speculators in gold and stocks—everybody was, or seemed to be, growing rich; and Mr. Seward—the amiable and impulsive, but not very wise, Secretary of State—took it upon himself to assert publicly that not only had the war not impoverished anybody, but "that it had largely augmented the national resources." But all the statesmen of America were not so foolish. Mr. Chase knew better; and a gentleman of the name of M'Culloch, then unknown to European fame, whom Mr. Chase appointed to the office of "Comptroller of the Currency," took it upon himself, at the very outset of his official career, to address a circular to the directors and managers of the new National Banks, which, to the number of more than two hundred, had been instituted to carry on business not on the basis of gold or real property, but solely on that of the Government paper-money and indebtedness, in which he warned them against such absurdities as Mr. Seward had uttered. "You should bear constantly in mind," he wrote to these gentlemen, "although the loyal States appear superficially to be in a prosperous condition, that such is not the fact; that while the Government is engaged in the suppression of a rebellion of unexampled fierceness and magnitude, and is constantly draining the country of its labouring and producing population, and diverting the mechanical industry from works of permanent value to the construction of implements of warfare; while cities are crowded, and the country is to the same extent depleted, and waste and extravagance prevail as they never before prevailed in the United States, the nation, whatever may be the external indications, is not prospering. The war in which we are involved is a stern necessity, and must be prosecuted for the preservation of the Government, no matter what may be its cost; but the country will unquestionably be the poorer every day it is continued. This seeming prosperity of the loyal States is owing merely to the large expenditure of the Government and the redundant currency which these expenditures seem to render necessary." He wound up his sound doctrine by declaring broadly that "splendid financiering was not legitimate banking," and that in his opinion, "splendid financiers were either humbugs or rascals." When Mr. Chase was appointed to the Chief-Justiceship of the Supreme Court, this gentleman succeeded him in the Treasury department, where he still remains, the right man in the right place, though powerless to undo the mischief done by his predecessor—mischief which was forced upon that eminent functionary by the necessities of a false position and the passions of his countrymen.

(*To be concluded next week.*)

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BOOK.

From the London Times, July 27.

We announce this morning the publication of a volume which will be read by the English nation with loyal interest. It is a copious history of the early years of the late Prince Consort, enriched by numerous memorandas from her Majesty's hand, containing the most unreserved description of the life and character of the Prince, and even laying open to us, in great measure, the private thoughts and feelings of the Queen herself during the period over which the volume extends. It was originally compiled by General Grey, under Her Majesty's direction, "solely for private circulation, among the members of her own family, or such other person as, from the relation in which they had stood to her Majesty or the Prince Consort himself, would naturally be interested in the story of his early days." Notwithstanding this privacy, however, some fear was entertained lest a copy of the volume might be surreptiously obtained, and published in a garbled form, and it was thought that it might be prudent to avert this danger. But another motive prompted the publication of the volume, which will be best described in the words of the preface itself:

"Acting upon the opinion of several persons in whose judgment she had the greatest confidence; believing also that the free and unreserved expression which the volume contains of her own feelings, as well as those of the Prince, is such as, if made public (however unusual such publicity may be), will command the entire sympathy of every one whose sympathy or good opinion is to be desired; and, above all, feeling that there is not one word, coming from the Prince himself, which will not tend to a better and higher appreciation of his great character, the Queen has not hesitated to give her consent to the present publication."

It will be seen, therefore, that her Majesty has condescended to take her subjects unreservedly into her confidence. She opens her heart to them in this volume, and throws herself upon their sympathy. She is only anxious that the Prince Consort should be represented to them permanently in all the completeness of his character, and for this purpose she has consented not only to abandon much of the mystery which usually environs a throne, but even to sacrifice something of the privacy which is often cherished in private life. The following extract from a letter written by General Grey to the Queen on the completion of the volume for private circulation, and now prefixed to it in its present form, will still further explain the extent of Her Majesty's condescension:—

"As I believe your Majesty intends to limit the circulation of this volume to your Majesty's own children and family, or, if it goes beyond them, to a very small circle of personal friends, I have not thought it necessary to omit any of the very interesting and private details contained in your Majesty's memoranda, or to withhold the touching expressions of your Majesty's feelings given in your Majesty's own words. Some of these details, particularly those relating to your Majesty's marriage, it might seem unusual to include in a work intended for more general perusal, though even in that case, judging of others' feelings by my own, I cannot doubt that they would meet with the warmest and most heartfelt sympathy."

The Queen, therefore, has established, by this sacrifice, a peculiar claim to the sympathy of her subjects. But even apart from this special value, the subject of the volume would be sufficient to awaken the most lively interest. Englishmen have never ceased to do homage to the great and good Prince of whom they were too early deprived. Some "Introductory remarks," in which, if we mistake not, there are many touches from the Queen's own hand, contain a sketch of the Prince's character, and serve to point out the features of most interest in the present volume. The intention of furnishing a fitting memoir of the Prince is modestly disclaimed. The work "will contain a compilation of letters and memoranda, the greater part those of the Prince himself and of the Queen, from which materials may at the proper time be extracted for such a memoir as may be given to the world." But as the remarks proceed we are able to trace in these memoranda the career of the Prince from his earliest childhood. We have the evidence of his tutor to his excellencies which he early displayed, and interesting descriptions by his most intimate friends of his youthful character. This volume is but the first of a series in which the whole life of the Prince will be described; but it carries us as far as the first year of the Queen's marriage and the birth of the Princess Royal. It gives us, in fact, a complete description of the Prince up to the moment when he is identified with ourselves and when his history becomes one with the history of this country. We must not pass from this general account of the volume without quoting the words with which the introductory remarks are concluded, and which seem to take an appeal to all the Queen's subjects. The writer is quoting from a recent sermon by Dr. Macleod, which is spoken of with great admiration:—

"It is only now," says the preacher, "when he is gone, that all who knew him are made to feel how much they unconsciously depended upon him; like a staff on which the weak have been so long accustomed to lean that they know not how essential it was to their support until it be removed, and when with a sigh they withdraw their hand from the place, now empty, where it was wont to be." "It is this feature in the Prince's character," Dr. Macleod adds, "which ought to make every one sympathize to the very utmost with Her Majesty, who of all persons on earth had the best means of knowing it, and the best means of proving it in a thousand ways in every day life, and who had the best grounds, therefore, for appreciating its constancy, its tenderness, its unfailing strength." And well may the eloquent preacher appeal to every true English heart or conscience to acknowledge the demand which now arises in mute eloquence from the throne, for the sympathy, the prayers, the loyal self-sacrificing aid of every member of her house, and of every citizen of our Christian nation on her behalf, whom God, in his Providence, has been pleased to spare, and in mercy to continue to us as our beloved Sovereign.

After this introduction the volume proceeds with an interesting account of the ancestors and nearer relations of the Prince. Prince Albert's father was Duke Ernest I. of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld; but not many years after Prince Albert's birth the male line of the allied house of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg became extinct, and, by a family arrangement, Saalfeld passed to the Dukes of Meiningen, while Gotha was attached to the Coburg family. Duke Ernest in 1817 married the daughter of the late Duke of Gotha, and by her he had two sons—Ernest, the present reigning Duke, born in 1818, and Albert, the subject of this memoir, on the 26th of August, 1819. A memorandum, written by the Queen in 1864, gives an account of their mother and of her melancholy fate. She is described as "very handsome, although very small, fair and with blue eyes; and Prince Albert is said to have been extremely like her." She was, moreover, full of cleverness and talents. But the marriage was not a happy one. The Duke and Duchess were separated in 1824, and divorced in 1826, and the Duchess died in 1831, in her thirty second year. She is always spoken of with affection and respect, and we are told that "the Prince never forgot her, and spoke with much tenderness and sorrow of his poor mother, and was deeply affected in reading, after his marriage, the accounts of her sad and painful illness." After her death in 1831, Duke Ernest soon married again; but, of course, under these circumstances, neither the father nor the stepmother of the two young princes had much control over their education. They experienced, however, no lack of motherly care; for two grandmothers watched over them from their earliest years with the most constant anxiety. Their grandmother on the father's side, the Dowager Duchess of Coburg Saalfeld, lived at only a quarter of a mile's distance on one side of Coburg, at a villa called *Ketschendorff*, while Rosenau, the summer residence of the Duke, was but four miles on the other side. On the birth of Prince Albert she was summoned at once to the bed-side of her daughter-in-law, and we find her from there writing to announce the happy event to her own daughter, the Duchess of Kent, in England.

The Queen describes the Duchess as a very remarkable woman, "with a most powerful, energetic, almost masculine mind, accompanied with great tenderness of heart and extreme love of nature." She was the mother, of course, not only of the Duchess of Kent, but of Leopold, afterwards the King of the Belgians; and she seems to be another instance of the rule that great men have generally remarkable mothers. The other relative who took such an interest in the little princes was the Duchess of Saxe-Gotha, the second wife of the Duke, and thus the step-mother of Duke Ernest's first wife, and the step-mother of his two sons. She lived at Rienhardsbrunn, near Gotha, and the children were not three years old before she had obtained a visit from them there. Indeed, we are told "the two grandmothers seemed to vie with each other as to which should show the two children the most love and kindness"—and, we may add, as to which should show the greatest prudence in managing them. It is from the letters of these two Duchesses that we get the best account of the childhood and youth of the two young princes. * * * But this year (1836) is marked by a far more important event—his first visit to England and his introduction to the Princess Victoria. The Duke and his two sons arrived at the end of May, and were lodged in Kensington Palace, the residence of the Duchess of Kent. The Princess and he were each in their seventeenth year, the *Princess being the eldest by a few months.* We are not told much of his visit, but an interesting memorandum by the Queen gives us her impression of him at that time:—

The Prince was at that time much shorter than his brother, already very handsome, but very stout, which he entirely grew out of afterwards. He was most amiable, natural, unaffected and merry; full of interest in every thing; playing on the piano with the princess, his cousin, drawing; in short constantly occupied. He always paid the greatest attention to all he saw, and the Queen remembered well how intently he listened to the sermon preached in St. Paul's when he and his father and brother accompanied the Duchess of Kent and the Princess there, on the occasion of the service attended by the children of the different charity schools. It is, indeed, rare to see a prince not yet seventeen years of age bestowing such earnest attention upon a sermon.

From London the princes returned through Paris to Brussels, where they stayed until April of 1837, studying modern languages and history, and accompanying their uncle to reviews and other excursions. While here rumours were already spread of an intended marriage between the Prince and the future Queen of England, but nothing, the Queen tells us, had been decided at that time. In April he and his brother went to the University of Bonn, where they attended the lectures of Schlgel, Fichte and Perthes, and while here we have an account of his character from Prince Lowenstein, his chief companion, which closely resembles the description given of him when younger, by Count Mensdorf. He distinguished himself alike in mental and physical acquirements, and was celebrated also for his humor and love of fun.

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION AT ST. KITTS.

The following letter describing the destruction by fire of the town of Basseterre, St. Kitts, has been received in Glasgow:—

Our town of Basseterre is burned to the ground; over 1400 houses are consumed, and in fact the town is totally and entirely destroyed. Not a single store remains, or indeed any place of business whatever, and it is difficult either to recognize what were once the streets of the town. Other great fires have occurred in different islands, but I doubt if it is possible, comparatively speaking, for any fire to effect more total destruction than that we have just experienced. The terrible work of destruction was accomplished in the short space of about eight hours.

The alarm of fire was given about 11.30 on the night of the 3rd of July, and was found to have broken out in an unoccupied house in an alley at the back of Fort street and close to the *Gazette* newspaper office. The house was undergoing repairs, and was full of shavings and wood. The cry of fire was hardly given before the house was in a complete blaze, so it must have been burning some time before it was discovered. A very short space elapsed before the adjoining houses were also in a blaze, giving the occupants barely time to escape. Before any material assistance could be got the large warehouses of Messrs. Wade and Abbott were discovered to be on fire. These comprised a dry goods establishment, provision store and lumber yard. During the burning of Messrs. Wade and Abbott's store the fire engines came on the spot, but, sad to relate, they proved utterly useless, and the fire brigade worse than useful. The engines would not work, and the hose was found to be out of order. The men were most incompletely accoutred. Not a hatchet, or a rope, or a bucket was to be seen among them, and everything was in the utmost confusion and disorder. Besides this, although the town is abundantly supplied with water, it was found in the hour of need that no water was to be had, as it was locked off at the reservoir, two miles out of town. During the burning of Messrs Wade's and Abbott's store, the stores and dwelling houses of Mr. Udale and Mr. Palmer, on the other side of the same street, were discovered to be on fire. These buildings burned with astonishing rapidity, and the flames now spread in one direction towards the Public Library and Reading Rooms, and the stores in Liverpool Row and in another direction towards the offices of Wigley and Burt and the houses in Pall Mall Square. The utmost panic now prevailed; the terrified people from all quarters of the town rushing from their houses with what furniture and valuables they were able to collect, as it was now pretty well apparent that all efforts to check the fire in its course would be unavailing. In the first place, the wind was blowing almost a gale, and besides acting as a bellows on the flame, it carried pieces of burning shingle to all parts of the town. Then the houses of the town for the most part were almost entirely built of wood, in some cases the shingles were old and acted like tinder when the slightest spark fell on them, as was proved, by many houses in different parts of the town taking fire before the body of the flame had reached them. My father and I and others from the country came into town as soon as we were aware of the fire, and we all did our utmost to save the town by pulling down some houses in the flanks of the fire. But the people in the town seemed panic-stricken, and could render little or no assistance; and the negros behaved excessively bad.

By 2.30 on the morning of the 4th July the fire was general all over the town, and little effectually was done to check it. Here and there a few energetic men would be working, trying to save a solitary house, but there was a most lamentable absence of all plan of action by the town authorities, and every one acted as he thought best. By this time the Colonial Bank and all the houses in Bank street, including the store of Messrs. Phillip and Watson, as well as the stores along the beach—in fact the mercantile part of the town was entirely destroyed, and the fire was quickly finding its way to the dwelling houses in the upper part of the town, and at Cazoy street, towards the houses of Miss Clifton and Mr. Hart. These two last mentioned houses escaped, but how they did so is a wonder to everybody. Up to this time no one thought that the church was in danger, and numbers of people had put what they had saved in it, in fancied security. About 4 20 o'clock this beautiful edifice, the pride of the colony, and I might say of the West Indies, was reported on fire, and this was the last work of the destroyer. The clock on the tower struck seven, and at two minutes past the body of the tower fell in, leaving the hands ominously pointing at two minutes past seven as an indication of the end of the terrible work.

The dawning day brought a fearful sight to view, and one perhaps more appalling than the fire itself. Thousands of houseless, homeless, and in some cases utterly ruined people were scattered about the fields adjoining the town, with what few articles they had managed to save; some but partially clad, and all the picture of despair and misery. The cries for food of these people soon became heartrending, and a grave consideration came upon us as to how these people were to be fed, as every barrel of flour had been consumed, and likewise every other kind of provision. The Lieut. Governor very promptly sent off to Nevis for flour and bread, which they generously supplied, and a despatch was sent to Antiaga soliciting aid.

Nothing that I can write will give you anything like an approximate idea of the terrible scenes on the night of the 3rd and following day. The fire itself was the grandest sight I have ever seen, and the glare was so great that a gentleman assures me that at Charleston, in Nevis, twelve miles distant, he could see to read a paper in the street.

There is no doubt the island has received a blow from which it will not recover for generations to come. The government have already proposed a scheme to borrow money on government security, to lend the merchants to enable them to rebuild their houses; but the scheme itself is not matured, and the details are not yet known.

ASSASSINATION OF THE TRAITOR LOPEZ.—A letter from Mexico gives the following details of the assassination of Lopez who betrayed Maximilian:—"I arrived here to-day, and learned the startling news of the assassination of the traitor Lopez. The particulars of the assassination are as follows: Lopez was stopping at a hotel in Puebla, where his wife spurned him from her presence. Early one morning a Mexican arrived and familiarized himself with a hostler in a livery stable adjoining the hotel. Gen. Miguel Lopez was inquired for, but not being in, the stranger was told the General would be at dinner. Before dinner hour Lopez returned, and was pointed out to the stranger, who made special note of his man. When dinner was called, Lopez and his assassin occupied opposite seats at the table. After some minutes, during which time the stranger called for and drank a glass of wine, he deliberately rose, drew a concealed knife, and sprang upon Lopez and stabbed him nine times. The stranger then took his hat, and, as he started to leave, said: "This is the way all traitors should be paid." No one interfered, or prevented the assassin from leaving. Thus was the blood of Maximilian, Miramon, Mejia, yes, and thousands of others, avenged." This report is regarded as authentic.

Persons troubled with cramp in the stomach, side or bowels, sore throat, &c by a combined internal and external application of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment cannot fail of certain and speedy cure.

THE CRETAN CONFLICT.—A large audience met in Willis's Rooms, London, on the 19th ult., to hear an address from Mr. J. E. Hilary Skinner, of Lincoln's Inn, on the Cretan conflict and the present condition of Crete. Mr. Skinner, who has just returned from Candia, said that the statements made by some that the movement was entirely a foreign one were not correct. To no appreciable extent, although a few Greeks, sympathising in the struggle, went over as volunteers, was the movement a Greek one. The atrocities that had been committed by the Turks were horribly cruel, but the charges that had been made against the Cretans of a similar character generally meant nothing more than a stern and almost necessary treatment of the enemy. They had, in fact, *not the opportunity of perpetrating the worst* outrages of which the Turks were guilty, for their opponents had no women or children exposed to danger, while the Cretan villages were subject to be captured, and their inhabitants submitted to every horror by the Turkish soldiery. Some 10,000 persons who were incapable of resistance had already escaped, but in a very little while, unless charitable aid were forthcoming, they would be compelled to suffer every kind of hardship. Even in the face of the recent unfavourable intelligence (which he knew was exaggerated,) he felt convinced the Cretans would continue the struggle although the warfare must necessarily be of the guerilla nature, where regular strategy could not be followed, or set principles in the art of war be acted upon. He had seen the villagers at the alarm, "the Turks are at hand," leave their ordinary occupations, throw down the implements in the field or the tools in the house, snatch the rifle from the shelf, and fix the long knife in the girdle, and hasten out to meet the foe as if it were their every day business—as, indeed, it was. He had seen old men tottering on their crutch to the fray, and lads so young joining in the movement that they were compelled to rest their rifles on a rock; and he had seen them returning, to languish from wounds which, under other circumstances, might be cured, but which with the insufficient medical aid from which the Cretans suffered, often proved fatal.

If your horse has a common Cold, catarrhal Fever, or Distemper, (symptoms—fever, cough, nasal discharge of a brownish color,) give Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 23, 1867.

THE *Islander*, in noticing the arrival at this port of the Dominion Cutter *La Canadienne*, and remarking upon the object for which she is employed, namely, the protection of the fisheries, alludes, at the conclusion of a very judicious article, to the reception given by the Cutter to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown when they went on board the Cutter to pay their respects to her gentlemanly officers. The *Islander* says:—

"His Excellency was honored with a salute of thirteen guns; and His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, who also visited La Canadienne the same evening, was honored with the salute due to the dignity of his rank—namely, eight guns."

The *Patriot*, commenting on the compliment paid to the venerable Bishop, makes the following remarks:—

"[Would our contemporary, the Halifax *Presbyterian Witness*, who is a great admirer of Confederation, inform us whether the above statement is correct, that a salute of eight guns is due to the rank of a Roman Catholic Bishop, or any other Bishop, from vessels sailing under the instructions of the Minister of Marine for the Dominion of Canada? We were led to believe, and Rev. Dr. Richey's oration, on Dominion day at Halifax, confirmed the impression, that under Confederation all churches would be on an equal footing in the eye of the law. Whatever is done in Lower Canada, is no rule on the high seas, in this part, nor even in the neighbouring Provinces of the Dominion. —ED. PATRIOT.]"

The old feeling of hatred to the Catholic hierarchy plainly crops out in this small matter. Mr. Laird's bid for Catholic support *did not take*—he saw that the Catholics only laughed at his recent hypocritical advocacy of their interests, and now he is ready to insult them by disparaging reflections on their Bishop. In Lower Canada, he says, a Confederate ship may salute a Bishop when he goes on board of one, but here the thing must not be tolerated, although our people do not pay one-hundredth part of a farthing for the powder expended in such salutes. Mr. Laird may rest assured that *he* will never be consulted by the Commanders of Dominion vessels as to the propriety of saluting any persons of distinction when they pay their respects to them. Mr. Laird has only made himself ridiculous by his grumbling and growling at the mark of respect shown by the Dominion Cutter to the Bishop of Charlottetown. He has only furnished another proof that his bigotry is innate and inerradicable. He has proved that he is just fit to be the agent, as he is, of an unscrupulous hater of the Catholic Church, like the unfortunate apostate "Father" Chiniquy.

WE have copied on our first page, from *Blackwood's Magazine* for July, the greater portion of an article on the financial condition and prospects of the United States. The concluding part we will give in our next No. The article is written with remarkable ability, perspicuity, close reasoning, and abounds with valuable information. Indeed, we do not know when we have read any thing on so dry a subject as that of finance which has interested us so much. *Blackwood* is a periodical which the newspaper press everywhere delights to honour, and is accepted as an almost infallible authority in its discourses on the affairs of foreign countries. Some time ago, when one or two of our local journals made fierce attacks on the Confederation project, their principal cry was, that under Confederation the taxation on the Provincial people would be greater than the taxation borne by the citizens of the United States, and that the debt of the Confederacy would be one of frightful magnitude, creating, in proportion to the respective populations of British America and the great Republic, financial barthens more intolerable for the former than anything of the kind which exists in the latter. We know that the taxation and debt of the Confederacy remain precisely as they were before the establishment of the Dominion, and are not likely to change for the worse; but we had no conception of the terrific magnitude of the taxation and debt of the United States until we read the article herein referred to. We recommend it to the careful consideration of those who think that annexation to the United States is preferrable to a Federal Union of all the Provinces.

LECTURE ON PRINCE CHARLIE.—Duncan Campbell, Esq., lately of Glasgow, but now of Halifax, lectured in the Temperance Hall, in this City, on Tuesday evening last, taking for his subject the adventures and achievements of Prince Charles Edward Stewart. The lecture occupied nearly two hours in the delivery, and was considered by the large audience who listened to it a very brilliant effort. Some descriptions of scenery were eloquent and beautiful to a remarkable degree, and the narrative part, especially relating to the battles of Preston Pans and Culloden, was a terse, compact, and lucid composition. The lecture, in many of its parts, evoked bursts of applause, affording thereby unmistakeable testimony to the brilliancy of Mr. Campbell's intellectual powers. At the suggestion of the Hon. Col. Gray, who presided on the occasion, the thanks of the audience were tendered, by unanimous consent, to Mr. Campbell for his successful effort to delight and instruct the great concourse of people who assembled to hear him.

THE HON. MR. COLES took a short cruise in the Dominion Cutter *La Canadienne*, which was in our harbour last week, and proceeded nearly as far as *Gaspe*, when he found the Canadian Steamer *Her Majesty* proceeding to Shediac, with a very valuable cargo of flour, wheat, meal, &c., on board of which he proceeded on his homeward journey to Shediac, and arrived thence in the *Princess of Wales* on Saturday evening. We are glad to learn that the health of the honorable gentleman has been much improved by his trip, though a short one.

A BAND OF GIPSIES have encamped on a piece of ground near the North River Road, about two miles out, and are plying their miserable trade of "fortune-telling." They have a considerable number of horses and carts, and tents, and from this we may infer that the gang is a numerous one, which we had not an opportunity of seeing very closely. The Gipsies are not very desirable people to have in the immediate neighbourhood of one's farm, when the crop is being cut down, and when they are in want of fodder for hungry horses; and it will be well for the farmers on the North River Road to keep a watchful eye on their property.

THE COLONIAL RIFLE COMPETITION.

THE Colonial Rifle Competition—the result of which, in an official report, we give below—came off at the Butts on the Government Farm grounds, on the 19th and 20th inst., under the able direction of Col. Douglas Smith, I. F. O. M. Sunshine and passing clouds, with gentle breezes, characterised the days of the contest; and unbroken harmony amongst the competitors was one of the pleasing features of the competition. Some 150 sturdy Volunteers in uniform, and representing Queen's and Prince Counties, assembled on the grounds to do battle at 300 and 500 yards against the burley iron target which, nothing daunted by the odds against it, showed a hard face to each and all who hoped, with whizzing, speedful ball, to bruise his iron eye, batter his stout centre, and with leaden point record his prowess in climax score upon its hammered front, and by virtue thereof in glowing triumph enjoy the trophies of his skill. All expectants, however, could not win, yet a large number did well; but the few did better who won the first plaudits of admiration, and received the material prizes of victory, gracefully blended with the pleasant voices of praise. To those whom Fortune did not, on the occasion, smile as propitiously upon, we may say, be not discouraged, you neared the goal, and reached the very threshold of succes, and on some future field, where skill with skill shall vie, perhaps in August, 1868, when Cirius reigns and Sol glares burningly down, and the breeze whispers sweetly, she may not refuse you her favours; but to deserve and gain these you must wait assiduously upon her in scientific and frequent practise with the rifle at the various ranges competed at in these competitions. Screw, then, your skill up to the shooting point, determined to send the hissing ball upon its deadly errand with faultless aim of sure effect, and resolved in the struggle for the victor's meed to bear away with becoming pride the laurel from the Dominion, and modestly wear your honors in the face of your jealous Island rivals.

Of the character of the shooting we express satisfaction in the decided improvement over the firing of the last year (1866.) In that year the highest score made was 21 points, at the same ranges, and with the same number of rounds as in this year (1867.) And it appears by the returns, here subjoined, that the highest score of last year is only eighth in order this year. This improvement, we opine, is one of the good results flowing from the efficient drill instruction imparted to the men in the Militia organization so ably inaugurated and directed by Colonel Douglas Smith.

REPORT OF THE COLONIAL RIFLE COMPETITION.

Patron—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Umpires—Lieut. Col. T. H. Haviland, Major A. Mitchell.
Range Officers—Major H. Beer, Major R. Mabon.

1st prize, Capt. J. Tanton, St. Eleanor's Rifles, 30 points, £10 and Medal.
2nd prize, Sergt. J. Woodside, do., 27 points, £8 and Medal.
3rd prize, Ensign D. Harper, Thistle Rifles, 27 points, £7.
4th prize, Lieut. G. Tanton, Military School, 26 points, £6.
5th prize, Private E. Catford, Prince Edward Rifles, 25 points, £5.
6th prize, Private J. Hardy, Little York Rifles, 25 points, £4.
7th prize, Ensign J. Newson, Prince of Wales Rifles, 25 points, £3.
8th prize, Gunner L. Younker, 1st Artillery, 24 points, £2.
9th prize, Corporal C. Callaghan, Irish Rifles, 24 points, £1 10s.
10th prize, Capt. G. Dogherty, 1st Queen's County Militia, 24 points, £1.
11th prize, Gunner W. Wyatt, 1st Artillery, 24 points, 15s.
12th prize, Private W. C. White, Prince of Wales Rifles, 23 points, 12s 6d.
13th prize, Lt. D. Tobin, Irish Rifles, 23 points, 10s.
14th prize, Private C. Newbery, Royalty Rifles, 23 points, 7s 6d.
15th prize, Private W. Thorn, Royalty Rifles, 23 points, 5s.

Ranges—300 and 500 yards. The priority of ties was decided by extra shots. The first prize was the Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association of England, and £5 from His Excellency the Commander in-Chief, and £5 from the Grant of the Colonial Government. Another Medal accompanied the second prize.

There has been a very marked improvement on the firing of last year—the 4th prize making a higher score than the 1st prize of 1866.

A. DOUGLAS SMITH, Col., Insp. Militia.

CALEDONIAN GATHERING!

GREAT MEETING OF THE CLANS!!

THE Fifth Annual Gathering of the "Caledonian Club," came off on Wednesday last, on a beautiful field on Government Farm, kindly set apart for the occasion by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. The day was delightfully fine, and a large number of persons from the neighboring Provinces, and all parts of the Island, were on the ground to witness the different performances. The Club assembled in the morning at Masons' Hall, Water Street, where they were joined by the officers of the Benevolent Irish Society, of this City—from whence they marched in procession to the Grounds, with the Bagpipes playing and the Banners of the two Societies floating in the breeze.

At two o'clock, the four Town Companies of Volunteers, and two or three Volunteer Companies from the Country, the whole under the command of Major Beer, were reviewed by Colonel the Hon. J. H. Gray, and put through various Military evolutions. The Club suspended their Games while the troops were being reviewed.

The proceeds of the day are to be given to the "*Wallace Monument Fund.*" Competitors were only allowed *one chance*. Competitors for the Pole Vaulting, and also the High Leap were at a great disadvantage, on account of the uneven surface of the ground. Mr. Hugh McDonald, of Georgetown, and Mr. Patterson, of Halifax, we understand, very generously donated their prizes to the "Wallace Monument Fund."

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.

Heavy Stone.—1st prize, Fredrick Horne, Springvale Volunteers, 28 ft. 3 in. 2d prize, Martin Martin, Belle Creek, 25 ft. 11 in.
Running Leap—Hugh McLeod, Strathalbyn, 15 ft. 2d prize, Kenneth Henderson, Little York Volunteers, 13 ft. 9 in.
Heavy Hammer.—Hugh McDonald, Georgetown, 74 feet 7 inches. 2d prize, Roderick McLeod, Strathalbyn, 69 ft. 10 in.
Hop, Step and Leap.—1st prize, Fredk Horne, Springvale Volunteers, 35 ft. 5 in. 2d prize, Donald McPhee, West River, 33 ft. 11 in.
Light Stone.—1st prize, Donald Ross, Strathalbyn, 41 ft. 2d prize Fredk Horne, Springvale Volunteers, 37 ft. 7 in.
Hurdle Race.—1st prize, Hugh McLeod, Strathalbyn, 77 ft. 4 in. 2d prize, Rodk McLeod, Brown's Creek, 71 ft. 9 in.
Flat Race.—1st prize, Alex Cameron, Strathalbyn, 2d, Hector Campbell, Argyle Shore.
Sack Race.—1st prize, Donald McLeod, Strathalbyn. 2d, John McLeod, Strathalbyn.
Tossing the Caber.—1st prize, Frederick Horne, Springvale Volunteers, 28 ft. 4 in. 2d, Donald Stewart, Strathalbyn, 25 ft. 10 in.
Running High Leap.—1st prize, Hugh McLeod, Strathalbyn, 5 feet 6 in. 2d, David Rattery, Mount Stewart, 5 feet.
Boys' Race under 16 years.—1st prize, William Lannon, Charlottetown. 2d, John Potter, Charlottetown.
Vaulting with Pole.—1st prize, David Rattery, Mount Stewart, 8 ft. 2d, James Forbes, Brackley Point Road, 7 ft. 10 in.
Dancing Gillie Callum.—1st prize, Donald Martin, Strathalbyn. 2d prize, Murdoch McLeod, New Argyle.
Highland Pipe Music.—1st prize, Donald MacDonald, Strathalbyn. 2d, Donald McFadyen, Charlottetown. 3d, John McLeod, Strathalbyn.
Best Player on the Chanter, under 25 years.—William McPhee, West River.—Prize, a Chanter, value 10s.
Highland Fling.—Staff Sergt. J. R. Patterson, of Halifax.
All-Comers Prize—Hurdle Race.—1st prize, Hugh McLeod, Strathalbyn. 2d, Alex. Cameron, Strathalbyn.
All Comers Prize—Flat Race—1st prize, Alex. Cameron, Strathalbyn. 2d, John McLeod, Strathalbyn.

KENNEDY'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. Kennedy, the celebrated Vocalist, gave an entertainment to a large audience, at the City Hall, on last Wednesday night. The great praises bestowed upon Mr. Kennedy by the American and Colonial press, are well merited, and not at all excess of his deserts. No one who heard him on Wednesday night need any longer wonder why he should draw a crowded house in a place like New York for twenty successive nights. To appreciate his powerful organ like notes, he should be heard. At one time the house comes down in shouts of laughter at the singing and humorous rendering of such songs as "Ham' cam' our Gude Man at E'en," or "Alister McAlister"; at another, he excites the interest and sympathy of his listeners in the flight of "Young Lochinvar," or arouses their spirits by his magnificent singing of "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled." His explanatory remarks and stories are equally good. No one who heard him will forget his illustration of what it is to be *fou* (tight), or Donald's idea of Grand Music, seventeen pipers blowing at once in a small room, and each playing a different tune! His recitations from the Noctes Ambrosianae were excellent, and rendered doubly pleasing by being interspersed by such songs as "Caller Herring," and "The Land of the Leal"—all sung in his own splendid manner.

Miss Kennedy, who presides at the piano-forte, is a mere child; but plays the songs and reels in excellent style. It is said she was a great favorite in New York, Montreal, and Halifax; but she complains that her friends there pelted her too liberally with flowers. The arrangement of the platform on Wednesday did not admit of her undergoing the same punishment here.—*Isl.*

COLONEL GRAY acknowledges the receipt of the sum of Four Dollars ($4) from Mr. Hugh McDonald, of Cardigan Bridge, near Georgetown, the winner of the two first prizes for throwing "the light" and "the heavy Hammers," at the meeting of the Caledonian Club on the 21st inst. Also, the sum of Two Dollars ($2) from Staff-Sergeant John R. Patterson, of the Militia of the Province of Nova Scotia, the the winner of the prize for dancing "the Highland Fling," on the same occassion; being their very handsome donations to the "Wallace Monument Fund."

The body of a man named McLeod—one of the unfortunate crew of the boat belonging to River John, Nova Scotia, upset somewhere near the entrance of this harbor, on the night of the great gale, was picked up some days ago near Point Prim. The body of another of those unfortunate men, Mr. Stramberg, teacher of the River John Academy, was found near St. Peter's Island on Monday last; the body of his brother at South Shore on Tuesday; and that of his uncle near the same place on Wednesday. The last remains of the three Messrs. Stramberg were interred in the Protestant Cemetry of this City on the mornings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, respectively, after each in turn being subjected to a Coroner's inquest. The only other remaining body, that of a man named McDonald, so far as we have heard, has not yet been found. *Patriot.*

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—About 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, as Mr. James Blue, of West River, was passing up Pownal Street, two or three ruffians rushed upon him from behind, knocked him down, and beat him most unmercifully with, it is thought, a sling shot or knotted bludgeon. His nose is broken, and his head is badly bruised and cut. We hope every one of them will be brought to justice and punished as they deserve. Such villianous conduct as theirs is a disgrace to the community in which they live. Only that Mr. Blue is a very strongly built man, his assailants would, at this moment, in all probability, stand charged with the awful crime of murder.—*Ib.*

Upwards of 3000 barrels of mackerel were reported at the Custom House during the past and present week. Of this quantity more than two-thirds were caught by American vessels and reshipped to the United States.—*Ib.*

UNITED STATES.

While the United States is staggering under an enormous load of public debt—while the Federal Government owes 2½ billions, the States, large amounts—the Counties, Cities and Townships heavy sums; while they are paying in the aggregate not less than 500 millions of dollars per annum as interest; while everything is taxed, from the baby's posset to the old man's coffin; while these seeming obstacles to immigration lie in the way, the United States is the great goal for the emigrant. From lightly taxed countries an immense and steadily increasing immigration is going on to the over burdened republic. That *some* should flock thither at all events is natural; but that the volume of immigration should be, not merely maintained, but largely augmented, under the pressure of gigantic debt, a high tariff, heavy internal taxes, and an inflated, irredeemable currency, is a puzzle to political economists. Immigrants are still pouring in at the rate of a thousand per day.

The compositors of the *Idaho Statesman* must be afflicted with mysterious caligraphy. Hear what the editor says in their behalf:—"The compositors in this office wish that 'Don Loui,' our Owhyee correspondent, would quit writing his letters with a pewter spoon. The lines made are scarcely discernable. Just as well to use *sweet milk and splinter*. Try a change of fluid, by all means—good black ink, for instance. Correspondents generally will please remember to always write the *first three lines*, at least, of their letters in a (to printers only) legible style—just to let us have a vague idea of the subject. By so doing we think our boys can always dish up for them quite a respectable correspondence."

A "local itemizer" bewails, through the columns of the Savannah *Republican*, the misery of a dull day in the Savannah courts: "No one drunk; none disorderly; no criminal appropriations of chickens, old iron or such like; nobody drowned, killed or wounded; no firing pistols in the streets, no little boys fighting—nothing, literally nothing, occurred yesterday to break the melancholy monotony of a day to be remembered by the future chronicler of current events. We asked one of the magistrates how was business, and he answered—dull. Bad for the magistrates, but good for the people; and we thought of the sexton who complained of the extreme dulness of business in his line, saying that he hadn't buried a *living* person during the whole week."

The New York *Tribune* thinks that there is no limit to be placed to President Johnson's capacity for incapacity.

Cholera prevails at Nicaragua. In the city of Leon people were dying at the rate of 40 to 50 daily.

An army of officials numbering upwards of 20,000 is required to collect and take care of the Internal Revenue Receipts of the Republic. This is larger than the whole U. S. army before the war.

CANADA.

The Hon. Mr. McGee, who is confined to his room by severe indisposition, addressed a letter to the Chairman of his Election Committee, which has been published in the Montreal papers, in which we find the following:—"I send for the Executive Committee a letter warning me of assassination, if I dare disclose the history of the attempts to establish Fenianism in Montreal the last few years. Also, an ingenius illustration of a gallows and coffin, which came to me enclosed in the Buffalo *Fenian Volunteer* of July 27th, with the inscription underneath:—'*You arch-traitor, if you oppose* Devlin, *by God, such will be your fate!*' I also send the Fenian paper as it came to me marked. The Committee will observe the sentence in General (?) Spears' speech, in which you will find the following choice bit of Devlinism—'my friend General O'Neil,' says the ferocious Spear, 'has spoken to you of a proposed funeral, but I now tell you that before that interment takes place, thousands of British soldiers will meet a bloody death on the battle field, (vehement applause,) and that vile and wretched traitor, that veritable Judas, D'Arcy McGee, (tremendous groans) will be the chief mourner.' The Committee will remark the striking coincidence of style and sentiment which pervades all this school of patriots, whether in Buffalo or Montreal." Mr. McGee also warns the committee that "there are influences and means at work, far deeper than have yet met the public eye or ear, to damage and discredit our new Constitution at the very outset." Mr. McGee owes it to himself and his friends—now that he has been threatened with assassination—to publish the evidence implicating certain citizens of Montreal in the Fenian movement. If anything, he has been far too tolerant in keeping back the evidence so long.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

The latest result gives the city of Toronto a population of 49,016. The census of 1861 placed the population then at 44,821. The increase, therefore, is by no means so large as it should have been, *showing an addition in six years of but* 4,195.

NOVA SCOTIA.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst., His Lordship Bishop McKinnon, accompanied by the Rev. Neil MacLeod, P. P. of East Bay, returned to Antigonishe after an absence of nearly three months, they having been on a visit to Rome. We are informed by the *Casket* that at an early hour on Tuesday morning, upwards of thirty *carriages* left the town to meet His Lordship, for the purpose of welcoming him back. The number although respectable would have been much larger were it not that there was only a few hours notice of the day of his return. The cortege having proceeded about nine miles from Antigonish, met the Bishop, and presented him with an address, to which he made an appropriate reply. The journey homeward was enlivened by the martial strains of the pibroch and sweet chimes of the bells of the different churches.

REVOLT AT THE PENITENTIARY IN HALIFAX.—A serious revolt occurred at the Penitentiary yesterday. At noon the prisoners, numbering about fifty, assembled in the wooden building in which they usually dine. Some of them complained that the food was not fit to eat, and in a short time the dissatisfaction became general. The prisoners, as if by preconcerted design, threw the food on the floor, and commenced breaking the windows and destroying everything within their reach. The governor of the prison sent to the forts in the vicinity for aid, and four men of the Royal Engineers were despatched to the scene. By this time the prisoners had demolished the windows, and were endeavoring to make their escape. The governor called on them to desist, but they paid no attention to the command. The Engineers then fired through the windows. James Burns, who was sent to the institution a few days ago for assaulting Alderman Nash, received a ball in each shoulder, and it is doubtful if he will recover. Michael Bradley, a soldier undergoing sentence for rape, was severely wounded. A soldier named Parks, who was imprisoned for robbery, was struck in the forehead by a ball which glanced aside and took off his left ear. In the meantime a messenger had been despatched to the city, and about twenty men belonging to the Royal Artillery, under the command of an officer, went down. The prisoners, seeing the force now at the scene, surrendered, and the wounded were carried to hospital, and the others locked up. A *posse* of policemen soon arrived and took charge of the building, when the military withdrew.—*Chronicle.*

The Wolfville *Acadian* says that a fisherman of that place, named Thomas Foster, recently captured a shark off Cape Blomedon, measuring eight feet eight inches in length, and across the tail two feet nine inches; weighing between 400 and 500 pounds.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PAPER MILL BY FIRE.—The paper Mill on Little River, about two miles from town, was totally destroyed by fire about four o'clock this morning, with all the machinery, warehouses, outhouses, stock, &c. Nothing was saved. Insured for about $5,000. Loss fully $20,000. We sympathise with the young men who had worked so industriously and energetically in bringing this establishment up to the remunerative point at which it had arrived when this calamity overtook them. They had got in all the latest improvements in machinery, and were in a position to manufacture every thing in their line that the trade here demanded. The cause of the fire is a mystery, as there had been no fire for some time in the department where the flames were first discovered.—*St. John Globe, 13th.*

The St. John *Telegraph* publishes the rumor that the Hon. Messrs. Wilmot, Mitchell, McClelan, and McMillan had resigned their seats in the New Brunswick Government; that Hon. Messrs. Skinner and Wetmore had been sworn in Executive Councillors, and Hon. A. C. DesBrisay, of Restigouche, and Hon. R. Sutton, of Northumberland, appointed; and that Hon. George Kerr is expected to be sworn in Provincial Secretary. It is said that Mr. Skinner will be Solicitor General. Mr. Wetmore takes no office for the present.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—It is reported that the Sublime Porte has received an urgent note, in behalf of the *suffering Cretans*, from the Government of the United States.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.—The Austrian Government has pledged itself to enlarge the civil and religious liberties of the Protestants of the empire.

LONDON, Aug. 20, noon.—Consols 94⅜; 5-20's 72½. Markets unchanged.

ROME, Aug. 20.—The mission of the United States at the Holy See, having been discontinued, the American Legation in the city has been closed.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Lord Monck has not returned to England, but will remain one year longer in Canada at the head of the new Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—Fand Pasha, the minister who accompanied the Sultan throughout his western tour, has gone to the Crimea to meet the Emperor Alexander of Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Though it is difficult to obtain very reliable information from Spain, yet it is known that Gen. Prim is still at the head of the insurrection, which has not been quelled. It is reported that Gen. Prim is supplied with funds by prominent bankers in Paris.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—The important suit of the West India and Pacific steamship Co. vs. Williams & Guion, just tried in the Liverpool Court of Assize, has resulted in a judgment for the Plaintiffs, with damages assessed at 130,000 pounds sterling. This suit grew out of the Nitro-Glycerine explosion at Aspinwall, New Granada, on the 2nd April, 1866, by which the steamship "European," belonging to the plaintiffs, was destroyed while lying at her wharf in the above named place.

SALZBURG, Aug. 20.—The Emperor Napoleon held a long conference to-day with Baron Von Buest, the Prime Minister of Austria. Consols 94⅜. 5-20's 73¾. Breadstuffs quiet and nominally unchanged. Lard firm at 51s.

SALZBURG, Aug. 20, even.—The private interviews which have taken place between the Emperors of France and Austria, and between Napoleon and Baron Von Buest, have resulted in a good understanding, but no treaty has been made.

VIENNA, Aug. 20, even.—All the official journals declare that the peace of Germany is now secured.

LONDON, Aug. 21, (evening.)—The Imperial Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen was not present, but the speech from the Throne was read by a Royal commission. The Queen declares that there is no longer any ground for apprehension of war.... The treasonable conspiracy in Ireland has proved futile, and the attempt at revolt has been supressed almost without bloodshed, by the valor of the troops, the vigilance and activity of the police, and the general loyalty of the people. Law has been preserved without the sacrifice of human life. The speech refers with satisfaction to new postal treaty made by Her Majesty's Government, and in conclusion congratulates Parliament and the country *generally on the completion* of the Canadian Union; the passage of the Reform Bill and the adoption of other measures beneficial to the United Kingdom.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22—Evening.—Corn 35s. 9d, per quarter; other articles unchanged.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—It is said that one of the results of the correspondence which has been held at Salsburg between Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph, is to insist that the South German States shall unite in a Confederation, of which Austria is to be the head; it is also stated that an arrangement has been arrived at between the two Emperors as to the policy to be hereafter pursued by Austria and France in the Eastern question.

VIENNA, Aug. 22d.—The *Journal* in this city, generally acknowledged to be the organ of Prime Minister Baron Von Beust, asserts today that a defensive alliance has been formed between Austria and France.....Gold 141⅞.

FROM THE STATES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21st.—Advices from the Isthmus contain the following:—There were flattering accounts from the Barbacoa mines. One hundred and thirty-two pounds of gold had been taken out in three weeks and forwarded to Europe. American mining in the interior of Canca had been very successful. A battle had occurred at Rio Hacka, between the adherents of Mosquera and the Columbian Government, but which was without result, except the destruction of the town, for neither acknowledge being beaten, and each hold their position. About 200 were killed and wounded.....Gold 140¾

NEW YORK, August 22.—The cable between Key West and Havana was successfully spliced on Sunday last, and is working well. The movements of the telegraphic party between here and Key West are unknown.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Board of Health met yesterday, when Commissioner Stone reported that infected vessels had been permitted by the Health Officer, Dr. Swinburne, to come up to the city and unload their cargoes, and that in two cases of this kind yellow fever had been imparted to citizens.....Gold 140¾.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Hayti advices to the 3rd inst., state that the partizans of the late Government are busy plotting against Salnaves administration, several arrests of influential parties have been made. Geffrard's expenditures are reported by a Committee of investigation to have been startling; the allowance for his personal comforts alone having reached $24,000 in one year.....The Government troops had whipped the Brigands in the North Eastern districts very badly, and some of them had taken refuge in San Domingo.....A Chamber of Commerce had been formed for Port-au-Prince, and was about to enter upon its duties.

THE HARVEST.—The accounts of the crops throughout the world continue to be of the most cheering nature, and unless some unforeseen calamity should occur, the prospects of a bountiful harvest are very satisfactory. In our own country these blessings of Providence are as apparent and as gratifying as elsewhere. In England, although the season is a little backward, the reports are all satisfactory. The oat harvest wss good, and favourable weather enabled a large hay crop to be secured. Subsequent showers greatly helped in the barley and other articles which had continuance of dry weather. In Central and Southern Russia there will be an unusual yield of breadstuffs, and average yields of grain may be expected in Turkey, North Italy, Austria, Prussia, Norway and Sweeden. In Portugal the weather has proved unfavorable to the grape crop. From the United States we have generally good reports of all the great staples; but in some parts Cotton will not yield as much as in former favorable years. In most of the Southern States the grain crop is so excellent that it is not believed any demands will be made on the North for bread. Tobacco, on the other hand, is reported deficient. In the great grain growing regions of the West, it is said that the yield of wheat, corn and oats will be unprecedently large. From the Eastern and Northern States the same cheering reports are received, with the exception that some damage had been done in the former by frequent showers of rain. Generally however, the crops were secured in good order.

MUCH SICKNESS WITH CHILDREN.—As well as adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. Brown's Vermifuge Comfits are effectual in destroying worms, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child.