…se was then resumed, and the …an reported the bill agreed to with …a amendment.

BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETIES' BILL.

The House, on motion, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill "for the regulation of benefit building societies,"—Hon. Mr. McDonald in the chair.

Hon. Mr. BEER: As yet we have no institutions of this kind established in the Colony, but there is a great number of them in the mother Country, both in large and small towns, where they are known by various names. The object of them appears to be two-fold. A number of capitalists throw their capital together and loan it out to persons who wish to purchase or build houses, and become freeholders. Thousands, in the old country, have acquired freehold property in this way. Persons can borrow from those societies, and pay it in monthly, quarterly, or yearly instalments, which enables persons who have small incomes to become possessed of houses and lands much easier than they could otherwise do. At the same time it enables capitalists to obtain good interest for their money; in fact they can get compound interest, for though they lend the money at six per cent., yet it is so soon loaned out again after being returned, that it doubles itself in about ten or twelve years. I think that such institutions are calculated to be of great service to the people of this Colony, for it is not improbable that the tenants may avail themselves of them in purchasing their farms, as well as in building houses. Such societies are also calculated to put money in circulation that is now lying idle. Small amounts may also be invested similar to what is done in a savings bank.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: As far as I understand the nature of those institutions, I think the effect of them will be very much as his honor who has just spoken has said. They will remove the difficulty which is often experienced by parties in the country, as well as in the city, of obtaining money at a reasonable rate of interest, and thus afford facilities to persons possessing small means to become freeholders. Some of your honors are no doubt aware that frequently in the country, owing to the want of such institutions, people have to pay an exorbitant rate of interest,—to my own knowledge they have had to pay twenty, and sometimes twenty-five per cent., without the privilege of returning it in small sums. The consequence is that many men lose their farms. Therefore, I look upon this measure, if properly guarded and restricted, as not an unsuitable companion to our savings bank. But I see in this Colony a great tendency to run to extremes. There is a rush to almost anything that promises to pay, no matter by what name it is called. I hope, therefore, that in order to keep those societies in good, sound action, they will receive the support of the Legislature, and that there will be good, sound sense enough put in action to keep the people from running to extremes. I am glad to see that there is a prospect of such societies being established, and I will cheerfully support the bill.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL objected to the privilege of franking letters, which was granted to the officers of those societies by the bill.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON was also opposed to granting that privelege, principally on the ground that it was liable to be abused by officers of those institutions franking letters for other parties.

Hon. Mr. BEER did not think there was any fear of the privilege being abused, as the bill imposed a fine of £100 upon any officer who would frank any letter or parcel not connected with the buisness of the society. Those societies were for the general benefit of the community, and would encourage habits of industry; therefore he did not see any great objection to their correspondence being free from postage.

House resumed,—Chairman reported the bill agreed to.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH FENIANISM.

General C. G. Halpine, of the New York *Citizen*, in narrating an account given him by an officer of the United States Regular Army, as to the resources with which the Fenians backed their recent raid into Canada, represents the officer as making the following statements:—

"The Fenian attempt," said our informant, "was far more formidable than is commonly believed. They had, so far as I could judge, certainly not less than twenty-five thousand men on the scene of their proposed action. They claimed to have twice that number, but they were not visible.

"These twenty-five thousand men were chiefly veterans of the late rebellion—a few thousand from the South, but a great majority from the loyal Irish soldiers of the North.

"Their arms and ammunition were abundant and excellent. I had a room twice larger than this"—(the spacious chief office of the *Citizen*)—"filled with my captures of such material. Their weapons were chiefly Spencer rifles of the best quality, and their ammunition to correspond.

"That they could and would have taken Montreal, there can be no doubt; as little, that twenty thousand English veterans, at least, would have been required to stop them. The officers were nearly all veterans of the Union armies, and behaved as well as could be wished.

"*The country people, and indeed a majority of the troops sent to suppress them, were warmly in favor of the Fenian enterprise.* The country people lent their wagons, horses, and personal services to carry away and hide the stores of the intended raiders, so that I had much difficulty in many of the captures.

"It was in the eastern portion of St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton Counties, along the frontier, that the Fenian depots were chiefly located; and *in these regions all the people were Fenian sympathizers, and their able-bodied were only one line removed from becoming Fenian soldiers.*

"*I believe the attempt will be renewed this Fall*; and told an English officer—who appeared astonished thereby—that, in my judgment, the Canadas would not be held with less than twenty-five or thirty thousand British regulars. The regulars that were there were mostly green soldiers and could not have withstood the Irish veterans.

"The mistake of the Fenians was, that they allowed too much talking and writing about their contemplated movements. They should have collected all their men and material along the frontier—their equipments were plentiful and good—without allowing one word to leak out of what they were doing. *This, taught by experience, they promise to do next Fall; and if so, their success cannot be doubtful.*"

The foregoing remarks (says General Halpine,) we commend to the attention of all American citizens who are not enamoured with the course of England and Canada toward the United states during the late rebellion. Here was an opportunity to have avenged the wrongs of the British pirate vessels without costing the American government one dollar. Here the Canadians might have been allowed to realize the scoundrelism of their conduct in sheltering the raiders of St. Albans, and the yellow fever and assassination conspirators. What Mr. Seward may think about it, we do not know; but *are well satisfied a majority of the American people regret that the Fenian flag is not to-day floating over the steeples of a captured Montreal.*

It is in this way that the Americans are being "educated up" to active assistance of Fenian invasions of our territory.—*St. John Morning News.*

THE EFFECTS OF THE DEADLY NEEDLE GUN.

[From a Liverpool Paper.]

The great lesson to be learnt by military men from the present war in Germany is the irresistable superiority of breech-loading rifles in action. The Austrian Army in Bohemia was supposed to be stronger than the Prussian, it contained a far larger proportion of veteran soldiers, and probably of scientific officers; it was commanded by a man second in reputation to no General in Europe, it was fighting on the defensive for a cause which, as against the invaders, is a good one, and in a country of which the population is loyal to the House of Hapsburg, and yet it has been gradually driven back, with a loss estimated by the Prussians at 30,000 or 40,000 men, and is now said to be greatly dispirited by the series of reverses which it has sustained in these sanguinary conflicts. The Austrian troops fought obstinately and well, but they were fairly beaten, and they were fairly beaten by the more rapid firing of the Prussian infantry. From first to last it is the needle-gun that has apparently carried the day, and the needle-gun is simply a breech-loading rifle of a very indiff rent quality. In principle, as well as in construction, it is not to be compared with several breech-loading rifles, manufactured by English makers; but, imperfect as it is, it has proved quite good enough to secure victory to the Prussians in almost every encounter. It was this which mainly enabled the Prussians to force the passage of the bridge over the Iser, at Podoll, between Turnau and Munchengratz. The Austrians had occupied the village through which the road passes towards the bridge, and commanded all the approaches from windows and barricades thrown up across the street. But the Prussian riflemen "fired about three times before the Austrians, armed only with muzzle-loading rifles, were able to reply." In the street, the Austrian soldiers, huddled together *and encumbered with clumsy ramrods*, were unable to load with ease, and could return no adequate fire to that of the Prussians, while these, from the advantage of a better arm, poured their quick volleys into an almost defenceless crowd. It was the same at the railway bridge, where a like struggle was going on simultaneously. "Here, too, the needle-gun showed its advantage over the old-fashioned weapons of the Austrians, for the latter fell in the proportion of six to one Prussian." At last the former retreated, leaving most, if not all, of their killed and wounded on the field, and it was found that not only was the number of Austrian dead much greater, but that in the hospitals "the proportion of wounded Austrians to wounded Prussians was five to one." A man with a musket, on the nipple of which he has to place a cap, naturally rises the muzzle in the air, and in the hurry and excitement of action, often forgets to lower it, and only sends his bullet over the heads of the opposite ranks, while the soldier armed with a breech-loading musket keeps his muzzle down, and if in haste he fires it off without raising the butt to his shoulder, his shot still takes effect, though often low; and a proof of this is, that very many of the Austrian prisoners are wounded in the legs.

It is announced that the British troops are to be armed with breech-loaders.

MONETARY PANICS OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

The following account of the several panics that have occured within the present century, including that just witnessed, is from a circular of Messrs. Cravers:—

The number of well-defined and purely monetary panics that have been witnessed in the present century has been, including that of the past week, five. In the early part of the century there were numerous others—indeed, they were then of rapid occurence, but these, up to 1815, were all connected with the varying fortunes of war. It was in 1826 that the first purely speculative panic took place; in the preceeding year Consols had steadily advanced from 84½ to 96⅞, and this upward movement had been accompanied by a *furore* for the establishment of joint-stock companies of all descriptions. Mines in Mexico and other parts of South America were chiefly in favour; but when the mania was at its height there was scarcely a conceivable branch of occupation, from pearl fishery in the Pacific down to the washing of linen and an equitable system of pawnbroking at home, that was not organized in a prospectus or that failed to command a premium. Bank directors were in the vortex, and in some of the most ludicrous concerns the names of leading merchants figured. The proposed capital of each company was, however, in those days more modest than now, the usual range being from £50,000 to £300,000., instead of from half a million to five millions, "with power to increase," as at present. At length a rapid drain of bullion set in, the funds precipitately went down and Consols in 1826 touched 73¾. Universal ruin ensued, a run upon the banks took place, an Lombard-street and Bartolomew-lane presented a scene not unlike that of Friday last. In this emergency the pressure upon the Government for aid was so great that it was resolved to authorize an advance not exceeding three millions sterling to be made upon goods, merchandise, and other securities. Commissioners were appointed to carry out the arrangement in the principal commercial towns, and confidence was almost immediately re-awakened. The applications for assistance proved to be fewer than was expected, and in many places the commissioners had almost a sinecure. The next panic occured in 1837, but this was of a more restricted character, and was not attended with any violent fluctuations in the funds, or in the rate of discount. It arose from an eagerness to make loans to the various states of the American union, and from a system of "open credits" to the merchants of New York, New Orleans, &c. The chief London Houses, by whom these credits had been granted, were, in the first danger, assisted to an extraordinary extent by the Bank of England, but it was ultimately found impossible to prevent a total break up. The next occasion was 1847. The preceding years had been marked by the introduction of railway projects to the amount of about £30,000,000; and by the elevation of Mr. Hudson as a promoter. Consols on the 1st of January had stopped within a fraction of 94, and in October, they were down to 78¾. The drain of gold was extremely severe, and on the 25th of October, the Bank reserve having been reduced to £1,170,740, the Government, on a representation from the principal discount houses, authorized the suspension of the Charter act, which had been three years in operation. The minimum rate at which advances were to be made was on that occasion fixed at eight per cent. The effect was so sudden as had been that of the government resolve to make an advance on goods in 1826. In two months consols recovered from 78¾ to 85¼, and within seven months the rate of discount was down to 3½ per cent. In the following year it went to 2½, and it there remained with little variation (ranging between and 2 per cent.) for nearly three years. In the panic of 1857, which was brought about by the most wild speculation on the part of exporting merchants, chiefly supported by reckless credits from banks at Liverpool, Glasgow, and elsewhere, the suspension of the act took place on the 9th of November, and the minimum rate for advances was fixed at ten per cent., being two per cent. higher than on the previous occasion. Consols, which previously stood at 94¼, went down during the panic to 86¼, and the Bank reserve was down at £957,710, but on this, as in former instances, the recovery was rapid and continuous. In the next year, Consols stood at 98¾, and the rate of discount had fallen to 2½ per cent., after which, for two years, it ranged between 2½ and 5. In the recent panic the chief feature has been the high point at which our stock of gold has been maintained, through the steady exaction for the past eight months of full rates of discount by the Bank of England—a process which has at the same time tended to precipitate the breaking down of the speculative mania before it had reached a degree to compromise very seriously the commerce of the country. Even in the return of this week the stock of bullion is shown to be nearly twice as great as that which was held in the panic of 1857, and 50 per cent. in excess of that of 1847. This is a peculiarly favourable circumstance, and seems to warrant the generally expressed belief that the restoration of confidence will be a work of much more smoothness than at any of the former periods of difficulty, and that the losses from the break up even of speculative property will be less permanent and serious than any one would have supposed.

Annexed is a comparison of the state of the Bank accounts and the price of Consols in each of the three panics that have happened since the passing of the act of 1844:—

	Bank Bullion.	Notes in Reserve.	Rate of Discount per cent.	Price of Consols.
In 1847..	£8,408,750..	£1,176,740..	8..	78⅞
1857..	6,484,096..	957,710..	10..	86¼
1866..	12,323,805..	730,830..	10..	81⅞

THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIERY.

The special correspondent of the *Morning Star*, now with the Prussian army located on the Bohemian and Silesian frontiers, writes thus from Neisse:—"While the long lines of blue-coated, white-trousered soldiery are being exercised within the square, outside of it picket firing (in dumb show) is being practised, and one of the manoeuvres is for so many soldiers to advance behind a line of trees, and, themselves being concealed, to rest the barrel of their rifle on the thumb of the left hand, and fire. The needle-gun, from its comparatively small weight, is admirably adapted for this as for many other exercises; indeed, it is used as a gymnastic implement in a number of exercises, in which not even our military carbines could be employed. The wood of the stock seems to be of maple, which abounds here, or of some similar light wood. Besides the ordinary drill of infantry, the soldiers practise these gymnastic exercises on parade; and it is certainly unusual to see a company of foot chasing each other, their caps in their hands, in a perpetual circle. Although the Prussian soldiers show but indifferent drill in marking, their precision in manual exercise is very striking. To be sure, the ease with which the needle guns are loaded removes several of the trying "one, two, three's" to which English soldiers are subject; but in the ordinary carrying and shouldering and grounding their arms they seem to be admirably trained. They are, as I have already said, muscular, strong-boned men, and approach more to the Russians than to the French type of soldier. They seem to pay the greatest deference to their officers, who themselves are profusely courtrous to each other. The amount of bowing which a military man has to undergo here in a single day is something dreadful to contemplate; and, indeed, if you are not a military man, you are expected to bow on entering a room in which officers, of however petty a grade, are seated. When two officers are introduced to each other they jump and bow across the table until their heads are in danger of collision. If an officer enters a room in which privates are sitting, the latter jump to their feet, and remain standing until motioned to sit down. When he leaves they also jump up. When two officers of different grade meet in the street they not only salute each other but keep their hand to the cap all the time they are speaking. In one instance only have I seen anything like insubordination, and that was in the case of two privates who came into a room in which an officer was sitting. They had drank a little too much beer, and were very noisy. One of them began to abuse the Austrians for having dragged him away from his dear "frau," and swore by "Fener and Donner" that he would be revenged. They drank more beer, then became more noisy, and paid no attention to the officer, who for a while watched them from behind his newspaper. One of them began to sing a song about leaving his wife and little children behind them, and then, having dropped his money on the floor, adroitly altered the words to bewail the loss of his silbergroschen. At this point the officer came over and tapped the man on the shoulder, who at once rose like a whipped child. He was advised to hold his peace, to pick up his money from the floor, and to leave quietly. He promised to obey, but in two minutes afterwards he was noisier than ever, flinging his pfennings about, and swearing that the Emperor of Austria and every body else was *ein verdummter Esel'skopf*. With an expression of infinite disgust on his face, the officer rose and left, while the two men proceeded to join in the chorus about "Meine Fra und Kindlein."

EARL DERBY AND CONFEDERATION.

We clip the following from the Premier's speech in the House of Lords, announcing the policy of the present Government:—

I should hardly have referred to these American Fenians, numerous as they are, but whose organization has been that of a vast number of dupes, headed by two or three arch imposters, out of whose credulity they have obtained large sums of money for the avowed prosecution of a scheme so utterly visionary, that how any sane man could have entertained, is a matter of astonishment—I should not, I say, have noticed these Fenians, supported as they were by a number of those loose characters who, on the disbanding of the United States army, were naturally ready to join in any desperate enterprise which promised them a share in the plunder, if it had not been for the purpose, in the first place, of acknowledging the vigorous measures which, on the recent raid—for I can call it nothing else—were taken by the United States Government; and, in the next place, of pointing out, as a subject of the highest congratulation, that the inroad of these marauders called forth throughout the length and breadth of the British Provinces a unanimous shout of loyalty and enthusiasm, and a resolute determination to maintain the Government to which they belong, and the Throne to which they owe allegiance—a loyalty and determination shared alike by natives of all the provinces and of all countries who had taken up their abode in Canada, and shared, above all, by persons of evry shade and denomination of religion. (Cheers). I think it has been most gratifying to observe the spontaneous ebullition of feeling which was called forth by that invasion, however contemptible; and I cannot but hope, also, that this universal expression of feeling, and this unanimity which prevails throughout the British North American Provinces, may have a material influence in furthering a scheme which the more it is considered the more I think it is felt to be essential to the well-being, and unity, and strength of Canada—namely, the Confederation of the North American Provinces, under a system of the freest possible Government, at the same time maintaining unbroken allegiance to the Crown. I cannot but hope that this Confederation, which is earnestly desired by Canada, and which is certainly, in my judgment, infinitely for the benefit of the other Provinces, may take from what has recently occurred a fresh impulse, which may lead to a successful termination.

EXECUTION OF TWENTY-ONE SERGEANTS AT MADRID.—A Madrid letter in the *Temps* gives the subjoined terrible narrative of the execution of the sergeants in that city:—

"I could have wished to write this letter in a cheerful strain, but find it impossible. I remember that at a certain time military executions were very frequent in Spain, and the *Charivari* used to sum up its news from that country by conjugating the verb *fusiller*. The tradition seems to be still respected, and the logic of revolution appears destined to remain eternally the same. At noon, two days back, 21 young fellows of the army, engaged in the late insurrection, almost all of handsome appearance, were taken out of the prisons and, after being tied together two by two, were placed in carriages with the windows wide open and escorted by a numerous body of troops to the place of execution, a spot selected in the vacant ground between the Salamanca Palace and the Champs-Elysees. One of my friends is having five houses built not a hundred paces from the spot; the masonry and scaffolding are in course of erection, afforded excellent positions for viewing the scene. There was a preliminary ceremony of military degradation; a promenade under the flag; then a discourse, which I could not hear, but which lasted two hours, during which time these unfortunate men must have already suffered a thousand deaths. An enormous crowd which had followed the procession was kept at a distance by the troops. At last the 21 victims were ranged in file, at about a yard's distance from a low clay wall, with their backs to the soldiers, and then the discharge took place. Nearly all of them fell. At that moment the Hermanos de la Caridad, or Brothers of Charity, rushed forward to save at least a few, but were repulsed by the troops, and the firing recommenced, and continued. The firing went on, and more than two hundred shots were fired—what a sight!—I saw one man raise himself three times and fall again on his knees with his arms extended in a direction from which a piercing voice was heard to shriek in the midst of the massacre, 'Frederico!' The soldiers then approached the corpses, turned some of them over with their feet, and still perceiving some signs of life here and there, discharged a last shot point blank. All was then over. The bodies were thrown upon tumbrils, and the regiments filed off, some to an air of the *Norma*; some to one of the *Semiramide*. Thirty more are to be shot in a day or two—soldiers also; the rest will come after. Let us hope the Queen will show some compassion."

"TIME IS, TIME WAS, TIME SHALL BE NO MORE."

The glorious oracle of the Brazen Head!—so often quoted, and so little attended to. "Taking things in time" is so proverbially mentioned as to be almost a trite remark. But what is "in time?" A man meets a friend casually, who seems desperately ill, and naturally ask him, "What on earth is the matter with you?—what are you suffering from?" "Oh, nothing particular," replies the invalid, "I have lost my appetite, and do not sleep well at night, and of course I look poorly." And so they part; the friendly inquirer shaking his head, and muttering to himself not very cheerful prophecies as to his friend's condition. The fact of the case is simply this, videlicet: that the invalid so addressed is in want of proper treatment; his liver is out of order and will not perform its proper functions; consequently his stomach speedily becomes disordered, and alternate cold shiverings and feverishness supply the place of the natural secretions with which, during a tranquil sleep, a healthy skin recruits a healthy body.

Has this sufferer (and there are many such) ever heard of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT?—or, having heard of those remedies, does he despise the testimony of thousands, ay, we may say millions, as to those remedies' efficiency? What we say to men in the position we have supposed is this—delay no longer—Time is; but Time, with you, may soon be no more. Delay then, say we, no longer, delay may be death. A little attention, a little ordinary precaution and observance of the rules which accompany HOLLOWAY'S REMEDIES will restore any sufferer, in any climate, to health, strength, and happiness. Can we say more? If more is needed, let the reader refer to the world-wide-spread testimonials in favour of the PILLS AND OINTMENT which have made PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY'S name known as a benefactor to the human race, from the mouths of the Ganges in the east, to the sources of the Mississippi in the west; from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Sydney Harbour. And to the *doubter* we say, as is said with regard to the monument of the grand old architect, "If testimony is what you require—circumspice!" Look around you. But to the actual *Sufferer* we repeat what we have begun with—Time is—and Time may be no more.—*The Irrinite.*

THE PRUSSIAN NEEDLE GUN.—The *Times*, in a leader says:—"From first to last, it is the needle-guns that have apparently carried the day, and the needle-gun is simply a breach loading rifle of very indifferent quality. In principle as well as in construction it is not to be compared with several breach-loading rifles manufactured by English makers; but, imperfect as it is, it has proved quite good enough to secure victory for the Pussians in almost every encounter. With these facts before us, not a day should be lost in arming our infantry with breach-loaders of the best available pattern." A letter from Berlin, in the *Siecle* says:—"A superior officer has explained to me how very dangerous a weapon the needle gun is in a pitched battle. It can hit its man at 500 paces, and well-trained soldiers can fire four or five times in a minute, so that during a charge from the enemy's cavalry, the fusiliers can, making allowance for the agitation of the combat, fire three times before receiving the horsemen with the bayonet. As to precision, the men, at 300 paces, can hit the target 90 times out of 100."

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 13, 1866.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

We have intelligence from Europe by the Atlantic Cable, via New York, every second or third day. The despatches, which are rated at so high a price—£20 sterling for twenty words—contain a great deal of verbiage which we do not consider it necessary at present to transfer to our columns. The European news of the week may, however, be summarised thus:—

Martial law had been proclaimed in Lower Austria; also in Veaice, Prussia and Wurtemberg. A Peace Conference was announced to be held at Prague, the preliminaries of which were:—Austria to withdraw from the German Confederation, to surrender Venetia, and her part of Schleswig-Holstein; and to pay likewise ten millions of dollars to her adversaries towards defraying the expenses of the war. Other preliminaries are proposed, but they are not of importance to the general public.

A Bill for the further suspenson of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland passed the House of Commons on the 3rd instant—the majority being 105 to 31. Mr. Gladstone supported the Government in this policy of restriction; and there is too much reason to believe that unhappy Ireland is still infested by hordes of vagabonds, who, prostituting the name of liberty, are awaiting an opportunity for any dangerous enterprise that will afford them plunder and a chance for the indulgence of their worst passions.

There are further despatches from Europe to the 8th instant, but they are quite indefinite in their meagre details, and certainly not of absorbing interest to us. Peace negotiations are still spoken of amongst the combatants on the continent, but preparations for renewed warfare are at the same time continued.

The cholera, it will be regretted, was at latest dates, on the increase in England.

The news from the United States is of the usual chequered character, including the customary full record of crime in all its forms—calamities by fire and collisions by sea. New York appears to be still scourged by cholera to an alarming extent, and the pestilence is said to have made its appearance in Philadelphia, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, and numerous other places in the South and South Western States. The British Provinces have, very fortunately, so far escaped the visitation. A report was in circulation last week that this much dreaded disease had reached St. John, N. B., but a telegram from the Health Officer of that City declares the report to be unfounded.

It appears that the Fenians in the United States are preparing for another raid upon the British Provinces, to take place in September or October next. Papers of all classes represent them as exceedingly active; and, under a flimsy pretence of preserving neutrality, the authorities and peaple of the United States give the Fenians every possible encouragement. The other Provinces are well prepared for the marauders, especially Canada, whose defence of *her* territories will be a defence of *ours*, (much as we may dislike to receive anything from the Canadians), and there is no doubt that the great Naval and Military Services of the Empire will be promptly put in motion to meet any foe against the Colonies, aye, a thousand times greater than Fenianism. Great Britain expects, however, that the Colonies will contribute largely to their own defence. How far have we met this expectation? Our Legislature went through the farce of voting the whole of this year's revenue to put the Colony in a state that would enable it to repel invasion; but they had no sooner given this unusual vote than the Legislature set about appropriating the year's revenue for the ordinary services of the Colony. We are, of course, nearly as defenceless as ever we were. We have, it is true, two Companies of the gallant Fourth Regiment; but they cannot be expected to defend the Colony at all points; and we have Volunteers and Militia in considerable numbers, but their force is represented merely by certain mystical figures on paper. And we have, likewise, three big guns, cast out from a cast-off ship, and sent us by the military authorities at Halifax, probably as a rebuke for our supineness in the matter of defence. It is quite clear that the other Provinces, of whom we profess to be so independent, must protect us, for their own sakes as well as ours, against all outside foes.

It is reported amongst the telegrams from Canada, that the Hon. Mr. Galt had resigned his place in the Canadian Cabinet on account of some difference with his colleagues on the Lower Canada School Bill, which, while protecting the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, inaugurates the separate School system greatly to the advantage of the majority—the Catholics. We do not consider Mr. Galt's separation from the Cabinet as a final one. The next Mail will, we trust, bring us intelligence of his entire cooperation with his colleagues on all matters of general Colonial policy.

FENIANISM—THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

DAMAGING STATEMENT OF JOHN MITCHELL—SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS PAID INTO STEPHENS'S HANDS.

The Dublin *Nation* publishes a letter from John Mitchell, who is still in Paris, which Head-Centre Stephens will not like to see, as it most undoubtedly must again cause some troublesome disbeliever in that personage's honesty to demand of him an account of what he did with all the money he got to revolutionize Ireland with. Mr. Mitchell writes:—

"It is known that on coming to France in November last I was entrusted by the then president and Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood with a sum of money, under written instructions to transmit the same to Ireland from time to time, as Mr. Stephens should call for it, either by his own order or that of his authorized agents. Some safe arrangement for the remittance of funds had become necessary in consequence of the English Government having previously seized and stopped considerable amounts, either on the persons of messengers whom they arrested, or by opening letters in the post-office; for the English post-office, as the world knows, is not merely a machinery of espionage, but a bureau of embezzlement also. Since my arrival in France other sums have come into my hands from the same quarter, and for the same purpose. Now, I read in American newspapers that at a late meeting of Fenians in Philadelphia, where Mr. Stephens was subject to a kind of cross-examination as to his various proceedings, some one asked him, among other things, "What has become of John Mitchell's fifty thousand dollars?" the most natural question in the world. I regret that Mr. Stephens should have answered it, as the newspaper report states he did, by bidding the questioner "not dare to mention John Mitchell's name," and that he 'desired to be forgotten.' But an individual who has undertaken the charge of a large sum of other people's money cannot with propriety 'desire to be forgotten'—not just yet, until his account is passed. I have therefore to inform the unknown questioner at Philadelphia, and all others concerned, that not only fifty thousand, but a fraction over seventy-five thousand dollars in gold, have passed through my hands since I came to Paris, all remitted by the Fenian Brotherhood in New York, and all safely transmitted to Mr. Stephens while he was still in Ireland, or handed to him personally in Paris; for the whole of which I hold receipts, either of Mr. Stephens himself or of his duly authorized agents and messengers. It is a satisfaction to be enabled to add that in no case were my remittances intercepted by the enemy's Government, although there were spies upon all my movements, and although one bold effort was made to rob me of a large amount. That the funds thus transmitted by me to Ireland, were there properly employed for the purposes of the patriotic organization created by Mr. Stephens to destroy the British Government in my native country, I have no reason to doubt; but I have no control over the expenditure of the money from the moment it left my hands."

Not many days ago Stephens was heard stating, at a Fenian meeting, held in Boston, that a paltry few hundred dollars was all that had been received in Ireland from the American branch of the Brotherhood. This ill accords with Mitchell's story. The public will themselves have to decide as to the reliability of the respective parties.

THE FENIANS AGAIN.

The Buffalo *Express* of a late date publishes the following:—

NEW YORK, July 30.—It is hinted in Fenian circles that another and more formidable invasion than the last is in preparation against the Canadian provinces. Arms and ammunition are being accumulated in large quantities in New York and in several of the frontier towns. It is rumoured that General Dick Taylor will command the Fenian forces this time, and that the men will be equipped and armed with breach-loading rifles of the Spencer pattern. The movement, it is said, will take place in September or the early part of October. The Fenian leaders are busily engaged in perfecting the arrangements for a raid of great magnitude, and each member of the organization is to be assessed twenty-five dollars to carry out the programme.

On this the Toronto *Globe* says:—From facts already in our possession, we believe the above statements to be literally true, and we call upon the Provincial authorities thus early to take all necessary steps to prevent the invasion, by preparations on this side of the lines, and by warning the Washington Government of their duty in the premises. The public have passed over very easily the military errors of last May; but short-comings in October will be more severely dealt with.

P. E. ISLAND AND RHODE ISLAND.

It is impossible, says the Hamilton *Spectator*, to help being struck with the close similarity existing between the position now occupied between Prince Edward Island, with regard to the question of Confederation, and that assumed by Rhode Island at the time of the formation of the Federal Union of the United States. Rhode Island in its day had laboured under an unpleasant consciousness of its own insignificance and unimportance, and dreading lest its comparatively trifling interests should be altogether neglected if it united with larger States, Rhode Island hesitated for a long while, and was in fact the last State, if we mistake not, to become part and parcel of the Republican Union. The position which Rhode Island occupies to-day is calculated to encourage the people of Prince Edward Island. No one can say that her interests are not attended to by the Federal Congress; in fact, it is gravely asserted by the people of other and larger states that their interests, aims, and wishes have been sacrificed to those of Rhode Island. Whether this be true or not, it is quite certain that the manufacturers of that Island have grown exceedingly rich and prosperous, and that the people of the little State are quite contented; all traces of their former consciousness of inferiority have entirely passed away, and the Rhode Islanders of to-day are as self-asserting and as entirely devoid of humility as are the rest of the Yankee nation.

As the Anti-Union journals have forgotten to give Earl Derby's exact language, a few days ago, in reference to Confederation, we take the liberty of placing it before our readers. After referring to the bravery and loyalty displayed by the Canadians on the occasion of the Fenian invasion, the Premier went on to say:—"I think it has been most gratifying to observe the spontaneous ebullition of feeling which was called forth by that invasion, however contemptible; and I cannot but hope also that this universal expression of feeling and this unanimity which prevails throughout the British North American Provinces, may have a material influence in furthering a scheme which *the more it is considered the more I think it is felt to be essential to the well-being and unity and strength of Canada*—namely the confederation of the North American Provinces under a system of the freest possible government, at the same time maintaining their allegiance to the Crown. I cannot but hope that this confederation, which is earnestly desired by Canada, *and which is certainly in my judgment infinitely for the benefit of the other Provinces*, may take from what has recently occurred a fresh impulse which may lead to a successful termination." (Hear, hear.)

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.—FENIANISM IN CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives at Washington has modified, by a unanimous vote, the neutrality laws, both political parties voting in the affirmative, we suppose to catch the Fenian vote at the forthcoming elections. The New York *Tribune* report says, "In the hearing of the Committee's report, the House unavoidably demonstrated its general sympathy for the cause of an oppressed nationality."

President Roberts, of the Fenian Brotherhood, was on the floor of the House during the discussion. He was in earnest conversation with several prominent members during the debate. Numerous members congratulated him upon the passage of the bill, and unmistakable expression of the House of Representatives in favor of Irish independance.

This will give the Fenians fresh courage to invade our territory, lessening as it does the danger of American interference with their nefarious designs. We hope the Government of the United States will remember that those men who are bent on the conquest of the Provinces *are their own citizens*, and the waging of war by its subjects on us will amount to a declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain. Though we regret the action of Congress, we still trust in the good faith of the United States, and feel that they will do what is right as they did before.

No doubt there is a Fenian plot in the wind again that will be developed before long. Says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:—

"We learn from a trustworthy source that matters of great importance are now being before the Roberts wing of the above organization, which will, if we are correctly informed, make the Brotherhood more powerful than ever in forwarding the liberation of their country from English rule."

Moreover the Montreal *Gazette* is informed by a correspondent that the Fenians are openly drilling in Buffalo, and arms are being gathered at Fairfield, Bushire, and other points on the Vermont frontier. And a despatch from Buffalo, dated the 1st instant, says there is great activity among the Fenians in that vicinity. A call is published for a meeting to form a new Corcoran circle, and another circle is forming among the returned volunteers.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS BY MAIL.

Late United States papers furnish details of the European intelligence by the Steamship *Germania*. For the week ending July 21st there were three hundred and forty-six deaths of cholera in London. The mortality by the epedemic is much greater than it was in the corresponding week of 1854, but not so great as it was in the epedemic in 1849. Dr. Ansell, an eminent physician of London, died of the disorder. From Liverpool the reports are more favorable, but in Southampton the disease exhibits greater malignity.

The Hyde Park riot is the prominent topic in the home news. The *Times* of the 25th July has the following account of the scenes in the metropolis during the riot:—

During the riot in Hyde Park, Sir Richard Mayne was hurt by a stone, and many of the police were severely injured. On the other side a number of the rioters received severe punishment, and many more were taken into custody. But the riot in the park was not all. After leaving the Park, gangs of ruffians broke the windows in Great Cumberland street. At 1 o'clock in the morning 200 or 300 were engaged in this work of devastation. Others of the rioters went southward and the Lord Chancellor's windows shared the same fate as those on the other side of the Park. Complete quiet was not restored in the London streets until almost morning. Yesterday the rioting began again. Crowds congregated in Hyde Park, and again attacked the police with stones and brickbats. They tore up the shrubs, broke off branches from the trees, and wrought a devastation in the park which it will take some time to restore. As night approached, the attack on private houses was resumed. The windows of the Athenaeum Club were smashed, in other streets near the Parks similar outrages were committed. Several of the police were badly hurt on this second night of the riot, and the services of the Guards, both horse and foot, have been required to overawe the crowd.

WE understand that a series of theatrical entertainments will be given in this City, commencing on the 24th, by the Officers of the Garrison, for the purpose of contributing to the fund for the relief of the fire sufferers. The splendid Band of the Fourth Regt., now at Halifax, is expected here on the 16th inst., to take part in, and give eclat to the performances. This Band gave a Concert, or Fete Champatre, at Halifax on the 1st inst., for the benefit of our fire sufferers, and realized the handsome sum of £120, which, we understand, would be forwarded to the Mayor of this City. Such liberality is worthy of all praise.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS passed off very quietly on Tuesday last, as we predicted they would. The Hon. Mr. Haviland was re-elected Mayor, no opposition having been attempted against him—thus shewing that he still possesses the unbounded confidence of his fellow citizens, despite the weak threats of a few people who were displeased at his manly and independent conduct at a late anti-Confederate meeting. The late Councillors were all re-elected, except in Word No. 2, where our friend, A. Mitchell, Esq., takes the place of J. H. Gates, Esq.,—a change which, we think, will be found to be a great improvement.

THE THREATENED RAID.—The Toronto *Leader* says in reference to the latest demonstration of Fenian rascality:—

Once more we are startled by the intelligence that the Province is invaded by a band of Fenian marauders. The news comes upon us like a flash of lightening. It gave no foreshadowings. The invasion was preceeded by news of Fenian movements throughout the United States. This invasion would appear to have been concocted with the strictest privacy and carried out with the quietness of a murderous intent.

About midnight the first intelligence of the invasion was flashed across the wires. Dr. Kempson, the Reeve of Fort Erie, who occupied such a prominent position in the late invasion, telegraphed, at that hour, to General Napier at Toronto, and to the Attorney General West at Ottawa, that the Fenians *were crossing near Fort Erie in considerale numbers.*

Later, a despatch was received stating that the Grand Trunk company were sending engines at Fort Erie to remove the rolling stock from there as rapidly as possible.

After this, messages to the military authorities came pretty rapidly across the wires, but their contents were not made known. Indeed, the strictest reticence was manifested at the telegraph office; and it was with no little difficulty that we were able to obtain as much information as we did.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—The R. M. S. *Delta* arrived at Halifax on Saturday afternoon, bringing Newfoundland papers to the 24th inst. The reports from the fisheries continue to be of the most disheartening nature. On the 17th instant several dwelling houses were destroyed by fire in St. Johns, by which disaster sixty poor families were rendered homeless.

MORE INCENDIARISM IN CHARLOTTETOWN.—Another diabolical attempt to set fire to the dwellings of our citizens was discovered on the morning of Tuesday last, on the premises of Messrs. John and Patrick Power, in Cumberland Street, near the former residence of Charles DesBrisay, Esq. The facts in this case have been sworn to before His Worship the Mayor, and an inquiry has been instituted that will result, we trust in the conviction and punishment of the offender. Within the short space of from three to four months we have had in this city no less than four serious fires, causing the entire destruction of a large number of valuable houses, and the loss, by fire, theft, breakage, etc., of moveable property to a very considerable amount. In addition to this, three or four attempts have been made within the same brief period to set fire to buildings, in different localities, any of which, if successful, would have caused a disastrous loss of property. These were, fortunately frustrated by timely discovery. That our small Police force is utterly incompetent to grapple successfully with the vile enemy now sheltered in our midst, none will deny. It is, therefore, high time that the most strenuous and vigorous efforts were put forth by our citizens to cut short the further proceedings of these fiends, and to rid the community of a set of villians for whose crimes hanging is too mild a punishment.—*Ral.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, the 2nd inst., Mr. John Brander, foreman in the shipyard of Mr. Andrew Bell, Lot 4, was driving a team into the yard with a stick of timber, slung to an axle and tongue, on two large wheels—commonly called *a devil*—when one of the wheels came in contact with a piece of timber lying in the yard, and the force caused the tongue suddenly to spring up, which struck poor Brander in the head, wounding him mortally. He lingered for some hours, but was not conscious after the accident. He was a steady, respectable man, and his death is very much regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

MORE INCENDIARISM IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

Another attempt to set fire to property in this already unfortunate City was made on Saturday night. About 11 o'clock that night a blaze was seen by some of the Police officers in the Carriage Factory of Mr. John Stewart, at the head of Queen's Street. An entrance was speedily effected, and the fire extinguished before it had time to cause much damage. It was unquestionably the work of an incendiary. The fire was attempted to be made by means of a bundle of combustible stuff, oakum, &c., saturated with inflammable oil, which was thrown through a broken pane of glass into a small heap of shavings and light wood. A fellow was seen running, almost simultaneously with the discovery of the fire, in a direction from it, through yards and gardens, and there is very little doubt that he is the scoundrel who perpetrated the fiendish act. An attempt was made to capture him, but he was too smart for his pursuers.

Again, last night an attempt was made to break into the warehouse of Messrs. W. W. Lord & Co., no doubt with the design of setting fire to the whole establishment; and again during the night another attempt was made to set fire to the blacksmith's shop, at the corner of King's Squre and Hillsborough Street. The state of the wind favoured a conflagration that would sweep the whole of the block in which Messrs. Beer & Sons' valuable buildings are situate. This diabolical attempt was also discovered in time by members of the Vigilance Committee to frustrate it, but we regret to say that the perpetrator was not arrested, although a person suspected to be the criminal was seen running away from the premises in a very suspicious manner.

Our little Town is in a fearful state of alarm. We can no longer doubt that we are infested with an organized band of incendiaries;—what their object is, heaven only knows. Our fellow citizens turn out every night, in Committees of three or four, for the purpose of arresting any incendiary designs. They patrol the streets, and examine every place where the torch of the incendiary might be found; but it is most unfortunate that they have not yet been able to make a summary example of the ruffians who are thus disturbing the peace of the community. We think that the City authorities should take more active measures than they yet appear to have done for the preservation of the Town, or what is left of it, and for the lives of its inhabitants. Vigilance Committees may be very useful, but without due organization, and cooperation with them by the authorities, we are afraid their efforts will not be as successful as must be desired.

WE are credibly informed that Mrs. Wentworth Stevenson purposes giving a series of Concerts at St. John's, St. Andrew's, and Halifax, solely for the benefit of the poorer sufferers by the late calamitous fire in Charlottetown. All must admit that such generosity is above praise, because it evinces in Mrs. Stevenson a degree of liberality scarcely to be expected of her. We trust she will meet with every success, and that the neighbouring public will come forward and render her all the assistance her benevolent exertions merit; for, although a considerable sum of money has already been generously subscribed for the sufferers, yet the exigencies of the case are such as to require a yet much larger amount before the poor creatures can be, in only a small degree, re-instated in their former positions.

MR. JOHN LEPAGE, our "Island Bard," in the fertility of his genius, has given us another stream, fresh, sparkling and pertinent from the Helicon presided over by his inspired Muse. The subject of that gentleman's Poem is the Triumph of Science in the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. In perusing this poem, we think the reader will discover one of the best efforts of Mr. LePage's Muse; and we would commend his "Triumph of Science" to public favour—with this caution, however, that C. W. Field is not entitled to the distinction, in the accomplishment of that great triumph, which Mr. LePage's text would convey.—*Com.*

WE have been requested to state that Dr. Sutherland has received from the Highland Society of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, the handsome sum of Eighty Dollars, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire, under direction of the Caledonian Club of Prince Edward Island.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest by Telegraph to the Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, August 10, p. m.

The troops are not to be withdrawn from these Colonies, but rather increased, owing to apprehension of Fenian troubles.

London, 8th.—Relations between the Governments of Austria and Italy are assuming a threatening attitude.

New York 10th.—Gold 148¼.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10, p. m.

Reports in relation to Cholera in this city and at the institutions continue very favorable. It is now almost certain the epidemic has passed its worst stage, and that during the remainder of the season the death rate will not be materially increased by the disease.....The *Herald's* Mexico correspondence says an Austrian man-of-war, at Vera Cruz, was taking on board a large quantity of provisions. It was said that Maximilian, with a large body guard, would embark in her for Europe; while on the other hand it is said, that Marshal Bazanie will order his detention by force if necessary.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.

The military authorities, to-day, requested Major Monroe to make no more appointments or perform any other official acts without their approval.....Gold 148⅜.

VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph per Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, 9th August.

Received at McNeill's Reading Room, Charlottetown, on the 11th August!!

Advices to-day announce truce between Austria and Italy extended ten days.

Gold 148¾.

Per Atlantic Cable!

By Telegraph to A. McNeill's Reading Room and to the Examiner.

AUGUST 13, 11 a. m.

The "Herald's" London correspondent's Despatch of the 9th inst., says that great excitement prevails at supposed attempt to blow up the House of Parliament. Ten packages of powder, with fuse partially burnt, were found near the entrance to the Lord Chamberlain's Office in the House of Lords.....Deaths from Cholera in London last week were one thousand and sixty three.....Ottawa Despatch says that the Tariff Bill passed Parliament of Canada modified. House was engaged discussing the fishery question. The Attorney General West said that the concessions made to Americans were necessary in order to prevent war. Mr. Brown said he preferred war to concessions. Canadian Legislature expected to be prorogued last Saturday.