

From Late English Papers.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE CZAR.

(From the London Daily Telegraph.)

After the review was fairly over, the Royal personages dismounted and re-entered their carriages, which had been kept in waiting. The Emperor Napoleon the Great, and his two sons got into one, the King of Prussia and the Empress into another. Escorted by Cent Guards they proceeded towards Paris, but at a slow pace, the throng of equipages rendering anything like rapid movement impracticable. Of the terrible incident that followed it is not easy to give the exact particulars, for every individual who witnessed it gives a different account from his fellow. On reaching the cascade, not far from Louvre Rochelle's house, a shot was fired, according to one account, from a tree, which, like all the others in the neighborhood, was filled with occupants; according to most other statements from amid the crowd standing to view the cortege, a young man was seen to raise his hand, point a pistol, and fire, first one shot and then a second, at the carriage in which the Emperor Napoleon was seated beside his guest. The Emperor's groom fortunately perceived the uplifted hand in time, and made his horse spring forward. The bullet passed through the animal's nostrils, and then right across the carriage between its distinguished occupants, wounding a lady on the other side. The shot, hurriedly fired but the pistol, and the would-be assassin fell to the ground with a cry of pain, his hand shattered by the explosion. The people surrounding the spot at once seized him, and were apparently with difficulty restrained from administering Lynch law there and then. The effect produced on the illustrious personages was not very remarkable. The Emperor Napoleon, it is stated, turned very pale, but at once rose in his seat and pointed to the perpetrator. The Czar and his two sons sat as unconcerned as if being made a target for patriotic pistols was an every-day incident in their lives. The King of Prussia and the Empress looked more deeply moved than any of the others. After a slight delay, however, the cortege resumed its progress, loudly cheered by the spectators, who were now surging with uncontrollable excitement. Here I must stop till I ascertain further particulars. But I can give you no idea of the strong and varied feelings which occupy the minds of the Parisians. All their traditional sympathy for Poland does not make them in the least inclined to sympathize with a regicide, and they are furious that their character for courteous hospitality should for a moment suffer by the criminal fanaticism which could imagine that the wrongs of Poland might be righted by the murder of a broad non of one to whom the "heritage of triumph was" has only descended from the actual perpetrators.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

It appears that the Emperor Napoleon's uniform was soiled by the explosion of the assassin's pistol. The Emperor immediately rose, apparently to point out the spot which the shot had been fired from. "Give the Emperor!" were heard in all directions. In the course of the evening numbers of persons of all ranks left their names at the Tuilleries and the Elysee. The following is the official account of the attempted assassination published in the Monitor—"Yesterday, while the review was being held in the Bois de Boulogne, amid an immense and indescribably enthusiastic crowd, an individual, who called himself Pole, fired a pistol at the carriage in which the Emperor of Russia and his two sons were seated. The ball struck the head of the groom in waiting, who was riding at the door of the carriage. The weapon burst in the hand of the assassin, who was arrested by the crowd. The interference of the police was necessary to save him from the rage of the populace. No one was hurt. The assassin declared his name to be Beresowski, and that he was a native of Volhynia. After the attempt upon the life of the Czar, the Emperor Alexander, smiling, said, "Sire, we have been under fire together." The Czar replied, "Our destinies are in the hands of Providence."

The Temps publishes a letter signed by several Poles, expressing the sorrow and reprobation with which they are inspired in the minds of all Poles. The lady wounded is Madame Saborie, the wife of a Councillor General of Turin. The Emperor Napoleon has conferred the cross of the Legion of Honor upon the groom in waiting, Kaimbaud. The horse of the latter died last night. Beresowski, the Pole, who made the attempt on the Czar's life, was examined on the 7th inst, and the following information elicited from the prisoner, who gave his replies with great coolness. He is twenty years of age, of Polish nationality, and was employed at M. Gouin's, an instrument maker, after which at M. Cail's, whom he left on the fourth of May, and he has since been living on his savings, augmented by the pecuniary assistance given to refugees. He was asked, "How could you fire at a Sovereign, the guest of France, who nourished you?" He replied, "with tears in his eyes, 'It is true I committed a great crime towards France.' 'But you ran the risk of killing the Emperor Napoleon.'" "No," he replied, "a Polish bullet could not go astray. It must go straight when aimed at the Czar. I wished to deliver the world of the Czar, and the Czar himself of the remorse which must weigh upon him." He was further questioned by M. Roucher, and Schormuller, and in reply said that he was an instrument maker, when he broke off all intercourse with his family. He had not communicated to any one his intention of assassination for fear of being betrayed. After the examination Beresowski was perfectly collected. He signed the reports of the proceedings and showed no sorrow, but expressed his regret at not having been successful.

THE UNDER-GROUND RAILROAD OF LONDON.

The process of tunnelling under the London streets is very different from a like process in the open country. The material to be penetrated is so full of delicate channels, which must not be rudely destroyed, that the labor is rendered twenty-fold more difficult and expensive. There are the water mains with their connecting pipes; the main or branch sewers, with their connecting pipes, and very often the tubes connecting long lines of telegraph wires. The engineers of the Metropolitan Railway, which has done so much to relieve the overcrowded road-train, had to remove all these old tubular channels to the sides of the roadway, steering their tunnel between with the delicacy of a surgical operation. At one end of the works the black Styx of London, the old Fleet ditch, had to be safely caged, and a large boiler-looking tub running across the roof, at one part of the tunnel, carries it over the heads of the passengers. It was long before people could believe in this scheme. It was ten years before the public on paper, and three years in construction, before it was for some time darkly hinted that the subterranean scheme had been found impracticable, and that a hole at the two ends would be all that would come of it. But the success has been remarkable, rapid and great. The main tunnel contains a double line of rails. It is twenty-eight and a half feet high, and sixteen and a half broad. The branch tunnel contains a single line of rails, and are thirteen feet broad and fifteen feet high. When the line crosses over any great thoroughfare, the form of the arch is altered to give it a corresponding strength. Where dead weight presses upon it with unusual force, the tunnel

is like an apple with a hole through it—solid brick-work below as well as above. In no case are there less than half a dozen rings of brick, and over the outside arch a layer of concrete, with a layer of asphalt upon all to keep water-tight. On this almost solid telegraph, with its multifarious cables, the roadway is paved over. The stations are well-built, and the carriages broad and well-lighted with gas. The time consumed in the journey is about one-fourth of the time taken by omnibuses, and although the fares of these latter vehicles have been very greatly reduced, the railway has still the advantage in point of cheapness. The cost was something like £350,000 a mile. The underground line has extensions in progress eastward and westward. On Easter Monday it carried 101,428 passengers.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF SUICIDE.

We regret to have to record to-day a melancholy case of self-destruction, which occurred yesterday morning, at the Citadel. The victim was a soldier of the 30th Regiment, named Hamilton de Villiers, quite a young man, and, we understand, most respectably connected. The fearful act was committed while the man was on sentry at the Citadel gate, between midnight and two o'clock this morning; and his melancholy fate was not ascertained until the relief was marched out at the latter hour, when his lifeless body was found close to the wicket, with a bullet wound through the left breast. In consequence of all the gates being closed, the extreme thickness of the boomproof walls and the still hour at which the rash deed must have been accomplished, the report of the musket had not been heard by the guard. The suicide appears to have been a determined one, and deeply premeditated, from the fact that, after having opened the package containing his ammunition, for the purpose of carrying out his desperate purpose, he again so carefully made it up, that at first it was wondered where he had obtained the cartridge. He then took his boot-lace, which he passed through the rammer-head, and made it fit fast to the trigger, thus obtaining full command of the musket, which he appears to have placed against his breast, probably supporting it against the wall at the gate. His death, it is said, must have been instantaneous. Deceased was aged about 25 years, and represented as coming from Dublin, where he was a clerk when he enlisted, and having respectable and wealthy connections, with whom he was in the habit of keeping up correspondence of late about some right he claimed in property or money in their care. These relatives, it is stated, had treated his last applications as offensive, and threatened to report him to his commanding officer. Deceased had since seized him, and he had more than ever kept aloof from his comrades, apparently meditating the foul deed which brought him to the untimely death of a declared "suicide."

A GHOST IN A LONDON SQUARE.

The inhabitants of Wolborn-square, Bloomsbury, have been annoyed during the past week by large numbers of the ragged and noisy population of St. Giles in quest of a ghost, said to be a denizen of their enclosed square garden. So great and increasing had been the crowd for the last night or two that police have been told off for the special purpose of maintaining order and making the populace move on. The excitement appears to date from last Saturday night, and various absurd rumors of skeletons, women in white, &c., are rife, though it is by no means clear who was the first to detect this supposed ghostly visitor, nor easy to find anyone who can assert that he has seen any such appearance. After a visit to this spot, we can affirm that the whole evidence of anything out of the common is confined to the existence of a patch of light falling upon an arbour at the north-east corner of the enclosure, and which is perfectly evident to any one looking through the railings on the west side of the square near the spot. The light is, we believe, nothing more than that thrown by a gas lamp at the north end of the square, and which, passing through a gap in the street, is cast in a somewhat remarkable manner upon the spot in question. If the light were temporarily extinguished, we believe that both the ghost and the consequent excitement would subside simultaneously.

MR. THOMAS CARLYLE ON A REMOR.

A "Working Man" at Rochdale a few days since addressed a letter to Mr. Thomas Carlyle, in which, after stating that an expression of Mr. Ruskin's that you cannot go through the streets of London without being insulted has gone the round of the papers, he says, "The thing looks almost incredible. One explanation given is that your sympathy for Mr. Eyre aroused popular indignation. But the English people are so notoriously of 'pluck' that I for one, should have thought that act of yours would have excited their admiration, even though they might disagree with the object of that act. How do you account for the London people's behaviour? A reply will favor yours, &c." To this Mr. Carlyle sent the following reply—"Sir—The thing you are going to say is untrue; it diverges from the fact throughout; and in essentials is curiously the reverse of the fact; an 'incredible' (and at once forgettable) thing. That is the solution of your difficulty.—T. CARLYLE.—Chelsea, May 22, 1857."

MEXICO.

IMPERIAL ACCOUNT OF MAX'S SURRENDER.

Up to the 7th inst., the Imperialists, as now admitted by the Liberals were successful in every engagement. From the 8th to the 15th nothing of importance had taken place. On the morning of the 15th the Imperialists were to have made a general attack, and if not successful in routing the Liberals, at least compel Escobedo to raise the siege. The plans were well laid and success was probable, but there was a traitor in the camp, by whom probable victory was turned into an unavoidable surrender. For several days previous to the 15th the traitor had been in consultation with the Liberal General Veza, formerly a Reactionist. He had sold his sovereign, his country, his companions in arms, and his bosom friends, and before daylight on the 15th ultimate had delivered his sacred charge of human flesh up to his enemy. Escobedo was aware of the treasonable plot, but was far from expecting such results. As evidence that he disbelieved it to the last he would send two hundred men to take possession of the invaluable fortification of La Cruz, but he was soon apprised of the occupation of that main fort without firing a shot. Thereupon he ordered a force to enter the city, upon the command of Colonel Palacios, who took the place by surprise. He surrounded the tent of Maximilian and demanded surrender. The Emperor advanced unarmed in hand in a dignified and undaunted manner. He told Colonel Palacios that he could not surrender to an officer of inferior grade, and demanded the presence of the commander-in-chief, General Escobedo, who was a league dis-

tant, was sent for, and on his arrival received the sword of Maximilian, which, report says, was richly decorated with diamonds and valued at an immense sum of money. Escobedo now reports that he took fifteen officers of the rank of General, eight thousand prisoners, all their arms, and immense quantities of ammunition. The result was not credited by the Liberals, and the position of the successful traitor was not fighting whatever occurred, and the only shot fired was by the traitors upon their former companions in arms. The delivery of the garrison of the Cross was complete, and was done under the supervision and by order of the officer of the day in person. Who was this infamous traitor, this miserable wretch, this abused officer who committed that black and damning act? It was Colonel Miguel Lopez, who commanded at Chihuahua as Governor of the Castle, and was afterwards Colonel of the "Empress" regiment of cavalry. He acted as escort to the Empress. He was the bosom friend of Maximilian; a man that had been loaded with favors by that prince. Maximilian was god-father to the traitor's first child. He is uncle to Marshal Bazaine, and had by his prowess and gallantry won a decoration of the Legion of Honor—all to conclude with an act of treason and infamy. His price was one thousand ounces or sixteen thousand dollars, but Christ was sold cheaper. Now, can the liberals, under such circumstances, shoot their prisoner? As human beings, leaving the least claim to being civilized, can they do it? I say no. But they have already commenced shooting, by executing Colonel Maximo Campos, who was taken prisoner at Queretaro with all the others. Menderis also reported shot. Miramon was taken in the streets of the city on the morning of the battle by a junior officer of Escobedo's command. He tried to escape into a house, but was pursued and caught. Miramon resisted strongly, and the officer was compelled to use his arms. He shot him, wounding him slightly in the chest.

Latest by Telegraph! Maximilian Shot!

London, June 30.

At a public breakfast given in honor of William Lloyd Garrison, yesterday, a letter from the Count of Paris was read, which couched in warm terms the services done by Mr. Garrison in the cause of humanity and freedom. Mr. Adams the Minister of the United States who was absent, also sent a letter, the tone of which was rather qualified and reserved.

Rome, June 30.

The Holy Father, both before and after the grand ceremonies yesterday, and wherever he appeared in public, was received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of devotion and attachment; from the immense crowd of clergy and laymen gathered from all parts of the world.

Paris, June 30.

His Sublime Majesty Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, arrived in this city to-day, and was received by the Emperor Napoleon.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE SHOOTING OF MAXIMILIAN.

Washington, July 1.

The following official despatches have been received here:—South West Pass, Louisiana, June 28th, 1857.—To Count Wyldebeck, Austrian Minister, Washington.—I came here from Vera Cruz to telegraph you of the condemnation and death of the Emperor Maximilian at 7 o'clock on the morning of June 19th. President Juarez refused to deliver up his body. Signed, GALTER TIEMOFF, Commander Austrian Sloop.

The following was received at the Navy Department to-night:—

United States Steamer Tacony, Vera Cruz, June 30th, 1857.

To Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy:—Maximilian was shot on the 19th inst.—Hord begged for his corpse for the Austrian captain and was refused. The City of Mexico surrendered to the Liberals. Vera Cruz holds out on account of the Foreign Legion. Diaz orders no acceptance of its surrender. I am moored between Nelva and the North Bastion. The Jason is in company. I write by mail.

(Signed) F. A. ROE, Commander.

London, July 1st.

In the House of Commons last evening, Lord Stanley Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, stated that his government was making slow progress in its negotiations with the Government of the United States in regard to the *Alabama* case. He said he did not despair of a happy result. The Foreign Office would soon lay before the House all the documents and correspondence in the case. A large number of English claims against the United States had been filed.

Vienna, July 1.

Baron Von Beust has received the appointment of Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, an office formerly held by Prince Metternich.

Paris, July 1, even.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TOOK AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION IN THE PRESENCE OF A VAST MULTITUDE OF SPECTATORS WHO FILLED ALL THE AISLES AND CIRCLES OF THE BUILDING AND OVERFLOWED TO THE GARDEN OF THE CHAMP DE MARS.

Napoleon and Eugenie with the Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon with their suites, proceeded to the Exposition in eight carriages, each drawn by six horses. They were accompanied by the Sultan of Turkey and suite in six splendid carriages, each drawn by six horses splendidly compared. When the initiatory ceremonies were concluded, the Emperor rose from the throne and said:—"Peoples and Kings have come here to crown the idea of peace and conciliation. France is proud to be great, and free, yet she is not un-nerved by her material joys. The thoughtful can see the national fibres vibrate for the honor of France, but this noble susceptibility should not create fears for the world's repose, as we here prove our anxiety for peace." The Emperor closed his speech by saying:—"This Exposition marks an era of harmony and progress, and the triumph of great moral principles which with justice can alone establish thrones and ennoble humanity."

Cincinnati, June 26.

A very large and enthusiastic Fenian meeting was held here to-night. Addresses were made by James Gibbons of Philadelphia, Vice-President of the Brotherhood, and Mayor McAdams. About twenty-five young men signed the military roll and \$1,600 were subscribed for the purchase of uniforms, &c. After the meeting adjourned Senator J. W. Fitzgerald called a secret meeting of the Brotherhood to take action in regard to President Roberts, now in Paris.

New York, July 2.—Gold 138.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1867.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guaranty of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

We have received a pamphlet of forty-seven pages, entitled "Confederation examined in the Light of Reason and Common Sense, and the British N. A. Act shown to be unconstitutional," having for its author Martin J. Wilkins, Q. C. As the two significant letters appended to the author's name led us to believe that he must be a lawyer of some standing, and therefore a scholar and a gentleman, and as his subject was a most important one, we cut the leaves of the pamphlet with the expectation of reading a temperate, well-reasoned and scholarly production. We, however, were sadly disappointed. Anything less like a calm appeal of a thoughtful man to the common sense of his readers, and more like the passionate declamation of a heated and unscrupulous partizan, cannot well be imagined.

Mr. Wilkins, in common with a great many Colonial small politicians, labors under the impression that the bulk of the people have a taste for vilification and abuse. He evidently thinks that if he fastens a nickname on an opponent he has done a very clever thing. He has consequently disfigured his pamphlet by language that would be considered coarse and ungentlemanly even among bar-room politicians, discussing the affairs of the nation over a half-emptied brandy bottle.

Mr. Wilkins entertains some very singular ideas concerning the province of logic. Among the propositions which he promises his readers to prove, "by arguments logical, conclusive and irrefragable," we find the three following:—"That the Province (Nova Scotia) under Confederation would, in a financial point of view, be reduced to ruin. That the Canadas would dispose of our fisheries to obtain commercial advantages to themselves from the United States." "That the Canadas, if Confederation be accepted by Nova Scotia, will sell our railroads to pay off our public debts, and will keep our money into the bargain."

Common sense in Nova Scotia and common sense in Prince Edward Island are very different things indeed, if Mr. Wilkins did not utterly ignore it when he penned these propositions. Any one who possesses the smallest share of that rare but invaluable commodity in P. E. Island, will tell him that it is utterly impossible to prove by argument how any man, or any body of men, will act in the future. Conjectures and predictions may be sagacious and probable, but it is beyond the power of logic to prove them. Would not Mr. Wilkins make a laughing stock of himself, if in his place in Court, he offered to prove to the jury, "by arguments logical, conclusive and irrefragable," that Brown would at some future time steal his neighbor's purse and hamstring his neighbor's horses; or that Robinson, if permitted to escape justice, would one fine morning murder Jones's baby, set fire to Smith's house, and afterwards cut his own worthless throat from ear to ear. The Nova Scotia Queen's Counsel would, of course, never, while in his sober senses, make such a fool of himself. Yet we ask any man of common sense if, in promising to establish by argument a set of equally improbable and unprovable assumptions and predictions, he is not acting a part equally unworthy a reasonable man, and one whose business it is to convince others by argument.

Mr. Wilkins is not a reasoner, and our faith is not strong enough to believe that he is a prophet. Our author affirms that the B.N.A. Colonies will acquire nothing under Confederation that they do not enjoy already; but by the context we glean that he means to say that Confederation will not give those Colonies any advantages which they might not have obtained without it. Without Confederation they might have Free Trade, a common Military organization, an inter-colonial Railroad, a common currency and a general system of postal regulations, &c. We have heard all this before, but our answer is that though it is barely possible that Colonial politicians under the policy of isolation might so far forget their mutual jealousies and antipathies as to make some advances towards procuring these good things, it is exceedingly improbable that they ever would obtain them. We know that in the year of Grace 1866 there was not the remotest prospect of getting them without Confederation.

But if we understand Mr. Wilkins aright, he is far from thinking inter-colonial free trade a good thing. He would, it seems from what he has written, wish to see each colony widely separated from every other colony as possible. He would like to see Nova Scotia farmers, fishermen, and manufacturers protected by hostile tariffs from competition with the farmers, fishermen, and manufacturers of Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. If each of the above named colonies pursued the same enlightened and liberal policy, and protected every native industry with jealous care, these colonies would present to the world a truly singular appearance. Half a dozen miniature and utterly insignificant Chinias would be seen vegetating on this northern portion of the American Continent, all inhabited by men of the same race, and all under the dominion of a common sovereign. Such is not the fate that a true patriot and an enlightened statesman would wish for those fine provinces.

Canada is the great bugbear with which Mr. Wilkins and the other Anti-unionists of Nova Scotia endeavor to frighten the people. Canada is his *bete noir*. Canadian politicians are too astute for simple confiding men of the maritime provinces. Canadians will tyrannize over their fellow colonists near the sea. Canadians have devised this scheme of Confederation,

and Canadians alone will be benefited by it. Now this jealousy of Canada is in our opinion exceedingly foolish. Canadians will be just as deeply interested in the well being of the Dominion as will be the people of Nova Scotia. It will be to their interest to keep taxation down to the lowest point possible, and it will also be their interest to develop to the utmost the resources of every part of territory of the New Dominion. Nova Scotia well governed and prosperous, will be a much better and more profitable neighbor to Canada than Nova Scotia, poor and ill governed. The Canadians have, no doubt, sense enough to see this. Besides it is very improbable that parties in Canada will sink their differences and unite to plunder the Maritime Provinces. There is at present, at any rate, very little prospect of such a miraculous change. So far from this being the case, we should not at all wonder if in the popular branch of the New Dominion, the Representatives of the Maritime Provinces, when they choose to unite to accomplish a given object, will, owing to the balance of parties in the Canadas, be able to effect much more than their numbers, and the population of the countries which they represent would warrant us to expect. We have neither time, space, nor ability to examine the legal argumentation of the Nova Scotian pamphleteer, but if his law is not sounder than his political economy, we imagine that his pleadings will have very little effect upon the minds of those who have in their hands the political future of Nova Scotia. As the Constitutionality of the B. A. Act, Mr. Wilkins will pardon us if we pay greater respect to the dispassionate, well considered opinion of the learned and venerable Judge Johnston, than to the hasty and heated utterances of a partizan lawyer, whose intention is evidently to gain votes for his party by hook or by crook, by fair means or foul. From an address of Judge Johnston, of Cumberland County, to the Grand Jury we extract the following passage:—

"The moment we become an integral part of the Dominion of Canada, it is the duty of us all to pray for the welfare of the Dominion of Canada, because on that prosperity rests indissolubly the prosperity of Nova Scotia. The law we are all bound to observe. The measure to which I refer has been passed by the highest legal authority known to the British Constitution. To that all must bow, both those who approve and those who disapprove of the measure.

There is this to encourage all who are timid and fearful of the result, that they have in favor of the measure the opinions of men whose views are entitled to great respect. We cannot but believe that the opinions in favor of the measure of those great men in England, whose education, talents, training of mind, and habits of thought have led them to understand the nature of governments and the effects of Constitutions, are entitled to great weight. We cannot imagine, when we find a large body of the highest statesmen in England, concurring with almost unparalleled unanimity, in an opinion favorable to the measure, that it can be so disastrous in its results as some seem to think. This is a consolation to those who fear its results."

THE DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS.

We see by the last *Islander* that the soldiers left the Island on Thursday last. This is a circumstance which may be deeply regretted and loudly deplored by a few forsaken females and others resident in and near the metropolis, but we do not think that the people of the Island in general have much cause to lament their departure. The soldiers and their officers may have added somewhat to the gaiety of Charlottetown, and they certainly spent a good deal of money among its citizens; but after all a garrison, if it contributes to the liveliness of a country town, by no means improves its morals; and that country must be poor indeed in which the loss of the money spent by one or two hundred soldiers will be for any length of time very sensibly felt. The farmers of the Island will find that the departure of the garrison will not cause a very great fall in the price of farm produce, and the forsaken females aforesaid will have to console themselves with homespun sweethearts, who will in all probability prove more constant as lovers, and in every way more eligible as husbands, than the irresistible but inconstant warriors in scarlet uniforms.

That the soldiery are required to preserve the peace of the colony, is an idea that no one at all acquainted with its inhabitants, for a moment supposes. We say without fear of contradiction that the people of this Island are as easily governed as any other under the sun. They are peaceable and law abiding. Breaches of the peace are exceedingly rare, and murder is almost unknown. It is true that the Tenant League caused some trouble in the country. Many otherwise quiet and orderly citizens were persuaded by a number of fanatical and ignorant politicians, that they could resist the collection of rent without violating the law, and without rebelling against the authority of the Queen. These, absurd as they may now appear to most readers, were the honest convictions of quite a number of worthy people in the Queen's County particularly. They believed that the proprietors had no right to their rents, and they were persuaded that they were doing nothing wrong in offering resistance to their collection. And after all what did the resistance amount to, no lives were lost, no blood spilt, and we believe no bones were broken. There was a good deal of noise,—speechnyng, tin trumpet baying, and the like, but very little serious disorder. Besides the agitation, such as it was, was by no means general. Prince County was not at all moved by it, and but a very small portion of King's.

The Sheriff's officer—Curtis—from all that we can hear, was just the wrong man to send among the people at such a time. It was only a day or two ago that we heard the gentleman who held the office of High Sheriff in King's County during that troubled time, say that he had to do business with some of the

roughest characters in his County during the agitation, and that he had not so much as an unconvicted word said to him. If we recollect aright, we heard the Deputy Sheriff of Prince County express himself in similar terms. If the Deputy for Queen's County had been a sober, prudent man, it is not at all improbable that the government of the day never would have had the slightest reason to apply for troops to keep the peace. They have, however, done no harm. The Leaguers have learned the salutary lesson that the law cannot be broken or evaded with impunity. And now that the troops have taken their leave of the Island, we are under no apprehension for the peace of the country. A man's person, property, and life are just as secure in this Island as in the heart of any garrison town in Great Britain or the Provinces.

Our readers will see by this day's telegraphic summary that the Mexican savages have shot Maximilian. The act was one of wanton barbarity. From what we have read of Maximilian, we believe that he was a wise ruler and a gallant gentleman, far too good a sovereign for the turbulent, brutal, and withal cowardly Mexicans whom he, in an evil hour consented to rule. It is very singular that the Mexican General Juarez has been permitted thus to outrage the feelings of the civilized world, by the commission of a crime at which men in future times will shudder to read of. We hope and believe that punishment will sooner or later be inflicted on not only the principal perpetrators of this cold-blooded murder, but on the whole nation to whom they belong. Men capable of such a crime are not fit to rule a free country in this age of the world, and the sooner Mexico goes into possession of some civilized nation the better for its inhabitants. It is a deplorable thing to see a fine country of such vast resources in the possession of men who have proved themselves incapable of either improving or governing it. It is very little odds whose hands it falls into, whether those of France, the United States or England, as long as the Mexicans themselves are not permitted to ruin it. As our contemporary, the *St. John Morning Journal* says, the Mexicans are utterly unfit for self government.

The following are the names of the Wesleyan Ministers, and the Stations to which they have been appointed by the Conference:—Charlottetown—Geo. S. Milligan, A.M., R. Johnson, M. D., Sup'y. Cornwall, &c.—S. W. Sprague. Pownal—F. W. Moore. Bedouque—Richard Weddall. One requested. Margate—W. W. Colpitts. Summerside—Jos. Galtz; J. B. Strong. Sup'y. The brethren at Margate and Summerside to interchange. Sours, &c.—One wanted. Murray Harbor—Jabez A. Rogers. West Cape, &c.—G. W. Dockrill.

HARD TO BEAT.—Mr Edward Henry's Shingle Mill sawn, on Friday last, 17,000 shingles from sun to sun, with a handful of minutes to spare. The Mill which did this large day's work is wholly of Island manufacture, being built by Mr. Nelson Burns, of Freetown, a native of the Island. Our informant tells us that these Shingles were well sawn, and altogether a prime article. We do not think that there are many single mills of a similar construction in the Island or out of it that can beat this day's work.

WE are much pleased to be able to inform our readers that the high tide of Monday morning floated off the Har. J. C. Pope's new ship, which had unfortunately stuck on the ways when launched. The tide was an uncommonly high one.

THE weather has of late been very pleasant. The crops look well. The hay promises to be more than an average crop. Strawberries have come. We don't think that the sun shines on a prettier country than this Island, seen at this season of the year.

SUPREME COURT.—The Trinity Term of the Supreme Court for Queen's County commenced yesterday.—Chief Justice Houghton presiding.—The business of the Court consists of nineteen records, four summary cases, and eight appeals. The Criminal Calendar is very light, consisting of three or four suits. The following are the names of the Grand Jurors:—

F. W. Hales, City, foreman; John C. Binne New Glasgow; Samuel Hyde, West River; Benj. Wright, Royalty; Wm. McGill, City; A. Simpson, Lot 21; A. Robertson, Lot 30; Henry Holl, Princetown Road; Wm. Heard, City; John Drake, West River; David Lawson, Covehead; John Mutch, Lot 48; George Beer, City; C. A. Hymanson, City; J. Leard, New Glasgow Road; George McGuigan, Lot 33; Mark Inman, Lot 29; John Leach, Stanhope; Thomas Delany, City.—New.

BURGLARY.—We learn that the store of I. C. Hall, Esq., was burglariously entered on Saturday night last, and a small sum in coppers taken therefrom. The thief cut out a panel of the shop door with a knife, and thus effected an entrance. As he has not been detected in doing so, the facts speak well for the vigilance of the Police.

The office of the Steam Boat Company was also broken into, and a small sum of money stolen therefrom.—16.

DROWNED AT MAGNAGUADIEV.—On the night of the 23 inst., from the brig *Union* of St. Andrews, Thomas Hughes, of Summerside, P.E.I. Deceased was about 21 years of age. He went ashore with a companion about 8 o'clock in the evening to get a tooth extracted and on returning between 12 and 1 o'clock accidentally fell from the boat and was drowned. The body was recovered next day and an inquest held before Mr. Valentine, Coroner, and Mr. Messonet. The body received a Christian burial. The testimony went to show that Hughes was sober, but that his companion was intoxicated and having fallen asleep in the boat did not know what had happened until aroused from his stupor.—*St. Croix Courier*.

Hanford's Prices Current for July 3 have just been received. An advance of fifty cents per barrel on flour is reported in the Canada Market, and prices in St. John are something higher. Oats are scarce. Oatmeal has fallen a little, and a large quantity is in the market.

Children often look Pale and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. Brown's "vermifuge comfit" will destroy worms without injury to the child. Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.