I much doubt if the men from these places will readily submit to be seized by our cruizers; and although I pray the Almighty Disposer of all events to avert such a dire calamity, yet we must be prepared for what is sure to be the result if one shot be fired For twelve years I have laboured to impress upon our people that to be forewarned and forearmed is safety. Now I look to the magnanimity of our Government not to leave this fair Colony to be devastated and destroyed: they bear a serious responsibility, a blessing or a curse will attend their labors. It strikes me our people have lived so long in comparative prosperity, no war ever reaching our doors, no visit from the dire pestilence which swept off fifty souls one day last week in Halifax—in fact our lives have passed so quietly that we are like young colts in the pasture, quite surprised when the time for working arrives. May it be our good fortune not to be awakened from our apathetic indifference when too late, when our houses are plundered and burnt, the honor of our families outraged, and the bravest among us rendered helpless by the neglect of the rulers we now look to save us from what humanity shudders to contemplate. Let us then banish all vestige of party spirit I know that this is a spirit by which honorble and upright men are sometimes led away to vote against meaures, which, in themselves, are of vital import to the well-being of the community. For myself, I will say, if I have a foe, and outside these walls I know of none, but if there be any such, I now say to him, brother, forget and forgive, the time has come when you and I, inhabitants, though it may be of a very small Colony, must stand shoulder to shoulder, and without any reference to Sparta or Thermopylæ show to the neighbouring people that we are not unworthy descendants of the men who have bequeathed us our glorious constitution, and an amount of liberty under it, not possessed by any other nation in the wide world.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE PROMINENT MEN ENGAGED.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Charles Francis Joseph I., the present Emperor of Austria, and "King of Hungary and Bohemia," &c., &c., is a nephew of the ex-Emperor Ferdinand I., who abdicated in his favor after the insurrection of 1848, (and who is still living) and eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles, by the Princess Sophia of Bohemia. He was born August 18, 1830, and in youth was remarked for his fine natural abilities and cultivation and especially for his attainments as a linguist. During the troubles of 1848 he served under Radetsky in Italy. His mother, the Archduchess, the soul and spirit of the Reactionary party in Germany, when it became apparent that the Emperor Ferdinand could no longer keep his throne, caused the young man to be declared of age when he was only 18; and the next day, December 2, his father resigned his rights in his favor, and his uncle laid down his crown. In his inaugural the new Emperor promised a liberal, progressive and constitutional reign, and for a while he seemed disposed to keep his word. But the brilliant prospect soon vanished. The rising in Hungary under Kossuth was put down in a few months; its leaders were punished with unrelenting severity; the Austrian Parliament was dissolved; its liberal members were arrested; and the Emperor promulgated a new constitution of his own, known as that of March 4th. The revolutionary schemes of a German union apart from Austria having been defeated, Austria and several of the Southern German powers combined to crush the movement set of foot by Prussia for a separate union of some of the smaller States of Germany. Preparations were made for war in 1850, but Prussia yielded, and Francis Joseph, with the assistance of his minister, Count Swarzenberg and afterwards of Count Buol-Schauenstein, was enabled to devote his energies to the re-establishment of centralization and absolutism. He visited Hungary in 1852, but was very unfavorably received. The next year an outbreak occurred in Milan, but it was soon suppressed by Radetsky. On February 18, 1853, while walking on the public promenade in Vienna, the Emperor was furiously attacked with a knife by a young Hungarian tailor named Libenyi, and the wound nearly proved fatal. He recovered very slowly, narrowly escaping the loss of his sight. The assassin died on the gallows, protesting his fidelity to republicanism. During the Crimean war Austria sided with the Allies, concluding a treaty with France and England in December, 1854, and occupying the Danubian Principalities while hostilities were in progress. The treaties subsequently concluded by the Emperor with some of the minor Italian States led to the war of 1859, in which Austria took the initiative, after Napoleon's celebrated address to the diplomatic body on New-Year's Day, and sent Count Gyulai with an army into Piedmont. In the great battle of Solferino, Francis Joseph commanded his troops in person, and fought them gallantly and obstinately, but was defeated by Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon. By the peace of Villafranca, he lost a part of Lombardy, but retained the famous Quadrilateral and Venetia. In his farewell address to the army, he threw the blame of his discomfiture upon the standing aloof of his natural allies. The threatening condition of affairs in 1860 compelled him to grant certain constitutional concessions to the empire, including Hungary. At the same time he made preparations for another Italian war: but having held an interview with the Czar and the Prince Regent of Prussia, and satisfied himself that he could not count upon their support, he abandoned his design.

The Emperor was married in 1854 to Elizabeth, daughter of the Bavarian Duke Maximillian Joseph.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

William I. (Wilhelm Frederick Ludwig) King of Prussia, is the second son of King Frederick William III., and was born March 22, 1797. He early entered the military service, took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, and, on the accession of his brother, Frederick William IV., to the throne in 1840, was appointed Governor of Pomerania, and was subsequently a member of the first General Diet of the kingdom. His absolutist tendencies have always made him an object of peculiar dislike to the patriotic party in Germany, and, on the outbreak of the revolt in Berlin, in 1848, he judged it wise to take refuge in England; but he soon afterward returned, and, in 1849, commanded the forces which put down the insurrection in Baden. In consequence of the King's insanity he was placed in temporary charge of the government for a period of three months, in October, 1857, and the commission was thrice renewed until October, 1858, when he was formally created regent. The King died Jan. 2, 1861, and William I. was crowned with great pomp the following October. He was soon involved in an acrimonious quarrel with the Liberal opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, and, in March, 1862, he dissolved the Assembly and dismissed the liberal members of his ministry. In the new Chambers the opposition proved stronger than in the old one. They refused to vote the budget, and neither the adoption by the ministry of certain liberal measures nor the adroitness and ability of Bismark, who was called to the Presidency of the Council in October, could move them. The king finally closed the session, and obtained from the House of Lords an illegal authorization of the Budget, which the Deputies had rejected. The next session was equally stormy, and was closed by royal order in May, 1863, and soon afterward the Chamber was dissolved. The king's arbitrary conduct throughout these disputes, his despotic measures against the press, and the assistance given by him to Russia in putting down the last insurrection in Poland, have greatly embittered the popular feeling against him, and the last election showed the opposition to be stronger than ever.

THE KING OF HANOVER.

George V. (George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus), king of Hanover, Prince Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, and Duke of Cumberland and of Brunswick Luneburg, is the only son of the late king Ernest Augustus, third son of George III. of Great Britain, and is consequently a cousin of Queen Victoria. He was born in England, May 27, 1819, and succeeded his father in November, 1851. Though he promised well on his accession to the throne, he has generally pursued a reactionary policy. He has been blind from early youth, and the question of his eligibility to the crown was consequently much disputed during his father's lifetime. He is passionately addicted to music, and is himself a composer of some merit.

THE KING OF BAVARIA.

Ludwig II., King of Bavaria, was born August 25, 1847, and succeeded his father, Maximilian II., March 10, 1864. His grandfather, Ludwig I., who abdicated in 1848, is still living. As he is not yet 21 years of age, the king, of course, has had but little personal share in political events. He is unmarried.

THE KING OF WURTEMBURG.

Charles I., King of Wurtemburg, was born March 6, 1823, and succeeded his father, William I., in June, 1864. He married in 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of the late Czar Nicholas.

THE KING OF SAXONY.

John I., King of Saxony, was born December 12, 1801, and succeeded his brother Frederick Augustus II., August 9, 1854. He is the youngest son of King Maximilian, who died in 1838. At the age of 30 he resigned the presidency of the ministry of finance, to become commander-in chief of the National Guard. Since his accession to the throne he has been more remarkable for his devotion to scientific pursuits than for his personal influence in affairs of state. He has been president for the last 40 years of the Saxon society of Antiquaries, and has published under the name of Philalethes a German translation of Dante's Divina Commedia, with elaborate notes, which enjoy the distinction of being the first commentary on that wonderful poem in any language

THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.

Frederick William Louis, Grand Duke of Baden, is the second son of the late Grand Duke Leonard, and was born Sept. 9, 1826. On his father's death in 1852, he was appointed regent, his older brother Ludwig being of unsound mind. He took the title of Grand Duke in 1856, two years before his brother's death, and the same year he married a daughter of the present King of Prussia. He banished the Jesuits from his duchy in 1856, and has passed a great part of his time since 1853 in perpetual conflicts with the ecclesiastical power. An attempt was made to assassinate him in 1853

THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG.

Earnest II., Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was born June 28, 1818, and succeeded his father, Earnest I., January 29, 1844. He is elder brother of the late Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria. Before his acession he was noted for his intellectual powers and accomplishments. He has travelled extensively, is a fine musician, studied at the University of Bonn, and moreover, during his father's lifetime had a great deal of experience in military and political life. He was an earnest supporter of the project of German unity in 1848 and the subsequent years, took part in the war against Denmark in 1849, and when he became convinced of the hopelessness of his desires for unity, procured a congress of princes at Berlin in which he pleaded with warmth for the interests and legitimate wants of the people. During the general reaction which followed the insurrectionary movements, he preserved a mild and moderate course. He is remarkable for the simplicity of his private life, and his devotion to science and art. He is the author of several operas.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

Frederick William Nicholas Charles, Crown Prince of Prussia, who commanded the Prussian forces at the battle of Skaliez, is the eldest son of the present King, and was born Oct. 18, 1831. He was married at London, Jan. 24, 1857, to the Princess Royal, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria. He holds the rank of lieutenant general in the army, and commands the second corps.

THE ARCHDUKE LEOPOLD.

The Austrian Archduke Leopold, who commands the 6th and 8th corps which were defeated by the Prussians on the 27th and 28th ult., is the son of the grand-uncle of the Emperor Francis Joseph. He was born June 6, 1823, and is a lieutenant-field marshal in the Austrian service, with the functions of inspector-general of engineers and marines.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

Prince Frederick Charles Alexander, who captured Munchengratz from the Austrians on the 28th ultimo, is a younger brother of the King of Prussia, and was born June 29, 1801. He is a field-marshal in the army.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF HESSE.

Alexander Louis Christian George Frederick Emile, Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, and commander of the left wing of the Federal army, is a younger brother of the present Empress of Russia. He was born July 15, 1823. In his youth he served in the Russian army, and afterward in the Austrian. He distinguished himself at Montebello and Solferino, covering the retreat of the Austrian centre at the close of the latter battle with admirable tact and coolness. He resigned the rank of Lieutenant Field-Marshal under Francis Joseph in order to accept his present position. He is said to be an officer of superior merit.

PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE.

Prince Frederick William Louis Charles of Hesse-Darmstadt, is a nephew of Prince Alexander of Hesse, in whose corps he commanded a brigade of cavalry. His father is the brother of the Grand Duke and of Prince Alexander; his mother is a first cousin of the present King of Prussia. He was born Sept. 12, 1837, and married July 1, 1862, the Princess Alice, third daughter of Queen Victoria. He is therefore brother-in-law of the Crown Prince of Prussia, against whom he is fighting. He also served in the Prussian army before the present complications.

GENERAL BENEDEK.

Ludwig Von Benedek, the Austrian commander in Germany, was born in Hungary in 1804, and is the son of a physician. He studied in one of the Austrian military schools, and entered the army with the rank of cornet at the age of 18. His first important service was rendered in Galicia during the insurrection of 1845, when he held the grade of colonel. He highly distinguished himself under Radetzky in Italy in 1848, and took an active part in the war in Hungary in 1849, being once or twice wounded. During the Italian campaign of 1859 he covered the retreat from Milan to the Mincio, and commanded the Austrian right wing at the battle of Solferino. He replaced Gen. Hess in the command of the army, and since the peace of Villafranca has remained at the head of the troops in Venetia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ADDRESS.

To Mr. John Bassett, Teacher.

Sir:—

As you have given up our school with the intention of leaving the Island, we, the undersigned, both for ourselves and the other inhabitants of Covehead Road School District, consider it our duty, precious to your departure, to present you with a farewell address; as a token of our esteem and regard during the time it has pleased you to remain amongst us.

You have now been in charge of our School for the last two years, and during that period, as well as on a former occasion, you have always discharged the duties devolving on you as a School Teacher in a satisfactory and creditable manner, pleasing alike to both parents and children, by whom you will be remembered as a kind and good teacher, whose method has been to govern your pupils by mildness and persuasion rather than by harshness and severity. And were you disposed to continue teaching any longer, we would be desirous to engage you again. Since our acquaintance with you, now extending over a period of eight years, we have ever looked upon you as a person of sober and temperate habits, as a person possessing an unblemished character, and as a useful member of society in general That you may preserve these qualities unimpaired wherever your lot may be cast; that your earthly career may be happy and prosperous; and that you may in the end enjoy the happiness of heaven, is the wish of,

Your obedient servants,
Lawrence Whelan,
Michael Howlett,
Thomas Mobbs,
Edward Mullin, J. P.
Thomas McGrath, J. P.

Covehead Road, Prince Edward Island, July 21st, 1866.

REPLY.

To Messrs. Lawrence Whelan, Michael Howlett, Thomas Mobbs, Edward Mullin, Esq., and Thomas McGrath, Esq.

Gentlemen,—

I beg to return my heartfelt thanks for your very flattering address. I am truly grateful for the kindness and civility shown to me on every occasion during my stay amongst you. And for the good opinion of my character, and the good wishes for my future well-fare, accept my warmest thanks.

As it was with you, Gentlemen, some years ago, that I first engaged as a School Teacher, your having taken me the second time is sufficient proof that my services were appreciated, and it is gratifying to know that I have discharged my duty, while in care of your school, in a satisfactory and creditable manner.

I desire to acknowledge the encouragement given to Education in your providing a suitable and well finished school house. This, together with the good attendance of scholars, would be sufficient to stimulate a Teacher to apply himself with diligence in the execution of his duty. And did I intend any longer to pursue the avocation of a School Teacher, I should certainly accede to your wishes in desiring to engage me for another term. But it is useless to continue. The system of Education in this Island is daily retrograding. The Government in this respect is wholly indifferent to the wants of the rising generation. This fact, combined with other circumstances, has, at length, induced me to throw up the occupation altogether.

In conclusion, I hope your next Teacher may be a person whose conduct in general will merit your approbation; that the harmony and good will existing among you at the present time may be of long continuance; and, finally, I hope we may all meet together in that kingdom where sorrow never enters and friendship never dies.

Believe me to be, gentlemen,
Yours with the greatest sincerity,
JOHN BASSETT.

Covehead Road, P. E. Island, July 21st, 1866.

Mr. Editor:

Will you be kind enough to insert in your journal the following case, as it may be a warning to parents.

On Tuesday last, I removed from the neck of a child, aged nine months, six worms, half an inch long and one inch in diameter. When the child was brought to me, there was a large swelling resembling an abcess, which I opened, and from which I extracted the worms. The mother was in the habit of working out, and leaving the child on the ground. A few days before I saw the child, the mother noticed that the neck appeared as if bitten by a fly; but I am not aware that any fly, belonging to the Island, deposits its eggs in the flesh.

I would be obliged to any of your medical readers for any information on the subject.

Yours truly,
DAN. McPHEE.

St. Peter's Bay, July 25.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 30, 1866.

THE TELEGRAPH TO EUROPE COMPLETE!

It affords us extreme gratification to be the first journalist in the Colony to announce the completion of telegraphic communication between the Old World and the New. The intelligence reached us this morning by a telegram to our enterprising follow townsman, Mr. A. McNeill, stating that the great work was consummated on the 27th inst., and that the line between Ireland and Newfoundland was in perfect working order. The civilized world will rejoice at this splendid triumph of scientific skill and enterprise, and the great Anglo-Saxon family on both sides of the Atlantic will take especial delight on the auspicious omen of having the cable landed in the western world at a place bearing the genial name of Heart's Content. While war now ravages some of the fairest plains of Europe, this magnificent triumph of peace will give more general satisfaction than the most brilliant achievement of arms. Let us ardently hope that "Heart's Content" will soon be the signal station from whence we may learn the cessation of war's alarms in Europe. Content will surely be amongst our blessings then, while this will be the greatest of the triumphs of civilization in the nineteenth century. And while the two Hemispheres are thus brought within speaking distance of each other by a frail cable "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried," may the frailty of the bond be no bar to the prosperity, enterprise, and universal content which daily communication between the Old World and and the New will inevitably produce!

THE ATLANTIC CABLE LAID!!!

By Telegraph to Mr. A. McNeill.

"HIP, HIP, HURRAH!"

The Atlantic Cable successfully landed at Heart's Content. Newfoundland, on the morning of the 27th; working splendidly!—They worked through the whole length on board, 2,400 miles the entire passage.

Received news from London and the Continent several times. *Great Eastern* had bad weather the whole voyage, but she steadily paid out the cable at the rate of 5½ knots an hour. She stopped but once, and then but for a few minutes. After coaling the fleet returns to mid ocean to grapple the cable laid last year. After which they return and lay the Cables across the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Newfoundland to Cape Breton.

China arrived at Halifax this morning at half past 8 o'clock.

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO ENGLAND.

We copy the following (translated) from *Le Journal de Quebec*, of the 21st inst—a paper high in the confidence of the Government of Canada—from which it will be seen that the Delegation from the Government of Canada to that of Great Britain are now, it may be fairly assumed, on their way to the latter country, to bring the Confederation question to a close. The anti-Confederate story concocted about Canada postponing the question for another year, is thus most emphatically refuted. The Delegates named are four of the ablest men to be found in Canada, and their influence will be immensely strengthened at the Colonial Office by the presence of Lord Monck, the very popular Governor General of Canada, who has just received a mark of most distinguished favour from the Crown:

"His Excellency the Governor General," says *Le Journal de Quebec*, 21st inst., "intends leaving for England immediately after the close of the Session, which will be in a few days. The Honorables Messrs. G. E. Cartier, John A. McDonald, A. T. Galt, and William McDougall *leave at the same time, in order to accomplish Confederation.*"

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The *Islander*—which is always acknowledged to be the organ of the party in power, owned and printed by the Queen's Printer—an officer who ought to be high in the confidence of the Government—professes to be quite ignorant as to the time when the next general election will be held. The editor is unable to answer the popular enquiry as to when the interesting event will come off. We may, therefore, be well excused for pleading ignorance on the same subject. The *Islander* says:—

"We have been repeatedly asked 'When shall we have an Election?' We beg to inform our readers that we are not in the secrets of the Government. We presume, however, that the election will not take place until after the Imperial Government makes known to this Island the course Her Majesty's Minister intends to pursue towards the Island on the subject of Confederation."

Blackwood's Magazine, for June, has been received from the American publishers. Its contents are,—first, a lengthy poem in blank verse, under the title of "Ginevra da Siena." It is smooth and pleasant reading, and is evidently from the pen of Sir Bulwer Lytton. Then we have the continuation of Sir Brook Fosbrook, whose story is continued with undiminished interest; next, a sketchy Life of Steele; the Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence, which is brought to a conclusion, the hero and author, Von Borcke, having been forced to leave for England by a dangerous wound received in action. This was about the time the gallant Confederacy commenced to sustain that series of great reverses, which led to the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army. An article on the "Political Crisis," and two political ballads complete the contents of this No. of Blackwood.

Arrival of the L. C. Owen.—This fine clipper ship, close on the heels of the *Undine*, made her midsummer voyage hither on Saturday last, in 33 days from Liverpool. She has a full freight, we understand, and is advertised to sail again for Liverpool on the 4th August. Mrs. Wade and one child (of Tignish,) came passengers. We are requested to state that the *L. C. Owen* spoke, in the English Channel, the barque *Warren* of Pictou, Page, master, from Liverpool bound to Buenos Ayres.

The Summerside Progress.—We have received the first No. of a new paper, bearing this title, published at Summerside in this Island. The little town is certainly very fortunate in having two newspapers to watch its interests. The *Summerside Journal*—which, by the way, has been considerably enlarged and otherwise improved—seems to have been quite a successful speculation in a commercial point of view. We trust *The Progress* will be equally successful. This latter journal is well supplied with interesting selections, and its editorials are written in a vigorous style.

Testimonial to the Rev. Pius McPhee.—We have received an address from the Parishioners of St. Andrew's, Morell, St. Peter's Bay, &c., to the Reverend Pius McPhee on his temporary retirement from the missions herein named, together with the Reverend gentleman's answer to the same. It will afford us great pleasure to give both these documents a prominent place in our next No.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

But few of our readers know much of the antecedents of the present Secretary of State for the Colonies. It may therefore be interesting to mention that he is quite a young man, only 36 years of age; that he was educated at Eton and Christ's College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1852 as a first-class in classics. Soon after entering the House of Lords he attracted the notice of Earl Derby by a clever maiden speech, and was by that nobleman highly complimented and nominated High Steward of the University of Oxford in 1859. In a literary way the new Colonial Secretary has done a little, and done that little well. He represents a younger branch of the noble House of Pembroke. In case of such an event taking place as that which has now occurred—the formation of a Derby Administration—it was regarded as certain that the Earl of Carnarvon would be entrusted with the charge of some department of the Government. What particular aptitude he has shown for the management of the fifty colonies of the empire we are not aware, though we know that he has been thrown in contact with several of our leading Colonial statesmen, on the occasion of delegations to the mother country during the past three years, and that he has always evinced a warm interest in Colonial affairs.

From Russia.—The Moscow *Gazette* of July 10th contains the following highly important announcement:—"Russia does not desire any change in the present state of things in Europe. If Austria and Prussia will render themselves tools of France, Russia can no longer depend on them as heretofore. Venetia without Rome would constitute no progress for Italy. The submission of Austria to France is not advantageous, but dangerous to European equilibrium. The supremacy of Prussia in Northern Germany narrows that of Russia in the Baltic. Russia's love of peace does not sanction efforts to attain supreme powers. England's interests may make her seek an alliance with France and Austria on the Eastern question, but the dictatorship of France in Italy and Germany cannot meet with her support." The Prussians occupied Prague on the 8th, garrisoning the place with 8000 troops. Vienna despatches state that the Austrian forces in Venetia are being withdrawn from before the Italians, but the fortresses remaim strongly garrisoned for defence without support from the army. *La France* of the 12th says the attack of the Italians upon Venetia renders Prince Napoleon's mission futile, and has been abandoned. France is rapidly arming her iron-clads to be sent to Venice.

THE PRUSSIAN NEEDLE GUN.

(From the Boston Advertiser.)

The needle-gun was originally invented in 1835, although of course many improvements have since then been made on the first idea. The credit of the invention belongs to Mr. Dreyse, the manufacturer of arms at Sommerda; but in some respects the weapon is similar to an improvement upon the breech-loading masket of Norway. It is simply a breech-loading rifle, the cartridge of which is exploded by the intrusion of a needle into the fulminate attached to it, the needle being propelled by a spiral spring. There is no secret about its mechanism; and the only thing about it which there would be the least difficulty in copying, is the composition used as a fulminate. This, says a foreign correspondent—

"Is a compound of ingredients known only to one man—the inventor; and so determined is the government that the secret shall not escape, that that man is guarded night and day by a squad of twelve soldiers; every letter which he writes is inspected, and he is not allowed to communicate orally with any person except in the presence of his guard."

The rifle part of the barrel is thirty-six inches long, and has a calibre of six tenths of an inch, with four grooves having a twist of five-elevenths in the length of the barrel. The breadth of these is about a quarter of an inch, and the depth three-hundredths of an inch. There is an unrifled chamber for a bed of the cartridge, of a diameter slightly larger than the calibre of the barrel, and enlarging a very little at the rear to admit the cartridge after repeated discharges. Where the chamber unites with the grooves there is a gradual slope to facilitate the passage of the ball, and prevent too sudden a compression.

The barrel is screwed into a cylinder, which holds together the mechanism of the peace. The contrivance by which the trigger pushes forward the needle is too complicated to be described here without diagrams, nor is it essential. The cartridge is of course peculiar. The fulminate is between the powder and the ball, so that the needle has to go through the powder. The ball is sphero-conical, weighing 450 grains. The charge of powder is 56 grains. The weight of a gun complete is between ten and eleven pounds.

The advantages of the arm, besides the great one of celerity of fire, are the simplicity of the mechanism, which can be taken apart without a screw-driver or other implement; the safety and ease with which it may be cleansed; the convenience of loading in a limited space or on horseback; the certain and uniform filling of the grooves; the reduced charge consequent upon the entire consumption of the powder; and the disuse of the ramrod. The chief objection brought against it has been that firing so rapidly the soldier would be apt to forget to aim, and so waste more ammunition than in the old weapons.

The Cape Breton News says that the barque *Marquis Chandos*, of Penzance, England, burthen 350 tons, James Davis, master, timber laden, from Quebec for England, was lost on St. Paul's, on the 30th June, *during a dense fog. Crew all saved,* 12 in number, with part of their effects

REPORT OF THE TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Canadian papers furnish the subjoined synopsis of the Report of the Trade Commissioners from the B. N. A. Colonies, on the extension of commercial intercourse with the West India Islands, &c. The Report was laid before the Canadian Legislature on the 18th ult:—

The Commissioners state the object and purport of their mission, and then go on to say that they proceeded to the West Indies to execute to the best of their ability the important duties assigned to them. That the Commissioners were not clothed with authority to negociate commercial treaties, but only to inquire and furnish information, to report and to make recommendations to their respective Governments, which might lead to future negotiations by competent authority. They have endeavoured to avoid needless repitition, and have therefore digested and arranged the mass of material collected by the different members of the Commission, in the form of an appendix to their report, embracing

1st. A narrative of their proceedings at each colony and country visited.

2. A brief description of each, under a separate head, with statistical tables and statements, showing the population, revenue, and expenditure, tariff, produce, imports, exports, prices of commodities, harbour dues, tonnage dues, and trade generally, with suggestions for the information of producers, manufacturers, mechanics and shippers, &c.

3rd. General observations upon the respective productions of British North America, and the countries visited, and the reasons which induce the Commissioners to believe that commercial intercourse between them may be greatly extended. That the suggestions which the Commissioners are enabled to offer, for removing obstructions to a direct trade between British North America and British and Foreign West Indies, Brazil, and Mexico, will be found under each of the heads above mentioned; but may be briefly stated as follows:—

1st. To establish promptly a line of steamers suitable for the carriage of mails, passengers and freight between Halifax, Nova Scotia and St. Thomas, in the West Indies, until the completion of the Intercolonial R. R. at Portland, in the United States, so as to ensure regular semi-monthly communication between the ports mentioned.

2nd. To make a convention or agreement with the postal authorities of the United States for the prompt transmission of letters, &c., from Canada and the Maritime Provinces, by every United States mail which leaves the ports by Boston or New York for the West Indies, Brazil, Mexico, &c., &c.; also for transmission through the United States marts of correspondence originating in those countries.

3rd. To establish a weekly line of steamers between Montreal and Halifax, and to complete as soon as possible the Intercolonial Railroad.

4th. To procure by reciprocal treaties or otherwise a reduction of the duties now levied on flour, fish, lumber, pork, butter and other staple productions of British North America in the West Indies, especially in Brazil and the Colonies of Spain.

5th. To obtain, if possible, from the Spanish and Brazilian authorities a remission of the heavy duties now charged on the transfer of vessels from English to Spanish or Brazilian flags.

6th. To procure by negotiation with the proper authorities an assimilation of the tariffs of the British West India Colonies in respect to flour, lumber, fish and other staples of British North America, a measure which would greatly facilitate commercial operations, and may well be urged in view of the assimilation about to be made in the tariffs of Canada and the Maritime Provinces.

7th and lastly. To promote by prudent legislation and sound fiscal policy the rapid development of the great natural resources of the British North American Provinces, and to preserve the advantage which they now possess of being able to produce at a cheaper cost than any other country most of the great staples which the inhabitants of the tropics must procure from Northern ports.

That the Commissioners are happy to inform your Excellency that they were received with marked attention by the Representatives of Her Majesty in the British Colonies, by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and by all the authorities of all the foreign Islands and places visited by them, and that everywhere they found both the governments and the people anxious to obtain information and to promote the objects of the mission.

That the Commissioners would humbly beg your Excellency to convey through the proper channel their deep sense of the obligations they are under to the Lords of the Admiralty, and to Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, commanding on the West India and North American Station, for having conveyed them in one of Her Majesty's vessels from Demerara to the different islands within the Barbadoes Station. The Commissioners finding that Mexico was still the theatre of war, deemed it inexpedient to delay their return by a visit to the capital of that Empire. For a more convenient illustration of the Postal communication, a map has been prepared, and is herewith submitted.

The Commissioners very respectfully submit their report for the consideration of their respective Governments. Canada: Wm. McDougall, (Chairman,) Thomas Ryan, A. M. Delisle, J. W. Dunscomb. Nova Scotia: James McDonald, J. Leviscomte. New Brunswick: Wm. Smith. Prince Edward Island: W. H. Pope.

The report contains 180 pages, embodying most valuable information in reference to the trade of the tropical countries. The great body of imports are of articles produced in British America; and the information communicated is certain to lead to most important results. The Commissioners wind up by saying if the inquiries and statements of the Commissioners and the negotiations which may be expected to follow them, result in the establishment of a more extended direct trade with the West Indies, Brazil, and South America, in the interchange of the productions and manufactures of all British North American Provinces, from the far West of Canada to Prince Edward Island, for the productions of the tropics, then will the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty be hereafter regarded not as an evil but rather as one of the chief causes which led the people of British North America to seek new markets for the productions of their industry more extensive, permanent, and reliable than those which have been closed against them, giving additional employment to their own shipbuilders and sailors, saving immense sums yearly paid to ship owners and merchants of the United States in the shape of freight and profit, upon enormous quantities of tropical produce purchased from them, and conferring upon British North America that independence which its people could not have enjoyed so long as they relied chiefly upon one market for the productions of their industry, and that a market liable at short notice to be closed against them.

The following addition is also made to the report as to the result of the mission: That acting upon the suggestion that the Canadian Government woud be prepared to recommend to Parliament a reduction or eventual abolition of any customs duty now levied on the productions of the countries the commissioners were instructed to visit, if corresponding favour were shown to the staples of B. N. A. in their markets they obtained from the governments of the British Colonies of Demerara, Trinidad, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands and Jamaica, a formal assent to the following propositions:

That customs, duties and port charges on the produce and shipping of the respective colonies shall be levied solely for revenue purposes, and for the maintenance of indispensable establishments, and that the several Governments will be prepared to consider in a liberal spirit, any complaint having reference to imposts that may be preferred by another Government, on the ground that such imposts are calculated to obstruct trade.

That finding the postal services between British America and the West Indies irregular and insufficient, the Commissioners obtained from the authorities a conditional agreement, to, and by, a subvention or otherwise, in the establishment of improved postal communication.

That the Commissioners assented to these propositions, subject to the approval of their respective Governments.

Heavy Fleece of Wool.—Some six weeks since, one of the Nova Scotia papers noted the weight of two fleeces of wool, obtained from imported sheep—one fleece weighing 12lb, the other 9lb. Possibly our Nova Scotia neighbours will be pleased to know that the fleece of one of our imported Rams, purchased last summer, in England, by Henry Longworth, Esqr, and shown on the Stock Farm about the first week in June, weighed when taken off 24½lb, and that the average weight of the fleeces taken from the ewes was from 10 to 11 lb.—*Isl.*

Another Fire in Charlottetown.—The inhabitants of Charlottetown were again aroused from their slumber at an early hour on Thursday morning last by the cry of Fire and the ringing of the Fire Bell. A fire had broken out in the basement story of a building in Water Street, in the possession of Mr. W. B. Dean. The place was occupied as a Salt and Meat Store, in one corner of which was a small quantity of straw, which was on fire, and which soon filled the whole premises with dense volumes of smoke. How the fire originated it is hard to state. It was soon extinguished. From the frequency of fires of late one is led to suppose that the hand of the incendiary is at work in our midst.—*Isl.*

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The troops that have recently arrived, and are still arriving in Canada, from England and English Colonial Possessions, are to remain in the Provinces, and none are to be sent away of those which were there previously.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS BY ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK.

New York, July, 21 p. m.

By arrival of Steamers *Hermann* and *City of Paris*, we have the following news, which is up to the 12th inst:—

The *Great Eastern* was safely anchored, and had finished coaling. The rest of the cable was expected to arrive hourly. The condition of the cable on board is tested night and day, and improved greatly since the immersion under the water in the tanks, and is now considered electrically perfect. The shore end was successfully laid, and tests perfect.

The W. Corry was paying out the cable. Splicing the main cable to the shore end commences on the 11th. All is going on well.

The 1865 cable has been tested, and is as perfect as when laid.

Lord Derby made a statement in the House of Lords on the 9th, in which, after detailing the difficulties he met with in forming the Ministry, said in foreign affairs he held it to be the duty of the country to maintain amicable relations with all foreign countries, to avoid entanglement with all foreign disputes, and to abstain from all vexations and irritating interference and advice. With respect to the war in Central Europe the Government would maintain perfect neutrality, but would be prepared, in conjunction with other powers, whenever favorable opportunity presented itself, to offer its good offices for the restoration of peace. Commending the action of the United States Government in relation to the Fenians, he paid a tribute to the loyalty of the Canadian Volunteers, and an expression of his desire that a Confederation of all the British North American Colonies might soon be accomplished.

No armistice has yet been declared. Negotiations continued.

The Italian papers state that Prussia has declined an armistice.

Semi-official Vienna papers state that Napoleon has taken fresh steps of an energetic character to effect an armistice, and armed mediation is announced at Prussian headquarters.

Vienna, July 10.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a manifesto in which he says the heavy misfortunes which had befallen his army of the North moved to the inmost core of his heart; but the reliance he had placed upon the devotion of his people, the courage of his army, and his good and sacred right, had not wavered a single instant. He had addressed himself to the Emperor of the French, requesting his good offices for bringing about an armistice with Italy. Not merely had the Emperor readily responded to his demand, but offered to mediate with Prussia for the suspension of hostilities, and to open negotiations for peace. This offer he accepts, and announces himself prepared to make peace upon an honorable condition, to prevent bloodshed and the ravages of war; but he would not make peace by which Austria's position as a great power would be shaken; sooner than this, he would carry on war to the utmost extremity. All available troops are being concentrated, and the gaps in the ranks are being filled by conscriptions and volunteers called to arms by the newly awakened spirit of patriotism. Austria has been severely visited by misfortunes, but she is not humiliated or bowed down.

Liverpool, July 12.

No practical result to negotiations is yet apparent.

The *Globe* believes that the Continent is on the brink of a general European war.

Prussia continues firm in her demands.

The Italians are advancing in spite of French orders.

The French iron-clad squadron was ordered to Venice on the night of the 11th.

The Cherbourg squadron had also been ordered to sail—destination unknown.

New York, July 23.

The following additional per *City of Paris*:—

The Paris Presse says the following are the bases of negotiations suggested by France, and communicated to the representatives of the belligerents:— The German Confederation to be dissolved, and another Confederation be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria should form a part. No territorial cession to be demanded of Austria. Abandonment by latter of her rights in Duchies, and to replace war indemnity at first demanded by Prussia. Prussia to incorporate Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hessel Darmstadt, and Brunswick. Population of the Prussian Kingdom would thereby be raised to 25,000,000. Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and Provinces between Rhine and Mesne to serve as indemnity to sovereigns dispossessed by war. An exchange of territory is to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which would give the former nearly the whole of Rhinish Biantanti, Saxony, Hanover, and Duchies of Saxe, to conclude military nonvention with Prussia. Inhabitants of Louden to choose a leader. They shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of Saue to choose between French and Rhinish Sovereigns.

La France says Prussian conditions are, exclusion of Austria from German Confederation, exclusive command of naval and military forces of Confederation by Prussia. Diplomatic Representation of Germany abroad, and annexation to Prussia of Duchies, and part of territory occupied.

La France also says Emperor Napoleon immediately sent these conditions to St. Petersburg and London, as raising questions of European interests, which can only be settled by concert of great Powers.

Gold 151¼.

New York, July 25.

Scotia, with Liverpool dates to the 10th, has arrived.

The Atlantic Telegraph fleet arrived off Valentia on the 13th. The cable was successfully spliced to the shore end, and the *Great Eastern* commenced paying out. The signals through the whole cable were perfect. Religious services were held in Valentia previous to the commencement of operations.

English political news unimportant.

The Government stated in the House of Lords that preparations were making to arm the British troops with breach-loaders.

Another serious suspension, that of the Birmingham Baking Company, was announced on the morning of the 14th. Its liabilities are computed at over two millions sterling. It is a severe calamity for the large Birmingham houses.

The accounts as to the progress of French mediation, are conflicting. Nothing authentic has transpired.

The threatened armed intervention of France is not confirmed, but French vessels have gone to Venetia. It is reiterated that Prussia has declined the armistice.

The Bavarians assert that the battle near Kissenger had no result. Cialdini occupied Beirgo. A flying column of the National Italian troops had achieved successes over the Austrians on the Stelvo.

Queenstown, July 15

The *Great Eastern* is paying out the Cable. The reports of Saturday afternoon from her are that 150 miles have been laid and that the signals are perfect.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet. Consols 37⅝ a ¼. U. S. 5.20's 67¼ a 68.

Gold 150¼.

IMPORTANT FROM RUSSIA.

New York, July 24, p. m.

The Moscow *Gazette* of July 10th contains the following highly important announcement: Russia does not desire any change in the present state of things in Europe. If Austria and Prussia will render themselves tools of France, Russia can no longer depend upon them as heretofore. Venetia without Rome would constitute no progress for Italy. The submission of Austria to France is not advantageous, but dangerous to European equilibrium. The supremacy of Prussia in Northern Germany narrows that of Russia in the Baltic. Russia's love of peace does not sanction efforts to obtain supreme powers. England's interest may make her seek an alliance with France and Austria on the Eastern question, but the dictatorship of France in Italy and Germany cannot meet with her support.

The Prussians occupied Prague on the 8th, garrisoning the place with 8,000 troops.

Vienna despatches state that the Austrian forces in Venetia are being withdrawn from before the Italians, but the fortresses remain strongly garrisoned for defence without support from the army.

La France, of the 12th, says the attack of the Italians upon Venetia renders Prince Napoleon's mission futile and has been abandoned.

France is rapidly arming her iron-clads to be sent to Venice.

Gold 150¼.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Father Point, July 25.

Report *Great Eastern* quite favorable, steady progress being made. Had paid out 283 miles; distance run 263 miles.... Nothing transpired concerning peace negotiations..... Sanguinary conflict on the 14th between Prussians and Federals; former entirely successful.... Gold 149¾.

Plymouth, 10th July.

H. M. S. *Amazon* from Portsmouth for Halifax, and Steamer *Ospray* from Liverpool, foundered immediately this morning, having collided off the Start. Several lives lost, among them ladies. The officers of the *Amazon* are under arrest; according to the statement of the mate of the *Ospray*, he made every exertion to get clear of the war vessel.——Gold 150.

Philadelphia, 26th.

The press says:—"During the heavy storm last evening, the new Bridge which has been under construction some years over the Susquehanna River, from Perryville to Havre de Grace, was entirely destroyed. Loss over 1,000,000 dollars. The Bridge was blown off the piers by the tornado.... Gold 149.

UNITED STATES.

RIOT BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS — BLACKS KILLED AND WHITES MISSING.

New York, July 25.

Congress yesterday admitted the members from Tennessee, the Legislature of that State having ratified the Constitutional amendment.

Cairo, (Ill.,) July 24.

A riot between whites and blacks, occasioned by a railway conductor attempting to cut buttons off a negroe's coat, occurred at Columbus (Kentucky) on Saturday last. Three or four negroes are killed, and several whites are missing. It is not yet known whether the latter were killed or not.... Gold 150.

THE CHOLERA.

New York, July 21st.

The Commercial Advertiser says, facts show conclusively that cholera is now raging in certain portions of the City. It is beyond doubt that the epidemic is pursuing its incipient steps, beginning in regions most favourably disposed for its developement. The facts relative to the number of cases on Hart's Island are deemed so appalling that publicity is denied.

Surgeon Calhoun of that post has died of Cholera, and an able corps of Physicians have been sent there, and also to Governor's Island.

One hundred and thirty one burial permits were granted in this city this morning, making an aggregate since Sunday morning last, of 1082—interments. The demand for hearses is so great that it cannot be supplied.

Terrible Tragedy in Indiana.—We have been informed of some of the particulars of a most horrible and cold-blooded murder and suicide which occurred on Sunday, a short distance from Reynolds, in White county, twenty-three miles north of this city, on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad. It appears that a man named Brummer and his wife, from some domestic trouble, had separated—both, however remaining in the neighborhood. On Sunday, about elven o'clock, Brummer met his wife about half a mile from the town, accompanied by her little boy, when he drew his revolver and shot her, two balls taking effect in her body. The fiend then threatened to shoot the boy if he did not clear out, and the little fellow started for town. Brummer, thinking he had killed his wife, shot himself and died, it is supposed, instantly, falling across the body of the woman. The woman's clothes caught fire, and were burned completely off, so that when assistance reached them, half an hour afterward, she was perfectly naked, and the flesh in many places burned to the bone. The poor woman lived until about four o'clock in the afternoon, suffering intense agony. This horrible tragedy has thrown a feeling of sadness and gloom over the entire community in which it occurred, seldom equalled.—*Lafayette Journal, July 3.*

The split between the United States President and the extreme Republican section of the Cabinet at last seems to be complete, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior having resigned or being about to do so. Two more members, it is said, are about to follow their example—one of whom will probably be Mr. Stanton. Mr. Johnson has taken such a decided stand of late on reconstruction that we should not be surprised if he tendered some of the vacant offices in his Cabinet to Southern men of "Union" tendencies, or Northern men of mark in the Democratic party.

Letters just received at St. Paul from Fort Geary give accounts of a terrible fight which took place in that region June 22, between the Minnesota Sioux and Red Lake Chippewas, in which numerous redskins on either side were killed.

The 4th of July was celebrated at Richmond —by the federal troops and the colored citizens. The white population were gloomy, thinking more of the anniversary of the fall of Vicksburg than of the anniversary of the country's birth.

Immense Losses by Fire the Present Year.—The losses by fire in the United States during the fraction which has elapsed of the year 1866, exceed those of any previous entire year. The startling increase will be clearly apparent from the following table of the losses in the first six months of the last and present year. This table includes only those fires which have destroyed property to the amount of $20,000.

	1865		1866	
	No. Fires.	Losses.	No. Fires.	Losses.
January	31	$3,300,000	73	$6,905,000
February	25	2,127,000	49	4,475,000
March	23	1,730,000	44	5,778,000
April	25	4,400,000	26	3,825,000
May	16	1,975,000	58	7,948,000
June	31	3,996,000	29	4,045,000
Total	151	$17,528,000	289	$32,876,000

For the first five days of the present month there have been reported twelve fires, the losses by which (estimating the loss at Portland at $10,000,000) amount to $11,310,000, making the aggregate losses for the year thus far $44,286,000. The entire losses last year were $43,149,000, which was more by nearly $15,000,000 than had been reported in any previous year. Probably half as much property has been destroyed by fires not here taken into account.

The N. Y. *Herald* of the 17th inst, gives the names of the officers, crew and passengers supposed to have been lost in the ship *Monarch of the Seas*, now more than four months out from Liverpool for New York. Their numbers are —officers and crew, 54; adult passengers, 606; children, 44; infants, 25. Total 728.

Mr. Stephens, the great Fenian organizer, had arrived in Boston, and met with a warm reception. He spoke with much eloquence, and confirmed the impression derived from his history that he is a man of a high order and talent. He is sanguine of an early movement in Ireland *for* Ireland, which is Ireland's sole hope.

THE NEW MINISTRY IN ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th, Lord Derby explained his course in forming a new government. The late government had, as he thought, unnecessarily made the adoption of the bill in its integrity a question of confidence, and, having been defeated upon one point, they had resigned their offices. Her Majesty having requested him to form a government, he had at first endeavored to do so upon an enlarged basis, by including among the members of the party with which he acted other gentlemen, who, although not members of the party, still might, without sacrifice of principle, be enabled to join it. He had therefore applied to the Duke of Somerset and Lord Clarendon, and to the late Lord Lansdowne, to assist him in the formation not of a coalition government, but of a government upon an enlarged basis, but his invitations had not been accepted. He therefore had been compelled to attempt the formation of a government from among the