

Correspondence.

REMINISCENCES OF TRAVEL.

[No. 2.]

MR. EDITOR:—

One of the first ideas which strike the stranger's mind, on landing in Bermuda, is that of wonder at the many curious plants on every side. On every stone wall, for there are no fences of wood, appears the flat, paddle-like cactus with its sharp thorns and red blossoms, termed by the inhabitants the "prickly pear."

Gameter; R. H. S. — Mrs. A. McKendrick; L. H. S. — Miss Mary McNeill; P. W. C. T. — James McNeill. By giving the above a place in an early number of your journal, you will oblige, Yours very truly, Mr. Editor, JAMES J. RICE. Cape Wolfe, Lot 7. 21st Sep. 1867.

BRITISH TEMPLARS.—According to appointment the County Lodge of British Templars of Prince County held its Quarterly Session at Centreville, Bechoque, on the 25th inst. The reports of the different officers showed the Order to be in a healthy state. The officers elected and installed for the ensuing year were as follows:—

W. Chief, J. B. Schurman; W. Sec., R. Cotton; W. Com., Miss Schurman; W. Chap., Bro. McLean; W. Vice, Sister Carruthers; W. Sec., Bro. W. Shean; W. Treas., Bro. Chisholm; W. Min., Bro. J. Baker; W. Rec., Bro. H. E. Wright; W. Mar., Bro. E. Wright; W. Dop., Sister S. Carter; W. L. G., Bro. E. McLean; W. O. G., Bro. N. Wright; W. P. C., Bro. Jesse Wright.

The Worthy Lecturer, W. Chief, W. Sec., and others, then briefly addressed the meeting, and made some excellent remarks. The brethren were more closely united in their great cardinal virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity, and resolved to continue their crusade on King Alcohol until completely destroyed, and this Abominable Gen. shall victoriously take the laurels, and declare itself free.

Next session to be held at Granite Lodge, the last Wednesday in December, next, at 6 o'clock, p.m. W. M. SHEAN, Sec. Sep. 29, 1867.

Summerside Journal. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1867.

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

THE NEWS.

The brickmakers of Manchester have earned for themselves very nearly as bad a reputation as the sawgrinders of Sheffield. The evidence given before the Trades Union Commission in Manchester painfully impresses us with the low intellectual and moral status of the English working man. This evidence shows us that associations of working men hire ruffians, apparently without scruple, to destroy the property of their masters, and to beat, maim, and even kill their fellow workmen and others who, for some cause or other, have made themselves obnoxious to them. The Manchester brick-makers have, it seems, carried matters with a high hand. If a master infringed any rule of the Union he was fined instantly, and if he hesitated paying the fine it was increased. He dare not employ any but Union men. If he presumed to do so half a dozen scoundrels would pay his brickyard a visit, burn everything consumable about it, and destroy every brick either manufactured or in process of manufacture about the premises. If a half starved workman dare work for a master whose name was on the black books of the Union he might depend on being waylaid and beaten within an inch of his life. If he offended more grievously he would be what in language of the Unionists is called "bottled." That is in the dead of the night when he and his wife and children were soundly sleeping, some two or three unfeeling brutes in the pay of the Union of course, would throw in at the windows of his house, bottles filled with naphtha, gun powder, horse nail stumps, slugs, and other such things. Another cruel outrage was to hamstring the horses of an obstinate master.

If Master A quarrelled with his workmen, and wanted bricks for any purpose, the Masters B, C, and D, in his neighborhood, were not permitted by their work-people to sell him a single brick. Never was tyranny more intolerable than that of these ignorant and brutal working men of England.

It is to be hoped that some system of general education will be established for the working classes in Great Britain. The revelations made before the Trades' Union Commission should convince men in power in the Mother Country that the people of England sadly need instruction, both secular and religious. Many in America think that the exercise of political privileges or rights is one of the best means of instructing and elevating the masses. It is to be hoped that the extension of the franchise to the English working classes will be the means of raising them out of the slough of brutality and ignorance into which too many of them seem hopelessly sunk.

There is a good deal of talk in England about the Abyssinian war. The king of that country, as our readers are aware, holds in captivity a number of British subjects, male and female. He has been coaxed and threatened in vain. He imagines that he is safe from personal punishment, and that he may extort from the British nation presents of immense value as ransom for those whom he keeps in what is really and literally durance vile. But in his greed he has over-reached himself. The British Government, despairing of liberating the unfortunate people by peaceable means, has determined on resorting to force. An army of ten thousand choice troops is to land at one of the Abyssinian ports, and from thence to make its way into the interior of the country.

It is astonishing how little is known of Abyssinia by even the best informed men. Very little is known of the resources of King Theodore, or of the nature of the country over which he holds sway. The difficulties which our troops will have to encounter in this barbarous country seem to be neither few nor small. The country near the coast is dreadfully unhealthy, and there are no roads to the interior. The Abyssinian highways are mere foot paths, not broad-roads or a newspaper. Though King Theodore has a name, it does not appear that he has any settled habitation. Hunting a savage chief through a country such as Abyssinia is said to be, we fear, be almost as fruitless an operation as that which we hear so much about

in the domestic circle, namely, looking for a needle in a bundle of hay. Besides, he may at any hour of the day or night order his helpless prisoners to be assassinated, and thus render the immediate object of the enterprise fruitless. However, we well know that what pluck and endurance can accomplish in Abyssinia will be accomplished by the brave fellows sent there. If they teach Theodore that the arm of British power is long enough to reach him, and strong enough to avenge any insult or injury offered to British subjects, however humble they may be, the expenditure of money and of life that this expedition will most assuredly cost will not be wholly thrown away. Some of the English journalists say that if adventurous British subjects will, hereafter, venture among savage and half savage peoples, they should be clearly given to understand that they do so at their own risk, and that their Government will not send a man or spend a penny to get them out of any scrape, however serious it may be, into which their foolishness may have brought them.

The report of the Ritual Commission has been published. We have not seen the document itself, but we have read several articles upon it. It gives very little encouragement to the Ritualists and recommends clergymen to adhere to the ancient and established usages. This is sensible advice, which we would like to see taken by the clergymen. The number of vestments sought to be introduced by the ritualists on the plea that they were not prohibited by an old act of Parliament is astonishing. The very names of many of them are new to most readers. Very few of us, whether Episcopalian or not, have ever heard of albs, copes, chasubles, dalmatics, tunics, and bassetas. Yet it is about such things as these, together with ornaments and practices equally unfamiliar to the ordinary churchman, that a large party in the Church of England are contending as if the salvation of men's souls depended upon their being again brought into use. This military and upholstery business is doing a great deal of harm to the Church of England. It gives its enemies occasion to triumph, and what is worse, gives serious offence to many worthy pious persons within its pale. It is our opinion that any clergyman who has a proper sense of the importance of his function would not waste his time and expend his energies about matters which, considered in themselves, are hardly worthy a second thought. We are convinced that the ritual party are more noisy than influential, and that in a few years very few will know that it ever existed. The Commission met nineteen times.

The Peace Congress met this year at Geneva, Garibaldi, of all men in the world, was there. He made some speeches in public places that savoured far more of the soldier than of the quaker. There are many who say that a good sharp war is the best means of securing peace, this perhaps is Garibaldi's idea, who, when he attends a Peace Congress exhorts his hearers to take Rome and dethrone the Pope. The only means of effecting this is by an insurrection and invasion. People don't take cities and dethrone sovereigns, while they at the same time keep the peace. We are afraid that the endeavors of the peace makers in the nineteenth century will hardly be crowned with the success they deserve. Never were the nations of Europe better prepared for war than they are at present. The whole continent is bristling with bayonets. Productive industry is taxed to the utmost to keep up these gigantic military establishments. The flower of the manhood of Europe is annually drafted into its armies, there to spend the best years of life in enforced idleness. The peace establishment of Europe consists of above 3,000,000 of men, this in time of war is increased to the enormous number of 5,000,000. The cost of this establishment is very little short of one hundred million pounds sterling annually. When we consider what an amount of useful labor those three millions of able bodied men are capable of performing, and how much they would if constantly employed, add to the wealth of the civilized world, we cannot but deplore the wanton waste of human industry which these immense armies occasion. We do not wonder that good men would endeavor, though in a feeble way, to hasten the day when wars shall cease on the earth.

The Alabama controversy has again been revived. The correspondence between Lord Stanley and Mr. Secretary Seward has been published in England. Lord Stanley's tone is somewhat lower than Lord John Russell's, but it is firm and manly. The Secretary blusters somewhat, and will not listen to reason. It seems evident to us that the Americans are determined to keep the Alabama claims as political capital for one or other of their electioneering contests.

The elections in Nova Scotia have resulted in a complete overthrow of the Union Party. We cannot say that we are sorry for the defeated party. The Nova Scotia politicians attempted to carry Union without consulting the people. The people were naturally indignant. A "Party of Punishment" was organized, which did its work most effectually. What action that party will now take we have not yet heard. It seems to be the prevailing opinion that those now in power in Nova Scotia will lower their tone, quietly take things as they are, and make the best of them. We think that they are wise in this. We have no doubt but that the Nova Scotians will be great gainers by Confederation.

The Steamer "Princess of Wales," took from this Port on Wednesday morning last, 13 horses, 500 bushels oats, 30 head of cattle, and several barrels of oysters.

The Wilmot Creek Bridge is in a very dangerous state, and we would warn travellers to be careful on passing it, especially after night. Oats are selling to-day for 2s. 8d. Barley 3s. 6d. and Oysters 9s.

[From the Halifax Express, Sep. 23.]

HALIFAX ELECTION RETURNS.

At 3 o'clock to-day the High Sheriff held his court for the purpose of declaring the candidates returned for the House of Commons and Local Assembly, in this county, at the late Election. There were few persons present, and but very little interest appeared to be manifested in the proceedings, which were of a mere formal character. The following is a statement of the returns:—

FOR THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT. Jones, 2381 Shannon, 2154 Power, 2367 Tobin, 2152

FOR THE LOCAL ASSEMBLY. North, 2380 Hill, 2152 Cochran, 2366 S. Tobin, 2148 Balcorn, 2363 McLeod, 2120

MEMBERS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

The following is a list of the names of the Representatives elected in this Province for the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, together with the counties for which they were returned:—

Halifax, Alfred G. Jones, P. Power, Lunenburg, E. M. McDonald, Queens, Dr. Forbes, Shelburne, Thos. Collin, Digby, A. W. Savary, Annapolis, W. H. Ray, Kings, W. H. Chipman, Hants, Hon. Jos. Howe, Colechester, A. W. McLellan, Cumberland, Hon. Dr. Tupper, Pictou, J. W. Carmichael, Antigonish, Hugh McDonald, Yarmouth, Thos. Killam, Guysboro', Stewart Campbell, Richmond, W. J. Croke, Victoria, Wm. Ross, Cape Breton, Jas. McKeagney, Inverness, Dr. Cameron

NEW BRUNSWICK MEMBERS FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is a list of the names of the members returned in New Brunswick for the House of Commons, and the several counties they represent:—

Restigouche, McMillan, York, Fisher, Carleton, Connell, Sunbury, Burpee, Queens, Ferris, Charlotte, G. G. G. Tilly & Gray, St. John, Wallace, Albert, Renard, Kent, Johnson, Northumberland, Ryan, Kings, Anglin, Gloucester, Smith, Westmorland, Costigan, Victoria,

The three last named are the only anti-confederates out of the fifteen. Johnson, Fisher, and Tilly were delegates to London to assist in framing the Union Constitution.

THE INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.

The great question now occupying the minds of our New Brunswick friends is the route of the Intercolonial Railway. Indeed, so important is the subject considered to be that in several counties the candidates for the Dominion Parliament will, we are informed, have to pledge themselves beforehand to advocate such particular line of railway as is supposed to serve best the interests of the particular locality in which their constituents reside. As our readers are aware, there are three proposed routes, and they are known as the Northern, Central, and Western.

The Central seems, however, to be no longer advocated by any important class or number of persons, and the struggle, therefore, rests between those who are advocating the Northern and the Western routes. The Hon. Mr. Mitchell, the Minister of Fisheries and Minerals, has recently spoken at several important meetings on the subject of the proposed routes, and we gather from his remarks that the Northern one is in his opinion and in every respect the best route to be adopted. His idea seems to be that the line should start from Riviere du Loup and follow Major Robinson's route to the crossing place on the Miramichi River, then following a straight course in a southeasterly direction, intersect the St. John and Shediac Railway about forty miles from the former city at or near Apohaqui. There can be no question that, looked at from a military point of view, the Northern route, being the farthest removal from the boundary line separating the provinces from the United States, is the best, but there is a question whether it is the preferable route as compared with the Western when their several advantages, commercially regarded, are taken into consideration. In the present position of affairs it is, perhaps, unnecessary to express any positive opinion as to the most desirable route, but the following particulars gathered from the most recent authentic sources, will, doubtless, be read with interest:—

From Quebec to Halifax by the north shore is a distance of 656 miles, and by the Western route 672. The number of miles to be built in the province of Quebec by the Northern route would be 167, in New Brunswick 238, and in Nova Scotia 89. The number of miles to be constructed by Quebec by the Western route would be 20 miles, in New Brunswick 280, and in Nova Scotia 89. The chief argument in favor of the Northern route is its alleged military advantages, and as it is pretty well understood that these were taken into consideration by the British Government when giving guarantee for the interest on the money required to build the line, it is highly probable that the road will go by the north shore of New Brunswick.

There are many, however, who strenuously advocate the adoption of the Western route, and propose that the home authorities be requested to consent that the guarantee shall be transferred to this route. Those in favour of the Western line produce some convincing statistics in support of their views. They cite the fact that the north shore line is distant from the more populous settlement of New Brunswick and from her principal cities, St. John and Fredericton, and will pass through a thinly settled country to the river St. Lawrence. It is further urged by the advocates of the Western line that by this route St. John city, the commercial centre of New Brunswick, would be one hundred and sixty-four miles, and Fredericton, the capital of the province, two hundred and eighty miles nearer Ottawa than by the Northern route. It is moreover, maintained that the large section of Nova Scotia embracing the counties of Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Kings and Hants, with a daily line of steamers crossing the Bay to St. John, would be brought into easy communication

with it, and Annapolis town, the old capital of this province, be only 470 miles from the city of Quebec, while by the Northern route the distance would be 771. What action the members for Quebec may take in regard to the matter we know not; but it seems to be the general impression that the British Government, for reasons stated, declared a preference for the north shore line, that route will most likely be adopted.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.

A distressing and fatal accident occurred on the Windsor down train this morning at Birch Cove, resulting in the death of Dr. Hogan of H. M. 4th (King's Own) Regt., and slightly injuring the others who were passengers on the train. It appears that workmen were engaged this morning endeavoring to place on the track the freight cars that were thrown off yesterday. They had succeeded in getting one of the cars almost on to the track when the Windsor train came thundering along. Room enough, however, was left for the train to pass the freight car. Dr. Hogan having a grating noise when the car was passing, put his head out of the car window, looking the end of the freight car, and he had time to withdraw it, was struck by the corner of the freight car, the whole back of the head being torn off, producing instant death. Another passenger had his arm slightly injured. The body was brought in to the Station and placed in the Ladies' Waiting Room. The deceased gentleman, who was a son of the celebrated Sculptor, was universally esteemed in the regt. to which he belonged, and had made for himself a host of friends here and in Ch' Town by his urbane and gentlemanlike deportment. He was returning to town from the Military Camp at Bedford, where he had been stationed.—Halifax Reporter, Sept. 26.

We are requested to state that Miramichi, omitted in the President's plan of payments published in last week's issue, will be favored with the services of Dr. Hickey on Sabbath Oct. 13th; Bedouin Oct. 20th; and St. John Oct. 27th and 28th, Nov. 3d.—Halifax Reporter, Sept. 26.

In the disastrous fire at St. Pierre, Miquelon on Monday night the 17th inst., two hundred buildings were consumed. The estimated loss from \$600,000 to \$800,000. Insurance only between \$50,000 and \$60,000, principally in St. John's, N. F.

Latest by Telegraph!

Toronto, Canada, Sept. 30. The Leader this morning authoritatively denies the rumor that Sir John A. McDonald contemplates retiring from the Cabinet. Jeff Davis and wife arrived here yesterday.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 30. A man named Bradley, a Boston molatto who has been several times arrested by the military and civil authorities for swindling negroes and causing them to distribute food, a gathering here of about 1000 negroes from the country to-day. In the course of his harangue against white men and in favor of the distribution of lands to the negroes he was interrupted and a melee occasioned. A large force of police charged upon the crowd. The military came to their aid and together they cleared the square. The mobsters brought in by a large number of country negroes were taken by the police and turned over to the military.

Boston, Oct 1. A fire this morning destroyed George B Rogers lined oil factory situated on Sargent's wharf.—Loss thirty thousand (30,000) insured.

A fire at West Winsted, Connecticut, on Saturday, destroyed Lathrop's cutlery establishment.—Loss twenty thousand (20,000)—Fully insured.

New York, 1st. Henry Hart, who has been charged with complicity in frauds on the Revenue, amounting to \$200,000, voluntarily surrendered himself to the authorities yesterday and was held in \$40,000 bail.

Jeff Davis will be put on trial at the November term of the United States Circuit Court at which Judge Chase is expected to preside. There are no indications that the proceedings against Davis will be discontinued.

The President in conversation to-day with an old friend from Tennessee reiterated his intention to resist any effort of Congress to remove him pending the result of his trial on any articles of impeachment that may be preferred against him.

Hamilton, Ontario, Oct 1. The firm of Buchanan, Hope & Co, suspended payment yesterday.

Ottawa, Canada, October 1. It is officially announced that Parliament will meet November 6th.

New York, Oct 1, 1867. Gold 143.

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

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

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

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

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

None genuine except signed L. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally. W. R. Watson General Agent for P. E. Island Aug. 20

so pure, so approaching, in its devotion, to the celestial? No; fall in love as you like, provided it be with a suitable person. Fall in love, and then marry; but never marry unless you do love; That's the great point. Never marry for a "home" or a "husband." Never degrade yourself by becoming a party to such an alliance. Never sell yourself, body and soul, on terms so contemptible. Love dignifies all things; it enables all conditions. With love, the marriage rite is truly a sacrament. Without it, the ceremony is a base fraud, and the act a human desecration. Marry for love, or not at all. Be "an old maid," if fortune throws not in your way the man of your heart; and though the widows may sneer, and the fasters may laugh, you still have your reward in an approving conscience and a comparatively peaceful life. For well-to-do old bachelors we have no sympathy. They ought to be taxed nine-tenths of all they are worth to support women and children.

DEATH OF SIR FREDERICK BRUCE.

On Thursday last we had the sad intelligence of the death at Boston of Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister at Washington. A despatch of that date says:—

He had been ill several days with the throat complaint at Narragansett beach, where he was staying. He left that place yesterday noon for Boston, accompanied by a friend and his servant. He arrived at the Tremont House soon after nine in the evening, in an exhausted and apparently moribund condition. Medical aid was immediately called, and he was attended by Doctors J. and H. J. Bigelow and Dr. A. C. Hodges. He remained in a state of collapse, without being able to speak, and died at 2 o'clock a. m. Senator Charles Sumner and some other friends continued with him until the time of his decease. From the time of the Senator's arrival at eleven o'clock, until the death of Sir Frederick, he was able to utter but a singular articulate sentence, and that in recognition of Mr. Sumner an hour and a half after his arrival. He was able to get up, but the nature of the disease prevented him from speaking. Senator Sumner made every possible exertion to understand the utterance of the dying man, and to get his last messages to the British Legation at Washington, and for his family; but in vain. The voice refused to discharge its wonted office, and nothing could be gleaned of the last thoughts that crowded upon his mind. He was only able to give monosyllabic answers to questions in regard to his condition, and to utter with a great effort, a brief greeting when he recognized Mr. Sumner. Information of his death was at once telegraphed to the British Legation at Washington, and to Secretary Seward, and a return telegram from Secretary Seward announces that Mr. Howard, of the British Legation, would at once leave Washington for Boston to receive the remains.

Immediately after the death of Sir Frederick the remains were packed in ice, and under the charge of his servant, remained in No. 14 of the Tremont House, until 8 o'clock this evening, when they were taken in charge by an undertaker and embalmed.

A representative of the British Legation will arrive here from Washington to-morrow afternoon, and arrange for the forwarding home of the remains by the first steamer.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The London Times of late date says that the statements which have appeared in some of the papers respecting the Abyssinian expedition are not quite correct. The expedition will be organized in India, under the command of Sir Robert Napier, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, who is to be instructed with the chief political as well as military authority. Sir Charles Staveland has been selected as second in command. A quantity of steam transport has been taken up and will start for Bombay immediately, so as to be there in the course of November; but the Bombay government have also provided a quantity of transport for themselves. Officers have also been despatched to various places to purchase camels and mules. Massowah will probably be selected as the base of operations, but this point is not finally settled. Three steamers have been provided, which are being fitted up as hospital ships, and will be furnished with appropriate stores. Medical officers will be appointed to them. The whole arrangements are under the direction of the India office in order to secure unity of action; but the expense will be borne by the imperial funds.

SAD ACCIDENT AT YARMOUTH, N. S.

ON DECLARATION DAY.—After the Sheriff had declared the several Candidates elected, a serious accident occurred, casting a gloom over the whole town. It appears that after the Declaration several young men went to fire a royal salute. Two of the young men named Frank Killam, and Manus Kane while ramming home the cartridge for the third round were seriously injured by the explosion of the gun. Killam's left arm had to be amputated between the elbow and wrist, his face is very much burnt, he now lies in a very dangerous state. It is thought he would recover should inflammation or mortification not set in. Kane died on Monday morning from the injuries received. His right hand was blown entirely off the arm, also had to be amputated.—His left arm was broken in three places, twice above the elbow, and one finger blown entirely off. The cause of the accident will never be known. The vent of the gun was properly served. It is supposed that there must have been fire remaining when the cartridge was rammed. A subscription list was started immediately after the accident for the relief of the Kane family and by 3 o'clock, p.m., the sum of \$1500 was raised, four gentlemen subscribing \$1000 between them.

Frank Killam is the son of Thos. Killam the member elected for Ottawa for that town.

MEETING OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

The London Canadian News of the 15th August says:—The session is not to be a long one, the business being done confined to the passing of the necessary legislation for an indemnity for whatsoever monies may have been expended since the 30th of June last, (that being the date up to which all the estimates had been passed by the late Parliament); for assimilating the tariffs of the several provinces into one general tariff for the whole Dominion; and for the passing of the necessary measures with reference to the Intercolonial Railway, the surveys of which are to be immediately placed in the hands of Mr. A. Luders Light and Mr. Stanford Fleming. As soon as these legislative enactments are passed, it will be proposed that the Parliament do their annual January meeting, when a special session will be held to proceed with the ordinary business of the session.