

SIR ROBERT NAPIER.

The happiest eulogy of Sir Robert Napier, and perhaps the truest, was written by Louis Blanc. The following is his description of the hero of Magdala, which appears in the Temps:—

"There is but one opinion as to the ability shown by Sir Robert Napier—his consummate prudence, his cool, judicious, and rapidity of his movements, when, all his measures being taken, it became necessary to strike the decisive blow. I have had occasion to make the acquaintance of Sir Robert Napier, to converse with him, and to observe him closely. The idea he first gives you of him is that of calm power. The first time I ever saw him, what struck me in his person was the gentle expression of his features, the gentleness of his manners, and the softness of his voice. I remember hearing him say that he had always an aversion to sporting, from a repugnance to killing poor defenceless animals. I know nothing more admirable than the love of humanity in an energetic nature. One is not the less a soldier for being a man, and Sir Robert Napier is an instance of it. Most assuredly, he is not the person who would ever have allowed these words to escape him. 'In a battle minutes are all—men nothing.' What was particularly and most justly remarked, in his conduct of the Abyssinian Expedition, was his carefulness of the lives of the soldiers entrusted to him, the care which he took of their comfort, and his foresight, proved by this fact,—that the army after the fall of Magdala had provisions for three months. But that prudence did not hinder him from displaying singular vigor; and the firmness which he required in circumstances where he differed in opinion from those around him, and where it was fortunate for England that his authority as Commander-in-Chief caused the superiority of his judgment to prevail.

SINGULAR CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—One of the most remarkable cases of somnambulism we have ever heard of occurred in Yorkville, near Toronto, a few nights ago, the particulars of which are fully vouched for, and are as follows:—

A gentleman doing business on Yonge street, who is also something of a horse fancier, made what he thought an excellent investment in horse flesh. On going home he entertained his family with details of the operation, and was in great glee regarding it. He retired to bed with his mind in a decidedly horse condition, and it is therefore not singular that his slumbers should have been disturbed by the nightmare. In the middle of the night he got up in his sleep, went to the stable, took out his new horse, mounted him, and started off at a good round pace for Toronto. He continued his nocturnal equestrianism through the streets for a considerable time. His singular appearance and actions attracted the attention of a policeman, who thinking some insane circus rider had broken loose, or that John Gilpin's spirit had returned to earth, took him into custody, and, with great fear and trembling, conducted him to one of the police stations. Shortly afterwards the gentleman was thoroughly aroused, and great was his astonishment at finding himself in such a singular predicament. During all his riding he had been in a somnambulist state, and required a great deal of argument on the part of the policeman that he had been engaged in such unseasonable and peculiar exercise. Of course he was liberated at once.

A good story, and all the better that it is a Scotch preacher and author, who was taking a holiday in the Highlands previously to starting on his mission to India. He and his colleagues, Dr. Watson, were passing one of the Scotch lakes, or lochs, in a boat, when one of those gusts which sometimes come down from the hills without warning, caught them in the middle of the lake, causing great alarm. One of the passengers in great terror cried out, "There are two ministers on board, they had better pray, lest we be drowned." The Highland ferryman, looking at them, answered, with the sober sternness of his race, "The little one (Dr. Watson) can pray if he likes, but the big one (Dr. McLeod) must take a hand at the oar."

Lord Stanley has very wisely instructed Mr. Thornton, in case of abduction from Canada, "if possible to communicate with the Governor General of Canada" on the subject, before declining to accept the restitution of the prisoner when offered by the United States. By these instructions a regular method of correspondence is opened up between our ambassador at Washington and the Governor General. Such an authorized correspondence as that which took place between Lord Monck and Mr. Thornton with regard to the abduction of Macdonald is necessarily open to ridicule.—Montreal Paper.

It is reported at the Bourse to-day that the King of Prussia had signified his intention of bestowing the title of Prince on the Rothschild family. The great estates in which this family possesses in Bohemia and Silesia form a fiefdom, and the proprietor is entitled to the princely coronet. It will give you another rumour regarding the Rothschilds, and you may give it for what it is worth. It is that M. de Rothschild is on the point of buying Jerusalem, and of naming himself King. Yesterday, they were asking on the Boulevard, "What is the difference between Solomon and Rothschild?" and the questioned replied, "It is that Solomon was the king of the Jews, and the Rothschild is the Jew of the Kings."

The official estimate of the cost of the Abyssinian Expedition to the end of the present month (May) is £25,000,000. The number of baggage animals that have been procured for service in Abyssinia is, by the latest returns—15 elephants, 8,000 camels, 16,950 mules, and 5,000 bullocks. With the exception of the elephants, the animals are not worth the cost of transport, and therefore will be left in Abyssinia—a great prize for the natives.

Two English gentlemen having to fight a duel recently in Paris, made a heavy bet on who could drink the most before going on the ground. One of them fell from his chair while finishing his thirteenth bottle of claret.

A Montreal French paper says: "The best proof that rumors of war are not entirely destitute of truth is that several of our parade volunteer officers have bravely sent in their resignations, which unfortunately have not been accepted."

It is reported that the British Government has addressed a somewhat energetic remonstrance to the Government of the United States on the subject of the Fenian demonstrations which have recently taken place in the territory of the Republic.

There are, in the Province of Quebec, over fourteen hundred lawyers, and their number is yearly increasing to an alarming degree.

An Australian paper states that one effect of the outrage on the Duke of Edinburgh is the rapid increase of Orange lodges in the Australian Colonies.

NORTH SHORE SALMON FISHERY.

But leaving behind the St. John harbor, the most important points for the take and exportation of salmon are in the North Shore rivers and harbors. There are several modes of preparing them for exportation. A favorite one is the preservation in hermetically sealed cans. Another is by smoking. And a third is the packing of the unbroken salmon in ice and snow, and thus forwarding to both the United States and Canadian markets by steamer and railway. Mr. Peter Miller, of Newcastle, who was commissioned by the Minister of Marine to make an inspection of the North Shore fisheries, and who seems to have performed it with commendable zeal and thoroughness, gives in his Report some interesting details and statistics, from which we now proceed to quote facts sufficient to convey a pretty accurate idea of the importance of this branch of industry. He proceeded first to the Restigouche. The following figures refer to the catch of 1867.

An American Company, located at Campbelltown preserved, in 1867, 36,000 lbs. of salmon, in hermetically sealed cans. One family had salted in that season over 12,000 lbs., besides selling an equal quantity to the fishing firms. An establishment at Dalhousie had packed 60,000 lbs. of salmon, fresh, for exportation, besides salting a large quantity. Another house at Dalhousie, has canned 35,000 lbs., besides salting 13,200 lbs. Along the coast, a few miles from Dalhousie, a concern had canned upwards of 33,000 lbs. At another point on the coast, a Scotch firm had salted over 1,000 lbs., and canned 16,000 lbs. On the Gloucester Coast, at Petit Race, one firm had put up in the hermetically sealed tin cases or cans 46,000 lbs., and an establishment at Madisco Point, 20,000 lbs. At Younghall one concern had taken 207,333 lbs. In Bathurst Harbor a Mr. Piper exported 63,000 lbs. to the United States last season. It is worthy of mention in passing that Mr. Piper uses some chemical agency for freezing the salmon, packing them in ice, however, when exported. Going up the Nepsigut, at the first station 25,000 lbs. of salmon were preserved in 1867.

We now come to another famous salmon river—the Miramichi. Mr. Letson put up 25,000 lbs. of salmon; Loggie & Anderson 78,000 lbs.; Lapman & Bizzard 56,000 lbs.; two other establishments 36,000 lbs.; at Black Creek 20,000 lbs. are put up; a Mr. Lowden owns two other establishments at which 80,000 lbs. were put up; and further up there is another 64,000 lbs. establishment.

This enumeration, which deals with the large establishments, and with salmon taken almost solely for exportation, omitting nine tenths of the fish consumed at home, will convey a faint, though still adequate, notion of the wealth of the North Shore salmon fisheries.—Woodstock Advertiser.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY!—VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT SANDWICH ISLANDS!—100,000 LIVES LOST!—San Francisco, May 7.—The bark Comet, from Sandwich Islands, arrived last night, bringing the following intelligence:

The volcano of Maunaloa has broken out in the most terrific eruption known in history. The eruption was preceded and accompanied by two thousand shocks of earthquake at Hawaii. Over 100,000 people perished in Kau district. Every house prostrated with the exception of one or two. Land slides were immense, and furiously sliding downward like avalanches, burying people's houses and cattle beneath them. Along the beach came a tidal wave over thirty feet in height, which extended along the coast, forty or fifty miles. The cause in washing right over the cocoa-nut trees and running some distance inland, carrying out a small native village and all persons that were within reach at the time; some 37 souls. The crater of Maunaloa has been enlarged and broken down on one side, so that it is now about two miles in diameter, from which vast jets of lava are emitted. A lava stream from the crater on the summit of the mountain has gone underground and broken out on the slope far below about only six miles from the sea. At this point four jets of lava have forced themselves through the earth, throwing themselves and rocks 1000 feet in the air, and a stream of lava 1000 to 1500 feet wide and six miles long is flowing down to the sea at the rate of 12 miles an hour. The excitement is immense, and large numbers are flocking to the volcano. The damage by earthquakes upon the other islands was considerable but not serious.

THE DEATH OF KING THEODORE.—A French traveler gives the following highly romantic description of the death of King Theodore of Abyssinia. The writer professes to have been always on friendly terms with the deceased monarch, and was opposed to the English expedition:

"Theodore did not commit suicide. Having witnessed the destruction of his army, and having searched death in vain amid ball and shell, when he saw the head of the enemy's columns on the breach he understood that his last hour was come; he saw that resistance was impossible, and that he was about to be made prisoner. This reflection made him roar. If the English captives had been still in his power their death would have been certain. In a fit of fury, or rather madness, he ordered their extermination, forgetting that they were free in the English camp. On seeing his power fleeing from him with the blood of his soldiers, contemplating his Empire destroyed, his dynasty overturned, his reign finished, two streams of tears coursed down his cheeks; the muscles of his face and chest were contracted with pain, and his limbs writhed in mute despair. His bitter sufferings should atone for many of his crimes. Two balancers, pistol in hand, stood silently waiting his order. He gave his will to Emgheddo. Crossing his arms over his breast he prayed; then with a hollow voice he repeated several times, 'Ethiopia! Ethiopia! my wife! my children!' The gate, trembling under the blows of the assailants, was giving way. Proudly raising his head, Theodore drew his sword to perish like a European. 'In the bosom of the Trinity,' said he to the balancers, 'fire.' They both aimed at his head, but Emgheddo's courage failed, and his arm fell inert. Area alone obeyed, and his bullet broke the skull of Africa's bravest warrior. The balancers remained by the body of their master, expecting death. At this moment the gate was broken in, and the English soldiers, drunk with blood and carnage, rushed forward. Emgheddo showed them the lifeless body of Theodore."

Every steamer from the United States for Europe goes out crowded with passengers. Germans in large numbers are embarking every day. They say they can live cheaper in the old country than the new.

Dr. Livingston is expected in England in August.

MR. THORNTON AND THE COAL INTERESTS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Reference was a short time ago made to a reported correspondence between Mr. Thornton and Secretary of State in relation to Nova Scotia coal. The documents have since been made public. It appears that last month Mr. Thornton wrote to the Secretary that Lord Stanley had received a letter from the General Mining Association, calling his attention to the injury which has been inflicted on the coal producing interests of Nova Scotia by the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty, owing to the fact that, while large quantities of American coal are imported into Canada duty free, the Nova Scotia coal is now only admitted into the United States upon the payment of one-fourth of a dollar per ton in gold. Canada, he says, has been urged, but has declined, to resort to retaliatory measures. Mr. Thornton expresses the hope that steps will be taken to relieve Nova Scotia from a grievance which appears to produce no corresponding advantage to the interests of the United States.

Mr. Seward sent Mr. Thornton's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, who replied it would be inappropriate to negotiate any similar reciprocity treaty respecting trade with the Provinces in the absence of a further expression of the views of Congress. He would, however, suggest that the attention of Congress might be called to the subject, in view of the communication of Mr. Thornton and he should cheerfully co-operate with the Secretary of State in urging an adjustment of this question on a sound and permanent basis.—N. Y. Herald.

An Ottawa telegram of the 17th inst., to the Toronto Globe, says there is a strong impression that the Hon. Edward Kenny, Receiver General, will resign his office, if he has not already done so, in consequence of his private business demanding his attention.

The United States Government has abandoned the charge of murder against John H. Surratt, and his second trial will be on an indictment charging him with aiding and abetting the rebellion.

Four men have been arrested in New York and held to bail for carrying on a distillery on board a ship. They would take in a cargo of material, make a short cruise during which the still was operated, and then return with spirit.

The N. B. Baptist Association meets at Sackville on the 9th of July. The borders states that the people of that section are already beginning to "brush up" for the occasion.

In the City of Ottawa, independent of collections in the public offices, the sum of \$700.37 was subscribed to the McGee testimonial fund.

HOW THEY DO IT IN HALIFAX.—On the evening of Sunday the 14th inst., while a French gentleman who resides in Granville Street, Halifax, was crossing the citadel on his way home from the house of a friend in the north end of the city, where he had been spending the evening, he was attacked near the gate of the fort, knocked down and robbed of a valuable gold watch. Information was given at the Police Office, and shortly after the robbery Police Sergeant Hunt arrested George Hooper, a soldier of the 4th regiment, who was on duty as sentry at the gate, and on his person the watch was found. He is now in jail awaiting examination.

The latest advices from Montreal report Detective Cullen to be recovering.

Very Latest Telegrams.

London, June 26.

In the House of Lords the debate on the Government Bill was continued. An immense crowd was present on the floor and the galleries, and great excitement was manifested. Lord Carnarvon regretted that this question was made a party measure. Ireland had never gained anything on the battle-field of politics. He criticized the Irish policy of the late Derby Ministry, and said he distrusted the policy of the present Cabinet. He thought it was safer for the Church to make terms with its avowed opponents than to trust its professed friends. If the Church of England fell into the minority his affection for it would remain, but his conscience would not support it as an Establishment. He was in favor of dis-establishing the Irish Church, but he would not disendow it. He concluded with the declaration that he should vote for the Suspensory Bill. (Great cheers from the Whig benches.)

Lord Redisdale said this bill was sacrilege and the Queen's sanction of it ought to be barred by her Coronation Oath.

The Duke of Marlborough said that the bill was only an effort of the Liberals to gain office at any cost.

Lords Dufferin and Romilly supported the bill, and the Archbishops of York and Armagh in opposition.

Mr. Morris of Salisbury said that the bill should have been made to exclude future holders of benefices from compensation, but as this was not done, he thought the object of its framers was to commit the Lords to some ulterior design. This was no plan of disendowing, but its framers threatened that if it would not pass worse would follow; if a worse one could be framed they would have done it. He conceived of nothing worse than abolition. Inquiry should be made as to the right of spoliation. If they did dislike were the reasons for it, it would not stop at Compensation property—he thought the Fenians would regard it as "Sop" to save landlords and not the church. It was the object and real object of the bill. If the Lords became an echo of the Commons, they had better not be Lords at all. He wished to yield to the opinion of the people, but if they acted prudently, firmly and independently, they would probably interpret the wish of the people than the Commons have done. The debate was then adjourned.

The Reform Bill for Scotland was read a first time in the House of Lords and the adjournment took place.

Prince Alfred has arrived in England and is now at Windsor.

Vienna, June 26th.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Bucharest. He was met at the city gates by the Hospodar, Prince Charles of Roumania, and escorted to the Palace. During his stay at Bucharest he was waited upon by a deputation of Jews who resided in that city, who took that method to present a respectful address to the Emperor Napoleon setting forth their persecution, and asking an amelioration of their condition, and thanking the Emperor for his known liberality towards all races of people.

The British steamship Urgent, with Major General Napier and staff on board, arrived at Malta yesterday on the way to England.

The health of Count Von Bismarck, who is at present living in retirement on his estate in Pomerania, has much improved within the past few days.

Advices from Japan, via San Francisco, are to June 5th.

The Mikado, at the head of a powerful army, had arrived near Jeddo, and compelled the Teycoon to cede nearly half of his private territory, disband his army, surrender his navy, and himself to retire to Mito, for which place he left on the 12th of May on foot in token of humility.

A strong coalition of Damios has been formed in favor of the Teycoon and bloody war was prevailing. Gold 140.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1868.

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.

LEAVING HOME.

SEVERAL of our exchanges from the New Dominion, express regret that so many of the young people of these Colonies are leaving home, to seek their fortunes under "the wrong flag." In considering the matter, we do not think it warrants as gloomy a conclusion as has been arrived at by some of our contemporaries, for men have wandered from home to lands their parents never saw, since that eventful day in the history of the past, when the unwarranted ambition of man was brought to a close on the plains of Babylon. Every year is adding to the long roll of "wanderers from home," who have left Germany, and where can the traveller go, and not meet with an Englishman, a Scotchman, or an Irishman?—while in many a quiet home in these provinces, petitions are daily offered up for loved ones who have wandered far from the paternal roof. Nor is this peculiar only to the people of Europe and British America, for those of the United States are also to be met with in lands remote and near; yet it is not so much noticed, because, as we have thought, many thousands of those who left the neighborhood in which they were born, have on account of the breath of that country, not gone from underneath the shade of their own flag; just as it probably will be a few years hence, when a Nova Scotian may go to Ottawa, the foot of the Rocky Mountains, or Vancouver, and—may we add—feel that he has but removed from one part of his own favored land to another.

Yet, notwithstanding those considerations, as we from week to week notice numbers of people taking their departure from our shore, we, too, do also regret that so many are leaving these Provinces to seek a home in a strange land, because we believe it would be better for them and their country, were they to content themselves at home. We are persuaded that in the active minds and strong arms of our young men, there is a vigor and strength which, if rightly employed, and wisely directed, would be of more advantage to themselves and their country, than as a general rule, the gold of California or any foreign Country will prove to either of them. Some of them may succeed well abroad, but it is also probable that others may yet, like the dying Payne, exclaim in a foreign land as he did, when he sighed for the green valleys of his beloved New England:—"Home sweet home, There is no place like home."

One of the misfortunes of these Colonies has been, that a taste and love for the cultivation of the soil had not been earlier inculcated into the minds of their youth. In some instances, this is to be attributed partly to the false habits and erroneous ideas of those who, in the earlier period of our Colonial history, had the management of public affairs, and partly also to the hardships endured by so many of the early settlers. The unpopular ideas disseminated by the one, and the dissatisfaction produced by the other of these causes, filled the mind of too many in their younger years, with an un-called for discontent, which, when considered with the fact that little or no attention was given to agricultural reading, has resulted in many instances, however unintentionally, in educating many of the youths of these Colonies to hate and despise one of the noblest of callings.

In Nova Scotia, but more especially in New Brunswick, their broad and rich forests gave employment to many of their sons, who became so accustomed to lumbering and working in company with others, that when failure in business and a gradual exhaustion of lumber, compelled many of them to turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil, they found that mode of life, which is so healthful to meditative minds, as irksome as a prison, and in common with many on this Island, who have become farmers from necessity rather than choice, have not succeeded.

These reflections lead us to believe that the Government of the country should aim at encouraging the development of resources which are destined to be lasting. In the neighboring Provinces there are more of these than there are on P. E. Island, but all will admit that Fishing and Agriculture will continue to be sources of permanent industry in this colony.

The ancient Romans taught their sons to love their country, and marvelous were the sacrifices they made when thereby they could add to the honor of their beloved Rome. In the United States the same principle is carried out in their common schools, and we have thought that if a knowledge of the principles of agriculture was taught in our schools, not in a dull and formal manner, but with a warmth of enthusiasm on the part of the teacher, which would render the study a delight to the pupil, it would remove the false impression entertained by some respecting farming, and lay a foundation for its more successful prosecution; nor do we think the subject unworthy the attention of our public men, for the permanence of our success as a colony will ever depend upon our successful prosecution of agriculture. There are, says the wise Franklin, but three ways for a nation to acquire wealth: "The first is by War, as the Romans did in plundering their neighbors—this is robbery. The second by Commerce, which is frequently cheating. The third by Agriculture, the only honest way wherein a man receives a real increase of the seed thrown into the ground, in a kind of a continual miracle, wrought by the hand of God in his favor as a reward for his innocent life and his virtuous industry."

Remember the Excursion to the City on Saturday next.

THE EXAMINATION AT MISCOUCHE.

We were present yesterday at the examination of the pupils of the Miscouche Convent. The examination was conducted by His Lordship, Bishop McIntyre, and a number of Clergymen. The pupils, about fifty in number, seemed to answer questions, and perform the several parts assigned to them with that ease and fluency peculiar only to a thorough knowledge of the different subjects in which they were examined. The whole affair reflects a credit upon the industry and taste of the teachers, as well as on the ability and capacity of the scholars. A very large number of persons, from different parts of the country, were assembled to witness the examination. The whole affair was a decided success. We could not hear the names of the pupils who especially distinguished themselves by their answers, but we observed that many crowns or tokens were distributed.

The Montreal Gazette says that the prospect of the Codfishing are better than they have been these last few years. The fish is very plentiful on the north and south shores of the St Lawrence, Herrings were very numerous, over 30,000 barrels having been exported from the Magdalen Islands alone, within the space of three weeks.

The Fourteenth Session of the Conference of Eastern British America, was opened in Fredericton, N.B. on the 24th June. The President, Dr. Ritchey, was in the chair. The Secretary read a letter from the British Conference announcing that the Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon had been appointed President for the ensuing year, and the Rev. Henry Daniel co-Delegate. The ex-President on retiring introduced Mr. Punshon, who, on assuming the chair, addressed the Conference in a neat and forcible speech. It is said that the President, so famous for his splendid oratorical powers, is not less so for his business tact. The dispatch with which the business of the Conference has been gone through fully proves this last statement. The different Ministers may be expected home either at the end of this week or beginning of next.

The Summerside Fire Company, with their Engine, were out for practice on last Monday evening. The Engine worked well. The company are about re-forming, and the number of members in the new company will not exceed thirty-two, but the whole of these will be men who shall be compelled to turn out. At present there are over sixty names on the role, and not more than twenty attend to their duty.

We are pleased to learn that the Fishermen on the North Side of this Island are having a good catch this season. The mackerel are in, but are said to be very poor.

On Friday night last the Steamer Princess of Wales took from this port ten fine horses and several barrels of eggs. The oyster trade being suspended for a time causes a falling off in her freights.

We learn that W. B. Dawson and George Nicoll have both returned to the Island, and are now in Charlottetown.

The season for Tea Parties and Picnics has commenced. In almost every section of the Island a Tea Party is advertised to come off. We direct the attention of our readers to the one at Lot 7, and also the one at Somerset, both of which we trust will be well patronized.

Don't forget the Bazaar and Tea in Summerside on the 15th July. A good time may be anticipated, as GALBRAITH'S BRASS BAND, from Charlottetown, will be in attendance.

The recently appointed Fire Wardens are going their rounds, examining flues amount of taxes levied on householders. It is pretty steep, but we will not grumble if they will only give us something more than we have had heretofore.

A WONDERFUL CURE.—A man who was so thirsty that he could hardly speak, went into Mr. Charles Clark's shop yesterday and drank a glass of Soda Water, after which, strange to say, he was able to articulate with ease.

The Patriot says that the Rev. Morley Punshon, the great English orator, will preach in the Wesleyan Church in Charlottetown on Sunday next, and will lecture on Monday evening. From the notices in the St. John papers of his lecture there, we would say that those who go from here to listen to him will be well repaid. The Steam Navigation Company have consented to carry passengers on any occasion for the low fare of one dollar. See advertisement.

The tickets for admission into the lecture given by the Rev. M. Punshon, in St. John, were sold last night at the last for \$1.

The last Examiner has a letter from Mr. A. Beaton, which states that on the north side of this Island, extending many miles from the East Point, a windrow of ants or psimires, in some places three feet deep and as many feet wide, mixed up with other insects, have drifted on the shore; that some of them are very large and winged, and many of them are being warmed by the heat from the sun, made their way to the nearest woods.

The bark Confederation, owned by John Lefurgy Esq., came to anchor off the harbor on Monday last.

LARGE quantities of lumber have been landed on the wharves during the past week.

The appointment of James Reid, Esq., to be Postmaster at St. Eleanor's, is a good one, and we believe will meet with general satisfaction.

We received a nice lot of fresh trout from a friend yesterday, and a quantity of rhubarb from the bay before from another old acquaintance. Both will receive our thanks.

THE SEASON.—The weather during the past weeks has been all that farmers could desire, and from all parts we have most favorable accounts of the crops. The grass is beautiful, and the potatoes and grain look well.

The Bridge at Wilmot Creek is now undergoing repairs, and is therefore impassable. Persons travelling to and from Summerside, from Bedoune &c., are obliged to go round by Clark's Mills.

It must be admitted that several of our ship owners deserve great credit for persevering in the mackerel fishery business, notwithstanding the enormous duty levied upon Colonial caught fish in the United States. Never before had this Island such a large or well equipped fishing fleet as last summer; and we are pleased to learn that this year it promises to be even greater. A number of crews have already fitted out at this port and gone to the Gulf, and others are preparing to follow them. Yesterday we had the pleasure of inspecting a new schooner called the "Octavia," about 64 tons burthen, lying at Morrison of Grand River, Lot 55, for L. C. Owen & Co. She is well modelled, and her workmanship reflects great credit upon her master builder. We do not profess to speak from experience in this matter, but judging by the light of common sense, we should say that the "Octavia" is admirably adapted for the mackerel fishery. She will soon be dawning among the Fnyy tribes, and we trust that both her builder and owners will have the satisfaction of knowing when her first trip is over, that they have hit upon the build and equipment of a nearly perfect fishing craft.—Pat.

New Advertisements this Day

Co-Partnership—Keefe & Woodside. Notice—Theophilus DesBrisay. Notice—John Clegg. Tea Meeting at West Cape—Wanted—Geo. E. Baker. Selkirk Estate—John Aldous. Threshing Machines—Thos. Hall. Bakery—John McKeira. Removal—Richard Hibbert. Livestock—James Mann. Found—Lemuel Schurman. Tea Party—Peter Duffy. Fire! Fire!—Wm. Baker. Notice—Harry C. Green. Excursion to Charlottetown—J. Bertram.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces met in Popular Grove Church, Halifax, on Wednesday evening last, the 24th inst., at seven o'clock. The opening discourse was preached by the Moderator, Rev. Wm. McCulloch, D.D., from 1st Peter, v: 2, first clause—"Feed the Church of God." The Synod was then constituted, and the roll called. The attendance was good. Rev. James Watson was chosen Moderator, and briefly addressed the Synod.—Pat.

At the Bible Christian Conference, held in Canada during the present month, the following appointments were made for the P. E. Island District:—

Charlottetown—J. Chapple, Wm. Kuley, Vernon River—H. Ashley, Murray Harbor—H. J. Nott, Grand and Three Rivers—W. P. Hunt, Elizabeth—A. Richard, New Bedford—H. Newcombe, J. C. J. Clapier Superintendent of the District.

The night watch is being regularly kept, but more volunteers required. A large number of property holders have, so far, taken no part in this important undertaking. We trust all good citizens will see the necessity of keeping up this watch, and that all who have hitherto enrolled their names will do so immediately. The list is at the Bank, in Mr. Gurrie's hands.

The Examiner says that about 600 persons sat down to tea at the Tea Party given in the Rustico Bank building, on Wednesday the 24th ult.

Rev. Mr. Punshon, being requested to address the Methodist Conference at one of their recent sittings said: "Speech is silver, silence is gold, says the proverb. I do not happen to have any small change about me this morning. Will you have the gold?"

RESTORING DROWNED PERSONS TO LIFE.—Dr. Dabodette of Paris has communicated to the French Academy of Medical Science, notes upon larynx speculum of his invention, by means of which asphyxia by drowning effectually is cured, even after long immersion. Dr. Borgois affirms that he himself brought to life through the use of the instrument, a young man whose body had been recovered after researches of more than an hour. He says also that persons have been revived after more than six hours' immersion.—M. Witness.

A WHOLE CONGREGATION POISONED.—The Chicago Tribune has an account of the poisoning of the whole congregation in a church at Napierville, Ill., last Sabbath. The church was celebrating a love-feast. A quantity of meat had been prepared in a copper kettle, and allowed to remain in it all day, till the liquor had become oxidized. The scene that followed beggars description. In different parts of the church were the sufferers; some sitting, some lying on the floor, and all suffering the most excruciating agony. Medical assistance was at once summoned, but it was a long time before the whole (about one hundred and thirty) could be attended to. About twenty of the number were regarded as in a dangerous condition, but none have as yet died, and it is hoped that all will recover.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COUNCIL OFFICE, 18th June, 1868.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to appoint Chas. Palmer, Esq., a member of the Board of Education in the place of the Hon. John Longworth, in terms of the Act passed in the late session of the General Assembly, intitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the several laws relating to Education."

COUNCIL OFFICE, 18th June, 1868. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

John Haszard, Esq., to be a Commissioner for the recovery of small debts, for the Court at St. Eleanor's, in the place of Nicholas J. Brown, Esq., who has left the Island. Mr. James Reid, to be Postmaster at St. Eleanor's, in the terms of the Act 14th Victoria, Cap. 12, in the place of Nicholas J. Brown, Esq. Mr. Angus McAuley, to be Postmaster at the Head of St. Peter's Bay, in terms of the Act 14th Victoria, Cap. 12. Mr. Asa McCabe, to be Harbor Master, and Ballast Master, and Collector of Light Duty, for the Port of Cascumpe, in the place of Mr. Benjamin Champion, resigned.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Where this article is known it is a work of an unparalleled nature to say one word in its favor, so well it is established as an infallible remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Dysentery of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, as well as that most dreaded of all diseases, Consumption, which high medical authority has pronounced to be a curable disease. Those who have used it, readily know its value; those who have not, have but to make a simple trial to be satisfied that of all others it is the remedy.

READ THE FOLLOWING ORDER From a respectable and well known Druggist.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, } June 21, 1868. } Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co.:

Gentlemen,—You will please send me another supply of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and also some other of the Oxygenated Bitters, the sale of which I am happy to state, is steadily increasing. Those who have tried either of them have borne willing testimony to their efficacy as remedial agents in the diseases to which they are respectively applicable. Respectfully yours, Wm. R. WATSON.

IT CURES TROUBLE SOME GOUGHS.

Port Hope, C.W., Jan. 9, 1860. Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.,

Gentlemen.—This certifies that I used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for a troublesome cough of some months' standing, and its effect was speedy and permanent. I believe it is an excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints, and with pleasure recommend it as such. Yours truly, THOMAS LITTLE.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally. Im

Married.

At Georgetown, on the 20th inst.,