

in a Court of Justice. If these English cruisers had been strong enough to fight our blockading squadrons, or help to open the blockade and let in supplies to the rebel forces, there would be ground for saying they prolonged the war. But so long as the rebels got their required supplies, they would have kept up the fight on the land had not a single English cruiser gone on the seas. The damages from this source, and from the injury to our commerce, could as easily be estimated at fifteen hundred millions of dollars as at one hundred millions; this is the very best proof possibly that they are wholly incapable of being estimated at all.

What is kept entirely out of view by the generality of speakers and writers on the other side, is frankly stated and in a few words, at the close of this article:—

"In making our demand upon England for the wrong done to our sovereignty in her acts of recognition and of sympathy with the rebellion, it is fair that we should remember that England as well as America was a house divided against itself. Both swayed between contending parties, and while Russell hastened to facilitate our rebellion, he did not do half so much to that end as our President Buchanan and Secretary Floyd. If in the international sense the act of a party in power is to be taken as the act of the whole nation, then all England took part in the act of premature recognition of the rebellion. If England might well point us to the messages of President Buchanan, denying that the government had any power to coerce a seceding State back into the Union, would be maintained in a manner which our own President had declared it could not be maintained."

A private letter from Rome, written by one likely to be well informed on the subject, says that on the meeting of the Ecumenical Council in December next, one, and only one, political question will be discussed. This will be an endeavour on the part of the Holy Father, as the head of the United Church, to persuade the different nations of Europe to disarm their present enormous and costly armies and fleets and submit their differences to arbitration. Non-Catholic, as well as Catholic Powers will be urged not to break the peace, and to give a guarantee or promise that they will not do so. The Holy Father is reported to have said that, of the many felicitations he received on the anniversary of his jubilee, none gave so much pleasure as the unexpected courtesy of the Queen of England, who, although differing from Catholics in matters of faith, has by this simple act bound more firmly than ever in loyalty her many Catholic subjects.

DISTRESS IN BOSTON.—The following abridgment of the published reports of a late meeting in Boston has not yet been published in any of our morning or evening papers. A meeting of working women was held at Boston on the 21st, to consult over their affairs, and to devise measures of relief in their present most distressed and deplorable condition. At the meeting it was stated that there was 20,000 working women in Boston, and that numerous shops, where upwards of a hundred were employed, the earnings were not more than from sixty to seventy-five cents per week—that many have to live on one meal a day, and to secure even that have in many cases to resort to prostitution.—*Ms. Express.*

THE RESULT.—Since the report of the comments of the London press on Mr. Sumner's speech was received, that talkative gentleman has given audience to several newspaper correspondents, all of whom agree in representing him as deprecating the idea of war between the two countries. No sane person, so far as we are aware, supposed that war was likely to result either from the rejection of the Johnson-Stanley treaty or from Mr. Sumner's manifesto. What most attentive lookers-on did suppose was, that the ruling majority in Washington expected to win at a cheap rate, the credit of scouting the Queen's government. This can be done at less expense than going to war, and it satisfies the crowd of Anglophobists who hold the balance of power in most of the Northern States. Meanwhile, Mr. Sumner will probably live to learn that the policy of his party has alienated the friendship and sympathy of a vast body of Englishmen who were heart and soul, with the Washington Government in its struggle to maintain the Union.—*Exchange.*

A leading member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a recent conversation on the subject of the Alabama claims, and the probabilities of a war with England, scouted the latter propositions as utterly absurd and preposterous. Among the reasons advanced by him against a war with England were:—First, it would not result in a naval war, for the invasion and conquest of Canada would be only the work of a week. Being a naval war, the destruction of the commerce and shipping of both countries would be almost the only result. England has three times the number of steam vessels that we have, all her passenger and mail steamships being available at twenty-four hours' notice as a war flotilla. Second, a war with England would cost the United States \$2,900,000,000, which would eventually end in repudiation. Meanwhile the incidental loss and suffering to both countries incalculable. Third—the United States cannot afford to hold the British North American possessions as conquered provinces. Four millions of discontented people in the north, and as many more in the south, would produce a state of affairs anything but pleasant. These in brief, are a few of the reasons that render a war with England improbable, if not impossible.

Years ago a Pennsylvania farmer stabbed his young wife in a fit of drunken insanity and fled to the West, supposing himself a murderer. The woman recovered, and after five years solitary life, married again. Her second husband died in a few months, and she also went West. There she met a prosperous and wealthy merchant, was wooed and wedded; and upon disrobing in the bridal chamber, the bridegroom saw upon her neck the scar of the wound he himself had made, and recognized his wife of years before.

THE JESUITS.—A curious circumstance has occurred in Ecuador, showing how the Jesuits are again gaining power in South America. The Order has several times been driven out of all the Spanish-American States, excepting Ecuador and Guatemala. In those States it has always flourished most, and only suffered once from the Papal edict of Clement XIV. in 1773, which almost annihilated the fraternity. It may be said that Quito is the stronghold of the Jesuits in this Continent. Their power is now shown from the news that all the schools in Ecuador have been closed excepting those under Jesuit control. The Archbishop and four priests who have opposed the Order have been driven from the country. It is said that the Dictator, Merano, aims at the Catholic regeneration of Ecuador by putting it entirely under Jesuit rule.

From Bombay two somewhat remarkable items are reported—the one that justice had at length overtaken the murderer of Captain Douglas dead of cancer persons in a mania of 1857—Meer Hjee having been hanged; and the other that 30,000 cattle had perished at Delhi for want of fodder.

From *Scottish American Journal*, May 15. Some of the Truth About Cuba.

Simultaneously with the increased activity of Cuban filibusters come indications that the insurrection grows weaker. Not only so, but the best attainable evidence goes to prove that it has not been so powerful as it suited the views of sympathizers to represent. In the first place, Admiral Hoop, the U. S. naval commander at the Havana station, has said, substantially, that the rebellion is nearly suppressed. His word, as that of an unprejudiced observer, may be safely accepted before that of mere demagogues who seek popularity even though they perpetuate bloodshed. Correspondents of New York newspapers, moreover, are altering their tone. One, who but a few days ago gnashed his epistolary teeth against the Spanish authorities, now asks whether, in case of surrender, the rebels are to receive concessions, just like, and other similar rewards of submission. Most significant of all, this same correspondent speaks of a great deal of sugar coming to the Santiago market, which proves that the owners have made some arrangements with the insurgents, or that the insurgents are less formidable in the district—a district before said to be full of rebels. At the same time is received the true text of the Valmaseda proclamation, showing that the repressive measures which have been denounced here as inhuman are just such as are not uncommon against rebels in arms and are directed only against the lives and property of those proved by their own acts to be rebels. It were easy to find in the civil war in this country a parallel for Valmaseda's action—Sherman's march to the sea for example.

It is a little singular that the destruction inflicted by both parties in Cuba seems to have been magnified out of all proportion to the facts. Else why does the Havana Trade Circular show the exports of sugar and molasses and other products to be considerably in excess of the exports of the corresponding period last year? This fact is beyond denial by pulpit or platform, and is worth more than volumes of surmise. It remains to be seen whether the expiring ashes of rebellion can be rekindled by whatever expeditions are permitted to leave these shores, or whether the United States are convinced that such expeditions are the only hope of the rebels, will suddenly become virtuous and assert the duty of avoiding unfriendly action toward a friendly Power.

Shortly after noon on Monday, May 10th the Pacific Railroad was completed, and the great achievement has been celebrated, as it deserved to be, by all the leading cities in the country. The junction of the two lines is at Promontory Point, Utah, 1,068 miles west of the Missouri river and 690 miles east of Sacramento City. The latest telegram from that place states that the mails have been delivered there to the Central Pacific Road, and that the through line has been regularly established. The Butterfield Company were last week informed that their contract would cease on the junction of the roads. The coast by the Butterfield route for transporting the mails was \$1,100 a mile, and by the Railroad \$200 a mile per annum. The first invoice of tea from Japan for St. Louis, over the Pacific Railroad, was shipped on May 10th at San Francisco, thus inaugurating the overland trade with China and Japan. The whole distance from New York to San Francisco is 3,628 miles. It is said when the line is in working order men may go through from a coast to ocean in seven days, and at a cost, so it is reported, of about \$150.

PROXIMITY OF THE RUSSIAN OUTPOSTS TO THE BRITISH TERRITORY.—The following information, published by the *Turpin*, at Constantinople, under date of the 6th ult., is important, as it denotes the unceasing energy displayed by the policy of the Russians is continually pushing forward:—

By the last overland mail we are briefly informed that the Russians have passed the Oxus in the vicinity of Ralkh. Whatever may be the motives of Russia in pushing forward her military outposts so far as the Ralkh, the fact is worthy of consideration that the Russian troops have appeared before the city, and have taken up positions at the entrance to the defiles leading to the British possessions. The distance in a straight line, between Ralkh and Peshawar, the first town in British India, is not more than about two hundred miles, and the distance from Ralkh to Gahoul, which the British already consider partly as their own, is about the same as going from Vienna to Prague.

The two great rivals, who some day must meet as the champions of the Germanic and Slavic races on Asiatic soil, are now close to each other, and, notwithstanding the high range of mountains that yet separate them, they will soon respectively become aware of the fact.

The contact of the Russians with the British must cause an inevitable collision of interests, which will force Great Britain to drop its peaceful and venerable policy, which is often incompatible with the standing of a great power. Although this extension may yet be distant, from careful observation made during the last few years, it is evident that a struggle between these two powers must ensue to determine the supremacy of power in India. This prediction will take longer to fulfil than that which foretold that the rivers Iaxartes and the Oxus would become Russian.

TORNADO IN THE OHIO RIVER.—The Louisville Courier gives an account of a destructive hurricane that swept across Kentucky, above Wickliff's landing, 35 miles up the river, on Wednesday afternoon of last week. Two immense clouds came together, and in a few minutes a terrific hurricane, rendered still more awful by deafening thunder, and blinding lightning, rushed with indescribable fury across the river, just above the landing, immediately on reaching the stream the tornado lifted a great body of the water and hurled it along over the bank, deluging the vicinity and exciting the utmost terror among the people. The path of the hurricane was about one hundred yards in width.—Throughout this track for miles on both sides of the river the devastation was complete. Houses, trees, fences, &c., were uprooted and scattered like straws in all directions. Several persons were seriously injured but none killed.

The *New York Times* editorially confirms the report that Mr. Motley goes to England without any special instructions, the American Government having virtually decided to "accept eventualities."—or in other words prefer their claims when Great Britain is involved in a quarrel with some other power and thus placed at a considerable disadvantage. Diplomatically considered, this decision, may, by the only one calculated to obviate an ignominious fizzle on the most important question in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, but if we are not much mistaken we will also lead Great Britain to re-organize her army and navy also with a view to "eventualities." Even now the British people are beginning to complain of the state of their naval defences, for although Great Britain actually possesses the most formidable fleet afloat, it still falls short of the establishment—does not fulfil the safe old maxim, that, single-handed, the British navy should be a match for all the rest of the navies of the world. The British Parliament has never attempted to limit the naval expenditure when incurred for this laudable object, and would eagerly vote a large addition to the present building purposes fund if the Ministry should decide on placing the Empire in a position to meet any possible phase of the American question.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A cable despatch to the *New York Tribune* alleges that an alliance, offensive and defensive, is about to be made between France, Spain and Great Britain with the object of putting a curb upon the U. S. in its relations with Canada and Cuba, as well as the other complications which have grown out of the Cuban revolt and the last stand taken upon the Alabama claims. The *Tribune* vouches for the position of its correspondence, but at the same time distrusts the accuracy of his intelligence. There are some very good grounds for his belief. France has no interest to conserve in America, beyond the petty dependency at the mouth of the Laurentine Gulf and a few little Islands in the West Indies, and could accept no reasonable *quid pro quo* unless it involved a similar alliance in Europe similarly directed against Prussia. Any one at all acquainted with the tone of feeling now prevalent in English political circles will, however, at once perceive that so far as Great Britain is concerned an alliance of that nature would be utterly out of the question.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to return to England from their tour in the East on the 10th May.

Very Latest Telegrams.

LONDON, May 12. It is reported that initial steps have been taken for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between England, France and Spain, against the United States. The rejection of the Alabama Treaty, the tone of Mr. Sumner's speech, the alleged filibustering tendencies of General Grant's administration, and the reported connivance at expeditions from the United States against Cuba, being made the pretext for a necessity for such an alliance.

There is much agitation in Paris in consequence of the general elections. Four meetings in different parts of the city have been dispersed by the police. News has been received from Tepran that a desperate conflict recently took place in the streets between two religious sects, both sides armed, and it is reported that three hundred men were killed. The troops were called out and disbursed the combatants.

Despatches from Lisbon show that the political discontent in Portugal has culminated in serious disorders in the capital. A plot against the Government is on foot. It has been discovered that conspirators have been tampering with garrison of Lisbon.

LONDON, May 13. Sir John Crampton, the British Minister to Spain, has asked to be recalled.

In the Spanish Cortes yesterday, the Republicans proposed an amendment to the Constitution, to the effect that all powers emanate from the nation, and that all persons to whom they are entrusted must be elected and held responsible to the people. General Prim approves of the proposition for the Regency, under Marshal Serrano.

In the House of Lords to-night, the present condition of Ireland, and the undeveloped policy of the Government in relation thereto, were the subject of a lively debate.

The House of Lords has adjourned till May 27.

In the House of Commons, the Irish Church Bill was reported and committed, and it was decided that the vote on passing it to a third reading should take place on the 31st instant.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson took formal leave of Queen Victoria to day.

Consols oped at 92-58.

New York, May 13.—Six Steamboats several of them with cargoes, were destroyed by fire at Cincinnati yesterday. Loss quarter million dollars. Gold 137 1/2.

LONDON, May 14. The remains of Daniel O'Connell were re-interred yesterday beneath a splendid mausoleum, near Dublin, with imposing ceremonies.

The political agitation in Paris is very great. General Raasloff has expressed his confidence in the ratification of the St. Thomas treaty by the United States Senate. The Bavarian Government has invited the great powers to a Conference at Munich, on Church question.

New York, May 14. A desperate battle was fought at Leos Minos, in Cuba, May 3rd, in which the rebels under Gen. Quesada defeated the Spaniards under Gen. Lesca, and afterwards took and burned the town.

MONTREAL, May 14. It is stated that information has been received here to the effect that the Privy Council in England is taking into consideration the advisability of relinquishing all her colonies except India.

LONDON, May 16th. The political agitation in Paris is very great, and the authorities are obliged to employ unusual precautions in order to prevent an outbreak. The police have been directed to disperse all meetings that may be held within five days of the elections.

New York, May 17th. President Grant has issued a proclamation appointing the sixth of July for the election in Virginia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

SIR:—In the *Examiner* of the 3rd instant, appeared a contemptible article written over the signature of "A Man about the Country." What presumption to call himself a man! The silly-headed scribbler would have given himself a more appropriate appellation, had he styled himself "An Idiot," "An Ignoramus," or "A brainless Nincompoop about the Country." To vent his spleen, he makes use of most shameful personalities, and, at the same time, displays his gross ignorance. Like a pusillanimous creature, he endeavors to kindle the flames of jealousy and animosity, by censuring the editor of the *Journal* for publishing the "Fenian Oath," which cast no reproaches nor vilifications on any sect or denomination, but which simply showed the Fenian band to be composed of a set of outlaws and ruffians, whose characters were marked with cruelty, bitter malignity, and insatiable rapacity. The hobgoblin "about the Country" is also very much troubled about an "On Dit" that appeared in the *Journal* a short time ago, and which, he thinks, was "solely intended" to convey "unbecoming insults" to the Roman Catholic readers of your paper. Good gracious! what other foolish idea will enter the cranium of the half-witted creature!?

Now, Sir, it must appear evident to every intelligent, considerate, and unprejudiced reader of your respectable journal, that no insults, no abusive expressions, no prejudiced opinions, have been offered through its columns to Catholics, more than to Protestants, subscribers. The *Journal* has always been conducted in an independent and ingenuous manner; it has supported the rights of both Catholics and Protestants; it has not shown any inflexible attachment to party prejudices; it has not advocated favorite opinions; but it has always spoken with humility, generosity, and moderation. And if it continues not to deviate from these principles of rectitude and propriety, it must meet with the approbation of every candid and unbiassed mind.

Is it not rather a sad reflection that "A Man about the Country," no doubt possessing a transcendent genius, and a mind well stored with substantial knowledge, should have such a malicious and revengeful disposition? It is. The lines of the poet are applicable to him:—

"Our friend is passionate, perhaps unfit
For the brisk petulance of modern wit;
His hair ill-cut, his robe that awkward flows
On large shoes, to railway expose
The man—'About the Country.'
But beneath this rough, uncouth disguise,
A genius of extensive knowledge lies."
The ostentation of the being who makes a vain attempt to display his intellectual knowledge in that unblended and undigested journal, the *Examiner*, plainly shows that scorn, derision, and fanatical madness exercise a controlling influence over his character. Perhaps a little admonition would turn the revengeful, bigoted, and fallacious liped "about the Country" from "the error of his ways," and bring him to a comparative state of civilization and refinement. Well, then, we would tell "A Man about the Country" that animosity, jealousy and revenge will keep him in violent agitation until the end of his earthly existence, if he be so haughty as to rush into print to refute every trifling article which may appear in a public journal, and which may not be congenial to his spirit. Let "A Man about the Country" be ever mindful of the words of the poet:—
"Give an insolence nor
Of cheek, loose hose, coat, and being a member
Of the ignoble crowd, he will be a pattern of
affection and humanity."
Yours, &c.,

BARNEY O'SHAIRE.
May 10th, 1869.

In the Nova Scotia Legislature, Mr. Wilkins introduced resolutions accepting the situation until a reasonable time is allowed the Dominion for pacifying the people; the increased subsidy is accepted, but not in full of all demands, and acquiescence in the principles of Confederation is reserved for the people at the polls.—*Patriot.*

On the evening of the 7th May, a few friends waited upon Rev. Mr. Munro, Valleyfield, of Brown's Creek congregation, and in their own name, and that of other members of the congregation, presented him with an acceptable sum of money as an expression of their sympathy.—*Id.*

Among the shipments of the *St. Lawrence* on Thursday night were 16 horses purchased by Messrs. Moses & Hight, during the previous week. These horses cost on the average £30 each, and are intended for the Bangor and Portland market.—*Id.*

The *Court Journal* says that by Her Majesty's command the day fixed for the celebration of the Queen's Birthday has been changed to Wednesday, 24 June.

Gold closed on Wall Street on the 17th, at 141 1/2.

Blackwood for April has been received. Doubles and Quits, a comedy of errors, is at length concluded. This has been one of the most amusing articles we have ever read in the magazine. John Kotler's review of his memoir, by Sir J. P. Coleridge—is invaluable to the ecclesiastical student. Sir John Lawrence, Part I, we commend to the personal of ambitious and unambitious youths. Cornelius O'Dowd, flashes his gay length along. There are some capital hits in this month. The *Outgoing* and *Incoming* President, is a good article on the subject. The Reorganization of the armies of the Continent, is a supplement to "Army Organization" in February No. The *Trinivartite*, is a splendid article. We commend it to all lovers of John Bright, Americanism and Annexation. Pretty scathing are the following words on Bright:—"Seventy years ago, indeed, before the race of giants had died out, his oratory would not have been very highly esteemed. He has fallen, fortunately for his own fame, upon an unfruitful age; and to the death of eloquence among us his reputation is due." The other members of the triumvirate, Gladstone and Lowe, are wretchedly in familiar style. Mr. Gladstone's Bill is the last article. It is a view from the Conservative stand point, the truthfulness of which a short time will vindicate or not.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY for May is to hand, and well sustains the proud title it bears—"The Prince of Musical Monthlies," for if there is any one periodical adapted to suit the wants of all Lovers of Music, professional or amateur, it is certainly this Magazine.

The May number comes to us overflowing with Choice New Music. There are four New Songs, by Hays, Thomas, Danks, and Eaton; three Piano Pieces; and we notice a new feature in the shape of six pages of Musical Sketches and Reviews of New Music, which will prove a valuable addition to the magazine. The *Trinivartite* is a splendid article. We commend it to all lovers of John Bright, Americanism and Annexation. Pretty scathing are the following words on Bright:—"Seventy years ago, indeed, before the race of giants had died out, his oratory would not have been very highly esteemed. He has fallen, fortunately for his own fame, upon an unfruitful age; and to the death of eloquence among us his reputation is due." The other members of the triumvirate, Gladstone and Lowe, are wretchedly in familiar style. Mr. Gladstone's Bill is the last article. It is a view from the Conservative stand point, the truthfulness of which a short time will vindicate or not.

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When music is furnished so cheap, what Musician can afford to be without such a publication? \$1 worth of goods, are not worth being picked up every day for 30 cents, and we feel justified in saying that a subscription at \$3 will give as much Music (and good Music, too,) as you can buy for \$50.
This valuable Magazine is published by J. L. Peters, 195 Broadway, New-York, (P. O. Box 5429.)

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1869.

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

HEALTH! HEALTH!!

A HEALTHY mind, in a healthy body, is what every man, woman and child in every community should endeavor to obtain. He who has these in possession of the first essentials of happiness. He is the only man who can be said to enjoy life. The connection between mind and body is so intimate, that the least injury done to one reacts on the other. The man who is overburdened with care, is peculiarly susceptible to disease. He becomes a nervous dyspeptic. The man whose bodily frame is overworked, very soon gets depressed in mind, and becomes both spiritless and stupid. To know how far a man's health is in his own keeping, is a problem which science has not yet solved. Some enthusiasts go so far as to say that it is a man's own fault if his body is ever out of order, that his health is as much under human control as his watch. These persons trace all kinds of disease to some violation of the laws of nature, either by the patient himself or by his progenitors. They say that to lay the blame of our ailments on Providence is little better than blasphemy. Providence, they assert, intended the human machine to move with smoothness and regularity. The provisions which he has made for the supply of its various wants, and the contrivances which he has devised to protect it from harm, and the power he has given it to recover from injury, are truly marvellous to contemplate. It is well for man that it is so, they add, for he is such a clumsy, stupid, thick-headed creature, that if his body were not endowed with amazing recuperative powers, the term of human life, short as it is, would be ten times shorter. We are forced to confess that much of what such persons say, is nothing more than the sober truth. Every person must confess that from circumstances beyond their control, there are thousands which they bring upon themselves by their vices, their thoughtlessness, their indolence and their folly. It is now well known that there are certain laws of health which cannot be violated with impunity. For instance, every child knows that if he puts his hand in the fire, he will get burned, and if boiling water falls upon him, it will raise a blister. The little ones consequently get pretty clear of the fire and the tea kettle. It is equally well known that men cannot breathe impure air, drink impure water, or live upon a wet and undrained soil, without contracting deadly diseases. But the grown men, not so wise as the little children, keep on doing these things, and when they suffer the inevitable consequences of their ignorance and folly, they imagine that a kind Providence, who has done wonders to counteract the effects of their criminal carelessness, visits them with a grievous affliction. Our readers should bear it in mind that as long as they allow filth to accumulate and fester about their premises, as long as they allow their wells to be contaminated by the washings of that filth, and as long as they build houses on wet, spongy, undrained land, so long will they and their children suffer from serious but easily prevented diseases. Before you lay your trouble at the door of a wise and merciful Providence, clean your back premises, and take some pains to have the ground under and about your houses dry and sweet. There is no surer sign of an intelligent, enlightened people, than to see them endeavoring to ensure the health of the community, by using those simple means of preventing disease, which are recommended both by science and common sense. Summerside should be as comfortable and healthy a place of residence as any rural district in the Island. A little well-directed energy would make it such. Who will move in this matter? The gain would be great, and the expense small.

PUBLIC BURYING GROUND.

We are very glad that our repeated calls for attention to the necessity of a Burying Ground, have at last elicited a response from our leading men. We are happy to announce that Daniel Green, Esq., is willing to lay off a plot of five acres, as a suitable spot, about a quarter of a mile beyond the Catholic Cemetery, facing the same road. A plan has been drawn out, representing over three hundred lots of different sizes, ranging in price from five to sixty shillings. The plan is after that adopted by cities in the United States, and if it be carried out will make the Cemetery a credit to Summerside. The shape is oblong, with a round central walk, to be ornamented with shabby, &c. At the main entrance will be a large gothic gate.

A public meeting will be held on Monday Evening next, the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock, in Strong's Hall, to submit the plan and consider the proposal. A good attendance is requested. The plan can be seen at this office.

Hanford's Circular, of the 18th has been received. The prices in the St. John Market are:—Flour \$5.30; Corn Meal \$3.75; Oatmeal \$6.75; Oats 47 cents; Pork \$24 per barrel; Butter 23 cents; Eggs 12 cents; Potatoes 35 cents.

The Steamer *Princess of Wales* had on board about 30 horses on Friday last, part of which were shipped at this port.

LARGE quantities of goods have landed here from the steamer and from sailing vessels during the past week. Those who wish to know where to buy the most fashionable and cheapest goods, will do well to refer our advertising columns.

C. C. GARDNER, David Rogers, A. P. Mills, Strong & Bro., J. Vickerson, and Schurman & Johnson, have received their new goods. Their advertisements will appear in the *JOURNAL* next week. Look out for them.

The weather during the past week has been very cold and wet. Many farmers whose lands are wet, have not as yet been able to sow any seed. The roads are very bad, in some places almost impassable. Even some of the streets here are in a bad state, and need repair at once.

Mr. P. Doyle has received the contract for erecting the new school house in this place. The committee are fully alive to their work, and we may expect, ere long, to see a school house that will be a credit to Summerside.

A quantity of spruce lumber was sold on Queen's Wharf, yesterday, for 40s. per thousand.

John Yeo and John Ings, Esquires, arrived home from England on Saturday last. The inhabitants of Margate, Clifton, &c., want a semi-weekly mail from Summerside. They ought to have it.

CLIFTON FERRY.—We learn that Mr. Geo. McKay has received the contract of the above Ferry, and that it will be well conducted and proper scows put on it, in order to afford the traveling public every convenience.

At the public meeting held on the 5th inst., for the purpose of appointing Fire Wardens for the current year, the following gentlemen were selected:—

Wm. Beairisto, (re-elected.)
P. Delaney,
Thomas Crabb,
Richard Hibbett,
Arthur P. Mills,
James Brazil,
H. McC. Stavert.

QUICK WORK.—The brig *Kewadin*, Capt. Hull, hauled alongside of the wharf on Tuesday the 11th at noon, discharged a full cargo, took in a quantity of timber, and sailed for Shemague, N. B., to finish loading, on Saturday, the 15th, all inside of four and a half days.

LAUNCHED, from the Shipyard of John Leturgy, Esq., on the 15th inst., a Brigantine of 250 tons, called the "Diadem."

ONE of the newly appointed J. P.'s for Summerside, tried to play off a smuggling trick on the Preventive Officer in charge of the steamer, on Saturday last, but he found it no go. Even cheap jewelry is detiable, and not allowed to pass.

rious loss upon the shareholders. This is a most hateful and a most contemptible spirit, and those who evince it may yet find to their cost, that the display of it will hurt them to a far greater extent than it will injure the Bank. That institution never, we believe, stood much higher in the estimation of the general public than it does at present. No undue favoritism is shown to those who are officially connected with it, and the farming population get a fair share of accommodation. It will be seen by our advertising columns that two meetings of the shareholders are called, one by the Directors of the Bank, and one by certain shareholders, chiefly residing out of the County. The latter notification was, we understand, got up principally, if not altogether, through the representations of one of the former directors, for the purpose of injuring the Bank. His motives are, however, well known in these quarters, and no one here dreams that the public good, or the interests of the stockholders, are among the number. The same gentleman has mixed himself up in public affairs on one or two previous occasions, and his conduct then was not such as to impress the public with a very deep sense of either the purity of his motives or the profundity of his understanding. His usual luck will no doubt attend him in the coming Bank investigation. His gains in pocket and reputation, and in personal gratification, will, we confidently believe, be nil.

The best evidence of the confidence of the public in the present Board of Directors, is the sudden rise in the price of the Bank stock since the last election. Gentlemen who a few months ago offered to sell out at a very low figure, have lately refused a much higher price for their stock. We understand that the very gentleman who has lately been so very busy decrying the bank and its affairs, now singularly enough asks much more for his stock than he did when the stockholders showed the estimation in which they held him, by prudently refusing to re-elect him.

PUBLIC BURYING GROUND.

We are very glad that our repeated calls for attention to the necessity of a Burying Ground, have at last elicited a response from our leading men. We are happy to announce that Daniel Green, Esq., is willing to lay off a plot of five acres, as a suitable spot, about a quarter of a mile beyond the Catholic Cemetery, facing the same road. A plan has been drawn out, representing over three hundred lots of different sizes, ranging in price from five to sixty shillings. The plan is after that adopted by cities in the United States, and if it be carried out will make the Cemetery a credit to Summerside. The shape is oblong, with a round central walk, to be ornamented with shabby, &c. At the main entrance will be a large gothic gate.

A public meeting will be held on Monday Evening next, the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock, in Strong's Hall, to submit the plan and consider the proposal. A good attendance is requested. The plan can be seen at this office.

Hanford's Circular, of the 18th has been received. The prices in the St. John Market are:—Flour \$5.30; Corn Meal \$3.75; Oatmeal \$6.75; Oats 47 cents; Pork \$24 per barrel; Butter 23 cents; Eggs 12 cents; Potatoes 35 cents.

The Steamer *Princess of Wales* had on board about 30 horses on Friday last, part of which were shipped at this port.

LARGE quantities of goods have landed here from the steamer and from sailing vessels during the past week. Those who wish to know where to buy the most fashionable and cheapest goods, will do well to refer our advertising columns.

C. C. GARDNER, David Rogers, A. P. Mills, Strong & Bro., J. Vickerson, and Schurman & Johnson, have received their new goods. Their advertisements will appear in the *JOURNAL* next week. Look out for them.

The weather during the past week has been very cold and wet. Many farmers whose lands are wet, have not as yet been able to sow any seed. The roads are very bad, in some places almost impassable. Even some of the streets here are in a bad state, and need repair at once.

Mr. P. Doyle has received the contract for erecting the new school house in this place. The committee are fully alive to their work, and we may expect, ere long, to see a school house that will be a credit to Summerside.

A quantity of spruce lumber was sold on Queen's Wharf, yesterday, for 40s. per thousand.

John Yeo and John Ings, Esquires, arrived home from England on Saturday last. The inhabitants of Margate, Clifton, &c., want a semi-weekly mail from Summerside. They ought to have it.

CLIFTON FERRY.—We learn that Mr. Geo. McKay has received the contract of the above Ferry, and that it will be well conducted and proper scows put on it, in order to afford the traveling public every convenience.

At the public meeting held on the 5th inst., for the purpose of appointing Fire Wardens for the current year, the following gentlemen were selected:—

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