

"Certainly, I am so glad, R. Iph, that you are in favor of her coming," she exclaimed, joyously, and left him to write a response, in losing a one hundred dollar note to defray her travelling expenses.

From Ottawa.

NEW DOMINION PARLIAMENT!

On Thursday, the 7th inst., the Governor-General went to the Senate Chamber, and after commanding the attendance of the Commons, who appeared at the bar, preceded by their Speaker, delivered the following

SPEECH:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: An addressing for the first time the Parliamentary representatives of the Dominion of Canada, I desire to give expression to my own deep feeling of gratification that it has been my high privilege to occupy an official position which has made it my duty to assist at every step taken in the creation of this great Confederation. I congratulate you on the Legislative sanction which has been given by the Imperial Parliament to the Act of Union, under the provisions of which we are now assembled, and which has laid the foundation of a new nationality that I trust and believe will ere long extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

In the discussions which preceded the introduction of this measure in the Imperial Parliament between the members of Her Majesty's Government on the one side, and the Delegates who represented the Provinces now united, on the other; it was apparent to all those who took part in those Conferences that while Her Majesty's Ministers considered and pressed the principle of Union as subject of great Imperial interest, they allowed the Provincial representatives every freedom in arranging as to the mode in which that principle should be applied, in a similar spirit of respect for your privileges as free and self-governed people.

The Act of Union as adopted by the Imperial Parliament imposes the duty, and confers upon you the right of reducing to practice the system of Government which it realises in existence; of consolidating its institutions, harmonizing its administrative details and of making such Legislative provisions as will secure to a Constitution in some respect novel, a full, fair and unprejudiced trial. With the design of effecting those objects measures will be laid before you for the amendment and assimilation of the laws now existing in the several Provinces relating to Currency, Customs, Excise and Revenue generally; for the adoption of a uniform Postal system, for the proper management and maintenance of the public works and properties of the Dominion; for the adoption of a well considered scheme of Militia organization and defence; for the proper administration of Indian affairs; for the introduction of uniform laws respecting patents of inventions and discovery; the naturalization of aliens and the assimilation of the criminal law and the laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

A measure will also be submitted to you for the performance of the duty imposed upon Canada under the terms of the Union Act of immediately constructing the Inter-Colonial Railway.

The great work will add a practical physical connection to the legislative bond which unites the Provinces comprising the Dominion, and which comprises the guarantee of the liberality with which a new power of the Imperial Parliament, by the 11th part of the hearty interest felt by the British people in your prosperity.

Your consideration will also be invited to the important subject of Western Territorial extension, and your attention will be called upon to devise the best means for the protection and development of our Fishery and Marine interests.

You will also be asked to consider measures defining the privileges of Parliament and for the establishment of uniform laws relating to elections and the trial of controverted elections.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The circumstances under which the Act of Union came into operation rendered it impossible to attain the assent of the Legislature to the expenditure necessary for carrying on the ordinary business of the Government. The expenditure since the 1st of July has, therefore, been incurred on the responsibility of the Crown. The details of that expenditure will be laid before you and submitted for your sanction.

I have directed that the estimates for the current succeeding financial years shall be laid before you.

You will find that they have been framed with all attention to economy which is compatible with the maintenance of efficiency in the different branches of the public service.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

The general organization and efficiency of the Volunteers and Militia have been greatly improved within the last year, and the whole Volunteer force of Ontario and Quebec is already, by the liberality of the Imperial Government, armed with the breech-loading Rifle.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the abundant harvest with which it has pleased Providence to bless the country, and on the general prosperity of the Dominion.

Your new nationality enters on its course backed by the moral support, the matured and the most ardent good wishes of the Mother Country.

Within your own borders, peace, security and prosperity prevail, and I fervently pray that your aspirations may be directed to such high and patriotic objects and that you may be endowed with such a spirit of moderation and wisdom as will cause you to render the great work of Union which has been achieved, a blessing to yourselves and your posterity and a fresh starting point in the moral, political and material advancement of the people of Canada.

Ottawa, Nov. 8, 4.30 P. M.

Fisher has just closed his speech as mover of the address in reply to the speech. He spoke fluently and very eloquently, and on the whole represented correctly public sentiment in New Brunswick on the leading subjects to come up for discussion in Parliament. He gave a narrative of the negotiations and proceedings which resulted in Confederation; indulged considerably in bursts of loyalty; had a bit at the Bank of Montreal; favored measures for the improvement of the Militia system and other defensive preparations; urged Legislation for Bankrupts and Insolvents; favored economy in the administration of public offices; warned the Government against extravagance; hinted that the St. John River route was the best for the Inter-colonial Railway, and touched on other topics named in the Speech and Address.

Fisher was frequently applauded during the Speech, and in closing in a happy state the demonstrations were loud and long.

The Galleries were pretty full of spectators including a number of ladies.

Newspaper reporters muster in force today.

The Session opened at 3 p.m. Ottawa, 8th, -6 p.m.

The address was seconded by M. Desaulniers, of Quebec Province, in a speech delivered in French. He commented on each separate paragraph, but made no remarkable statement.

The Minister of Justice explained that Mr. Archibald only held office till his successor could be appointed, and expressed the regret of the Government at Mr. Galt's retirement from the Ministry owing to circumstances of a private nature.

Mr. Galt entered into a lengthy explanation. He resigned because he required to give all his time to his private affairs; disarranged by the failure of the Commercial Bank of Canada in which he was a stockholder to the extent of Sixty-thousand dollars, and partly because of the distrust felt regarding him by representatives of Ontario; he defended himself against the charge of precipitating the Bank into disaster, and in this he was borne out by Houston, Morris, and Bank President Cartwright.

Ottawa, 8th - 3.40 p.m. Howe has been speaking since 7.30. He intimated intention of Nova Scotian members to take part in proceedings of Parliament. In reply to Fisher, he thinks the reign of economy and peace will not come soon. He has rectified grievances of Nova Scotia Antis: haste, carelessness and misstatements in the Imperial Parliament; no appeal to the people. He indicated the weak points in the Union, and would oppose extension of territory; denied the charge of disloyalty, and cited proofs of his attachment to British institutions and interests; hoped Government would not touch currency of Nova Scotia.

Latest from Europe.

Garibaldi Defeated and Imprisoned.

London, Nov. 7. On Sunday Garibaldi with 3,500 men and cannon left his camp near Monte Rotondo and advanced to attack Trivoli which was held by the Papal troops. He found the latter to number 6,000 men posted in strong position and supported by artillery.

The Pontifical troops immediately opened fire with their batteries upon the approaching Garibaldians. A desperate conflict ensued which lasted forty-five minutes, when Garibaldi retreated.

The battle was fierce. The insurgents fought with great obstinacy and kept up the conflict at this point for two hours and a half, when exhausted and overwhelmed they gave way and were utterly routed. 420 insurgents were killed and 900 were taken prisoners.

No idea of the number wounded can be ascertained. The total loss of the Papal troops was 200 killed and wounded.

Garibaldi is now in prison at Vigevano in Lombardy. He claims that he is a citizen of the United States, and demands his law of natural rights as such under the Constitution.

The American Minister, Hon. George Marsh, has left Florence for Vigevano to visit the General.

One division of the French troops which entered Rome has already been withdrawn from the city, and the rest will follow them soon. The whole expedition for the relief of Rome will then remain at Civita Vecchia, there to await the action of Italy.

The feeling on the Paris Bourse today has been animated, but the cessation of warlike preparations and a general disarming are necessary to restore confidence.

A call for a general conference of European Powers will soon be issued by the French Government.

Gen. Cialdini is in command of the Italian forces acting as an army of observation on the Papal frontier. He has located his headquarters at Paris.

Of the prisoners who were tried at Manchester before a Special Commission yesterday and to-day, Nugent, Brannon, Featherston, Caffy, and Martin have been acquitted.

Disturbances caused by want of employment and scarcity of food continue in Devonshire. Riots are reported at Torquay, Exmouth, and other places in the County. By the efforts of the authorities at Exeter, the troubles there were suppressed and the town is now quiet. Many of the rioters are now under arrest.

The London Times of this morning has an editorial on the Alabama claims, in which it comments with much severity on the last despatch on the subject, addressed by Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams.

Life guardsman O'Donnell who was shot and wounded in this city, by an unknown assassin, died to-day from his injuries.

The official returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £364,000 in billion.

Paris, Nov. 7. The Monitor of to-day says, that the embarkation of soldiers at Toulon has ceased, and that no more troops will leave that port for Italy.

London, Nov. 7. The Italians assert that 5000 French troops under Gen. Poilles came to the assistance of the Papal troops, during their last engagement with the Insurgents, and the timely arrival of these reinforcements turned the battle and caused the defeat of Garibaldi.

Paris, Nov. 7. Information has been received from Rome, that the Pontifical authorities intend to prosecute those citizens who voted in favor of a union with Italy. The French Government has made representations to the Pope, advising him not to allow this purpose to be carried into effect.

Florence, Nov. 7. Accounts of the last engagement near Rome have been received. During the battle on Sunday Garibaldi brought into action 10,000 men at one time. During the day the Papal troops were beaten, and Garibaldi was gaining ground, when the French came up, and turned his victory into a defeat. It is now reported that the Insurgents lost 900 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 7. It is reported here on good authority that the Sultan of Turkey is making unusual military preparations. In support of this report it is stated that 50,000 needles have recently been purchased by the Turkish War Department, while large shipments of rifled guns have been made to the Turkish forces in Asia. It is also known that the Government has been strengthening the Citadel, completing the walls, and otherwise strengthening the fortifications of Kans.

Berlin, Nov. 7. All the towns in Schleswig-Holstein have joined the Zollverein, with the exception of Altona. The election of deputies to the next Prussian Diet took place hereto-day, and the successful candidates belong to the progressive party.

Paris, Nov. 7. The financial statement published on the Bourse reports the metallic reserve of the Bank of France to have increased 100,000 francs during the past week.

Manchester, Nov. 7. At the session of the Special Commission today the counsel for the Crown abandoned the count of murder in the remaining indictments, and all the prisoners now untried will be proceeded against on the charge of misdemeanor.

Havana, Nov. 7. At Port au Prince on the night of the 12th ult., the Assembly demanded of the Ministry that Leon Montez should be liberated, maintaining that he was unjustly kept in shackles at Cape Haytien. A mob of 6000 armed men and women had wholly surrounded the Assembly, who however managed to make good their escape. The mob kept firing on the place cheering all the time for Sallave, at whose instigation they threatened to sack the city. Sallave is taking every measure to secure himself in the permanent occupancy of the Presidential chair.

Very Latest Telegrams. New York, Nov. 11. There has been no cable despatches since Thursday night owing to the prostration of the Newfoundland wires, as is supposed. By steamer it is reported that Queen Victoria has resolved to emerge from the comparative seclusion in which she has lived for so long a period, and that next session of Parliament will be the most brilliant during her reign.

A letter from Santiago, Chili, dated Oct. 31, says that the war between that power and Spain remains in statu quo. Spain is concentrating her forces at Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, and the allied Republics are waiting for some pretext to turn up. The defenses of Valparaiso have been pushed forward with all despatch, although the Government professes not to apprehend the return of the Spanish fleet. The Peruvian war vessels are kept in Chilean waters, albeit there are misgivings as to result, should the Spanish fleet essay another attack.

The revolution in Peru has created the profoundest sensation in Chili. The sympathies of the people being with President Prudon. Many Chileans are reported as on the point of going to Peru to help Prudon to put down the rebellion.

The wheat crops threatens to be a failure in the South of Chili.

New York, Nov. 9. The number of deaths from cholera in the 24th ward of New York, from the 21st of March to 12th of Sept., amounted to 1188.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 9. The greatest calamity that has befallen our community for a long time occurred here about 11 o'clock this forenoon, at which time the citizens of the ninth ward were startled by a loud explosion, which occurred in the mill building of Messrs. Reese, Graff and Bull. Upon visiting the scene of the catastrophe, it was discovered that a part of the building was blown to atoms, and about twenty persons killed, and many wounded.

New York, Nov. 12. By the arrival of the steamer *Marion* 1st inst., we have additional particulars of the great hurricane there. The Surgeon of the steamer reports:—We arrived at St. Thomas on the morning of the 30th, and found that the Island had been visited the day previous by the most terrific hurricane ever known there, the town being partially destroyed, and the loss of life very great. The amount of property destroyed at present, it is impossible to estimate. The scene of destruction and devastation it is impossible to describe.

The wind commenced blowing a pretty stiff breeze about 8 o'clock from the North West, and about 11 o'clock it changed to the East and blew a perfect hurricane, carrying everything before it.

It lasted about four hours, but during that time raged with such violence that trees were torn up, houses lifted from their foundations and dashed to pieces.

Ships and steamers of the largest class, as well as smaller vessels, were hauled together and either dashed to pieces or sunk. Some 50 or 60 vessels are ashore, dismantled or sunk, and part of their crews lost. Thousands are rendered homeless, and the amount of suffering and confusion it is impossible to describe.

There is nothing doing; everything seems paralyzed.

The press of Vancouver's Island are urging an immediate alliance with the Canadian Confederation. There is no doubt that in time this will be accomplished. The chief obstacles in the way of its immediate accomplishment arises from the fact that the vast stretch of territory between the Province of Ontario and British Columbia is still under the control of the Hudson Bay Company. The proprietorship of this territory must first change hands, and a way of communication be opened up. The General Parliament will, it is likely, take the whole subject under consideration, either at the first sitting or when it meets after the Christmas adjournment.

The Halifax Reporter says:—The produce market just now is well supplied, and the continued arrivals from P. E. Island will decrease the price of potatoes, turnips, etc. Calicoes sell at the wharf by the load for 35 cts. per bushel; Jackson Whites 40 cts. and Turnips 28 cts.

The News says there are at the present time on the stocks of the shipyards of St. John and vicinity, 12 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 10,932 tons, employing 485 men. They are all hencatac vessels, and will class 7 years.

The R. M. S. *Java* brought out £50,000 in specie for Halifax.

The number of prisoners held in captivity by King Theodore is 72, including women and children, many of these, however, are not British subjects, but Germans, and a way of communication be opened up. The General Parliament will, it is likely, take the whole subject under consideration, either at the first sitting or when it meets after the Christmas adjournment.

Several prominent Southerners have recently expressed to the President their conviction that a general outbreak among the negroes is imminent. They say nearly every negro man in the South is well armed while the whites are almost entirely without means of defence. The impeachment of the President is believed to be the time determined upon for a rising. These gentlemen strongly urge upon the President an increase in the military force now distributed through that section.

Correspondence.

[For the Summerside Journal.]

MIRAMICHI.

Mr. BIRROZ—I lately took passage in a sailing vessel to Miramichi. We obtained a view of the light on Escumacine about mid-day, but did not arrive at our destination until after night the following day. The first objects which arrested my attention, in this part of the "Dominion," were the five bays, harbor lights, and beacons, which are so well and nicely laid down, and arranged, that an observing master of a coasting vessel can hardly fail to enter safely in the day, especially if he has a "coasting Pilot," but should he doubt his ability, his anxiety can soon be relieved, for long before he approaches the harbor, whether by day, or by night, he is sure to be met by a Pilot, who in a prompt, polite, and business-like manner, enquires, "Do you want a Pilot Sir?"

As the traveller proceeds upward, along the banks of this charming river, he does not require to be told that he is in a part of the Dominion where a considerable amount of business is done in sawed lumber, for in passing the dwellings, he will perceive this or in the night, he will be sure to smell the newly sawed lumber, which has been brought home for fuel. There are several steam Saw Mills, and at some of them the refuse lumber is cut up into lengths, to suit for household use, and when it is dried, it is an excellent article for close stoves.

CHATHAM.

is the first, and largest town, and the traveller will find good accommodations at "Bowers Hotel." There is a considerable amount of business done here, and as fishing is, doubtless, destined to become an important branch of the Eastern Counties of this fine Province, I was pleased to learn that this town has one active and enterprising merchant, (Mr. Sheriff) who is pretty extensively engaged in the business, and I do hope that he may meet with that success, due to rightly directed energy and enterprise.

I noticed some neat and apparently well arranged, public and private buildings in and around Chatham, but my time did not permit me to visit any of them except "Bank Box," which is the private residence of George H. Russell, Esq. The residence, and the grounds around it, give evidence of a cultivated and well directed taste, and I can assure any one who may visit this town, and who makes the acquaintance of the gentleman and his lady, that they will not find the time hang heavily upon them which they may spend under his hospitable roof in the society of his kind and interesting family.

NELSON.

is the next place of business on the South side of the river. It is about seven miles from Chatham, and is one of the oldest places of business on the river. Crossing the river above Nelson, the traveller will be landed on the point which divides between the S. W. and N. W. branches of the Miramichi, and here is to be seen one of their first "cities of the dead," and among the names of those who lie there, is to be seen that of Mr. Davidson, of whom Martin in his history of the British Colonies says:—"Jan. 1764, the first British settler, a Mr. Davidson, emigrated from the North of Scotland to Miramichi, and in the following year obtained from the British Government a grant of 100,000 acres situated in the South-west branch of the Miramichi," and I mistake not, this grant also included a portion on the North side of the river above the town of Newcastle. Two grandsons of this gentleman, I believe, reside in Newcastle, the one doing business as a merchant, the other as an attorney. I make this digression because it is so cheering to my mind, to notice in any place the descendants of old and respectable settlers, who by their example, self-denial, and isolation from the cultivated joys of their fatherland, have contributed so much toward the material and moral improvement of a remote wilderness country, as I have been told was the case with the respectable pioneer and his family, and doubly cheering as in the present case, when they still occupy the advanced ranks, in all that is excellent and good report. Too often in a new country, a new spring, upstart race will arise and enjoy many blessings and privileges, altogether in their conduct ignoring the fact that to a great extent, under Providence, they are indebted to the struggles, energy, example and hospitalities of the first settlers, for the goodly portion which they enjoy, but which Nelson, ever-like, declare by their conduct that not my hand gotten me all these things."

NEWCASTLE.

is situated below Nelson on the North side of the river, and is "beautiful for situation." Any one visiting this place, if possible, wish to obtain a good view of the river, should take a drive directly North of this town. This being the County Town, the Court House, Jail, and other County offices are here. There is also an Academy and other educational institutions, of which I am not sufficiently informed to speak with exactness. In this town the Hon. Peter Mitchell has his residence. Here he was born and educated, and here still lives his aged and respected mother. Seldom does a man succeed to the honor Mr. Mitchell has in this remote place, and it is ardently to be desired, that his future as an active member of the Government of the New Dominion, may meet the reasonable expectations of his friends, and add to the enduring good of his native province.

DOUGLASTOWN.

is four miles below Newcastle. In this place is the business establishment and private residence of the old and respectable firm of Gilmore and Rankin. Every part of this establishment present neatness, order, care, and industry. The visitor can hardly fail to be reminded of Franklin's motto, as given in the sayings of "old Richard":—"a place for everything, and everything in its place." In this respect this establishment is a model worthy of all praise and imitation. The head of the firm here now is Richard Hutchison, Esq., whose appearance at this place, brought forth a variety of remarks from the "old sun." I see Mr. H. some years ago, and they appear to my mind like yesterday, then his cheeks were red and ruddy, his locks black and pretty, and his beard dark and fine looking. In other respects he had all the eye could reasonably desire to have. To-day he has the appearance of a broken constitution. His locks have faded, his beard is as white as wool, and his once smooth and ruddy cheeks, bear more the impress and lines of anxious thought and care. He is a gentleman of an active and energetic mind, and of indomitable perseverance, and has had lately to mourn the loss of his wife. He has also been lately unsuccessful in the race for Legislative honors. Such though I believe will not be the case, should he be spared to run again, for I heard it said by those competent to speak with confidence, that his opinions are fast becoming those of the men who voted against him, and that he is rapidly rising, as a public man, in the estimation of the people.

MELOCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Thursday last, a boat under bare poles was then by the people of Cavendish scudding before the wind shoreward. As she got into the breakers, two men were standing up in her waving their hands as if for assistance. Soon after a breaker struck the boat, and threw her over nearly on her beam ends; the anchor and chain went overboard, and keeping the boat from righting immediately, the next sea upset her altogether. By this time she was so close in that those on the beach waiting to render assistance, were able, by holding on to each other, to wade out to her. One of the parties on board, who proved by the keys and papers in his pocket, to be Mr. Joseph P. Calbeck, late of this city, got his feet entangled in the rigging, and was thus saved from a watery grave. He lived, however, only a few minutes after being landed. His companion, who there is no reason to doubt, was Mr. George Allan, also of Charlottetown, was never seen after the boat upset. It is said that they started from Rustico for Nova Scotia, probably without a compass, and otherwise ill-supplied for the voyage, and the storm of Wednesday night having caught them in the Gulf, drove them back. It is believed that they were at sea for several days. Both young men leave widowed mothers to mourn their unhappy fate. All things considered, this is one of the most melancholy accidents that we have been called upon to chronicle for many years.—*Pat.*

many of their unaccounted dead, and the place where the remnants of a once numerous and powerful race annually meet to renew their acquaintance with each other, and joyously, as also sadly, rehearse the vicarious acts of their heroic deed.

Confederation, is not by any means popular with every one in Northumberland. I conversed with men of wealth and high intelligence, who were as opposed to it as men could be. They regard the form of Government which Confederation has introduced, as unique and unsatisfactory. They argue also, that the arrangements throughout are too expensive. A high salary to a necessary officer, they are not opposed to, but maintain, as one instance of extravagance that Bursaries have been provided to meet the wants of individuals rather than those of the State. It is, however, ardently to be desired, now that Confederation is to this province a reality, that wisdom may guide the councils of the Dominion, that thereby those hopes which have been so long deferred, may soon be realized, and thus dispense that gloom and despondency which now, doubtless, hangs like a cloud of doubt over so many dwellings on the bonnie banks of the Miramichi.

This river abounds with fish of different kinds, in three seasons, such as Trout, Bass, Alewives, Salmon. It is second only to that of St. John in extent and importance, and with its numerous tributaries drains a vast extent of country. Three of the N. W. branches spring from a chain of lakes in the upper Tobique country, and descending with rapidity traverses the forests of the S. W. for nearly two hundred miles.

TOURIST.

P. E. Island, Nov. 1, 1867.

[For the Summerside Journal.]

Another Star in the Temperance Galaxy.

On the evening of the 25th inst., the Rev. J. J. Rice, who is extensively known as being a true friend of the Temperance cause, delivered one of his usual able Lectures, on the subject of Temperance, in the Oyster Creek School room, Casempee Village. The learned lecturer having treated the subject to a considerable length in both a moral and financial point of view, clearly and earnestly pointed out the great necessity there existed at present of immediately forming a Temperance organization of some kind, when, after several remarks were made by those present as to the expediency of the step, it was unanimously resolved that a Temple of the I. O. G. T. be formed, and a requisition for that purpose be forthwith drawn up and signed by a majority of those present. The meeting then adjourned, well pleased with the evening's entertainment, to meet on Tuesday evening the 29th inst., when the applicants again met and presented the Requisition, signed by twenty-one persons, to the County Deputy, Bro. J. J. Rice. The meeting being duly organized, the applicants were called to choose a name by which their Temple should be known, when the name "Excelsior" was chosen. The C. D. then duly instituted "Excelsior" Temple No. 52.

The following officers were then duly installed—A. S. Gordon, W. C. T.; Mrs. A. S. Gordon, W. T.; Silas Hodgson, W. S.; James Simpson, W. T.; Elizabeth Clark, W. S.; John Smallman, W. M.; Montague Clark, W. I. G.; Francis Yeo, W. O. G.

Appointments—John Cousins, W. Chaplain; Mrs. W. Hardy, W. A. S.; Elizabeth Sweet, W. D. M.; Mrs. Sweet, W. H. S.; Mrs. J. Smallman, W. H. S.; Joshua Smallman, P. W. C. T.

The spirit and zeal with which the whole locality has entered into this undertaking, are deserving of the highest commendation, and that it is, that another barrier is raised in the "Far West" against the diabolical rage of King Alcohol, whose power is daily becoming more and more curtailed over the length and breadth of fair P. E. I.

By giving the above a place in your very valuable columns you will oblige,

Years in Faith, Hope and Charity,

SILAS HODGSON, W. Secy.

Casempee Village, Oct. 30, 1867.

Post Office Mismangement.

Mr. Editor,—Permit me to call attention through your columns, to the unsatisfactory manner in which the postal business of this country is conducted. Through the incapacity of the Charlottetown clerks, the Nova Scotia mail, which arrives there on Friday, instead of being sent by Friday's steamer to Summerside, is retained in the Office, and does not reach Summerside till Monday evening. That is to say, the Mail that takes one day from Halifax to Charlottetown, takes three more days from Charlottetown to Summerside; and this while the steamer leaves for the latter place, an hour or two after the arrival of the Charlottetown office. But this progress, this being the County Town, the Court House, Jail, and other County offices are here. There is also an Academy and other educational institutions, of which I am not sufficiently informed to speak with exactness.

In this town the Hon. Peter Mitchell has his residence. Here he was born and educated, and here still lives his aged and respected mother. Seldom does a man succeed to the honor Mr. Mitchell has in this remote place, and it is ardently to be desired, that his future as an active member of the Government of the New Dominion, may meet the reasonable expectations of his friends, and add to the enduring good of his native province.

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CORRESPONDENT.

November 12, 1867.

MELOCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, a boat under bare poles was then by the people of Cavendish scudding before the wind shoreward. As she got into the breakers, two men were standing up in her waving their hands as if for assistance. Soon after a breaker struck the boat, and threw her over nearly on her beam ends; the anchor and chain went overboard, and keeping the boat from righting immediately, the next sea upset her altogether. By this time she was so close in that those on the beach waiting to render assistance, were able, by holding on to each other, to wade out to her. One of the parties on board, who proved by the keys and papers in his pocket, to be Mr. Joseph P. Calbeck, late of this city, got his feet entangled in the rigging, and was thus saved from a watery grave. He lived, however, only a few minutes after being landed. His companion, who there is no reason to doubt, was Mr. George Allan, also of Charlottetown, was never seen after the boat upset. It is said that they started from Rustico for Nova Scotia, probably without a compass, and otherwise ill-supplied for the voyage, and the storm of Wednesday night having caught them in the Gulf, drove them back. It is believed that they were at sea for several days. Both young men leave widowed mothers to mourn their unhappy fate. All things considered, this is one of the most melancholy accidents that we have been called upon to chronicle for many years.—*Pat.*

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