

Correspondence.

TENANT UNION DISTURBANCES.

Were it not that certain documents, including statements very untruthful, remain most injuriously upon a large portion of the community, it is not impossible that the Tenant Union abolition would, by the every day just conflicts of social life, be justly out of remembrance, or at least numbered among the things almost forgotten.

We are free to confess that the violation of moral, social, or political law, incurs just pains and penalties which must be administered by constituted authority, and by constitutional means, for the general good, and ought to be submitted to by the refractory, with becoming resignation.

Without successful contradiction, we broadly and honestly assert that many of the most loyal, trustworthy, industrious and respectable men in the Colony, have been, and now are, under unjust and unnecessary proscription, outlawed, considered as civil death without trial, a privilege extended to the midnight assassin, and for what? We challenge their most obstinate accusers, to look them in the face, either in the open Court, the public hall, the common street, or in social meeting, and say, you are guilty of a breach of any law, or of inciting others to do so.

No; if such harshness they will not commit themselves. But if it were to obtain a little political ascendancy, we fear some would put their honor under the heel of their boot. Political ethics have been sadly prostituted. We hope it may remain as such.

We demand the assertion that an unrestricted investigation of the Tenant Union affairs, would disclose the fact that, at its inception, political intrigue was the object, and that the parties who set it on foot have hitherto shared little or none of the responsibilities or the odium at a more advanced stage thrown around it by "ignorance or design."

Many an effort has been made during the three and thirty years which have elapsed since the above was written to remove the grievances of Ireland, but as yet, the question of the simple Edrick shepherd remains unanswered. During that time, the world has seen the rise and fall of many a public man and many a public policy that promised to better the condition of Ireland; but that unhappy country still remains to be pointed to with reproach by "all who envy or fear the greatness of England."

A very fine practice prevails in England of discussing in the papers for weeks before the opening of Parliament the principal questions that are likely to engage the attention of the Imperial Legislature during the coming session. This excellent practice has the advantage of presenting to the public each great question in all its bearings, independently of Parliament, and thereby very often preventing those outbursts of eloquence on the part of M. P.'s. (or M. P. P.'s) which are addressed apparently to "Mr. Speaker," or "Mr. Chairman," but really to Mr. Voter.

We find, accordingly, that the papers received by the last English Mail or two contain lengthy articles on the subjects that are likely to engage the attention of the British Parliament at its next session.

No one who has the least idea of the present temper of the English mind will be surprised that the pre-eminence among these is given to Irish affairs. It is an old saying that "out of evil always comes good," and it is certain that Fenianism, notwithstanding the mischief it has done, has produced at least one good effect: it has directed the attention of the thinking portion of Englishmen to the grievances which Fenianism pretends that it is its intention to remedy.

When we find the great organ of English public opinion use such energetic language on this subject as the following, we may be sure that there is a great deal of reality about the publicly expressed wishes of the leading statesmen of Britain to give satisfaction to Ireland.

"We hear on all sides that the next session of Parliament is to be devoted to the affairs of Ireland. The whole genius of the Legislature, free from the shackles of reform, and no longer distracted by remote obstacles in Abyssinia, is to be turned, whole and undivided, on this arduous and intricate subject. The mist of error that is swept aside by the logical application of a few sound, well-selected principles, and this standing disgrace of British politics is to be removed forever."

English statesmen now see that it is useless any longer to shirk the question. Nothing short of the abolition of the present system of the Land Tenure, and the disendowment of the Church Establishment, will satisfy the people of Ireland. The tenant must be made to feel some kind of interest in the soil he tills, and must be secured in its possession against the whim or the revenge of his landlord.

As to the other cause of dissatisfaction mentioned above, we feel that we cannot do better than quote an extract on the subject from a speech lately delivered at Southampton by Mr. Gladstone, one of the most eloquent and influential members of the British Parliament.

After referring to the prosperity, loyalty and contentment of the people of Scotland, Mr. Gladstone said that in Ireland we have got a small portion of the nation holding the tenor of religious belief common to the majority of the English people, and, therefore, the public endowments of the country are given exclusively to the religion of a small number of persons comprising almost all the wealth of the country, while the multitude of the poor of the country are left to shift for themselves; that is to say, religious inequality exists in Ireland in its most glaring form.

Englishmen, he says plainly, would not endure such an anomaly in their own country; they would not bear an attempt made by a dominant Catholic minority to appropriate the public endowments, and yet they turn an apparently deaf ear to the walls that come to them from across the Channel. Thirty years ago, Lord Macclesfield expressed the same idea, but in much stronger language.

"I am not speaking in anger, nor with any wish to excite anger in others: I am speaking with rhetorical exaggeration; I am calmly and deliberately expressing, in the only appropriate terms, an opinion which I formed many years ago, while all my observations and reflections have confirmed, and which I am prepared to support by reasons, when I say that, of all the institutions now existing in the civilized world, the Established Church of Ireland seems to me the most absurd."

Mr. Gladstone does not see any insuperable obstacle in the path of the statesman in dealing with Irish questions. There is a species of enchantment, he tells us, in fair and honest dealing. All that he requires just now is, that every Englishman should try to place himself mentally in the position of an Irishman.

Those who do not endeavour to acquire an education when they have an opportunity, will some day or other rue their neglect. The end and aim of a true education are to ensure the happiness of man for time and eternity. Now, when this is the principal aim of education, what a great wonder it is that persons do not give it a little more attention! Hoping, in conclusion, that parents and guardians may attend more earnestly to the education of those placed under their charge, and that some able pen will take up this great question of education immediately, as our Parliament promises to legislate on it at its next session.

I remain, &c.
A PUPIL.

To the Editor of the Herald.
Charlottetown, 27th January, 1868.

Sir:—It is only due to Mr. Edward Reilly that I should state, through your columns, that I have good reason to know that the office of Queen's Printer, which he now holds, was not sought for by him. After the late Mr. Whelan, in March last, was defeated at the election held to fill the vacancy caused in the representation of the 2nd Electoral District of King's County by his acceptance of the Government's offer, that office was offered by the Government to Mr. Reilly, and he refused to accept it. Again, after the lamented death of Mr. Whelan, the office having become vacant, and it having become necessary to make an appointment, it was again offered to, and accepted by, Mr. Reilly. I have very good reason for knowing that this appointment was made without any solicitation on the part of Mr. Reilly.

Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HENSLEY.

The Herald.

Wednesday, January 29, 1868.

LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.

SHEPHERD.—Alas! for Ireland.

NORTH.—From the bottom of my heart a voice responds — Alas! for Ireland.

SHEPHERD.—Can anything, think ye, Sir, be done for her — the gem of the sea?

—NOTES AMBROSIAN: Blackwood's Magazine, December, 1854.

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A very fine practice prevails in England of discussing in the papers for weeks before the opening of Parliament the principal questions that are likely to engage the attention of the Imperial Legislature during the coming session.

This excellent practice has the advantage of presenting to the public each great question in all its bearings, independently of Parliament, and thereby very often preventing those outbursts of eloquence on the part of M. P.'s. (or M. P. P.'s) which are addressed apparently to "Mr. Speaker," or "Mr. Chairman," but really to Mr. Voter. If such a continuation could be reached on this Island, by this or any similar means, we believe that it would be a great public boon. But this is beside the present question. We find, accordingly, that the papers received by the last English Mail or two contain lengthy articles on the subjects that are likely to engage the attention of the British Parliament at its next session.

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based with an Irish national feeling, and honestly ask himself, if he were circumstanced, would he be satisfied with the present state of things in Ireland? No Englishman would, and it seems very strange that the Irishman can be expected to bear under it without a murmur. The policy which has been pursued in the Government of Ireland has been always and altogether different from that which has made Scotland the peaceful and contented nation that she is. The remarks of Mr. Gladstone on this important subject are so correct, and so full of serious meaning, that we need offer no apology to our readers for re-producing them.

"This purports to be a union of three kingdoms. Now, one question arises. If the three kingdoms are to be united, how are they respectively to be governed? My answer is this: There are certain matters in which the very effect of a union requires that the three should have a common opinion and a common policy. So far as that goes, I would not, for a moment, listen to any plea whatever for separate institutions and a separate policy for England, or for Scotland or Ireland; but this I venture to say, that in all matters except that no man ought to be able to say that any one of these three countries is governed according to the traditions, the views, and the ideas of another; and if I am asked what is meant by that, I reply by pointing to the policy that the Parliament of Great Britain and of the United Kingdom has never failed to pursue in respect to Scotland.

(Cheers.) There must be many Scotchmen here present. They abound, and I am thankful they abound in this community. (Laughter.) If there had not been a facility for the importation of Scotchmen, it is highly probable that I should not have been here, (laughter); but I appeal to you who, as Englishmen, pride yourselves as being the first among the nations of the world in the sense of public justice—have we treated Ireland in the sense of public justice? If we had endeavored to govern the Scotch according to the English notion and ideas, I ask whether they would have been the contented community they now are." (Cheers.)

The obvious meaning of this extract is that England is, in a great measure, the real cause of the misery and dissatisfaction which for centuries have prevailed in Ireland, and that it is her duty now to remedy them as speedily and effectually as possible. This, it cannot be doubted, the verdict of the civilized world. Let us hope that England will recognize her duty, and do it.

A repeal meeting was held in the City of Halifax on Monday evening, the 13th inst., at which the following resolutions were passed:—

Whereas, Owing to the great diversity of interests and feeling between the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Canada, the public sentiment of the people of Nova Scotia is distinctly opposed to the Confederation of this Province with the Province of Canada.

And whereas, The people of Nova Scotia never did become assenting parties to the Act of Union, the Legislature which sanctioned such an Act having done so in direct opposition to the well understood wishes of the people, and by assuming a power never entrusted to them.

Therefore resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Act of Union, as passed and made law by the Imperial Parliament, has no claim upon the loyalty of the people of Nova Scotia, any obedience yielded to such an Act being a matter of coercion, and not given with the free assent of a free people.

And it is also resolved, That this meeting hail with much satisfaction the action of the members of the Nova Scotia Legislature, and also of the Nova Scotia members of the Dominion House of Commons who have signified their determination to use constitutional means to bring about a repeal of so much of the Act of Union as refers to the Province of Nova Scotia; and also express the hope that the Legislature of this Province, immediately after assembling for the despatch of business, will take the necessary steps to bring this subject before the Government and Parliament of Great Britain.

We are in receipt of Blackwood's Magazine and the North British Review. The pleasing style in which they are written, together with the varied selections of interesting reading which they contain, render them truly desirable to be obtained for amusement during the long and wearisome evenings of the winter season. In the former are contained articles on "The Church—her State and Prospects;" "Sir Charles Wood's Administration of Indian Affairs;" "The Conversion of England;" and "The Government of the Press." In the latter, "Relations of Heathenism and Judaism with Christianity;" "Modern Provincial Poems;" "Ralph Waldo Emerson;" "The Natural History of Morals;" "The Military System of Europe;" "Population;" "Italy in 1867;" "The Social Sore of Britain."

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Wide-Awake" and "Observer" have come to hand, but are crowded out of this week's issue.

Local Items.

A sad calamity for a poor man, by which himself, wife and six small children were left homeless, clothed and foodless. On Sunday, the 26th, about three o'clock in the morning, the house of Mr. James Mullin, Johnson's River, Lot 35, was destroyed by fire. The cause was the igniting of a quantity of bottled flax on the loft, which was not laid, but boards laid temporarily over it. The fire immediately descended into the body of the house, rendering it impossible to save anything except the children, who were carried out and laid on the snow, and another effort to obtain a few clothes to shelter them from the inclemency of the season.—Com.

It is rumored that an American company is contemplating the construction of a railroad between Charlottetown and Summerside, and that agents are privately engaged at present in examining the situation of the country. We know that the subject has been discussed before a Literary Debating Club in Summerside, and the railroad plan was not only considered as a local want, but also promised a decided success. It will be humiliating if we allow our speculative neighbors to take away immense amounts of money which enterprises could secure for our Island home.

The telegraph cable which communicates between Cape Tormentine and Traverses has not yet been repaired, and there is no possibility of repairing it until Spring. How very desirable it is not to all parties to have two such cables always in working order, so that, should an accident befall one, the other could still convey the news of which our reading community now feel themselves deprived.

We understand that the parishioners of St. Catherine's, Cardigan, in compliance with the wishes of their beloved Bishop, are building a large two-story brick house for the better accommodation of their pastor. We heartily wish our Cardigan friends success in their generous undertaking.

Barrels of Labrador herring were selling at the market square during the course of last week for the small sum of eight shillings, at an average, per barrel. Specimens of fine fish were contained in many of the barrels which were opened.

The Concert, as announced in our advertising columns, is anticipated to prove a success. Being the only one which has taken place in the city this winter, we feel confident that a crowded house will be present to enjoy the musical treat.

The thaw of Friday last, dispelling the long-continued severity to which we have been almost unintermittently subjected this winter, rendered the weather quite mild and very agreeable for travelling.

Whilst the price of pork is lowering, we observe that oats are on the increase, bringing the handsome figure of three shillings and a halfpenny per bushel.

The School-house in the settlement of South Pinette, Lot 58, was burned to the ground on the night of the 26th inst.

In consequence of the favorable state of the weather and excellent roads, the markets were well stocked during the past week; numerous loads of wood spoke well for the industry of the thriving countryman.

A number of sleighs have been constantly employed during the past week in hauling ice from the mill pond of Mr. Acorn to the various sections of our community.

[From the Patriot.]

SUPREME COURT.

In continuing our synopsis of the proceedings of this Court, we have to make one or two corrections in our notice of the case of the Summerside Bank, vs Thomas Crabb. The Defendant's bedroom, in which the P. O. key was kept, was situated on the ground floor, and not upstairs. The one key which opened two doors, opened the bar-room and hall doors, and not those of the bar-room and post office.

James Jenkins and another, vs the Government, was an action to recover the sum of £49 14s. for extra labor and expense alleged to be incurred about building a Powder Magazine in Victoria Barracks. In 1865, the Plaintiff, bricklayers by trade, entered into a contract with the Government for the completion of the work. The Magazine was to be a square, flat-roofed brick building, with an outer wall 18 inches thick, the inside wall, an aperture or open space of nine inches was left between the two walls. It was in evidence that the contractors had followed the plan and specification to the letter, but that as the mason-work was completed, the arch tumbled down. In rebuilding it, the Superintendent of Public Works ordered the space between the walls to be reduced from 9 inches to 4 1/2. The defence was that the work was not properly executed, nor supported by the outside wall as it should have been, and that that was the reason it did not stand.

The Plaintiff admitted that the inner and outer walls were not connected, but that was no fault of theirs. They built the arch according to agreement, and did not feel themselves bound to supply any omission or defect in the plan and specification. The alteration afterwards made in the building by the Superintendent of Public Works, was proof that the plan was defective. On the other hand the defendant's counsel contended that it was the duty of the Plaintiff to strengthen the inner wall, by projecting the bricks at the spring of the arch against the outer wall, but this would not only vary the contract but increase the cost of the work beyond what the plan and specification led the contractor to understand at the time they tendered. Verdict for the whole amount claimed. For the Government, the Attorney General, Solicitor General and J. Longworth; for the Plaintiff, Messrs. C. Palmer and McLeod.

The case of William McGill vs John Currie, occupied all Thursday. This was an action to recover damages for a breach of contract and the balance (£148.) of an account stated between the parties. With the exception of the price of iron, four barrels of flour, and commission on the invoice of imported goods, the correctness of the account was admitted. With respect to the claim for damages, it was in evidence that in January, 1866, the Defendant entered into agreement with the Plaintiff to build a brigantine of about 200 tons, binding himself under a penalty of £100 to have her finished by the 25th July following. The vessel was not launched before the 8th of November, nor delivered till two or three days after. McGill admitted that he gave the contractor up to the first of September to finish her, while the contractor and some of his witnesses swore that no specific date was named, but that the extension was in general terms to the fall. Evidence was also adduced to show that shipping was dull in England in 1866, that the Plaintiff had abandoned his original idea of sending the vessel home at midsummer with a cargo of goods, and led the defendant to understand that all he wanted was to have her in time for the fall shipment of oats. However, she was not ready for sea till the first of December. The Plaintiff proved, that in consequence of the delay in finishing the vessel, he was not only unable to ship a deckload, but had to pay a heavier rate of insurance and a higher price for oats than he would have done, had she sailed earlier in the season. The Jury struck the charge of Commission out of the account, awarded special damages for the increased insurance consequent upon the detention of the vessel, and by a majority of 10 to 2 returned a verdict for £232 14s. 8d. For the Plaintiff, Palmer and McLeod; for the defendant, Hodgson and Hensley.

On Friday afternoon, Roderick McKinnon, indicted for forging a note of hand, was tried and convicted. The prisoner is quite a young man, and not by any means an expert in his criminal art. The names of the witnesses, endorser and both makers of the note were forged, but in such a clumsy way as to excite suspicion at first sight. The spelling was incorrect, and small letters were used instead of capitals. Months were written "Mounts." For the Crown, the Attorney and Solicitor General; for the defence, Brecken and Hodgson.

In the evening the last Record case on the docket, John Hassard vs the Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company was called, and the trial is going on as we write. The nature of this action is fully explained in the Company's annual Report, published last week.

The Petit Jury were discharged yesterday. The appeals, summary suits, and arguments, will probably occupy the Court the greater part of next week.

In the case of John Hassard vs the Insurance Company, the Jury returned a verdict for £1000, the amount claimed, besides interest. On Monday, the Court pronounced sentence on several prisoners as follows:—Donald McIntosh, convicted of larceny, 3 calendar months imprisonment with hard labor; John Hayden, convicted of larceny, 10 calendar months imprisonment, with hard labor; and Roderick McKinnon, convicted of forgery, 4 calendar months imprisonment. The summary and appeal suits were then taken up and finished yesterday.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Nineteenth Annual Report of the above Company took place at the Temperance Hall, on Monday, the 13th Jan., 1868, pursuant to notice published in the newspapers.

The President having taken the chair, stated to the meeting that it was the Annual General meeting of the Company, called for the purpose of affording the Directors an opportunity of informing the Company of their proceedings for the past year, and giving them an opportunity of naming a new Board for the present year; and having ascertained that the number necessary were present, called on the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting. The Secretary having done so, then read the following

REPORT: Your directors, in presenting the Nineteenth Annual Report, cannot say they have much to communicate.

Another claim has been made on the Company for the sum of twelve hundred pounds, and since then one for one hundred pounds making together £1300. The last claim is not yet due, and of the first claim we have paid £200, the amount insured on the building—used as a store—but in adjusting the sum claimed on the stock of Goods therein, being £1000, your Directors have differed with the insurance as to the amount, and, only acting as the stewards or servants of the Company, they do not consider they would be justified in paying so large a sum, and so indefinitely proved, and have therefore determined on letting the amount be settled by a Jury, which amount has been refused.

Your Directors regret much having to do so, as this is the first claim ever made on this Company, now in operation for upwards of nineteen years past, in which they have failed to settle without even going to arbitration.

That with reference to the amount insured in the Company, your Directors find that one per cent on the capital insured would more than cover all claims; and had not the bonus in 1865 been taken from the funds, that amount would have been nearly sufficient to cover all anticipated demands.

That with the exception of a claim for £100, which has stood over since the great conflagration of July, 1866, for the want of a legal claimant, this company has paid of every shilling, amounting to more than

Your Directors regret to find that, notwithstanding the suggestions thrown out by the Directors of this Company in their Report of 1865, to the residents at St. Eleanor's, regarding reservoirs, that nothing of the kind has been procured or prepared, and that two fires have since occurred in the neighborhood, they would therefore suggest that no more risks be taken in that neighborhood, and that the present risks be allowed to expire at the end of the term.

Your directors would also call the attention of the residents at Summerside to the constant necessity of keeping their Fire Engine and hose in good working order, and if water is not at all times convenient, let them sink a reservoir next Spring, and fill it with salt water. It is well known that one bucket of salt water is worth two of fresh. They also again suggest to those resident at Southport to have a reservoir built the ensuing spring, and filled with salt water.

To the owners and occupiers of carpenters' shops, your Directors would beg that they be more careful regarding their stores, as some of your Board occasionally see great neglect in this respect, notwithstanding the law to the contrary.

Your Directors would observe the very low rate of premium paid in this Company for the last nineteen years past, very many of the policy holders paying only half to three quarters per cent, whereas in any other Company they would have paid more than double, so that should they be called on for one or two per cent, under their bonds, they still would be great gainers by the operation of this Company.

That the accounts of the Company for the past year have been duly audited and passed, the abstract stands as follows:

BANK DEPOSIT.

Table with columns for date and amount. Includes entries for 31st December 1866, To amount paid in Bank, not charged in last year's account, Amount paid in Bank during the year, and Cash on hand since paid into bank.

CONTRA.

Table with columns for description and amount. Includes entries for By amount paid Hugh Monaghan in full for his claim, By amount paid John Hassard for his loss on store, and By amount paid Hon. W. W. Lord, for repairs last year.

Audited and found correct, (Signed) Wm. Dodd, (Signed) H. J. Callbeck.

Charlottetown, 31st Dec. 1867.

That after the great conflagration many of the Company allowed their policies to expire, until our income became reduced to nearly one half. Since then thirty new policies have been taken out, and we hope soon to recover our former position.

We should only observe that, if with thirteen of our citizens as a Board of Directors, all of whom own large properties, we cannot succeed, how are foreign agencies, with only one, to do so? There have been upwards of a dozen foreign agencies commenced business since this Company started; however, there are only one or two left.

Your Directors, in resigning their offices, hope and trust that the new Board will endeavor to perpetuate the confidence this Company has always enjoyed in the community; and that it may soon overcome its losses and enjoy its usual prosperity.

By order of the Board, HENRY PALMER, Secretary.

Moved by Mr. W. C. Trowan, and seconded by Hon. W. W. Lord, that the Report be adopted and published. The President then informed the Company that it was necessary to appoint a new board of Directors to consist of thirteen persons, five of whom should be chosen from the present Board, and the other eight from the Company.

The Company then, agreeable to the Act of Incorporation, proceeded to the election of five persons from the present Board, when the Hon. George Beer, George Coles, and H. J. Callbeck, and William Brown and William Dpdd, Esqrs., were declared duly elected.

The Company then balloted for eight others out of the Company, when the Hon. W. W. Lord, Bertram Moore, Thomas Dodd, Artemus Lord, Mark Butcher, Thos. Essary, John Scott, and William Heard, Esqrs., were declared duly elected.

The thanks of the Company were then given to William Brown, Esquire, and the Board of Directors and other officers for their attention to, and good management of, the affairs of the Company for the past year.

All Sorts of Items.

A colored man named Peter Smyth, who died on New Year's Eve, at Preston, is said to have stated, on his death bed the particulars of the murder of a Pedlar some twenty-five years ago. He stated with great particularity the mode in which he was killed, and that that he was buried in the cellar of a house at Preston, and some £72 and a box of jewelry, &c., taken from him. Whether the old gentleman labored under some mental hallucination is yet to be determined. George Shields, Esq., of Dartmouth, is investigating the matter.—Ex. Unionist.

A terrible affair occurred at Oryesburg, East Tennessee, on Tuesday the 7th inst. Sheriff Parkington attempted to arrest an old man named Dunnon. Dunnon drew a pistol and shot off the Sheriff's thumb. Parkington's son then fired, killing Dunnon, whose son coming up at the moment, fired killing young Parkington instantly. Seeing his son slain, Parkington then shot young Dunnon through the heart. The most intense excitement followed, owing to the extensive relations of both parties. Further trouble is apprehended.

A Cincinnati paper states that about three years ago, a poor orphan girl applied and was admitted to set type for that paper. She worked two years, during which time she earned beside her board, about \$200, and availing herself of the facilities which the printing office afforded, acquired a good education. She is now associate editor of a popular paper, and is engaged to be married to one of the smartest lawyers in Ohio. We should not be inclined to credit the above if we did not have so many evidences of the elevating influence of the printing office.

A reduced lance-corporal named George Wilson shot lance-corporal James Campbell, of the 109th regiment, at the Victoria Barracks, Montreal, on the night of the 26th ult. Both men had labored freely. The ball entered Campbell's neck and passed through his chest, killing him instantly. Wilson is in custody.

Farmers will take notice that brachy sterys may be cured of the bad habit by cutting off the eyelashes of the under lids. The effect is the same as sending Samsen to the barber. The authority for this statement is Samuel Thorne, the great breeder.

During the recent cold weather a boat was placed on runners and pushed over the ice from Fort Delaware to Delaware city, a distance of three miles. In twenty years there has not been so much ice in the Delaware River as at that time.

A few days since the ceiling of the House of Representatives in the Indiana State House fell with a loud crash, doing damage to the amount of \$10,000. The building is old and inconvenient, and efforts will be made to acquire the erection of a new one.

When champagne is first bottled, about a teaspoonful of syrup made from white sugar is put into each bottle—hence its sweetish flavor and effervescence.

Near Trieste, in Austria, the artificial propagation