

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 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.

THANKSGIVING.

The cherub Gratitude, behold her eyes With love and gladness weepingly they shed Ecstatic smiles; the incense that her hands Unwear, is sweeter than the breath of May Caught from the nectarine's blossoms, and her voice Is more than voice can tell; to Him she sings, To Him who feeds, who clothes, and who adorns, Who made, and who preserves whatever dwells In air, in steadfast earth, or fickle sea."

It is hard to believe that another year has rolled around since the appointment of a "Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God," by the "powers that be" in our little island. Each year of busy life seems but a day, and each of such appointments, when the harvests have been gathered in and a new year practically begun, is like the muezzin's call at early dawn, to arise and praise God. Perhaps our obligations in this respect were never more apparent than they are this merry month of December, which marks the end of a year as singularly disastrous in many other countries, as it has been prosperous in our own. The end has not been like the beginning. Starvation, which last spring destroyed so many cattle, and threatened so many human beings, has given place to the fulness of a teeming harvest. The winter which has lately set in, will, unless it be characterized by unusual severity, be comfortably met and passed. And when our snowy sheets and icy counterpanes are tucked securely and warmly round us by King Frost, we may safely rest from the hurry and bustle of the past few weeks, and recover breath for the coming spring labors.

In view of the last fact our Government has very wisely delayed Thanksgiving Day beyond the time usually selected in the Dominion. And we do earnestly hope that the evident design of this will be recognized by our merchants and others engaged in business. It is notorious that many in Summerside have hitherto paid very partial respect to the annual wishes of our rulers, and instead of granting their clerks a holiday and attending Divine Service themselves, they have virtually ignored all claims of God and man to their outward acknowledgment of Providence. We may well learn a lesson from our American cousins in this matter. No day is with them more punctiliously kept than Thanksgiving. It usurps, in fact, to a great extent, the anniversary of Christmas, and is the period especially set apart for home circles to gather in their absent members, and good feeding to be everywhere cultivated.

Cast your eyes abroad over the world, we cannot fail to remark the distress that prevails in many places. During the last half of the year there has been a succession of disasters hitherto unprecedented. "The sea and waves roaring," as a prediction of scripture, has found its fulfillment in verity. New Zealand, Australia and other islands, have seen gigantic tidal waves threatening their shores, and spreading desolation. Upheavals of the earth—which to our confused sight appear to have occurred indiscriminately, but which doubtless will yet be demonstrated by science to be a regular succession of internal waves—have shaken the world's rocky ribs, and caused men's hearts to fail them with fear. Hurricanes and fires have faithfully filled up their license in devastating immense districts, while gaunt famine is at the present moment, like an angel of death, poisoning his wings over the vast plains of India. Meteors, horrifying in appearance and fatal in effect, have appeared. Thus the earth, sea, and sky seem to have united their forces against the helpless inhabitants of the earth. Amid all these distant desolations our fields have bloomed, our fruits have been gathered, our commerce has prospered, and, as a country, we have been in every respect favored by Providence. He who refuses to mark these things must be ungrateful indeed, and is a man to be noted among other men. Whatever increase in worldly substance he may obtain by refusing to devote one day as an acknowledgment of his blessings will doubtless be counterbalanced by his loss in a moral and influential point of view.

In one respect we have been called upon to suffer, in common with the great bulk of mankind. Death has been more than usually busy in our town. He has this year culled in the fairest gardens, and cut down among the choicest trees. The tall and strong, the loved and cherished, they who seemed secure because of their strength, and they who in their weakness were most shielded and watched, have alike proved the correctness of the archer's aim. From broad, also, evil tidings have come, penetrating the family circle. The mother has wept because the sea has refused to

Surrounded by a year's blessings, these events occupy a sad page. We wonder at them as though He who gave had not a right to take away. But what we know not now we shall know hereafter. Meanwhile, with what joyfulness they may let even the bereaved enter into the spirit of the occasion. It may be faintly, yet the slightest thought is often more acceptable than the most ostentatious offering. We trust that the Thanksgiving Day of 1868, the 16th of December, may long wear an aspect of pleasant and joy, as its memory shall go down through the future years of time.

THE TELEGRAPH. The last Herald intimated that the Cable would probably be laid between Cape Traverse and the Mainland before the winter would fully set in, and if so, we think it would be to the advantage of the business men of this town to have the line repaired between Summerside and Cape Traverse. Had the Cable been in working order when the wires were lately blown down, we believe Mr. Pope would have given orders for their immediate repair, but when such was not the case, and as there was no certainty that it would be repaired, or a new one laid this fall, and knowing that the amount of business, under such circumstances, which would be done in the office here, would be so trifling, he ordered that the wires should be coiled up and stored away. It has been said that Mr. Pope was induced to act thus because he was defeated at the recent election in this District; but we feel satisfied that the Hon. J. C. Pope would not for any such reason, deprive any part of the country of the advantages to be derived from telegraphic communication's where they have been established; on the contrary, we have reason to know that if the cable had been in working order, he would have had the wires between this place and Cape Traverse immediately repaired, but had he done so it would have been at his own expense, and we think there are very few persons who will attach any blame to him for acting as he did in the matter.

THANKSGIVING.—We most sincerely return our thanks to all those who have paid up their accounts this fall, and also for the continuation of their favors. To those who have received their accounts, but have not yet paid them, we would say, if you wish to enjoy the coming Thanksgiving Day, first call and pay the bill, and thereby help him to enjoy it too.

THE STORM.—On Monday night last the wind blew very high from the South, accompanied with rain, which took away a good deal of the snow. Several vessels lying at the wharf were badly injured, by coming in contact one with the other. One schr. was driven ashore near rocky point, but did not receive any damage.

The harbor during the past week has been entirely clear of ice. The Str. "Princess of Wales" made a trip here from Charlottetown on Friday last, and returned from Shediac on Saturday. This was the last trip for this season. The boat ran from the 1st of May until the 5th of December. Her trips, during the season, were regularly made, and the only cause of complaint of the shippers and others here, was the unseasonable hour at which she arrived from Charlottetown. There certainly was cause for complaint, and we trust that such arrangements will be made for next summer as will bring the boat here in the day time. To Captain Evans, and the other officers and crew of the Steamboat, the thanks of the traveling public are due, for the great caution and care exercised by them. Though the "whistle" many times caused us to lose our sleep, yet we most heartily congratulate the Island on having two such Steamers as the "St Lawrence" and "Princess."

The schr. "Indian Queen" arrived here from Shediac yesterday. The mails are now forwarded via Cape Tormentine. The Edinburgh Review for October has come to hand. Its contents are of the most interesting description, as our readers may judge by the following table of contents:—Sketch of the History of the French Revolution; Senator on Ireland; Hindoo Fairy Legend; Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea; Darwin on variation of animals and plants; The Papacy and the French Empire; The Agricultural laborers of England; The Spanish Gypsy; The Expiring Parliament. We advise all lovers of healthy literature to subscribe for the next year.

The Acadian Recorder, published in Halifax, comes to us in a new dress, and is now issued daily. The Halifax Reporter is also now a daily paper, and makes its appearance in an entirely new garb. We wish the proprietors of both these journals every success.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.—Mr. Barratt, Temperance Lecturer, may be expected (10, V.) to lecture and attend meetings of temperance organizations, in the following order:—Stanky Bridge, Lodge, Monday, Dec. 14. Long River, Prince Consort Div., Tuesday, Dec. 15. Park Corner, Island Home Lodge, Wednesday, Dec. 16. Park Corner, Rising Star Div., Thursday, Dec. 17. Darnley, Franklin Temple, Friday, Dec. 18. Princetown Royalty, Trafalgar Lodge, Monday, Dec. 21. Oyster Cove, Evening Star Div., Thursday, Dec. 22.

R. LAIRD. Masonic.—At the Regular Monthly Communication of Victoria Lodge, No. 353, R.S., the following Brothers were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—Bro. Louis H. Davies, R. W. M., "R. R. Hodgson, W. D. M., "Donald Currie, W. S. M., "Alex. McKenzie, W. S. W., "John P. Irving, W. J. W., "W. R. Watson, Treasurer, "W. B. Morrison, Secretary, "Rev. T. Duncan, Chaplain, "George Alley, S. D., "James Henderson, J. D., "Alfred Alley, Architect, "Bro. Davies, Marshall, "Joseph W. Mitchell, "John McLean, } Stewards, "Robert Galbraith, Organist, "John E. McLean, G. S., "J. James Connell, Tyler.

With the exception of two or three who were unavoidably absent, the officers elect were installed on St. Andrew's Day, by Past Master J. W. Morrison, assisted by Past Masters J. D. Mason and A. J. Brown. At the close of the Installation Ceremonies, the Brethren, with a few friends, adjourned to the Pavilion Hotel, where they sat down to a collation prepared in excellent style by Miss Street.—CON. TO PAT.

Very Latest Telegrams.

London, Nov. 30th. Apprehensions of bloodshed in Spain are increasing. It is thought that a collision between the Monarchists and Republicans will be an inevitable result of the excited political contest now in progress. Montaigne, the patriotic fervor of the nation is unabated. A dispatch from Madrid states that the subscriptions by the people to the National Loan now amount to 319,000,000 reals. Madrid, Dec. 1. There was a great demonstration here at the close of last week. The young men of this city held a meeting, and amid indescribable enthusiasm passed resolutions protesting against the rule excluding all persons under 25 years from the franchise. The people to the number of 15,000 crowded the square and every allusion made by the speakers to a Republic was received with applause. New York, Dec. 1. A communication purporting to emanate from the Revolutionary leaders, L. Cula, appeared in yesterday's papers in N. Orleans. They denied the report that they were about to yield, and said that they were fighting for nothing less than absolute Independence. London, Dec. 1. The London Times and the Paris correspondents of other London papers have lately given currency to rumors that the health of the Emperor Napoleon is failing, and public confidence in consequence has been somewhat disturbed. These rumors have not been officially contradicted from Paris, yet it is well understood that without the usual illness the Emperor declines to take his usual active exercise and shows signs of decaying strength and mental apathy. The policy of his Government seems just now to be to make a demonstration of vigor against the Opposition, to render the latter unpopular, and preserve the morale of departmental officials. Much indignation has been caused among British ship owners by a rumor that the Alabama treaty does not allow the claims of Englishmen based on the decisions of American Prize Courts to be reopened before the Commission. Paris, Dec. 1. The Editor of the Avenir has been sentenced to two months imprisonment with a fine of 2,000 francs, the Editors of the Tribune and L'Evolution, to pay a fine of 2,000 francs each, and the Editors of the Temps and Journal de Paris to pay a fine of 1,000 francs each, for publishing articles encouraging the subscription for a monument to Baudin. New York, Dec. 1st. Advice from Sonora report a terrible storm on the Mexican coast about the middle of October. The town of Loreto, in Lower California, was destroyed, the mining works on the Yagui River were swept off, and a waterspout burst over the city of Alamos, destroying the town completely; seventy dead bodies had been picked up. Owing to some informality in printing the name of Hoffman, one of the Republican electors, it is said the Secretary of State refuses to certify his election, thus giving the Democrats an elector. The matter will be submitted to the Supreme Court. Some 2,000 dollars, in stocks, depend on the decision, the Democrats claiming the bets drawn, unless the electoral vote is unanimous for Grant and Colfax. Commerce at Havana is flat, importers of foreign merchandise preferring to store the largest portion of their goods, and wait result of insurrection. Merchants are only buying to supply the demand for consumption. London, Dec. 3. Despatches from Spain state that on Monday a political meeting of the Monarchists, in Valladolid, was broken up by the Republicans. A rumor is abroad that the Government of the United States has recognized the insurgents in Cuba as belligerents. The republicans attacked and dispersed a meeting of monarchists in the town of Oretto. General Prim, in a letter to the "Gazettes," declares the present Spanish Government have no dealings with Bonapartes, and he denies with indignation the truth of the report that he proposes a coup d'etat. A despatch from Constantinople says it is believed that the Sabline Port will recall its Ambassador from Athens unless recruiting for Crete ceases in Greece.

Letter from Mr. S. J. Scovill to one of his Creditors. The following letter addressed by Mr. Scovill to one of his creditors appeared in a late St. John paper. KINGSTON GAZETTE, Saturday, 23rd Nov., 1868. Dear Sir, It has been said, "better deal with a knave than a fool." My losses have been enormous. It is a dreadful business, but my unfortunate creditors have no remedy except against me personally. The preference I gave to the Bank and others was intended to preclude them from any further share in my assets. I had already given to persons appointed by me depositories, full permission to examine my books and papers, as I wished to give my creditors all the information they desired. I was anxious also to make an assignment, the exact terms of which I visited my Solicitor that night to discuss. It was arranged then, that I should not give bail, that I should leave St. John and come here to be confined in the (Cave) of my native town Kingston. I left with this intention, came, and voluntarily surrendered myself to the deputy Sheriff here. My coming here has placed me in the position of one absconding from his creditors. It has, however, placed my property at their disposal, which I do not regret, if they proceed in this mode of proceeding to a well considered assignment to their own nominees, in which the rights of all classes which should have been carefully guarded and preference creditors excluded. From the bottom of my heart I lament the loss you in common with so many others have sustained. It is a sad, very sad affair, and even in this absence of any criminal intention, has overweighed me with the deepest sorrow and dejection. It was my aim, and I have spent days and nights of toil and anxiety to pay every one his just dues. I have miserably failed, and in my failure had only affected myself. I should not, as now, be compelled to drag out a wretched existence of sorrow and shame. Your humble servant, S. J. Scovill.

Young mothers should be careful how they administer narcotics to their children, or allow young girls to watch them in the process. A few days since a young mother at St. Catherine's (Ont.) went out on some business, leaving her child in charge of a young girl, who had occasionally seen laudanum given to the child when it became restless during the mother's absence, the girl gave it some laudanum, and now it sleeps the long sleep in the cemetery. A terrible explosion recently occurred at the Aris Mine Colliery, near Wigan, England. Of 300 men who were in the pit, nearly all perished. About 130 bodies had been recovered up to latest advices. The scene at the mouth of the pit is said to have been of the most heartrending nature. Hundreds of the relations of the collier had gathered around the pit, anxiously waiting for the recovery of the bodies of the dead ones. The New York Tribune says that an arrangement has been made between the British and American Government for a tri-weekly mail from England to the United States—two mails a week to New York, and one to Boston. The Cunard and Inman lines together have the contract, which it is said is for a period of not less than seven years. It is said the trip to Boston will be performed by the Cunard boats, but that they will not call at Halifax.—Eastern Chronicle.

The Bangor Whig tells a remarkable story of a man down at Tennant's Harbor, who, being out in his dory, left overboard, and not being able to swim, conceived the idea of striking bottom and "tooting it" ashore. Accordingly, shutting his eyes and teeth firmly together, he struck out for the shore, until, believing he must be near land, he opened his eyes and found himself in the middle of a corn-field. A searchrow has been invented down East of so ludicrous a character that the crews are busily engaged in bringing back the corn they stole last summer. A Mrs. Leslie and her two children were burned to death at Slings Sing, on the 28th ult., by the upsetting and consequent explosion of a kerosene lamp.

According to some account from the seat of insurrection in Cuba, the insurgents have 12,000 men enlisted in their cause and hold several important places. It is said they have been supplied with arms from the Bahamas. The Revolutionary party in France have become very bold of late. The following in reference to the second bulletin issued by the organization we copy from an exchange:—"The second bulletin of the Revolutionary Committee of Paris, stamped with the triangle of equality and surmounted by the Phrygian cap, has been forwarded to all the leading papers of the day. It will be difficult for the most ardent Republican to explain the principle it openly advocates. "What" inquires the writer, in that army of a million of men, is there not to be found a single French soldier who will reflect that the death of one man will save a people? If Mallet (who fired at the first Emperor) succeeded, we should have avoided two invasions. We are rushing on a third. The country before the Emperor. May the first bullet be fired at the P. assassin of the Louvre." Further on the writer "trusts the first is high at hand when everything will be in its right place. Reason at Notre Dame, socialism at the Hotel de Ville, the Convention at the Tuilleries, and last but not least, the tyrant on the Place de la Revolution—that is, the Place de la Concorde, where Louis XVI, was executed." Such is the moral teaching imparted to the people in the bulletin of the Commune Revolutionary, and such the doctrine in spite of the hue and cry raised as to the want of liberty granted to the press, which are disseminated for the intellectual improvement of the masses."

A correspondent of one of our Ontario exchanges, after glancing at the Common School system of Education in the Maritime Provinces, concludes thus:—"Looking then, at the situation in the Maritime Provinces, the same facts are apparent everywhere, viz., that in each there is a large and powerful party constantly aiming at the overthrow of the Common School system, where that system is based upon a broad and equitable basis, so as to include all sects; to inculcate sectarian doctrines at the expense of all classes of religionists. And again, we are cheered with the fact that the friends of right, alive to the public interest, are prepared to contest every inch of ground, and merge all differences so that this may get fair play; and these having right on their side, we are bound to believe that right will ultimately prevail, and this rule of a now almost extinct system of partiality and injustice, the offspring of ignorance and bigotry, be blotted from every statute book."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL. Sir,—In your issue of the 2nd inst., I observe a communication under the signature of "A Teacher," purporting to have emanated from New London, which may be considered as a plea for female teachers, at the expense of our male teachers, to whom he or she administers rather a severe castigation. Being, Sir, an advocate of "Woman's Rights," I shall not presume to decide dogmatically upon their merits as teachers. Nevertheless, I candidly say that I entertain very serious doubts as to whether they are so successful in the art of teaching as to command so high a salary as a male teacher. "A Teacher" appeals to the public to know whether it is just for a male teacher to receive more salary than a female, if the female teacher is qualified to discharge the duties of a male teacher? Upon this question nearly the whole matter hinges, and consequently the point at issue will be: Are the female teachers of this Island as successful as the male teachers? Although "A Teacher" declines to dogmatically decide the question by putting forth the declaration "I know they are," I deny it, and call upon him or her to adduce proof in support of such a declaration.

Go into our district schools, taught by females, and in what state will you find them? While we offer no apology for, but readily admit that there are many male teachers who are a disgrace to the profession, yet we are compelled to declare that, as a general thing, female schools are but little short of being an ignis fatuus—that the bottom of their literary attainments have actually fallen out, and admit that there are some worthy exceptions, but they are, as above described, in general. This may be deemed by some to be rather a severe criticism on the letter I question. But let male teachers of P. E. Island listen to the following extract:—"Look into our district schools, who are the teachers in the generality of cases? Boys of from sixteen to twenty years of age, who enter the profession merely as a stepping stone to something else—who know no more about the art of teaching than teaching knows about them? Many are the girls likely to know any more? Many yet they receive the handsome sum of fifty pounds, with the inducement of a higher salary if they are clever enough to rise in the profession; whilst a female teacher, who is as well qualified in many respects, and better in the art of teaching, for it is acknowledged by all that women are more capable of imparting knowledge to the young than men," &c. ("The ladies are my own, excepting 'better'") In view of the above quotation, Lady, whether such impertinent insinuations, unsupported by one sentence of argument, are not pardonable? Go to the most intelligent trustees of our district schools—men who can speak from experience, and solicit their opin-

ions respecting these two classes of teachers, and you will find that their reply will be very far from being in harmony with "A Teacher's." Ask the Professors of our Normal School and Colleges who the teachers of their most intelligent students were, and you will undoubtedly realize the same reply. No, no, Mr. Teacher, an enlightened community can have no sympathy for your conceits on this question. If females had shown a tact for teaching superior to males, then there might be some reasonableness in the demand for an equivalent remuneration, but this cannot be shown; neither can it be shown that they, as a class, are at all equivalent to the male teachers. I say if females had shown a tact for teaching far superior to the males, then the demand for equal pay might have been reasonable, for it must be remembered that female hire is only about half that of male. Hence it is very apparent that if female teachers' salaries were raised to those of the male teachers, the country would be infested with teachers of that class. Do not imagine that I mean to insinuate that woman is a being whose mind is not susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation, for I entertain the most profound regard for woman, but what I do say is, that the generality of our female teachers neglect the important and responsible trusts committed to their care, in either by neglecting their own culture or in some other way. I am not aware that there is any obstacle in our Education laws to improve their advancement in the profession, yet I am not aware that any of our female teachers have ever risen higher than the first class. Feeling, Mr. Editor, that I have already trespassed too far on your valuable columns, I shall leave "A Teacher's" sneer at our "noble system of education" for a future issue, when, by your permission, you will hear from me again. Yours truly, A TUTOR. Cascumpec, Dec. 7, '68.

LOCAL NEWS. Exports for 1868. We have been kindly furnished with the following returns by Mr. D. S. Green (Deputy Collector for this Port), and Mr. John Costin (who has handed us in the returns of produce shipped by the steamer). The following is a list of the exports from this port by steamer:—131 Horses, 155 Humped Cattle, 1,798 Sheep, 2,687 bbls. Oysters, 908 bbls. Eggs, 380 Mackerel, 35 bbls. Salmon, 962 bushels Oats, 1,113 do Barley, 1742 do Potatoes, 31 live Pigs, 24 casks Pork, 2 Poultry, 791 tubs Butter, and 1 cask and 1 box Lams. The following are the exports by sailing vessels:—Oats, 212,340 bushels; Barley, 13,300 do; Potatoes, 21,633 do; Turnips, 1,278 do; Eggs, 15 bbls; Oatmeal, 24 do; Oysters, 175 do; Pork, 234 casks; 2 tierces Hams, 2 casks; Beef, 3 bbls; Cranberries, 1 bbl; Butter, 103 tubs; Lard, 27 do; Horses, 1; Deals, 481,673 sup. ft.; Boards, 15,880 ft.; Scantling, 1,593 ft.; Birch Timber, 358 tons; Shingles, 25,500; Laths, 42,000; Pailings, 3,800; Lathwood, 23 cords; Cedar posts, 100. The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the years 1868 and 1867.

Articles	1868	1867
Oats, bushels	213,311	234,177
Barley	13,001	14,142
Potatoes	21,633	37,610
Turnips	1,278	4,772
Eggs, barrels	1,177	594
Oatmeal	24	885
Oysters	3,060	3,340
Pork	311	74
Poultry	2	16
Cranberries	1	—
Hams, casks	3	—
Pork, tierces	2	—
Hams, casks	3	—
Butter, tubs	859	401
Lard	27	—
Horses, head of	140	183
Humped Cattle	155	207
Sheep	1,798	2,200
Live Poultry	—	362
Pigs	24	83
Pork, carcasses	35	176
Deals, sup. ft.	481,673	—
Boards	15,880	—
Scantling	1,593	—
Birch Timber, tons	358	—
Shingles	25,500	—
Laths	42,000	—
Pailings	3,800	—
Lathwood, cords	23	—
Cedar Posts	100	—
Mackerel bbls.	350	—
Salmon	38	—

From the foregoing statement it will appear that our exports this year as compared with last have fallen off considerably. Why this has occurred is more than we can account for. The falling off in Oats is quite large, being 20,866 bushels; in Potatoes, 15,977 bushels; in Turnips, 3444, in Oatmeal, 851 bbls; in Oysters, 880 bbls in Game, 14 bbls; poultry, 14bbs; 48 Horses, 52 Cattle, 402 Sheep, 262 live Poultry, 59 live Pigs, and 141 carcasses of Pork less than last year. On the other hand there has been a gain in Barley of 856 bushels in favor of this year; 583 bbls more of eggs shipped; 255 bbls more Pork; 458 tubs of Butter; 27 tubs of Lard. There has also been the Birch Timber, Deals Scantling, Laths, Boards, shingles, &c. &c. But these will not make up the deficit, though as some of them are heavy articles they will go a considerable way towards doing so. As navigation is open again, however, there may yet be a considerable accession to our list of exports.—Progress.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—On last Tuesday afternoon, Edward Gay, for some years a bailiff of the Small Debt Court, was observed within a few feet of each other. The first shot passed through the sleeve of Mr. Bourke's great coat; the second cut the breast of his coat and went through the lapel of his collar, and the third missed him. Gay was arrested soon afterwards, and is now in jail. The unfortunate man may be thankful that he is not committed for murder, he has a wife and five children living in town. We believe he has written to His Worship the Mayor, offering to leave his 700 lb. net to return, if the authorities would only set him at liberty.—Pat. Dec. 5.

As all the English grain-laden vessels have sailed, oats are already tending downwards. Yesterday they were selling for 2s. and 8d and to-day we believe they are at 2s. 7d. A large quantity of pork was brought to market this week, but prices have not improved since our last report.—16.

On last trip to Pictou on Tuesday, the str. "Lawrence" had 860 bush. barley and 300 bbls and 49 carcasses pork. The value of the whole freight was £2,240.—16.

Exports for the week: 142,751 bushels Oats; 14,958 do Potatoes; 1,329 do Barley; 1,844 do Turnips; 25 do Parsnips; 409 bbls. Eggs; 177 carcasses pork; 164 bbls. Oatmeal; 18 do Eggs; 16 do Soums; 5 do Oysters; 1 cask and 250 lbs. lard; 3 casks and 100 geese 18 tons mackerel; 1 hhd pigs; 709 lb. lard; 25 tons timber; 24 M ft. boards; 43 M ft. deals; 3 Horses; and 116 tubs butter.—16.

In consequence of Christmas and New Year's Days being on Friday, the Charlottetown Market will be held on Thursday the 21st and 22d of December.

"Certainly, my lord," I answered, with a cheerful promptness I by no means felt. It is only this; do not lean so far forward in your box during the next act; I feared you would be precipitated into the pit a short time since; it looks rather rustic, I think. This was a dramatic. "Thank you, my lord; I will be more careful hereafter." "Very well; and now I must ask a favor of you." "Of me?" "Yes. Raise your knee, and observe that gentleman in the box directly opposite—the tall one with dark hair." "To be Continued."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Our United States friends do not like the transactions which have taken place in the matter of the Alabama claims. The vision of millions of English money to pay for damages inflicted by the cruisers employed by the Northern States, seems far enough from becoming a reality. The Protocol agreed upon between Lord Stanley and Mr. Johnson, has excited considerable surprise, because the very first article gives England an opportunity to compel the settlement of all the counter claims she chooses to prefer as growing out of the war. As "there's the rub" English merchants have undoubted claims against the States. During the war, they were deprived of the right of trading with a large section of the country, though that right was guaranteed to them by treaty. The property of Englishmen trading as neutrals was seized and confiscated to such an extent that one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of damages—claimed by the States for the depredations of the Alabama, the Shenandoah and other vessels—would be swallowed up, and the balance would be on the wrong side of the account, according to American notions. The Americans think these British claims, at best, but shadows. British think the Americans partake of the same delusion. The rough awakening that the protocol has given the American mind should produce good effects, by putting in a very clear light, the fact that a straightforward course is the best of courses, whether between man and man, or nation and nation. The case was originally trumped up more as an expression of irritated feeling against England, than because it was believed to be bottomed in justice.—H. Reporter.

WHELAN!

The Halifax Express of a late date says:—We learn from papers received this morning by the Caribbia, that the pleas in Whelan's case were to be argued to-day before Chief Justice Richards, Justices Morrison and Wilson of the Queen's Bench, at Toronto. On the prisoner being brought up before the Court on Monday last, the approaches to 'Osgood Hall' were crowded by a large gathering of persons, anxious to have a look at the criminal. After the pleas were put in, Whelan was handed over to the Sheriff of York. The prisoner was then conducted out of the court by the same entrance by which he was admitted, and led by the new staircase to the central corridor, where calls were in vogue to convey him and attendants to goal. As he was entering the cab, a rush was made by the crowd to see him, but no demonstration other than this was observable on the part of the spectators.

The Toronto Telegraph says:—

If the authorities wish to prevent Whelan being rescued, they must use more energetic precautions than they have yet exercised. He is closely watched within the jail to be sure; but the guards around the prison are not nearly so strong enough. Every one knows that there are men in the community who sympathize with the murderer—men who glory in the crime—men who rejoice that he shot down Thomas D'Arcy McEvedy—and men who are desperate enough to risk their lives in attempting his rescue. The authorities know this, and let us tell them something in addition thereto, which, perhaps, they do not know. These desperate men—these sympathizers and abettors of murder and treason have even now prepared a plot for the rescue of Whelan. Since his conviction there has been a gang of ruffians organized in Montreal for the special purpose of attempting his rescue. They have assistants in Ottawa and Toronto. Since the prisoner has been brought to this city the portion of the gang who have been devising some scheme for his rescue.

Business Matters.

The atmosphere of financial trouble, which this community has been compelled to breathe for the past few weeks, appears to be getting purer and healthier. It is believed that the worst is over, and confidence is being slowly but surely restored. The affairs of the Commercial Bank are being vigorously investigated and means taken to secure all debts due to it and guard what property remains to it. It is believed that the Bank will be paid the bills formerly protested by Mackays of Liverpool, but we presume that no authoritative statement in regard to its position will be made until the meeting on the 18th inst. In the meantime, public confidence in the Bank's resources is increasing; the cash value of its notes is advancing day by day; and an impression prevails out of the doors that the Management will have so far retrieved its position that it will be enabled to resume specie payments within the sixty days, and so have its charter. One needs to be of a very hopeful disposition to rely implicitly upon such a result; nevertheless, we trust that even such good news may prove to be true, and that the institution may soon be in a position to exercise all the functions of a Bank. As regards the St. Stephen Bank, its notes are now worth the face, or nearly the face, in this City; Mrs. Bolton has been receding its paper since Saturday afternoon, and already probably over \$30,000 in St. Stephen notes has found its way to the Banks in accordance with this arrangement. The Bank will redeem at its own counter on Thursday or Friday of this week. The present possession of the Commercial and St. Stephen Banks, and of the holders of their paper may, therefore, be said to have greatly improved—that is, so far as the public are affected by them.—The internal affairs of the disabled Banks, no doubt, will still need great care, careful fostering and judicious management for some time to come, to enable them to regain the position from which they fell.—The other banks we understand are doing all they can to retrieve the ranks of the commercial community and prevent a bankruptcy panic. There again, the prudent are tolerant of one another and anxious to assist their customers to the utmost of their ability. There have been no mercantile failures reported yet as a consequence of the panic—a fact which speaks volumes for the soundness of mercantile affairs here.—St. John Telegraph.