misanthropical, but I do love you with my whole soul. Can you—will you be my wife, the darling wife that I once hoped you would be, even although I can never be such a husband as I promised to become?'

'I will, Robert,' answered Fanny. 'My heart has never wandered, and my trust has never failed.'

There was a minute of perfect silence while the long-parted lovers took in the certainty of their happiness, and then Miss Wilson dropped her eye-lids, straightened her figure, put on a rigid aspect, and rang the bell.

'Can it be possible,' cried Mr. Vernon, 'that Madam Colcord and Fanny Wilson are the same? I can scarcely believe it, and yet I felt when I first saw you a strange content and home became home to me as it had never been before. I had resolved to drink this evening to the long continuance of our relations; now I will drink to their speedy change.''

Five years have passed since that eventful Christmas, and Mr. Vernon has been reborn into a life of love and happiness, and of usefulness. All his haughty reticence, all his bitterness have vanished. With his Fanny at his side, and her image on his knee, looking with gleeful eyes into his own and trying to syllable the word 'father,' he almost believes that the blighted, barren years which closed his youth and ushered in his manhood were a dream, and that his wanderings began and ended with the evening twilights and the rising of the morning star. Greenslope is itself again—smiling and verdurous in its master's smile. The broad ring of stone has been replaced by a low iron fence, through the fanciful paterns of which the veriest child can scan the treasures within its round. The smoothly shaven lawn is brilliantly green under the spray of the showery fountains, and the conservatory rivals the tropics in hues and fragrance. The house is filled for half the year with guests from abroad, but they are no more welcome than the villagers who are invited as freely as they. The poor student finds there books for his library and money for his purse, and the artist struggling with penury sees his canvass turn to gold by the magic of his host and hostess. There the hungry are fed and the homeless provided with shelter. There all gentle charities live and bloom, and countless families bless the day in which Madam Colcord was transformed into Fanny Wilson, Mr. Vernon's first and only love.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER IN CANADA.—The Montreal *Gazette* has some particulars of the dreadful accident on the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada. The drawbridge through which the emigrant train fell is described as about fifty feet high, seventy feet wide, and twelve hundred feet long. The signal at the bridge is visible for over five hundred feet beyond the furthest abutment of the bridge, making the distance at which it could be seen fully one thousand seven hundred feet. The rules of the company make it imperative on all trains to come to a dead stop on approaching the place. Had this rule been observed the catastrophe would have been prevented. One minute and a half, in point of time, would have prevented it; for a steamer with six barges in tow was in the act of passing through. Four of the six barges had passed through, the train being precipitated on the fifth barge, which was sunk. Had this barge not broken the fall and kept the cars out of the water, many more lives would assuredly have been lost.

It is said that the entire responsibility of the disaster rests with the engine driver, William Barney. He could not fail, if he had been doing his duty, to have seen the signal when 1700 feet off, giving him ample space to have stopped the train in accordance with the company's fixed rule. The night was moonlight and perfectly clear, and the whole face of the country such as could not be mistaken. He had, in fact, stopped at the St. Hilaire station close by, and could not fail to have known that danger was immediately beyond. He had been employed in this section of the road for eleven years, so he cannot plead inexperience. He had commenced as a fireman on the line, and in consequence of his steadiness, industry and ability has been promoted in the usual way. Instead of stopping he had run the train right into the abyss; the engine plunged into the water alongside the barge, and is out of sight; the eleven cars were piled on the top of each other in the utmost confusion. They were all a perfect wreck, and some of them were smashed to atoms.

The passengers were Austrians, Prussians, Swedes, Danes, Bohemians, Poles, and, in one or two cases, Italians. They were bound for Wisconsin via Chicago—most of them to meet friends already settled in that region.

A terrible accident occurred lately on the Grand Trunk Railroad at St. Hilaire, about nineteen miles from Montreal. An immigrant train of cars, with 354 German emigrants went through the Beloyd Bridge into ten feet of water. At latest accounts 88 dead bodies, and 30 or 40 badly injured, had been taken from the wreck. The engineer has been arrested and sent to jail.

The Halifax papers state that the Archbishop, on last Sunday week, proposed to the Catholic Congregation to raise £2,500 for the erection of a School House for the poorer classes in the community, and a dwelling for the Christain Brothers, who have promised to undertake the management of the School. A meeting was held in the Cathedral after Mass, and £1,000 was subscribed, six or seven gentlemen putting down their names for £100 each. Bequests of the Archbishop, and of Rev. Mr Geary, will also be applied to this purpose.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres represent affairs there in a very bad condition. Men are murdered for money, and for very small sums; from revenge, from jealousy, and from the passion of a moment. In open day, in the early evening, in the public thoroughfares, in the thronged streets, and in the parks, murders have averaged for a long time more than one a day. The police are sadly deficient in preserving order, and there is the most alarming state of things. It is asserted that nine-tenths of the people go armed constantly.

A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, to an English paper says:—"The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, when passing through Cairo, on his way to India with his mother's body, saw and fell in love with a girl at the Presbyterian Mission School, the daughter of one of the partners in a leading English mercantile house, and after some hesitation on her part the matter is settled, and they are to be married in a few weeks. The American missionary tells me that she is one of the most beautiful girls, both in person and character, that he has ever seen or known; and, like the Maharajah himself, is a devout Christian.

The Empress Eugenia has decreed the downfall of high bonnets. She has adopted a small, round shape, encircling the oval of the face, and almost always garnished with a fringe, either of jet, white beads, or straw, which falls upon the hair.

The Royal castle of Stolzenfels in Germany, where Queen Victoria was so splendidly entertained some years since, was visited by burglars recently. They carried off with them, among other valuable prizes, the state sword which the city of Paris gave Napoleon on the birth of the King of Rome (it came into the Prussians' possession on the field of Waterloo, where it was found in Napoleon's carriage), and a state sword which once belonged to Murat. The hilt and scabbard of both these swords were of pure gold, highly ornamented with precious stones. The steel blades were found near the castle.

A California correspondent of the Rockland Gazette thus speaks of the wants of California:—"What California needs most to-day, is rain.—What she wants to-morrow is seventy-five thousand females; which would equal the male population, according to the last census."

An account of "an enormous scale, the largest perhaps in the country," has been going the rounds of the papers, as having been recently finished at Cleveland, for the Fort Pitt Works. Its capacity is equal to one hundred tons. Enormous as this scale is, it is small in comparison with many of Fairbanks Weigh Lock Scales, used on the Erie Canal, which weigh five hundred tons, the beams of which kick readily if a bucket of water is placed on the platform when balanced. At Boston there are Railroad Truck Scales,120 feet long, of the same make, which weigh one hundred and thirty tons, and so sensitive that a hammer thrown on the platform will turn the beam.

Soon after the death of the poet Wordsworth, a man met a farmer of the neighborhood, and said to him, "You have had a great loss." "What loss?" "Why you have lost the great poet." "Oh! ay," said the farmer, "he is dead, but I hey no doubt t' wife'll carry on t' business, and make it as profitable as ever it was."

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 11. 1864.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE R. M. Steamship *Asia* arrived at Halifax on last Tuesday night, in 10½ days from Liverpool. The Mail for this Island arrived here about 12 o'clock on Thursday night. The news is important as regards the aspect of European affairs. The Conference on the Dano-German question appears to have ended in nothing, and preparations were in progress for renewing hostilities. There seems to be little doubt now that England will be drawn into the war on the side of Denmark. We learn from the *United Service Gazette* that orders have been issued to prepare and hold in readiness for immediate use the necessary warlike equipments for 30,000 troops. It is stated in other journals that the Cabinet are unanimous in the course which they intend to pursue, and that it will be such as will prove highly acceptable to the temper and disposition of the people of England, which clearly means armed hostility to Austria and Prussia. We give in our present No. elaborate accounts of the Dano-German question, for comments upon which we have no space.

An event which has excited much sensation in Europe, and which will create greater sensation in America, especially in the Northern and Southern States now at war, is the Naval Fight between the U. States Ship *Kearsage* and the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, so destructive and so long a terror to the U. States mercantile marine. The engagement, which had been long eagerly sought for by the *Kearsage*, and which was the result of a challenge from her, took place near Cherbourg, on the coast of France, and ended, after one hour and a half, in the total destruction of the *Alabama*, and the death by battle and by drowning of many of her men. Commander Semmes and a considerable number of his officers and crew, whose bravery is highly extolled, escaped almost miraculously, and found refuge on board of an English yacht which witnessed the engagement. The other vessel was not much damaged, and sustained only slight loss of life. But we must refer our readers to the extracts below for a full account of the combat. The English and French people sympathise with the survivors of the *Alabama* in the loss of their ship; but we have no sympathy for the fate of a vessel which inflicted fearful destruction on weak noncombatants, quietly pursuing the paths of commerce; and if she were not a pirate, as she has been so often designated, she was very little better than one. Privateering and piracy are so nearly related, it is difficult to draw a distinction between them. The belligerant Powers in the States are now happily the only ones amongst nations which recognise the barbarous practice of privateering.

The death of the well known William Smith O'Brien, announced the other day by telegram *via* New York, is confirmed. Mr. O'Brien died in Wales, whither he had proceeded for the benefit of his health. The deceased gentleman committed some grievous errors in the course of his political life, but he was amongst the best of Ireland's latter day politicians—he was a shrewd thinker, an able and vigorous writer, a ready debater, and the most unselfish of modern politicians. Of the Young Ireland party, to which he belonged, and now scattered all over the globe, he was the wisest and most disinterested, though perhaps not the most brilliant.

FRANCE, ITALY, AND THE ROMAN QUESTION.

According to a letter from Turin, the Marquis Pepoli has left that capital for Paris, charged with a semi-official mission, the object of which is said to be to propose to the Emperor Napoleon a new mode of solving the Roman question, by transferring the provisional capital of Italy from Turin to one of the cities of the Marches or of Umbria, thus having it as near Rome as possible. The project also involves a system of disarming and financial reform.

THE MEETING OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA AT CARLSBAD.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Carlsbad on Wednesday. The King of Prussia, accompanied by Herr Von Bismark and his military *suite*, at once paid a visit to the Emperor, which the latter returned. The King of Prussia entertained his Imperial Majesty at dinner at two o'clock.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* states that the harbour of Sebastopol is being cleared of the hulls of the ships sunk at the entrance of the port at the beginning of the Crimean war. The same journal adds that in three years the railroad from Moscow to Koursk will be extended to Sebastopol.

THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA.

Official despatchs from Algeria represent the news as daily becoming more decisive. General Deligny has penetrated to the centre of the rebellion in the south of the province of Oran, and similar successes have been achieved in the Tell. It is thought that military operations will terminate in the beginning of July.

SPAIN AND PERU.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Congress at Madrid, Senor Pacheco said:—"The squadron in the Pacific will be reinforced. The Chincha Islands will be occupied until the assassins of Talambo are punished, and it is proved that the Peruvian Government was foreign to the attempt on the life of Senor Mazarredo, recently Spanish Minister in Peru."

REPULSE OF GORDON FROM CHANG-CHOW-FOO.

SHANGHAE, May 7.—Major Gordon and the Futae have thrice assaulted Chang-Chow-Foo, and have been each time repulsed with great loss. The city still holds out.

FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference met at the appointed hour on Saturday, and sat unusually late. We are sorry to say that no very pacific inferences are to be drawn from this protracted meeting; but that, on the contrary, it was owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the proceedings, and to the almost stormy discussions which took place. The principal business of the meeting was the consideration of Lord Russell's new proposition to refer the future boundary line between Denmark and Germany to the arbitration of a friendly power. To this the representatives of the German Powers and of Denmark alike demurred, each party fearing that his rights would be compromised by the decision of the neutral Power selected as arbiter; the Germans still insisting upon the line from Apenrade; the Danes equally firm not to abandon an inch of ground west of the Dannewerke and the Schlei. The representatives of the German Powers were on this occasion more than usually threatening and extravagant in their demands. The Conference is adjourned until Wednesday.

The Conference met on Wednesday at three o'clock. All the members were present. It broke up at six o'clock. The proposal of arbitration was rejected by both Prussia and Denmark. Austria joined with Prussia in declining to accept the English propositions. There was, on the part of Prussia and Austria, an offer which in such circumstances can only be looked upon as a mockery. This was, that any Power that chose might arbitrate on the question of frontier, but that they would reserve to themselves the right of rejecting the award. It is needless to say that this absurd proposal was scouted by the representatives of this country, and was justly held by them to mean that the two German States were determined to brave the public opinion of the world, and proceed to the last extremity in their career of violence. There is very little doubt but that war will recommence immediately. There will be a formal would be the only arbitrator possible, he having acquired the right to so distinguished an honour by the attitude he has hitherto held. But Prussia maintains her view that a safe basis on which to establish a line of demarcation can only be determined by consulting the inhabitants. The proposal of England seems to find some support from Austria, who wishes to prevent her from taking part in the war. England has declared that on the renewal of hostilities she will place herself with her fleet at the side of Denmark. Hence a prolongation of the armistice has this time a special importance, since possibly it may prove a question of the commencement of a general European war. Whilst England insists upon a prolongation of the suspension of hostilities, Prussia wishes to bring about a real armistice for a long period, settled on precise conditions, and with a mutual engagement to give four weeks notice of the cessation." The *Correspondenz* hopes that the meeting of Count Rechberg and Herr von Bismarck, as also the personal interview of the two Sovereigns, may lead to a closer union on the question of thearmistice.

The semi-official *Norddeutsch Zeitung* of Thursday says:—"Advices received here from Schleswig state that the troops are again moving northward to take up their position. Thus we are again on the eve of war. A two months' prolongation of the the armistice has been rejected, and the line of the Schlei is maintained as the utmost concession."

THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN IN JUTLAND.

The semi-official *Berlinyske Tidende*, a Copenhagen paper, publishes the following upon the prospects of a resumption of the campaign in Jutland:—"We have received intelligence from Jutland as to the intentions of the enemy of a very discouraging character. The Prussian officers, we are informed, use the same language everywhere, and facts unfortunately only confirm the correctness of their warnings. All agree in stating that should war recommence they have orders to conduct it with a rigour which will leave far behind the scenes of pillage and devastation of which this hardly-tried province has hitherto been the theatre. Nothing less, in fact, is proposed than to carry off the cattle, horses, and all movable property, to cut down the crops and to give the towns and villages to the flames; in short to renew all the horrors of Mongol or Tartar warfare. The detested name of General Vogel von Falkenstein is only too sure a guarantee of the barbarous manner in which these orders will be carried out. Let it not be believed, either, that these are simply threats meant to intimidate. Those officers who have not lost every sentiment of humanity themselves advise the inhabitants to profit by the delay which still remains to them before the expiration of the armistice, to send their women and children to the island, and to bring their most valuable property into places of safety. The sickles intended to cut down the crops have been served out to the regiments, and every preparation is already made for the commencement of this unheard of proceeding after the 26th June. The population are aware of these facts and look forward to the appalling prospect with terror; but they remain unalterable in their patriotism and daily forward addresses to the Government, declaring themselves ready to endure any sufferings rather than see a peace concluded which would compromise the independence and liberty of the country."

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN DENMARK.

Daybladet contains the following:—"As it was to be expected, the arrival of Baron Otto Plessen from St. Petersburg gave the signal for fresh disturbances in our political position. We hear that a very serious crisis broke out in the Ministry, occasioned by a difference of principle in the views of his Majesty the King and his responsible advisers. Three days afterwards the difference was settled.

THE CONFERENCE BUBBLE.

THE DIE IS CAST.

England has received the only reward which it was possible for Germans to give, in return for the forbearance now only to be deplored by every Englishman. Germany, not content with having been delivered from destruction by England over and over again, forgetful of the toleration we have shown to her proceedings in Hungary, Poland, and Italy, unmindful of the subsidies she received in days past for services tardily rendered in fields fought for her preservation, and ready also to ignore the many alliances made with our Royal House, now comes to prove her base ingratitude and her utter selfishness in pretending to give to Schleswigers that which she denies to Hungarians, Poles, and Italians. The lesson will never be lost upon us, in all coming time, that we have nothing to hope, and nothing to fear, from the race of people capable of the atrocities of Sonderburg and Jutland. We were deserted by Austria and Prussia once before, and now we have had proved the "huge ingratitude" which has been suspected in England as the ruling motive in German policy. In the Conference, the English Plenipotentiaries made the reasonable proposal to submit the exact line of demarcation in Schleswig to the arbitrament of a foreign Power. The Kings of Holland and Italy could have easily determined the wall of partition between the Germans and the Danes, but the German Plenipotentiaries would not agree to a proposal so reasonable, because it seemed to them to establish a law which the German mind is not now in the mood to observe. Prussia and Austria coolly proposed, indeed, that the line of separation might be arbitrated, but that they should reserve to themselves the power to set the award aside if it did not meet the views of Germany. Audacity and selfishness could not go further, for the object of this suggestion was to waste the summer, during which only the Danish fleet can effectually blockade the Baltic ports, in order that Prussia in the winter may overrun and conquer the whole of the Duchies and also Jutland, which she covets so much.

The Danes were not so easily caught, and therefore they refrained from doing more in the Conference than giving a simple assent to the principle of a territorial concession. They declined to assent to an arbitration until their antagonists promised to bind themselves by the award. It is true that next week Prussia will overrun the whole of Jutland, but then the Baltic ports will be blockaded, and this is just the season when Prussia will feel the effect of the blockade most acutely. The advantages of the position are decidedly with the Danes, for if Jutland is now nearly, and really wholly lost, the German Ports are open. Next week the German ports will be closed, and it depends upon the neutral powers what course events must take. England is bound by the treaty of 1852, and equally bound by all her acts, despatches, and the declarations of her Government to go, not to the aid of Denmark, but in her own vindication as a Great Power. Unless treaties are to be reduced to the value of the paper on which they are written, the Treaty of 1852 must be upheld as between ourselves and Prussia and Austria, or else we must hold ourselves released from all our obligations with these Powers. But in a case like this, the boldest course may be the best. Earl Grey months ago suggested the appearance of the British fleet, with a due proportion of our army,at Venice. If Austria is so anxious to give liberty to Schleswig-Holsteiners, she surely cannot object to England doing the same for Venetians. A shot fired in the Adriatic would light the meeting of the members of the Conference to sign the protocols; but there is no proposal now before the Conference, nor has any subject been referred. Virtually, the Conference only meets again formally to record its failure.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that England had asked the Danish Government whether the port of Korsoer on the Great Belt could, in case of necessity, supply provisions for twelve British vessels of war.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION BY ENGLAND.

BERLIN, June 25.—The semi-official *Provinzial Correspondenz* of to-day publishes an article headed "War or Peace," which concludes thus:—"If the proposals of England in reference to the line of demarcation were at all acceptable, the Emperor of the French flame of revolution, and if Denmark is despoiled, Hungary and Italy would gain. A blockade of the German ports, at least, is the necessary measure to be first taken by our Government. They have endured much,and perilled their own position, in order to accommodate the feelings of courtly circles; but now the people of England expect English Ministers not only to threaten, but to dare and do. We are well aware how influence has been brought to bear upon the Government, and it does Lord Palmerston credit that he has exercised so much patience; but now that every fair suggestion from England has been received with contumely, it becomes the duty of England's Minister to make an appeal to the Parliament, and if that should fail, to the people, who never failed to support an Englishman ready to do his duty to his country in spite of the frowns and intrigues of Courts and Crowns.—*London News of the World.*

A DISASTROUS LITTLE WAR.

The steamship "Gladiator" is on her way to Cape Coast Castle, to bring from that pestilential spot those of the men who remain alive of an unfortunate expedition against the King of Ashantee, unheard of in England until intelligence arrived of the calamities attending it. It was an injudicious proceeding to commence a war against a barbarous African potentate in a deadly climate more destructive to European life than barbarian arms can be; and it must have been authorised without the forethought and consideration of the Colonial-office. It is likely enough that greater care will henceforth be observed; but the present circumstances are serious enough to provoke animadversion, whilst they also inspire universal regret.

The papers just presented to Parliament, enable us to understand the origin and purpose of this lamentable expedition. They commence with a despatch from the Governor of the Gold Coast—Governor Pine, dated December 10, 1862, wherein, as well as in subsequent communications, the troubles are described, which had been caused by the Governor's refusal to deliver up runaway slaves to the King of Ashantee, who had taken refuge with a friendly tribe. These troubles inspired an apprehension in the mind of the British Governor that they would lead to "a serious and lingering war." Throughout this country there exists a humane and righteous abhorrence of slavery; and as far as moral influence can be beneficially exercised against the unholy traffic, it is desirable effect should be given to the national sentiment by functionaries in those parts of the world where the traffic is carried on. But the national sentiment does not approve Quixotic antagonism, which, while its beneficial effects are doubtful, entails a vast expense upon us. The war against Ashantee, suddenly terminated, now that its calamities are known, is said to have cost us a thousand pounds a day, and "cannot even on the most moderate estimate be put at less than £12,000 or £14,000 a month." The loss of life is still more deplorable than the expenditure of the money. Men have been carried into a swamp of pestilence and fever, and have perished without once beholding the enemy; for the King of Ashantee, knowing the effects of the climate, has sat snugly in his palace, with his warriors, awaiting there for such of the invaders as were able and willing to approach them. On the 12th May, 1864, Governor Pine, writing again in complaint of the King, says, "I will not conceal the earnest desire I entertain that a great blow shall be struck at Ashantee power, and the question set at rest forever as to whether an arbitrary, cruel, and sanguinary monarch shall be forever permitted to insult the British flag and outrage the laws of civilization." it is not always prudent to accept an insult, neither is it consistent with sound policy to be hasty in vindicating the laws of civilization, where those laws are perfectly understood. The Governor of the Gold Coast suggested to the then Colonial Secretary, the Duke of Newcastle, to "urge upon her Majesty's Government the policy, the economy and even the mercy of transporting to those shores an army of such strength as would, with the allied native forces, enable us to march to Coomassie, and there plant the British flag." The Governor is sensible that to a stranger such a course may appear a visionary one, but he is convinced that "even with all the disadvantages of climate the expedition would not be so dangerous, so fatal, or accompanied with such loss of life as has attended expeditions in other and apparently more genial climes." The Duke of Newcastle received this suggestion unfavourably. The proposal of a regular invasion to be made upon that nation, his Grace observed in reply, "and of a march upon their capital, is too serious to admit of any encouragement." Subsequently, however, a more favourable view appears to have been taken by the home authorities for the proposed expedition, for we find Sir. F. Rogers, in the absence and by authority of the Secretary of State, informing the Governor that his request will be complied with; and "it is hoped that should the King of Ashantee take the initiative a severe punishment will be inflicted upon him." Thus bad began, and worse was to follow. The origin of all this trouble is traced to the escape of two of the King of Ashantee's subjects, who, it was alleged, had stolen some gold belonging to the King. They had taken refuge among the tribe called Fantees, who occupy some portion of the territory between the British settlement and the frontier of Ashantee proper. The Fantees, in reply to the King's demand for the extradition of the culprits, beheaded the Royal messenger. Without condescending to negotiation or argument they cut the matter short at once. His Majesty was exasperated by this treatment of his envoy; and his anger was not diminished by the executioners thereupon claiming the protection of their British allies. Forthwith the territory of the Fantees was invaded, and some of their boats and villages were burned. A sad misfortune and grievance, but not one requiring a demonstration of British power to redress. The Fantee people ought not to have struck off the Ashantee herald's head. He had come upon a mission of peace. All that he wanted was the delivery of the thieves who had stolen his master's gold, and the barbarian potentate, who is given to understand that he must bow down to the terror of civilization, may reasonably wonder why those laws do not respect his own subjects' necks. If he had obtained the fugitives he would have taken their lives no doubt; and no blame can be attached for the protection given them; but there the matter might have rested. The Governor obtained a conditional authority to make war upon Ashantee, and so began the tale of misery which the "Gladiator" has been sent to make an end of.

Through the habit of delay which seems always to characterise the Government departmental proceedings, the troops from the West Indies that were to enable Governor Pine to "strike a blow" at the African King, arrived to late for the season: the rains had set in, and there was necessarily a long period of inactivity. The reinforcements arrived at Cape Coast when the weather was extremely severe, every plain having become a swamp, and every jungle exhaling pestilence and death. The result is thus briefly described:—"They could not be provided with even the forlorn accomodation maintained in the Castle for its ordinary garrison. The place had only shelter and water for its little complement of troops, and the new arrivals had to camp out under canvas, and do as they could for food. Presently some were marched about 100 miles into the interior. On this duty 400 men and 19 officers were despatched, and from this advanced guard the report soon returned that 15 officers and 200 mem were dead or ill, and that of the remainder not more than 80 had strength enough to carry their muskets." The human enemy did not appear to disturb them. The King and his warriors amused themselves with the jawbones of enemies slain in battle, with which it is their pleasure to decorate themselves, as civilised warriors are decorated with stars and garters. Swamp fever they knew would do their business upon the new enemies. King Fever is more potent than the King of Ashantee. So, life after life passed away in the pestilent jungle and steaming mud. "On the very edge of the coast, another margin of the sea shore," it is represented as being "just possible, though by no means easy, to preserve Europeans alive, but the least advance into the interior, or the slightest exposure to the atmosphere means death. In this part of Africa even the African negro from the West Indies cannot live, but sickens on arriving like the white man, and with not much greater chance of recovery. Cattle will not live, and it is necessary therefore to kill them when imported, and salt the meat for consumption. Fresh water is unknown at Cape Coast, and the element must be distilled for use." On the 23d of May, after the arrival of the news of what had transpired, Mr. Cardwell, the new Colonial Secretary, sent out orders for the removal of the Queen's forces as rapidly as possible to healthier quarters on the Coast; and the conditional permission given by the Duke of Newcastle to Governor Pine, to "strike a blow" within the territory of Ashantee, was withdrawn. But permission should have been withheld at first. It is enough for the British Colonial authorities to protect their own. The troubles and squabbles of African princes and potentates may be left to the settlement of these sable princes themselves, without our interference on any account or from any consideration whatever. It must be painful, we know, to observe a traffic in slaves carried on before our eyes; but a worse calamity than slavery is the useless sacrifice of so many good lives of the Queen's subjects as have been lost in the deadly swamps of Ashantee in this ill conceived expedition.—*London News of the World.*

THE NAVAL ACTION BETWEEN THE ALABAMA AND KEARSAGE.

(From the London Times' Correspondent.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, June 20.—The English steam yacht Deerhound, arrived here last night and landed Capt. Semmes (commander of the late Confederate steamer Alabama), 13 officers and 26 men, whom she rescued from drowning after the action off Cherbourg, yesterday, which resulted in the destruction of the world renowned Alabama.

The Deerhound is a yacht of 190 tons and 70 horse power, and her owner is a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, and of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club. By a somewhat singular coincidence she was built by Messrs. Laird & Son, of Birkenhead. On arriving at Cherburg at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, by railway from Caen, Mr. Lancaster, the owner, was informed by the captain of his yacht, which was lying in the harbor awaiting his arrival, that it was reported that the Alabama and Kearsage were going out to fight each other in the morning. Mr. Lancaster at once determined to go out in the morning and see the combat.

The Alabama left Cherbourg harbor about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, and the Kearsage was then several miles out to seaward, with her steam up ready for action. The French plated ship of war *Couronne* followed the Alabama out of harbor and stopped when the vessels were a league off the coast, her object being to see that there was no violation of the law of nations by any fight taking place within the legal distance from land. The combat took place about nine miles from Cherbourg, and as there are some slight differences (as might naturally be expected under the circumstances) in relation to the period over which it lasted, and other matters, it may be well here to reproduce from Mr. Lancaster's letter in the *Times* of this morning the subjoined extract from the log kept on board the Deerhound:—

"Sunday, June 10, 9 a m.—Got up steam and proceeded out of Cherbourg harbor. 10 30—Observed the Alabama steaming out of the harbor towards the Federal steamer Kearsage. 11 10—the Alabama commenced firing with her starboard battery, the distance between the contending vessels being about one mile. The Kearsage immediately replied with her starboard guns; a very sharp, spirited firing was then kept up, shot sometimes being varied by shells. In manœuvring both vessels made seven complete circles at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile. At 12 a slight intermission was observed in the Alabama's firing, the Alabama making head sail, and shaping her course for the land, distant about nine miles. At 12 30 observed the Alabama to be disabled and in a sinking state. We immediately made towards her, and on passing the Kearsage were requested to assist in saving the Alabama's crew. At 12 50, when within a distance of 200 yards, the Alabama sank. We then lowered our two boats, and, with the assistance of the Alabama's whale boat and dingy, succeeded in saving about 40 men, including Captain Semmes and 13 officers. At 1 p. m. we steered for Southampton."

One of the officers of the Alabama names the same hour—viz, 11 10, as the commencement of the action, and 12 40 as the period of its cessation, making its duration an hour and a half: while the time observed on board the Deerhound, which is most likely to be accurate, that vessel being free from the excitement and confusion which necessarily existed on board the Alabama, limited the action to an hour, the last shot being fired at 12 10. The distance between the two contending vessels when the Alabama opened fire was estimated on board the Deerhound at about a mile, while the Alabama's officer tells me that she was a mile and a half away from the Kearsage when she fired the first shot. Be this as it may, it is certain that the Alabama commenced the firing, and as it is known that her guns were pointed at a range of 2,000 yards, and that the second shot she fired, in about half a minute after the first, went right into the Kearsage, that may be taken as the real distance between the ships. The firing became general from both vessels at the distance of a little under a mile, and was well sustained on both sides, Mr. Lancaster's impression being that at no time during the action were they less than a quarter of a mile from each other. Sevvn complete circles were made in the period over which the fight lasted. It was estimated on board the Deerhound that the Alabama fired in all about 150 rounds, some single guns, and some in broadsides of three or four, and the Kearsage about 100, the majority of which were 11 inch shells. The Alabama's were principally Blakeley's pivot guns. In the early part of the action the relative firing was about three from the Alabama to one from the Kearsage, but as it progressed the latter gained the advantage, having apparently a much greater power of steam. She appeared to have an advantage over the Alabama of about three knots an hour, and steam was seen rushing out of her blowpipe all through the action, while the Alabama seemed to have very little steam on.

At length the Alabama's rudder was disabled by one of her opponent's heavy shells, and they hoisted sails; but it was soon reported to Capt. Semmes by one of his officers that his ship was sinking. With great bravery the guns were kept ported till the muzzles were actually under water, and the last shot from the doomed ship was fired as she was settling down. When her stern was completely under water, Capt. Semmes gave orders for the men to save themselves as best they could, and every one jumped into the sea and swam to the boats which had put off to their rescue. Those of them who were wounded were ordered by Capt. Semmes to be placed in the Alabama's boats and taken on board the Kearsage, which was as far as possible obeyed.

Capt. Semmes and those above-mentioned were saved in the Deerhound's boats, and when it was ascertained that the water was clear of every one who had life left, and that no more help could be rendered, the yacht steamed away for Cowess, and thence to this port.

The Kearsage, it is known, has for some time past been in hot pursuit of the Alabama, which vessel Capt. Winslow was determined to follow everywhere till he overtook his enemy. Very recently she chased and came up with one of the vessels of the Chinese expeditionary force returning to England, and ran alongside with her guns pointed and crew at quarters before she could be convinced of her mistake, for the expeditionary vessel was very like the celebrated Confederate cruiser. The Kearsage was then described as likely to prove a formidable overmatch for the Alabama, having higher steam power and rate of speed, a crew "nearly double" than that under Captain Semmes, and, unlike her sister ship the Tuscarora, carrying 10, instead of eight very heavy 11-inch shell guns,—the so-called Columbiads of the American navy. The Alabama, on the contrary, is stated to have had only two heavy rifled guns and six broadside 32-pounders. The Confederate, too, after her long cruise, was sorely in need of refit. Part of her copper, it is said, was off, and her bottom was covered with long weeds.

The crew of the Alabama comprised in all about 150 when she left Cherbourg. Of these, 10 or 12 were killed during the action, and a number were known to be drowned, the difference between these and the number brought home by the Deerhound being, it is hoped, saved by the boats of the Kearsage, or some French pilot boats which were in the vicinity. The French war vessel Couronne did not come out beyond three miles. The surgeon of the Alabama was an Englishman, and, as nothing has been heard of him since he went below to dress the wounds of some of the sufferers, it is feared that he went down with the ship.

When the men came on board the Deerhound they had nothing on but their drawers and shirts, having been stripped to fight, and one of the men, with a sailor's devotedness, insisted on seeing his captain, who was then lying in Mr. Lancaster's cabin in a very exhausted state, as he had been entrusted by Captain Semmes with the ship's papers, and to no one else would give them up. The men were very anxious about their captain, and were rejoiced to find that he had been saved.

The captain of the forecastle on board the Alabama, a Norwegian, says that when he was in the water he was hailed by a boat from the Kearsage, "Come here, old man, and we'll save you;" to which he replied, "Never mind me, I can keep up half an hour yet—look after some who are nearer drowning than I am." He then made for the Deerhound, thanking God that he was under English colors.

Throughout the action the Deerhound kept about a mile to windward of the combatants, and was enabled to witness the whole of it. The Kearsage was burning Newcastle coals, and the Alabama Welsh coals, the difference in the smoke enabling the movements of each ship to be distinctly traced. Mr. Lancaster is of opinion that it was the 11-inch shells which gave the Kearsage the advantage, and that wooden ships stand no chance whatever against shells. Both vessels fired into each other's hull, and the yards and masts were not much damaged. The mainmast of the Alabama had been struck by shot, and as the vessel was sinking broke off and fell into the sea, throwing some men who were in the maintop into the water. Some tremendous gaps were visible in the bulwarks of the Kearsage, and it was ascertained that some of her boats were disabled. She appeared to be temporarily plated with iron chains, &c. As far as could be seen everything appeared to be well planned and ready on board the Kearsage for action. It was apparent that Captain Semmes intended to fight the long range, and the fact that the Kearsage did not reply till the two vessels got nearer together showed that they preferred the short range. It is remarkable that no attempt was made by the Kearsage to close and board the Alabama, and when the Alabama hoisted sails and made for the shore the Kearsage moved away in another direction, as though her rudder or screw was damaged and out of control. Great pluck was showed by both during the action. On board the Alabama all the hammocks were let loose, and arrangements had been made for sinking her rather than that she should be captured.

As far as is known, not a relic of the Alabama is in the possession of her successful rival.—When she was sinking Captain Semmes dropped his own sword into the sea to prevent the possibility of its getting into their hands, and the gunner made a hole in one of the Alabama boats and sank her for the same reason.

The spectacle presented during the combat is described by those who witnessed it from the Deerhound as magnificent; and thus the extraordinary career of the Alabama has come to a grand and appropriate termination.

LOCAL POLITICS are at a dead stand at present. Entertainments of all kind, by day and night, seem to keep every one's attention engaged—all are bent on making things as agreeable as possible at Pic Nics, Soirees, and such like amusements. All parties appear to be rejoiced that there is no political fever raging in this hot season; and we are delighted that no one is attempting to write political leaders for the newspapers—with the exception, perhaps, of friend Ross, who has just donned the political armour, and is preparing for a great campaign. For our part, we don't intend to try to write such things—which, indeed, we could'nt—while the thermometer stands at about 90 in the shade; and what is more—we would'nt read them if written by others. Even Mr. George Adams's eloquent, elegant, classical, and highly finished addresses on the Tenant League movement fail to allure us from the recreations of the passing hour. By the by, we must not forget to state, that in yawning for two minutes over George's last elegant composition, we observe that he is determined not to be pleased with anything which appears in the *Examiner*. We are sorry for it, but hope we'll survive his displeasure. We rebuked his madness and folly in proclaiming an intention on the part of the League to resist the laws of the land. The rebuke, though meant for his good, was not kindly taken. We next applauded the Leauge for getting up the petition against the 15 years' Purchase Bill, to which we were opposed from its inception, before the League had an existence; but Mr. Adams scornfully rejects our applause. Now, will he tell us in his next great speech, what course we shall pursue so as to secure the inestimable boon of his approval? But we pray him not to be in a hurry in giving us the information, as we have no taste now to read political speeches—especially when they are of unconscionable length, and not exactly gems of the purest water.

THE HIBERNICON, OR A TOUR IN IRELAND.—This Exhibition, which was presented to the good people of Charlottetown during every evening of the past week, attracted large and highly appreciative audiences on each occasion. Although the weather was rather inauspicious for the most of the time, still the spacious Temperance Hall was well filled, and on nearly every evening crammed to excess. All ranks and conditions in society, and all nationalties, patronised it with a degree of liberality which we have never seen accorded to any exhibition here before, the highest in the land being apparently as much delighted with it as the humbler children of toil; Englishmen, Scotchmen, and natives vying with their fellow subjects of the Emerald Isle in admiration of the beautiful scenery of Ireland, so rich in historic lore, and so grandly embellished by architectural monuments of a remote antiquity. Professor McEvoy's lecture, descriptive of the scenery, was replete with very interesting historical facts—was delivered in the most agreeable manner, and was interspersed with numerous flashes of humour. Miss Searle's singing, chiefly of Irish Melodies, was very sweet,and brought to the ears of the enraptured listeners all the richness of the Irish muse; while Mr.Charles McEvoy's accompaniment on the piano forte bore testimony to the skill of an accomplished player. Mr. Heron's representations of Irish character in the humbler walks of life, were inimitable—fun, drollery, and brogue in its most piquant tones,characterise all his songs and recitatives, and never fail to bring thunders of applause and an encore each time. The Exhibition was, altogether, delightful and amusing—it was deservedly well patronised by, from, the highest authorities in the land to the humblest citizen, and would, no doubt, command further large audiences here if Prof. M'Evoy's engagements elsewhere did not require him to close the Exhibition in this Island.

ROSS'S WEEKLY made its appearance last week on an enlarged sheet. Our enterprising friend brags that he has now the biggest paper in the Colony, the largest advertising patronage, and the largest circulation. His sheet may be about the eighth part of an inch larger than the EXAMINER; but if he measures his first page with ours, he will find that he has not so much printed matter in it as in the *Examiner* page. And as to having the largest advertising patronage and circulation, we don't see how that fact could be ascertained without an examination of the respective account books of all the offices in town. We know we have not examined friend Ross's books, and we presume he has not examined ours. However, this is too small a matter for controversy. We are glad to see the *Weekly* going ahead. We were the first to wish it good speed right heartily, and we hope it will continue to prosper.

IN the case of Webster *vs.* Reilly, (Proprietor of the *Vindictor*,) the Supreme Court, in the late Term, made the rule *Nisi* absolute, under which Mr. Reilly will be tried for libel at the next Jury Term, by Criminal Information. We shall not impugn the decision of the Court—there were, no doubt, very strong reasons that urged a recourse to such an antiquated and apparently unfair mode of trying an action for libel; but as the whole affair involves the liberty of the press, and therefore the interests of the whole community, and as the libel complained of concerns an Institution supported by public money, we shall take the liberty, very soon, to enquire into all the facts of the case and to make the result of our enquiries known to the public, without waiting for the trial.

THE CANADIAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—A Quebec *Gazette* extra announces the appointment of the Hon. George Brown to be President of the Executive Council, in the room of the Hon. Isaac Buchanan, resigned; the Hon. Oliver Mowatt to be Postmaster General, in the room of the Hon. M. H. Foley, resigned; and the Hon. Wm. McDougall to be Provincial Secretary, in the room of the Hon. John Simpson, resigned. Canada will now have a very strong Government, and as things go, an able Government.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

THIS WEEK promises to be very rich in intelectual and social entertainments. On Wednesday morning there will be the annual examination at St. Dunstan's College, which is always highly attractive. The Wesleyan Bazaar opens on the same day, and will, no doubt, be a brilliant exhition of taste, ingenuity, industry and wealth. The opening of the new St. Andrew's Hall, in Pownal Street, which has been splendidly fitted up as a Catholic School of a high class, will be celebrated on Wednesday evening by a Grand Concert and Dramatic Performances, under the direction of the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame, whose admirable artistic skill and experience in such Entertainments are too well known to require a word of commendation. On Thursday, the Wesleyan Bazaar will be reopened; and on Friday, the annual examination at the Prince of Wales College will take place. Surely there will be abundance of literary and social pabulum for half a week on these occasions. They will all finely serve to illustrate the taste, refinement, intellectual power, education, and social habits of the people of Prince Edward Island—for Charlottetown will not alone be represented,—and we have no doubt that the general result will be creditable to us, and will lead to greater progress in the arts that adorn and bind society together in enduring bonds.

MR. HUGHES, our General Agent and Superintendent, will leave town this week on his annual visit to our Subscribers in Prince and Queen's Counties, and we hope they will all oblige us by paying the accounts with which he is prepared to furnish them. There is, we regret to say, a very large number for a long time behind hand in their payments, and we are resolved to put a stop to such dilatoriness on their part, otherwise we cannot carry on our business with safety and satisfaction. The Agent is, therefore, instructed to place in the Small Debt Courts for collection without delay all sums over twenty shillings which he may fail to collect. The debts due us are generally in small amounts, as is the case with most newspapers, but in the aggregate they make a very large sum of money, and the want of it a serious drawback to us in the management of our business, for labour, printing materials, paper, and other things connected with which we are required to pay cash immediately on having our orders given. Let our delinquent subscribers please remember this, and save inconvenience to us, and law costs to themselves.

THE owner of the celebrated Manny's Mowing and Reaping Machines, Patrick Stephens, Esqr., having received his importation of these articles per Steamer *Commerce*, desires us to say that they are now ready for delivery to the local Agents, and others requiring them for harvest use. As implements of husbandry, we understand they cannot be exceeded in usefulness, as they save so much money and labour to those who use them, and they can be worked with so much ease and effect in saving crops. Their use is becoming very general everywhere,and we hope will become more general in this Island.

WE are pleased to learn that operations have commenced at the rising and popular village on Summer Hill, Montague Bridge, where five or six of the lots purchased by different parties—Tanners, Harness-makers, Coach Factors, Lime Workers, and other tradesmen have commenced clearing away and digging cellars, &c., and from the favourable reports we learn from parties who are about to settle at Summer Hill, it is likely to be a first rate place for business. As all the building lots are nearly sold, we learn that some parties are desirous to purchase the wharf property, on which a large warehouse might be built, and oats shipped direct into the vessels alongside, and save much delay, horse and manual labour, when grain is generally cheap at the opening of the season. This might be a great advantage in the fall of the year, when oats and other kinds of produce might be purchased at a low price, and shipped to Charlottetown or direct to Britain and the U States, or to fill large vessels or steamers which require such dispatch as to be in season, particularly the last trips in the fall, when vessels are frequently delayed several weeks to get loaded, and are often frozen in, and obliged to land their cargoes, so as to save them from heating.—*Com.*

HILLSBOROUGH SQUARE.

A Meeting of citizens resident in the vicinity of Hillsborough Square was held in the School Room of the district on Thursday evening last, at 8 o'clock. J. Barret Cooper, Esq., was called to the chair. Mr. Archibald McNeill was chosen Secretary.

The following Resolution, proposed by the Hon. E. Whelan, seconded by George D. Wright, was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, that a Committee of five persons be appointed, to make such inquiries as may be necessary to effect an improvement of Hillsborough Square, by fencing, levelling, and otherwise ornamenting the same,—to ascertain what the probable cost will be,—what amount the City Government will contribute towards it,—and to solicit private subscriptions for these objects, the Committee to have power to add to their number—to meet as often as may be necessary, and to report their proceedings to a subsequent meeting of citizens interested in the matter.

In conformity with the said Resolution, the following gentlemen were thereupon appointed: Hon. E. Whelan, Messrs. Cooper, W. Murphy, B. Moore, and Geo. Wright. The names of Messrs. A. Sims and F. LePage were subsequently added thereto.

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting relative to the disgracefully neglected condition of this Square—all concurring in the advisability of ornamenting and beautifying the same, thereby rendering it a most delightful and pleasant spot for the recreation, amusement, and enjoyment of the citizens generally.

At 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the Committee above named waited upon the City Council, when the following Memorial was presented to their Worships by James Reddin, Esq., and read by the Clerk:

To His Worship the Mayor and the Worshipful Common Council of the City of Charlottetown, in Session convened.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR WORSHIP;

A public meeting of citizens residing in the vicinity of Hillsborough Square was held at the Hillsborough District School House, on Thursday evening, the 30th ultimo, for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be deemed necessary to effect the improvement and ornamentation of the Hillsborough Square.

The meeting unanimously decided that this object should, if possible, be accomplised, and they were of opinion that it might be done by the expenditure of a small sum of money.

The undersigned were appointed a Committee to carry out the views of the meeting,—to ascertain as nearly as possible the cost of erecting a plain and substantial fence around the Square,—making ornamental walks through it,—placing seats therein for the convenience of the Bands and the public generally, and planting it with ornamental trees,—all of which work to be done under the direction of a skilful and tasteful Superintendent.

The undersigned were instructed, in the first place, to ask permission of your Worships for the performance of the work indicated on the Square mentioned, as it is directly under the control of the City Government; and in the second place, respectfully to submit to your Worships the following proposal:

The undersigned to raise by voluntary subscription a sum sufficient to provide appropriate seats for the Square,—to level the ground,—to plant it with trees, and to make walks therein for public recreatiion,—providing the City Government will undertake the cost of erecting the fence, in such style and of such materials as your Worships may deem most suitable.

The undersigned deem it unnecessary to impress upon your Worships the importance of reclaiming from its present wild condition the Hillsborough Square, so suitably situated as it is for a pleasure ground, and so little required as it is for a thoroughfare. When improved, the citizens generally would find it to be a place well adapted for healthful recreation; and instead of being, as now, a reproach to the whole community, indicating want of taste on their part, it would reflect much credit on the municipal authorities having charge of the Square, and would be a source of pride to all our fellow citizens.