Council that you recently presided at a meeting of a portion of the inhabitants of your district, assembled for the purpose of forming or encouraging the formation of a branch of the Tenant Union or League: I am directed by His Honor, in Council, to request that you will state, for the information of His Honor, whether you did preside at or take part in any meeting convened for the purpose above mentioned.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. C.

The Hon. Joseph Wightman,
St. Andrew's Point, Three Rivers.

(Copy.) ST. ANDREW'S POINT, AUGUST 5, 1865.

Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 2nd instant I have to own. You will be pleased to lay before His Honor the Administrator of the Government in Council this reply:

I was at Montague Bridge the day the Tenant Union assembled there, and being unanimously called to preside as chairman, I accepted, for the purpose of hearing the Tenant Union Constitution explained; and on doing so, I objected to one of their rules that did not uphold the supremacy of the law, and have not attended any meetings since, nor do I intend to countenance any organization that does not respect the law that affords us protection.

I am, with respect, &c.
(Signed) J. WIGHTMAN.

Charles DesBrisay, Esq.
Clerk of the Council, Charlottetown.

The Council's letter is extremely vague, and if Mr. Wightman chose, he might have treated it as a very improper interference with his rights as a private citizen. Why should he be called to account, more than any other person, for presiding at a Tenant League Meeting? Scores of persons have done the same thing, and their names are known to the Government in connection with Tenant League Meetings. Why have they not been called to account? "But," it may be said, "Mr. Wightman is a Magistrate—the others are not." Well, the Council's letter does not remind Mr. Wightman of his Magisterial character; nor is he addressed as a J. P. He seems to have been conscious, however, that it was owing to his connection with the Magistracy he had been called to account; and in acknowledging his error, for that reason, by presiding at a League Meeting, he goes a step beyond the mere act of contrition, and pronounces a wholesale condemnation on the League, which is of some importance, when there is so much shuffling amongst the Leaguers about the principles of their Society. They make a foolish pretence, which can impose upon no sensible person, about their being loyal to the Queen, and obedient to Her Majesty's laws. They exhibit the insane folly of throwing up their hats, at their meetings, cheering for the Queen, and then they go away determined to carry out a rule or pledge, which, as Mr. Wightman says, proposes to rob society of that protection which the laws afford. It is notorious that serious disturbances have occurred in Queen's County, occasioned by men connected with the League. The League say they are not responsible for those disturbances, and that their Society ought not to be charged with them; but it is unquestionable that the disturbances arose out of a strict conformity with the repudiation and law-resistance pledge; and the League, as a body, must be held responsible for the acts of their individual members, when those individual members are found acting up to the principles of the organization. It is also notorious that in the disturbed sections of this County—(and happily the other Counties are free, for the most part, from the infection of the League's principles)—the law cannot be put in force where any claim between landlord and tenant is at issue. The tin trumpets are put in requisition to collect a crowd—a crowd respond to the hideous noises; and bailiffs charged with the execution of the law are rendered powerless. It is no use to discuss the question, whether the landlords attempt to enforce just or unjust claims. Their claims may, in equity, be grievous and oppressive ones; but so long as the law sanctions them, it is folly and madness to resist the law. Repudiation only postpones the gloomy hour of payment. It will not cancel the tenant's indebtedness. It only serves to widen the gulph—already wide enough—between landlord and tenant; and render impracticable an amicable settlement of the differences existing between the parties.

We are sometimes asked, why do we interfere between the League and the Proprietors, or the League and the Government? We have certainly no sympathy for the proprietors—not much sympathy for the Government in this hour of difficulty. The proprietary system we have always regarded as a great evil to the country; and the Government are deserving of all the trouble they may get from it, on account of their double-dealing policy in regard to that system. But our duty as an independent journalist requires us to deal with the very obvious fact, that a portion of the country is in a disturbed state—that the disturbance is based on a conflict with lawful authority, and will, if persisted in, lead to much individual suffering. It is our duty to allay, if possible, by timely warning, the disturbance which prevails, and thereby prevent individual suffering.

If the Proprietors and the Government have no claim to our sympathy, the Leaguers certainly have none. They amuse themselves by abusing us at their different meetings—imputing to us the worst motives, because we will not shut our eyes to their follies; and they have the ineffable meanness to attempt to get some of our subscribers to stop their papers. The Leaguers, who are guilty of this piece of small rascality, were themselves never subscribers to the *Examiner*, (and we are glad of it); and we know that their evil advice, even when backed by threats and coercion, has not prevailed. Besides, they are very unsparing in their abuse of the Liberal party, whose humble advocate, for many years, we have been. They falsely declare that that party has never done anything to improve the condition of the tenantry. It would be easy to prove how false this charge is by pointing to a dozen measures on the Statute book, incorporated into our institutions, which were the good works of the Liberal party, not merely on behalf of the tenantry, but in the interest of all classes in the community. The existence of the Purchase Bill alone ought to be sufficient to set aside such a silly calumny. Under its operation many thousands of tenants have been converted into happy and contented freeholders; and if the Liberal Party had been left in power, and permitted to work out their policy under that Bill, and under the Loan Bill, which was a supplementary measure, the leasehold system throughout the whole Island might have been very nearly abolished by this time. A great deal was done for the tenantry while the Liberals held the Government; and if it had not been for the opposition of such men as those who control, and, for the most part, compose the Tenant League, the tenantry would have very little to complain of now. The Leaguers are chiefly members of the Conservative party,—and what is less to their credit—they are "loyal Orangemen!"—(men who never violate the law!) They are, for the most part, in comfortable circumstances, and well able to meet their obligations towards their landlords. There are thousands of tenants in the Island far worse off—unable to bear the burdens imposed upon them—but they are tranquil and patient under their misfortunes; they are faithful in the observance of the laws, and are, as far as their lot enables them to be, good members of society. For these tenantry we have a sincere and profound sympathy. They are entitled to the best consideration of the Government and Legislature; and we think no sacrifice would be too great to enable them to become freeholders. Let the Government purchase out the claims of proprietors who hold over such tenantry as these, and the country will sustain the Government, no matter what their party complexion may be; but if the proprietors will not sell on such terms as will enable the tenants to repurchase from the Government, well, they should be made to understand that there shall be no protection for them in any conflicts that may arise between themselves and their tenantry—that is, the country should not be put to any expense for the benefit of a class of people who will obstinately retard its improvement. The leasehold system can only be abolished by legislation. Let the people, then, direct their attention towards securing a Parliament that will accomplish that end; but let no man run away with the delusion that threats, and violence, and terrorism, outside of the pale of the constitution, will hasten the deliverance of the tenantry from their bondage, until all constitutional remedies have been exhausted. The Society which proposes any other remedy, and does not, to use Mr. Wightman's language, "uphold the supremacy of the law," is a dangerous enemy to society, and ought to be discountenanced by every honest man.

NEW BARRACKS.

WE understand that the Government have purchased a piece of ground, consisting of 4⅝ acres, from Admiral Bayfield, as a site for a Barracks. The ground is near the Brighton shore, and the price paid for it is the handsome sum of one hundred pounds an acre, or £475 for the lot. We understand that building operations will be commenced immediately, so as to get the Barracks ready for the troops before the winter sets in. We doubt very much, however, if the troops will be allowed to remain here, should desertion continue to be encouraged and practised at the rate at which it is now going on. The Island has unfortunately acquired a very bad reputation in connection with military matters. The law is openly and audaciously set at defiance—at least it is so in Queen's County—and when a small force is brought to ensure respect for it, the misguided soldiers are enticed away from their duty and allegiance. It is very certain that this state of things cannot be allowed to continue. Whether the result will be the loss of our constitution, and the annexation of the Island to a stronger Government, it is difficult to conjecture. The lawless people who render the presence of troops necessary, and who then tamper with the fidelity of the troops, are clearly paving the way for some extraordinary change in our public affairs, altogether apart from the Land question.

RECIPROCITY.

THE two following short articles we extract, one from the Montreal *Trade Review*—very much in vogue with anti-Unionists, and therefore supposed to be desirous of reciprocity with the United States—and the other partly from a Buffalo paper and a Chicago paper. The former agrees perfectly with Mr. Coles's views, as enunciated in his letter published by us last week, which shews that there is not the slightest reason to hope for a renewal of the reciprocity treaty from the action of the Detroit Convention; and recommends that we should prepare ourselves for the opening up of new channels of trade in other quarters. The article from the American papers plainly tells us that the Convention was positively hostile to the continuance of the Treaty—was intended to be so, and that the American mind rejoices over the manifestation of this narrow-minded policy. Mr. Fraley's amendment to the resolution respecting a new Treaty, which was carried in the Convention by the unanimous vote of the United States Delegates, is embodied in the following resolution, being the words printed in italics, and which "virtually killed," as the Chicago *Tribune* says, "the whole project" of reciprocity:—

"*Resolved*, That this convention do respectfully request the President of the United States to enter into negociations with the Government of Great Britain, having in view the execution of a treaty between the two countries for reciprocal commercial intercourse between the United States and the several Provinces of British North America, including British Columbia, the Selkirk settlement and Vancouver's Island, based on principles which shall be just and equitable to all parties, *and with reference to the present financial condition of the United States*, and which shall also include the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the other rivers of British America, with such improvements of the rivers, and the enlargement of the canals as shall render them adequate for the requirements of the West in communicating with the ocean."

RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The Montreal *Trade Review* states that Messrs. Galt and Howland, who went to Washington on business connected with the Reciprocity Treaty, have returned. They placed themselves in communication with the British Ambassador and supplied that functionary plentifully with facts and figures bearing on the Treaty. On the part of the Federal Government the negociations will be conducted by Hon. Mr. McCulloch, Secretary, who has handed the subject over for the present to a commission of commercial men—some half dozen in number, whose labours have been for some time in progress in New York. Mr. McCulloch himself, it appears, is as yet unacquainted with the operations of the Treaty, but being more practical than political in his tendencies, he will probably be guided largely by the views of the commission. On this account the *Review* thinks "there is hope of a fair consideration of the subject, and the probability of a favourable issue;" but it points out that there are strong influences at work,—and each day developes something, especially in the political element, hostile to the Treaty. In the first place both Houses of Congress voted for its abrogation,—31 to 8 in the Senate and 100 to 30 in the Representatives. Consul Potter's course showed the Federal Government, as a whole, to be opposed to it. An extended hostility was developed among commercial men in Detroit. The Press too, seems to be largely leavened with the views of its opponents.—The *Trade Review* says in conclusion:—"Whatever influence may favor the Treaty, however an honest, unprejudiced consideration may commend it to the people of the United States, whatever pressure may be brought by the Imperial Government to procure its renewal, and however favourable may be the result, we cannot get around the fact of a present and determined opposition, and from very influential quarters. Is it wise, in view of this condition of things, to still rely on the mere probability of a renewal of the Treaty? Rather let us prepare for its total abrogation; at any rate presume that perhaps a year may pass without its renewal, and endeavour to meet the difficulty squarely in the face. Let us consider what are the best means to do with it; what new products can be cultivated; what new markets may be sought; and not put off, until the eleventh hour, the preparations for a great change in our commercial condition." The advice to us seems very sound. We may rest assured that the politicians—mischief makers, as they generally are—are at work in the States, and that they are determined to try the efficacy of non-intercourse with the Colonies, with a view of promoting Annexation.—*St. John, N. B., Telegraph.*

RECIPROCITY.—The Buffalo *Advertiser* of the 17th instant commenting on the recent Detroit Convention says:—"The Reciprocity vote was not only harmless as to any renewal of the old treaty, but decidedly hostile to it, and exceedingly guarded as to a new one under any conditions other than through reciprocity in all its measures, coupled with the enlargement of the Canadian canals and locks down the St. Lawrence, and our own free use of them—a stumbling block, as we think to the Canada negotiations. We feel no alarm from that quarter, and venture the assertion that a majority of the Convention were hostile to any treaty. The presence of Vice President Hamlin there, and the strong ground he assumed against it, are indications of New England feeling toward the measure. On the whole we are glad that the question was so settled, although the Canadian and Provincial delegates pressed the matter most strenuously and ably for renewal, as being to them of imperative necessity."

The Chicago *Tribune* says:—"In addition to the above, we would state that it was in consequence of the fear among the advocates of the Reciprocity Treaty that Mr. McChesny's amendment would prevail, that they eagerly consented to Mr. Fraley's amendment, which virtually killed the whole project. But for this, Mr. Chesny's amendment would have been carried."

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE LEAGUE.—A French Acadian, named Joseph Doucette, who was charged with aiding the rescue of the horse and wagon, when the Deputy Sheriff, who had charge of them, was attacked at Curtisdale some time ago—was arrested in his own house at Wheatly River on Tuesday morning last. Doucette is also charged with having committed a violent assault on the Deputy Sheriff, on the occasion of the rescue, by which the officer's arm was disabled. He had not slept in his own house, from the time of the disturbance at Curtisdale, until the morning of his capture, having prowled about the woods, hoping to evade the vigilance of the law. He was not captured, however, without a severe struggle, during which some heavy blows were exchanged, but without any serious result. He was brought before Theo. DesBrisay, Esqr., the committing Magistrate, on Thursday last, and held to bail for his appearance at the Supreme Court in the sum of £300. The misguided and unfortunate man has the reputation of being always hitherto peaceable and well disposed. Now the Tenant League mischief is likely to bring ruin on him.

SCOTTISH GATHERING.

(From Ross's Weekly.)

The Second Annual Gathering of the Caledonian Club, of this Island, was held on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and was a perfect success. The members of the Club met their guests, and the members of the Irish Society, at the Masonic Hall, at 9½ a. m., and marched in procession to the grounds under the orders of Marshal McGill. The games commenced at 11 o'clock, and were kept up with great spirit for the whole of the day. His honor the Administrator of the Government and Private Secretary arrived about 11 o'clock.

Up to 12 or 1 o'clock people continued to assemble until there were on the grounds between two and three thousand persons. The grounds presented a very pleasing appearance. The stand allotted for ladies was crowded with the grace and beauty of P. E. I.—what other sport could present such grace and such beauty? Conspicuous among the guests were —— Taylor, Chief of the Caledonian Club, of Portland, U. S., and representatives and pipers of the N.S. Caledonians, all clad in splendid Highland Costumes. Conspicuous also for his unassuming deportment and modesty was the Hon. Amasa Walker, Member of Congress of Mass., U. S. Between 11 and 12 the Summerside friends arrived, among whom was Mr. R. R. McLennan, of Glengary, C. W. He is certainly a fine, strapping and athletic Highlander—very quiet, and, like all good fellows, very modest. The members of the Club turned out in good force, and made a grand show of plaids and bonnets.

Outside the ring was a spacious building for dancing, but still not large enough for the very great numbers who wished to occupy the floor. Mr. McKenzie had also erected a large tent, from which he dispensed the good things of life to the thirsty and hungry. In another part of the field was a building erected for the accommodation of the members of the Club and their guests—so much for the preparations made. How the various competitors acquitted themselves appears below. There was a vast improvement among the Island lads compared to last year. The foot races were exceedingly good: the winner of the first prize earned his reward in splendid style, though hotly pursued by two or three others. The chief interest was concentrated upon the competition for the Intercolonial Prizes. That the prizes left the Island is no disgrace to the P. E. I. competitors, for they had to meet most formidable rivals. We have spoken of Mr. McLennan's modesty—such a man can afford to be modest. The distance which he surpassed all his competitors appears elsewhere. It was good to see the style in which he sped the heavy hammer. Every throw was rewarded by the crowd. Exceeding merriment was caused by the sack races. The laugh caused by the plaudits of casualties and tumbles of the bagged gentlemen, was alone worth the entrance fee. The sword dance was well peformed by all the competitors, but was danced in an especially splendid style by the winner of the first prize. But this gentleman and his Highland dress showed off to most advantage in the Highland Fling. Four Nova Scotians in full Highland costume completed the performance by dancing a reel. Among those who deserve particular mention are Mr. Galbraith and his efficient brass band who enlivened the day's sport by their playing.

After the games were over the Hon. Col. Gray and his Lady, accompanied by the Vice Presidents of the Club, and a goodly number of the fair ladies of Charlottetown, advanced to the platform on which the dancers so signally distinguished themselves, when Mrs. Gray delivered the prizes to the various winners. After which the members of the Club, visitors and guests, returned to the Masonic Hall in the order of the morning's procession.

The members of the Club, the officers of the Irish Society and their guests, met in the Masonic Hall, at 9 o'clock at night, to discuss affairs generally and the good things provided by Messrs. Connell and McKinnon. Various toasts were drunk and healths proposed, most of which were honored with three round cheers and more. Among those were the Hon. the Administrator of the Government, and His Worship the Mayor—who deserve especial thanks as well for their attendance as for granting a general holiday, "Our guests"—"Sister Societies"—the Canadian Champion, Mr. Mr. McLennan—the Nova Scotia guests, &c., &c., all of which subjects, personages and things were made the themes of many good speeches, and a particularly telling one by the Hon George Coles.

The friends separated at an *early* hour, delighted all round—glad at the success of the day—and happy to think that, at the *third* annual gathering, they may have the pleasure of meeting again with forces recruited at home, and favored with more extensive patronage from their friends of the Provinces and the United States.

COMPETITORS' NAMES, &C.

Heavy Stone—Donald Ross, Strathalbyn, 24 feet, 3½ inches.

Light Stone—Murdock McDonald, Strathalbyn, 35 feet, 6½ inches.

Heavy Hammer—Peter McInnis, Wheatley River, 67 feet, 3 inches.

Light Hammer—Rodk. McLeod, Strathalbyn, 77 feet, 1 inch.

Foot Race—1st, Hugh McLeod, Strathalbyn; 2nd, Donald McDonald, Orwell.

Long Leap—1st, Donald McPhee, Elliot River, 9 feet, 2 inches; 2nd, Thomas Johnson, Charlottetown, 8 feet 10½ inches.

High Leap—1st, Hugh McLeod, Strathalbyn, 5 feet 2½ inches; 2nd, Peter McInnis, Wheatley River, 5 feet.

Hurdle Race—1st, Hugh McLeod, Strathalbyn, 2nd, Angus Nicholson, Strathalbyn.

Boys' Race—1st, Donald McLeod, Strathalbyn; 2nd, Donald McInnis, New Glasgow Road.

Tossing the Caber—Archibald McLean, Argyle Shore, 28 feet 4 inches.

Highland Pipe Music—1st, Donald McFayden, Charlottetown; 2nd, Donald McDonald, Johnston's Road; 3rd, Alexander McDonald, Charlottetown.

INTERCOLONIAL GAMES.

Heavy Hammer—R. R. McLennan, Canada West, 87 feet 9 inches; 2nd, Ronald McDonald, Antigonish, N. S, 70 feet 5 inches.

Heavy Stone—R. R. McLennan, Canada West, 34 feet 7 inches; 2nd, Donald Martin, Belfast, P. E. I, 26 feet 4½ inches.

Sack Race—John McLeod, Strathalbyn; 2nd, Angus Nicholson, Strathalbyn.

Sword Dance—Charles Edmondston, Halifax, N. S.

Highland Fling—Charles Edmondston, Halifax, N. S.

Highland Costume—Island manufacture; no competition (!)