dollars as the people of Nova Scotia paid under their present Tariff. To make this apparent, I need only mention that in the year 1863, the people of Canada consumed three millions seven hundred and sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine gallons of liquors, upon which they paid a duty of only three pence three farthings of our Currency per gallon; that they also consumed eight millions sixty thousand one hundred and forty-nine pounds of manufactured tobacco, on which they did not pay one single farthing of duty. Yet, if we look at the newspapers in this Island, we will see how it has been paraded that the Canada Tariff on manufactured tobacco is thirty per cent. Yes, but our people had it not explained to them that this duty is only levied on *foreign* manufactured tobacco; the eight millions were manufactured in Canada, and we could have imported it, if in Confederation, duty free. Let us see how far we would have been affected by this article. Our share would have been in round numbers two hundred and fifty thousand pounds; the duty we would have paid under the Canada Tariff would have been *not one farthing*! Under our Island Tariff of four pence per pound, it would have been four thousand one hundred and sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence. Here we see a direct saving to the pockets of our people under the Canada Tariff of four thousand pounds on one article alone. I may remark that, this year, an excise of some cents has been put upon this article in Canada, while we, ourselves, have increased the duty fifty per cent—from four pence to six pence per pound—but whatever excise has been put upon it in Canada, the returns of which I have not seen, tobacco is sold to-day at a lower price with them than with us. In 1863 (I have not got returns for 1864) the people of Canada consumed thirty-six millions pounds of sugar, besides which they manufactured sixteen millions pounds. One business firm in Toronto manufactures upwards of sixty thousand pairs of boots and shoes yearly. The manufactures of cotton and woollen goods are largely established, and so great has been the improvement in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery, that they are now next to independent of the United States. Under their tariff they import eighty articles duty free. I said that under the Canada Tariff we can purchase the articles mostly consumed by our people at as low a rate as under our present Island Tariff. I now give the proof. I hold in my hand the printed list of the Trade Prices in the months of December and February, for which these articles are sold in Canada. I give them all in Prince Edward Island currency: Hyson Twankay Tea, one shilling and nine pence per pound. Choice breakfast Congou, two shillings per pound. Souchong, choice family, two shillings and four pence per pound. West India Sugars, six pence per pound. Loaf and Crushed Sugars, ten pence per pound. Rice, two pence half-penny per pound. Molasses two shillings per gallon. Coffee, one shilling and four pence per pound. Tallow Candles, seven pence half-penny per pound. Manufactured Tobacco, one shilling and five pence per pound. Whiskey, two shillings and six pence per gallon. Superfine, No. 1, Flour, four dollars per barrel. Superfine, No. 2, three dollars and a quarter per barrel. If we compare these prices with those which we now pay in Charlottetown, and if our country friends say that these prices will ruin them, then I will admit that their ideas of Union and those which I entertain are widely dissimilar. It was only a short time since that I was under the impression that, under the tariff of Canada, tea and sugar would be a trifle dearer than we now have them in Charlottetown, because these are some thousand miles further for the place of transit of these articles, but I find I was mistaken, and that they can be sold as low under the tariff of Canada as under our own; hence I maintain, if the people were truthfully informed, that they would see that it is clear as the sun at noon-day, that if we become the consumers, duty free, of the various manufactures of four millions of people, possessing abundance of water-power, raw material and steadily increasing markets, the great bulk of the population of this Island could dispense with the consumption of dutiable articles, with the exception of tea, sugar, and molasses, the prices of which I have shown, are not higher under the Canadian than our own tariff. We should find also that, instead of the Revenue annually required to be raised being doubled, under Confederation, as the opponents of the measure scruple not to assert, it could not be one half of its present amount, and each year would witness its diminution proportionately to the increase of our population. The existing tariffs of all the Provinces would, this year, give a surplus of nearly one million over their aggregate expenditure, and it has been early shown that the elevation of the lowest to the level of the highest would produce more money than the requirements of the public service demand; and, therefore, it has been clearly understood that, should we go into Confederation, it will be proposed to reduce the present tariff of Canada to a medium standard with those of the other Provinces.—[*To be continued*.]

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

TO MISS PARODY.

Tune—"O my love's like a red, red rose."

O my love's like a red, red nose,
In full carbuncle bloom—
O my love is like the jewsharp,
Play'd in melodious tune.

So sleek art thou, my fatty lass,
My oily love, that I
Will love thee still, although, my dear,
Petroleum wells go dry.

Though petroleum wells go dry, my dear,
And rocks wink at the sun,
I'll love thee still, and while the world
Kicks up its heels for fun.

Farewell awhile, my only love,
I'm off to googe a "pile";
And I'll come back with green backs load
To make the *kittle bile*.

SNOOKS.

UNITED STATES.

LYNCHING BY LADIES.—The "ladies" of America are determined that the male Yankees shall not have the glorious sport of lynching entirely to themselves. The Burlington (Vt.) *Journal* gives an account of a number of young women of that town having waited upon a man named S. A. Boardman, who was accused of having spoken "unfeelingly" of the late President, and desired that he should at once hoist a flag. Like Falstaff, he objected to do so on compulsion; whereupon the "ladies" procured a rail, and with the assistance of some negroes they placed the recusant Boardman thereon, and stripping him to the waist, they arrayed him in a garb of tar and feathers, and thus carried him through the town. He is now in a dying condition from the injuries he received, benzole having been poured over him, among other things, which, as may be imagined, produced bad effects. What "gushing young things" those "ladies" must be!

An appalling case of inhumanity came up before the Tombs Police Court, in New New York, a few days ago. It appears, from a report of the case in the *World*, that a few days ago the emigrant ship *John Bright* arrived at New York from Liverpool, and anchored in the stream. At about half-past seven o'clock on Monday morning, as two men were rowing close by the vessel in a small boat, they observed a sailor hauling water up the side of the vessel, and in a few moments afterward their attention was again attracted by hearing a loud splash in the water. On looking in the direction from which the noise proceeded, they discovered that a man had either fallen or jumped overboard from the vessel, and beheld him struggling in the water. Instinctively the boatmen pulled their boat toward the drowning man, intent upon rescuing him from his perilous situation; but, much to their astonishment, Charles Eaton, the first mate of the vessel, appeared at the gangway with a drawn revolver, and hailed them at the top of his voice to "Let that man alone, or I'll blow your brains out!" at the same time covering them with his weapon. Intimidated by these threats, they did not approach the drowning sailor, but saw him struggling in the water, almost within their reach, until finally he sunk out of sight to rise no more. It is also alleged that during the whole of the tragic affair a policeman stood by the mate and did not interfere to save the life of the sailor. Eaton stated, in his defence, that the sailor jumped overboard for the purpose of desertion. The accused was committed for trial without bail.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, June 12, 1865.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE *AFRICA*.

IMPORTANT NEWS—"ALABAMA" CLAIMS UNDER DISCUSSION.

The R. M. S. *Africa* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning last, 7th inst., with English dates to the 27th ult. The Mails for this Island reached here on Friday morning. The news is highly important and interesting, especially that portion which relates to the discussion that has lately arisen out of the demand made by the United States Government against England for the damages done to American commerce by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*. The English press, though it seems to trust in the continuance of peaceful relations with the United States, speaks in the most unanimous and determined voice against listening to such an unjust and unprecedented demand. The Parliament and Ministry will not be wanting in firmness in their resistance to it.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th, Sir J. Walsh asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether her Majesty's Government had received from the Government of the United States any formal and official demand for compensation to American subjects for losses sustained by the *Alabama*, or any other Confederate cruiser, alleged to have been equipped in British ports.

Lord Palmerston said that a correspondence had been going on for some time between the Government of the United States and her Majesty's Government on the subject of the prizes taken by the *Alabama* and other vessels of the same kind. He had received within the last few days a further correspondence on the subject through Mr. Adams, but there had not yet been time to reply to it. He might add that, in that correspondence, in which each Government had stated its view of the case, the question had been discussed in the most friendly and amicable terms.

The *Times* of the 27th thus refers to the reply of Lord Palmerston:—

Lord Palmerston's answer last evening to Sir John Walsh shows that the report that a formal demand of damages had been made by the United States for the captures of the *Alabama*, and had been met on the part of England by a formal refusal, is a highly coloured version of what has passed. It is well known that soon after that notorious vessel began its ravages the President instructed Mr. Adams to inform our Government that this country would be held responsible for all losses which had been or might be inflicted on Federal commerce. The demand was made public at the time, and was commented on with exceeding approbation by the American press. On the other hand, the disposition of the British Cabinet was promptly disclosed, and Lord Russell gave it fully to be understood that we did not hold ourselves responsible for the acts of the Confederate cruiser, and should not admit any claims for compensation. We presume that practically this is the position in which the matter stands. In the midst of its reverses, at a time when its armies were being driven back on every side by the forces of the South, and the whole strength of its navy was insufficient to prevent the communication of the Southern States with the outside world, the Northern Government intimated to this country that it would expect to be paid for the destruction of the ships and cargoes of its citizens. All that can have been done now is to renew the discussion at the close of the war by presenting a regular demand. As the question was well considered when it first arose, and as the United States have long been informed of the view which this country takes of its liabilities, we cannot conceive that any new complications can be the result of the more formal demands of Mr. Adams. For two years the subject has caused no interruption in the amicable relations of the Governments, and it is difficult to conceive that the United States should now press their former claim in such a manner as to endanger the peace which actually prevails. We are, therefore, not surprised to hear from Lord Palmerston that, though each party has stated its respective views, the whole correspondence has been carried on "in very friendly and most amicable terms." Doubtless the United States are desirous to establish the principle for which they contend, and if they could obtain payment for the heavy losses sustained by their mercantile marine they would be doubly gratified; but we can look upon the renewal of the claim as nothing more than a protest against the alleged breach of neutrality committed by England, and a political act to be appealed to at some future time should occasion arise.

The *Daily News* hopes that if President Johnson does not intend to give up the claim, he will soon prefer it, so that one way or another the matter may be brought to a settlement. It says Lord Palmerston's answer last night was very unsatisfactory. It would have been very easy to say that a formal and official demand of the United States had been made, or that it had not. Palmerston's reply was as the utterance of a Delphic oracle. The *News* trusts that some member of Parliament will insist upon knowing whether a definite demand has been made for indemnity, or whether no new demands have been made since the inauguration of Johnson; and it adds, "We have not the slightest doubt as to the inevitable reply."

The *Morning Post* says that "the correspondence can lead to only one result, namely, an unconditional refusal on our part to indemnify the Americans for losses occasioned by the chances of war."

The *Times* in another editorial on these claims, says, "Not a single precedent can be produced, we believe, for the allowance of a similar claim under similar circumstances; and no rule of natural justice enjoins us to pay for mischief done by the *Alabama*." It questions whether the American government did their duty with adequate vigour against the privateers; and adds, "Doubtless it was our part to have prevented the *Alabama* and others from putting to sea if evidence of their warlike equipment could have been obtained; but whose part was it to have captured them after they had given us the slip? As it was, the United States Government preferred to employ all their available fleet in blockading the Southern coast, leaving us to guard every outlet of our own as best we could. Surely it would be somewhat unreasonable, as well as untenable in law, to hold us liable for every case in which the Confederate agents were too quick for us? For the British subjects who, for their own profit, did all in their power to thwart all the honorable intentions of the Government, we have not a word to say; but their acts were not the acts of the nation, which has suffered far more than individuals have gained by the untoward escape of the *Alabama*."

The London Weekly Register says:—It is stated, and we believe, correctly, that President Johnson has sent in his little bill against this country for losses inflicted upon Federal commerce during the Civil War by Confederate vessels of war built or bought in British ports, and demanded payment to the last farthing. We suppose it is unnecessary to say that no British Minister would for his head dare to recognise a claim so utterly preposterous and devoid of the very semblance of right. The ultimatum, in case of non-payment, is, it is said, war against the Britishers, and the immediate seizure of Canada as a material guarantee for payment of the demand. We trust that councils so rash and unprincipled will not prevail in Mr. Johnson's Cabinet; but if they do, we have only to take the necessary measures for resisting wrong, defending our rights, and chastising insolence when it goes beyond words.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Wilmer says:—"Every thing indicates that we are within a short distance of the General Election. Everywhere constituencies are on the alert, and in every direction new men, with no political antecedents, but with plenty of money in their pockets, which they will spend freely to secure the object of their ambition, are prowling about to foist their attentions on any constituency disposed to listen to them."

DEFENCES OF THE COLONIES.

In the House of Commons on the 26th., Mr. Marsh called attention to the cost of the protection of our Colonies, and the advantages we derive from them. He considered that the possession of the Colonies was indispensable for the circulation of the commerce of the country, and he thought the Imperial Government was bound to aid and assist them.

Mr. Bazley thought the Colonies ought to rely principally upon their own resources.

Mr. Cardwell reminded the House that the policy of the country of late years had been to require the Colonies to become self-supporting. As to the Colonial military expenditure, a committee had sat upon the subject and reported in 1852, and in making certain recommendations they distinguished between such places as Gibraltar, Malta, and Bermuda—which were the strongholds of the country, and maintained for purposes which were not strictly colonization—and the colonies proper. Since 1862, arrangements had been made by which the Colonies were required to contribute towards their military protection. The Government valued the connection subsisting between the Colonies and the mother country; but at the same time, they expected them to manifest a spirit of self-reliance. Thus, helping themselves, and doing their duty towards the mother country, they might confidently rely upon support and protection.

New Brunswick Railway Bonds were quoted at 93 a 96, Nova Scotia, 96 a 99

The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount on the 25th from 4½ to 4. Demand moderate.

Funds firmer since this movement. Additional failures in connection with the Bombay trade, &c., are reported, including Remington, Cartwright & Co., of London, correspondents of Leckie & Co., of Bombay, for about £200,000 sterling; Dirom, Davidson & Co., merchants, Liverpool, with heavy liabilities; Wm. Duthrie, merchant, London; and Bragington, Remington & Co., private bankers, at Torrington—liabilities about £100,000.

Barney's Circular says business in 5-20 bonds had been active, arising from purchases on American account, and sales for that of the Germans and Dutch.

It is understood that the Government intends to submit to the House of Commons a proposal to grant an annual pension (said to exceed in amount £1000) to the family of the late Mr. Cobden.

The *Observer* believes that the dissolution of Parliament will take place, as nearly as possible, in the old days between hay and harvest, and will more probably occur before the 20th of July than after.

The Queen left Windsor on Friday evening and arrived at Balmoral on Saturday afternoon. Her Majesty will return to England about the middle of June.

In commemmoration of the fifty years of uninterrupted peace which has prevailed between England and France, it has been decided that an Anglo-French Working-Class Exhibition shall be held at the Crystal palace during the present summer. According to existing arrangements the exhibition will be opened on Saturday, the 29th July, and will remain open during the months of August, September and October.

FRANCE IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

PARIS, May 26.—The *Constitutionnel* says:—We learn that the Government of the United States have taken measures to repress any attempts to effect illegal enlistments, and to put a stop to any proceedings undertaken with the object of preparing emigrant expeditions against Mexico in violation of Federal laws. Instructions to this effect have been forwarded to the United States attorney at New York, who at once took the necessary measures for the prompt execution of the same.

An extraordinary Ministerial Council was held at the Tuileries on Monday under the Presidency of the Empress, and it is surmised that the business under consideration was the peculiar relations which now exist between France and the United States on the Mexican question.

It is stated that at the last meeting of the French Cabinet and Privy Council, M. Fould advocated the immediate withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico, and informed the Council that he had thought it his duty to send a despatch to the Emperor embodying his views.

Some idea may be formed of the importance attached by the French Government to the recent news from America, from the fact that none of the papers brought by the steamship *Africa* have been suffered to reach their subscribers in Paris, except the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, which, being an organ of the French Government, naturally does its best to make things pleasant. Even the American despatches published in the French papers were carefully revised by Government officials, and other precautions have been taken to prevent intelligence of the actual condition of affairs from oozing out. All these attempts at suppressing information have increased the apprehensions current in Paris of coming complications with the United States.

The Paris correspondent of the *Evening Herald* believes that orders will be issued to the West India French squadron to intercept any filibustering expeditions from the United States to Mexico.

La France says, "The French and English Government feel no disquiet. Both have observed towards the United States a policy of conciliation—they have not ceased to receive from them the most modest declarations; and they have no reason to believe that any outoward facts will occur to alter their friendly relations."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the *Patrie* very narrowly escaped warning for having published alarming news about recruiting in the United States for Mexico; and adds, "The only fact in its previous statement is that Admiral Dibelot is going out to relieve Admiral Bosse, but will not be charged with any exceptional mission whatever, and having no other powers than those held by his predecessor.

The Emperor of the French is deriving so much benefit from his sojourn in Algiers that his return to Paris will probably be deferred until about the middle of June. He is carefully noting everytning he sees, and often goes out of his way to pry into matters which the local authorities would prefer that he should not enquire into. He listens with exemplary patience to the complaints of the Arab chieftains, who have told him of the grievances which drove them to desperation and revolt; and his clemency in pardoning the Flittas who were concerned in the late insurrection has made him admired and respected by those unruly people. The visit of the Empeaor to this part of his dominions will probably be followed by a series of important and valuable reforms.

ITALY.

TURIN, May 26.—The Turin journals announce that an Italian naval division has sailed from Palermo for Algiers, where it will arrive at the period of the Emperor's departure for France.

The condition of Southern Italy must still be deplorable, when brigandage is carried on in the impudent and unblushing way which the recent accounts depict. We hear of the seizure of Mr. Ainslie Murray and another English gentleman by ruffians, who detained them until an enormous sum of money had been provided for their ransom. The sum demanded is equivalent to £8000 of English money. Mr. Murray's companion after being some time in the custody of the brigands, was allowed to depart for Naples to procure it. It is to be hoped that a sufficient force will be sent in pursuit to seize both the villains and their booty. Such a state of things is very discreditable to the Government of Victor Emmanuel. It could not have been worse under the expelled Bourbons.

NEW ZEALAND WAR.

Mr. Cardwell made a pleasant statement in the House of Commons, to the effect that the last mail had brought half-a-million of money in debentures, towards the expenses of the war in New Zealand, and when the colonists there have to pay for their quarrels with the natives, they will be less ready to provoke them.

THE HON. T. D'ARCY McGEE IN IRELAND.

OUR distinguished friend the Hon. Mr. McGee, now acting as Chief Commissioner from Canada to the Irish International Exhibition, addressed a crowded audience in his native city of Wexford on the evening of the 15th ult. The speech was a most eloquent and brilliant effort, and has been extensively copied into the Irish and English newspapers; and has just found its way into some of the Canadian ones. The last English Mail has brought us a Dublin paper, kindly forwarded by Mr. McGee himself, which contains a well written report of the speech; and we do not know that we could do a more acceptable thing for our readers than to print it in its entirety, which we will do when we have more space at our disposal in our next issue. It treats chiefly on the influence, standing and character of the Irish race in America,—and while frankly acknowledging the errors of his associates of 1848, when a foolish attempt was made at getting up an insurrection, the orator severely lashes the follies and madness of the society known as the Fenian Brotherhood, who now, in America, contemplate a descent upon Ireland, in the vain hope of extirpating English rule. Although we cannot republish the speech just now, owing to its great length, we may give the following notice of it from the London *Times*:—

The *Times* commends the speech of Mr. McGee to the attention of his countrymen, especially of those who are about to emigrate, and who may think the United States the most suitable field for their exertions. Apart from the question of the American treatment of the Irish, the speech opens, however, another question, which is thus stated:—

"We have been surprised to find that, notwithstanding a Government administered with great mildness and impartiality in all its branches, Ireland has continued to grow in discontent instead of becoming more reconciled to the English connection. We think Mr. McGee has thrown much light on this phenomenon. The Irish in America are nearly as numerous as the Irish in England; they are, we presume, far superior in wealth, and are daily and hourly subjected to influences eminently hostile to this country. We think we can trace in the present state of Ireland the effects of Irish Transatlantic opinion upon Irish native opinion. The colony has become more powerful than the mother country, and Ireland, instead of giving laws to emigrants, seems much more inclined to receive its impressions from them. Of course we deeply regret such a state of things, but it has probably been too much neglected in forming our estimate of the true causes of Irish discontent. The Irish in Ireland are unhappy because their countrymen in America are perpetually telling them of the happiness they enjoy, and contrasting it with their real or imaginary sufferings. In such a state of things a speech like that of Mr. McGee is calculated to do much good, and, though it will probably subject him to some abuse, he deserves thanks for the manliness which induced him to make it, and which we are sorry to say finds so few imitators on this side of the Atlantic."

The *Quebec Gazette*, of the 2nd instant, in a pleasant bantering style, thus alludes to our friend's antecedents, to his great speech at Wexford, and his present high and influential position, so full of promise of important results for his adopted country:—

"Considering that our shrewd Governor General is himself a son of the sod, he could hardly have done less than choose as representative of the Province, at an Irish Exhibition, a genuine Patlander; and we therefore heartily commend his contribution of the Hon. Mr. McGee as a very capital specimen of an Irish boy improved into a Canuck. We hope the "finest pisantry" in the world as well as all other "nate Irishmen," whether gentle or simple, will find that we have not spoilt D'Arcy the least taste in life: but that he goes back to the "gem of the say" a wiser if not a better, and certainly not a sadder man than he came to us. Yes, Canada has reason to believe that during his residence in her borders, this "*young Irelander*" has learnt useful lessons in the noble art of common sense, and by the same token, we are bound to acknowledge, he has not been slow in imparting the fruits of his learning and experience to his countrymen.—When we read the fine address of Mr. McGee to the citizens of Wexford, we could not but feel pleased with the honest outspokenness of the man, and have no hesitation in saying that, so far as our observation of his public life goes, he arrogated no undue merit to himself. He is a power among his people; he has done them a power of good, and through them to the Province. He is yet comparatively a young man, and under the guidance of high principle—which, we trust, will always govern him—he may continue to work for this country in a way which will embrace its best interests and procure him the gratitude of future generations."

UNITED STATES.

Probably the last battle of the war was that which took place recently in the trans-Mississippi departmeet between the Federal forces under Col. Borsett, and the Confederates under Gen. Slaughter. It occurred at Boco del Chico Pass, and the Federals first drove Gen. Slaughter, but were in turn driven back to Brazos, with the loss of seventy-two men. Gen. Slaughter acknowledges a loss of 40 killed. Since then all the rebel forces westward of the Mississippi have been surrendered to Gen. Canby by Kirby Smith, (who, by the way, is not dead as reported,) including men and meterial of the army and navy. Smith's force was much smaller than has generally been estimated, and probably did not exceed 40,000 men. Among the officers are Major Generals Sterling, Price, John B. Magruder, Simon B. Buckner, Slaughter, Parsons, Shelby, Walker, Harris, and several of less note.

The act of surrender was appropriately recognized by the President in an order through the War Department that all the persons confined under sentences by Military tribunals of imprisonment during the war be at once discharged from custody. This is an official notification that the war is closed, that the authority of the Union is fully re-established and respected from the St. John to the Rio Grande, and that the great rebellion is no more! Gen. Sheridan's Texas campaign is ended before it was fairly begun, and the Federal armies can be reduced as fast as the soldiers can be paid off, to a very moderate peace establishment.

The New York *Tribune* says:—

Peace being officially declared, we look to our new President for the earliest possible restoration of the privilege of Habaes Corpus and for the abrogation of Military rule wherever the danger of forcible resistance to civil authority has ceased. Let the military be still amenable to military tribunals, but let civilians be civilly treated and enabled to face their accusers before an impartial jury. Let no excuse be given disaffection to suspect or faction to assert that public danger was but a pretext and arbitrary power the real object. The danger was real; the assumption of power was essential to the nation's life; but from that moment wherein the necessity ceases the exercise of power becomes usurpation, and tends to create public perils instead of averting them. Let us have the reign of law restored at the earliest moment.

Following up the ridiculous story that President Davis was captured in the disguise of a woman's petticoat and hood, (a garb which has since proved to have been simply a grey military cloak confined by a belt around the waist, and a black shawl which he threw over his head to conceal his features,) is another one, still more absurd, that he had been subjected to the indignity of being manacled in his cell at Fortress Monroe; that he threatened vengeance on those who put him in irons, and rather than submit he wanted the guards to shoot him; that he indicated deep misanthropy and an inclination to destroy his own life; and that no knives or forks, nothing more destructive than a soup spoon, are allowed in his cell. The fact is that he is confined in a casemate, fitted up for the purpose, comprising two rooms. There is a guard in the room with him constantly; but he is not manacled or his movement within his dungeon in any way restricted.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have found true bills of indictment against Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge for high treason. They are indicted separately.

The specific act on which the indictment against Jeff. Davis is based, is the attack on Fort Stevens, on the 12th of last July, in which Gen. Breckinridge was present; and the indictment charges "Jefferson Davis, late of the county of Henrico, State of Virginia, yeoman," with treason: 1st, in that on the 1st of June, 1864, he raised or gathered troops in Richmond to act against the United States Government; 2nd, that he was leader or commander-in-chief of these troops, and, as such, ordered the expedition; 3rd, that he provided the men with arms, food and other supplies for that treasonable purpose; 4th, that the attack on Fort Stevens was accordingly made on July 12, 1864; and 5th, that by his agency there a large number of United States troops were traitorously killed and injured. Mr. Davis is constructively charged with the crime, and Gen. Breckinridge directly, he being at the time in the District.

It is said that the trial of Jefferson Davis, before the Court, will commence as soon as the conspiracy case is disposed of. Breckinridge is still at large.

Various are the punishments which the people demand shall be inflicted on Davis. The last suggestion is that he should be "imprisoned for life and be kept at work as a common malefactor upon a monument to perpetuate the honors and the memory of Abraham Lincoln, recording the fact, that his chief glory was the suppression of the treason headed by Jefferson Davis—the monument to be surmounted by a statue of Mr. Lincoln. Or that he should labor till God saw fit to call him hence—living a protest against his own action, laboring to make treason infamous, and dying the death of a criminal."

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN MOBILE.—The *Bulletin's* New Orleans special says, on the morning of the 24th instant the main Ordnance Department in Marshal's warehouse, at Mobile, blew up with a terrible explosion. About three hundred persons were killed and several wounded. Thousands are buried in the ruins. Eight centre squares in the city were demolished, and about 8,000 bales of cotton destroyed. The steamers *Colonel Cowles* and *Kale Dale*, with all on board, were entirely destroyed. A portion of the business centre is badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at 3,000,000. Gen. Granger rendered prompt relief to the sufferers. The cause of the explosion is uncertain. The ordnance stores, which were a portion of the munitions of war surrendered by Dick Tyler, were in course of removal when it occurred. The entire city is more or less injured by the explosion.

Some of the American papers are expressing their doubts as to whether the man killed in Garnett's barn was really Booth. Harrold denies that it was, and the lack of evidence of identification tends to throw some discredit on the fact of it being really the man. If it should prove not to have been Booth, it will certainly be the greatest joke of the age.

A drunken soldier, in the army in India, having lately been confined in the black-hole for intoxication, felt something crawling over him. Knowing it to be a serpent, and fearing its deadly bite, he kept quite still, while the reptile crawled inside of his jacket and coiled himself up for a nap. When the guard came to release him, some hours after, the snake—a cobra—quickly glided away. The guard noticed, with surprise, that the prisoner's hair had turned white; and he died a few hours after telling his story.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, *June* 3, 1864.

Sec'y Seward has officially rescinded the order of December 17th, 1864, requiring passports from foreigners entering the United States.....Harris, member of Congress from Maryland, who was convicted by a military court of aiding rebels, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, has been pardoned by President Johnson.....A portion of the Texas expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe yesterday in 15 large steamers, General Weitzel in command. The fleet will rendezvous in Mobile Bay.....Restrictions with the exportation of anthracite coal have been removed by the Secretary of the Treasury.....Gold 137.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Gen. Grant has issued a congratulatory address to the U. S. Armies, in which he says:—"Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution, and brilliancy of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defence of liberty and right in all time to come." .... The Mexican town of Poidras was captured by the Liberals on the 24th. ....The blockade runner *Denbigh*, in trying to run into Galveston, with a valuable cargo, went ashore, and was destroyed by the U. S. steamer *Seminole*. .... It is reported that Sec'y Stanton has resigned, though nothing official to that effect has been promulgated.....Gold 136.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Steamship City of Washington has arrived. London *Owl* of 25th says that the question of the Alabama depredations has reached an unpleasant point, Great Britain having refused indemnity, and the American rejoinder alludes to compulsion. Consols closed at 90⅜ a 78⅞.....President Johnson has within a few days received a violently threatening letter, which has been placed in the hands of the proper authorities for investigation. The letter is mailed in this city, and bears the signature of "Grape Vine."....A Washington correspondent says that Gen. Steele having been ordered to the Rio Grande with an army of observation of thirty thousand men, foreign ambassadors are greatly perplexed at the movement. It is understood that Montholon will demand explanation from the State Department.....Gold 136¼.

NEW YORK, June 6, p. m.—The departure of troops North and West from Washington continues with vigor. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroads have made arrangements for forwarding ten thousand men per day for the next ten days. They go in about equal numbers East and West.....The steamship North American, with Liverpool dates to the 26th, passed Father Point this a. m.....The Herald's Washington despatch says the person who wrote the threatening letter to the President, has been arrested and proved to be an insane Frenchman, laboring under the idea that the Government owed him $150,000, and threatened to have revenge unless paid by the 16th inst. His threat is not directly against the President, although the tone of the letter indicates as much.....Gold 136⅞.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Cincinnati *Commercial's* Chattanooga despatch states that the leading Southern journals are endeavouring to reconcile the people of the South to the loss of their slaves.....Large quantities of cotton are coming to light in Montgomery, Ala.....The Alabama delegation left Washington on their return yesterday without having obtained permission to re-assemble the rebel Legislature. A provisional Governor will be appointed.....Mrs. Lincoln has received a letter of condolence from the Empress Eugenie of France.....It is understood that Mrs. Jeff. Davis has expressed a wish to go to Europe.....Cotton has declined to 42 and 43 cents. Breadstuffs and provisions also show a decline in the New York markets. Gold 137¼.

THE IRISH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Dublin Exhibition was opened on Tuesday, May 9th, by the Prince of Wales The attendance was very large, and the Dublin papers describe the affair in the most glowing terms. The opening was followed by a review of 15,000 troops in Phœnix Park. The Lord Mayor gave a great banquet at the Mansion House, and the Lord Lieutenant a series of entertainments at the Castle and Lodge. A curious feature in the proceedings was that Irish music was studiously excluded from the Programme, it is said, by the Lord Lieutenant:

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

During the whole morning, up to the Prince's arrival at the Exhibition at half-past two o'clock, the immense crowds which had collected in front of the building, and at every available spot around, waited with a patient and good humoured spirit the arrival of his Royal Highness. The railroad in front of the building was absolutely impassable. The few houses forming Earlsfort terrace presented a gay and brilliant appearance. The balcony on the drawing-room story along the whole terrace was lined with rich scarlet cloth, and out of the windows were suspended rich flags and banners. The balconies were occupied with ladies and gentlemen, and within the paling in front of the Exhibition hundreds of respectable persons were permitted to enter. A guard of Highlanders was stationed in front, and at half-past two o'clock the Prince's escort, consisting of a squadron of the 10th Hussars, rode up to the building, and was immediately followed by the royal carriages. Owing perhaps to the somewhat threatening character of the day the Prince and his suite drove in close carriages, and this disappointed the large number of citizens who had waited so many long hours in the hope of getting a view of him. The interior of the building presented a grand and impressive appearance. Along the galleries of the nave and on its floor vast numbers of ladies and gentlemen were assembled, and the varied hues of the dresses, the robes of members of the different Corporations, and the uniforms of the Knights of St. Patrick and of the naval and military officers, the rich contents of the cases, the works of art, the products in gold and silver, in silk and satin, and other beautiful fabrics, and the grandeur of the glass and iron structure, through the windows of which the sun shone brightly, combined to form a brilliant picture not easy to be erased from the memory. The Concert Hall, with its vast orchestra surmounted by the grand organ, and occupied by over one thousand vocalists and instrumentalists, whose heads rose tier over tier from the floor to the ceiling, its walls covered with the grand Bavarian cartoons, and the space between the barrier of the orchestra and the opening of the hall on the nave crowded with the rank and fashion of the country, all presented an appearance which was grand in the extreme. The dais, raised to the southward of the Circular Apse, was richly covered with crimson cloth and surmounted by a canopy of marone velvet relieved with gilt mouldings. Its sides were decorated with draperied material of beautiful design. Beneath the canopy two exquisitely finished chairs of the Louis Quatorze pattern, splendidly carved and gilt, and upholstered in blue silk tabinet, were placed for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Two other finely wrought chairs at the right and left were placed for Lady Wodehouse and for his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. It would be impossible to convey to a reader a just conception of the extreme grandeur of the scene as the time drew near when his Royal Highness was expected to arrive. On every side, wherever the eye could travel the attention was arrested by one sight more beautiful and impressive than another.

The Reception Committee were in waiting in the Grand Entrance Hall to receive his Royal Highness. The following Knights of the illustrious Order of St. Patrick also received his Excellency—Lord Granard, Lord Tottenham, Lord Ross, Lord Conyngham, Lord Lurgan, Lord Viscount Gough, and the Earl of Lucan. The cheering in the distance announced that he was approaching, and at half-past two o'clock the royal carriage drove up to the principal entrance, the people cheering loudly as the Prince passed, and the troops along the lines presenting arms. His Royal Highness, who wore the Collar and Ribbon of the Order of the Garter, was accompanied by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Wodehouse, and attended by a brilliant suite. His Royal Highness and their Excellencies having alighted, were received by the reception committee, who conducted them to the dais, when the orchestra and organ gave with thrilling effect the National Anthem amidst a scene of splendour and enthusiastic excitement that baffles description.

THE WINTER PALACE BUILDING.

The plan of the building is an exceedingly simple one. The principle entrance is situated in Earlsfort-terrace. The exhibition Palace proper is divided by a broad hall into equal blocks—that on the south, or left-hand side, contains the great Concert Hall, a noble apartment, 130 feet long by 70 feet wide; and capable of accommodating nearly 4,000 persons; the great dining-room, 107 feet long by 33 feet wide; the musical practice rooms, retiring rooms, and cloakrooms, essential to the Concert Hall; and in the basement, kitchen, and extensive larder, stores and other offices.—On the north and south sides the passage ways are wide and airy corridors, about 16 feet in breadth, from which numerous doors communicate with the auditorium. On the east side, or orchestra end, the corridors form portions of two great central avenues, on the upper and lower floors respectively, traversing the entire length of the block from north to south. On the west side the Winter Garden completes the continuity of communication. For the present the galleries and western wall next the Garden have been omitted, so as to leave the Hall available for the purposes of the opening cermonial, and the uses of the International Exhibition. The block on the north or right hand side of the central avenue contains the minor Concert Hall, 90 feet long, by 50 wide; and capable of accommodating 1,500 persons. This hall is temporarily used as a *picture-gallery, but it is intended that it shall be* arranged practically in a similar manner to the greater hall. To the right of the minor hall, on the ground floor, is a general practice-room for musical performers, 65 by 38 feet wide, and supported by graceful Corinthian columns; it rises to the height of about 80 feet. Below the upper line of windows—in the Byzantine and Italian styles—is an architrave resting upon Roman Doric pillars. At the extremities of the front are two breaks or wings, whose windows are Byzantine. On the roof is a large iron tank for the supply of water to the fountains in the halls and the transepts. It is capable of containing more than 20,000 gallons of water, which will be pumped into it by a powerful steam engine supplied by Messrs. Rankin & Co., of Liverpool.

Passing from the outside of the building through the Grand Entrance Hall, an idea is obtained of the magnitude of the structure. We find ourselves in a beautiful sculpture gallery, with a picture gallery above it. An upward view shows a glass roof, more than 70 feet high. This hall is 40 feet in width, and leads across the entire main building, opening into the Winter Garden. A wide stair case leads from the lower to the upper central hall, which commands the entire second story of the building. In the lower hall are two rows of handsome pillars of Caen stone, beautifully carved. The smooth floor of mosaic tiling forms a pleasant promenade. The structure of glass and iron runs along the western and northern sides in the shape of the letter L.—The western side is intended to constitute the Winter Garden. It is 471 feet in length; breadth, 84 feet, and height 60 feet. No less than 10,000 persons can be accommodated within it. When the articles now being exhibited are removed it will have wooden flooring open at proper places for the plantation of trees and shrubs and for fountains, and will be ornamented by statues, aviaries, and aquaria. It is fitted with galleries 16 feet wide, approached by broad staircases below, as also from the corridors and the upper central hall of the main building. The mode of constructing and supporting the gallery floors is both novel and effective; the joists bear upon purlins, supported on cast iron struts springing from horizontal wrought iron bars, which run diagonally from column to column under the floor level, and rigidly brace them together. This ingenious method of bracing is an improvement upon the vertical diagonal system adopted in the London Exhibitions, and also at the Crystal Palace. One side of this Winter Garden faces the ornamental grounds, and has a large and handsome apse, with galleries projecting upon a terrace without. The northern aisle, which runs parallel with St. Stephen's-green, will constitute the permanent Exhibition building. It will have an independent entrance from Earls fort terrace, but otherwise its leading features are the same as those of the Winter Garden.

The building is amongst the best examples of the modern combination of glass and iron. In order to see to the best advantage the exquisite symmetry of proportion, and the large extent of surface covered, one should stand on the gallery near the Grand Concert Hall, or place himself at the angle where the northern aisle branches off from the western transept. From this point the *coup d' œil* is really magnificent. The enormous load of 13 tons—equivalent to one quarter of a cwt. to the superficial roof—was suspended from one of the ribs which are 50 feet span. The greatest deflection was one-half inch, and the most minute scrutiny failed to detect the slightest flaw. The galleries were also tested whilst in an incomplete state, the flooring boards not being laid or the rods finally adjusted. A square of 16 feet was loaded with 130 men, equal to 8 tons. With 60 men, or a load of 3 tons, there was a deflection of but three-sixteenths of an inch. When the galleries were completed, they were proved by laying on them a dead weight of brick of 140 lbs. to the foot superficial, and by rolling over them 68-pound cannon balls, thus effectually testing the soundness of the several castings. At a subsequent period the men of the 78th Highland Regiment were marched over them. All those tests gave assurance of the stability of the structure.

Spacious refreshment rooms and a smoking room have been provided, and every needful accommodation that foresight and experience could suggest. The annexe for the Machinery-in-motion Court is completed. It is likely that it will remain a permanent portion of the building and be applied to the purpose of a gymnasium, of which there is much need in Dublin. Underneath the flooring of the glass and iron structure have been laid a large number of pipes for warming the building when required. The arrangements for lighting are admirable. The designs for illumination were furnished by Mr. Gilbert Sanders, chairman of the Executive Committee, and the gas is supplied jointly by the Hibernian and Alliance Gas Companies. The lighting of the Central Hall is carried out by what are called "longitudinal bar-lights"—that is, long lines of gas jets which run over the ceiling. The large Concert Room is illuminated by five brilliant sunlights, which also act as ventilators, there being at the top of each an iron tube fifteen feet long, the powerful up-draught through which will effectively remove all heated and impure air. The glass and iron structure is lighted by three rows of brackets and standards, as well as by clusters of lights placed at intervals in and underneath the galleries. There are 140 brackets and seventy standards, and the number of jets in this part of the building is about 3,000. The Picture Galleries are lighted by bar-lights in the same way as the Central Hall. It is calculated that the lighting of the whole building will require about 13,000 jets.

From this description it will be seen that the edifice is thoroughly fit for its purpose. Its interior is in complete accordance with its external splendour and vastness of dimensions, and those who look upon it from the adjacent streets see an Exhibition Palace which is a striking ornament to a beautiful city. A word about the ornamental grounds. The former inequalities have been turned into slopes and grassy hollows. The great Elm tree—the sole survivor of an extensive plantation—still stands, but its shade falls upon an Italian garden and a maze constructed of a beachen lodge—the latter, it must be confessed, not as yet the most successful effort of the designer. Along the walls great mounds have been thrown, and on these pines of every variety, and British trees planted in order to remove the unpleasent effect of the red brick backs of the houses in Harcourt street. Behind these mounds run terraces, and at the end of the central broad walk or terraced promenade a splendid rockery, supporting a capacious basin, some 90 feet across, and so constructed that from a second basin of minor dimensions, elevated about 15 feet, an overfall cascade of water is projected which may at pleasure be illuminated in various colours. The broad margin of this rocky fountain is tastefully studded with a rich garniture of beautiful Alphine plants, graceful ferns and long creepers.

The levels of the several fountains and basins are so adjusted that a ready circulation of the supplies of water is secured, falling from one to the other, and again sent by steam power up to the more elevated. In the midst of the Garden are many other mounds, covered with shrubs and flowers, which, when fully covered with foliage and bloom, will have a charming effect. Pieces of fantastic rootwork afford spaces for the growth of scarlet geraniums and pretty lobelias. At the northern side is the fine archery ground, with its elastic green sward, and not far off a Turkish kiosk, surmounted by the crescent rising above a pond, divides the ground from the garden at the rear of Mr. Guinness's town residence. The whole is intersected by many walks which map out the different districts of the pleasure grounds into squares, circles, and ovals.

AWFUL TRAGEDY AT LAPRAIRIE.

[From the Montreal Herald.]

We are indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Darrach, of Point St. Charles, who called at our office at a late hour last night, for the following particulars relative to the scene described below:—

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, as the family of Alexis Moyan were at church, a man, named Baron, who had been living in the family for several years, and but lately returned from the American army entered the house, situated about three miles from the village of Laprairie. In the house at the time the awful tragedy took place, there were two servant girls, one about the age of 27 and the other 13. When the murderer entered, the eldest of the girls expressed her surprise and at the same time her delight in seeing him. After a few words had passed between them, she asked him if he would have anything to eat, offering at the same time to make ready some ham for him. He replied that he wanted nothing, that he was master of the house, and immediately drew from his bosom a revolver, and fired at the girl, who had a child in her arms at the time. The ball entered the left cheek. She instantly made for a bed in the adjoining room, taking the child with her. On reaching the bed she threw herself upon it, covered with blood. The murderer then followed her and fired another shot at the child, the ball entering its mouth. During all this time the other little girl, with a baby in her arms, became confused. She followed the murdered girl into the room, taking the baby with her, and took refuge beneath a table at the foot of the bed. The murderer having first finished his work with the servant and the child, the latter aged only two years, then fired at the little girl beneath the table, but by an over-ruling Providence the ball passed her and entered the wall. She never spoke neither did the infant make any noise. The poor girl lay as if she was dead. The murderer taking it for granted that he had put to death all who could tell anything about him, then went into the kitchen, took some fire from the stove, and carrying it into the room where the murdered servant and child were, put it under the bed. This being done, he went to the place where the proprietor kept his money, and took a box, made of tin, and broke it with the heel of his shoe, taking about $550 in silver. After some time, the little girl who could not remain in the room on account of the smoke, hearing no more noise, quietly opened the door to see if he was gone. Coming out, she found that he had crossed the field. She immediately ran to the next house and told them what had occurred, when they came and extinguished the fire. Notice having been sent to the village of Laprairie, the commanding officer of the volunteers ordered some of his men out in different directions to intercept the assassin.

The excitement in the village and surrounding country was beyond description. Mr. Darrach states that when he went to the house there were hundreds of people, with their vehicles, around the house. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon a number of detectives and the authorities from Montreal, arrived. Every step has been taken to arrest the murderer, which, it is to be hoped, will be successful.

In the description that Mr. Darrach has given us of the scene that he witnessed, in looking on the murdered servant and the little girl by her side, he says it is impossible to portray it in words.

An inquest was held at Mount Stewart Bridge on the 20th and 22d ult., by John R. Bourke, Esq., one of the Coroners for Queen's County, on view of the body of one John McCormack, of Goose River, Lot 42. Deceased, it appears, left his home on the 17th April last, intending to proceed to Charlottetown in search of employment. On arriving at Mount Stewart, he got into bad company, and became intoxicated; for, on attempting to get on board the 'Heather Belle,' he very narrowly escaped falling into the water. Captain Bourke, perceiving his condition, very properly ordered him on shore, and he was compelled to return to 'terra firma.' After the departure of the 'Heather Belle,' deceased and two companies proceeded to the east end of the bridge, and sat down upon a log; but the testimony elicited at the inquest, as to what followed, is far from being satisfactory. Nothing farther appears to have been heard of McCormack until about a month afterwards, when the body of deceased was taken out of the river. One of the men who was last seen with the deceased left the Island some time since for the United States, and the other could give no particulars as to how or by what means deceased was precipitated into the river. The verdict of the Jury was, that "the deceased, John McCormack, came to his death by falling over Mount Stewart Bridge, on the 18th April last, about 11 o'clock at night, when under the influence of liquor, and was drowned."—*Mon.*

LIGHT HOUSE ON THE NORTH CAPE.—No part of this Island has been the scene of greater destruction of life and property than the North Cape. There, within our own recollection, many a good ship has been dashed to pieces, and many lives lost. In former years, the timber trade of the ports of the Gulf Shore of New Brunswick, Miramichi in particular, was very much greater than at present, and the number of vessels which passed the North Cape was very large; then, scarcely a year passed in which vessels were not wrecked there. On this dangerous headland, the reef of which extends some two or three miles, a Light House is now in course of erection, and in September next, it is confidently hoped, it will be lighted. The expense of the erection of this Light will be borne, in nearly equal proportions, by this Island and New Brunswick. To New Brunswick the light will prove more beneficial than to this Island. We trust that next year a Light will be placed upon the East Point. When the latter shall be erected, we think the Island will have done its duty, so far as lighting its shores is concerned.—*Isl.*

IMPORTATION OF STOCK.

HENRY LONGWORTH, ESQ., left this Island on Monday last for Halifax and England. He goes Home to purchase Stock for the "Stock Farm" about to be re-established in this Island. Mr. Longworth is considered a good judge of Stock. We believe that there is no one in the Island in whom the farmers generally have greater confidence than in Mr. Longworth. There is, therefore, reason to expect that animals selected by him will give satisfaction. He intends to purchase, we are informed, a Blood Horse and Mare, a Brood Clydesdale Mare, some Durham and Ayrshire Cattle, particularly Heifers; a small flock of Leicester and Southdown Rams and Ewes, some Berkshire Pigs, with a discretionary power as to the purchase of some Devonshire Cattle. Mr. Longworth's purchases will probably leave Liverpool in the month of August next, in the Bark *Prioress*, and may be expected here some time in the month of September.—*Isl.*

MORE STEAMERS IN THE GULF.

THE people of New Brunswick and this Island are not likely to suffer during the coming Summer for Steam Communication. Messrs. Snow & Co., of Boston, have, we understand, contracted with the Government of New Brunswick to run weekly between Shediac and Campbellton, touching at Richibucto, Miramichi, Caraquet, Dalhousie, &c. The object of the contractors is to connect with their Boston line from this Island. The running of these Boats will be in opposition to the P. E. Island Company, so far as Shediac and Charlottetown are concerned. The public may, therefore, expect cheap travelling. The P. E. Company will have no other alternative than to run from Shediac to Miramichi, even without a subsidy, and in opposition to the American Company. It is very evident that the public will be gainers. How it will fare with the Steamboat Companies is another matter.—*Ib.*

COLLEGE HONORS.—Among those who carried off the prizes at the various Institutions abroad, we find the names of the following students belonging to the Island, viz: At Dalhousie College, Halifax, Robert Shaw obtained the highest prizes in Classics and in Mathematics. John C. Cameron, from Montague River, having entered the second year classes, and, with more work than any student of his class, has obtained the first place in Logic and Classics, and high honors in Metaphysics and Mathematics. At Queen's College, Kingston, John R. Thompson, Suffolk Road, has, we are pleased to see, graduated as B. A., with honors, and has maintained the distinction previously acquired by him. We have not learned all the particulars of his success. Alexander Nicholson, of this city, who gained the "Mowat Scholarship" by competition at his entrance, has overtopped all competitors in Greek and Latin, and distinguished himself in Rhetoric. He has, moreover, attained the highest number of marks, of his year, and lastly, gained the "Toronto Scholarship."

We are delighted to see those instances of talent and industry on the part of our young men. They are the best certificate that can be given to the efficiency of our own College. In the Classical department our young men seem to carry off everything. In the Mathematical, we see they are climbing fast.

We may also state here that two of our medical students, Alex. D. Robertson and Francis Cox—son of J. B. Cox, Esq., Morell—recently returned from Canada, having passed a satisfactory graduating examination at the close of the winter term of McGill University. So that it appears we do not require Confederation to enable our young men to gain distinction among their Colonial brethren.—*Prot.*

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE.—We have reason to believe that the erection of a Market House will be commenced without delay, and that it will not be placed upon Queen Square.—*Ib.*