(From the New York Albion)

THE PROSPECT IN SPAIN.

The prospect in Spain is a gloomy one. It is true the Carlist insurrection has been a failure, yet the demonstration was a sufficiently strong one to show that the Clerical party, which Don Carlos represents, is more numerous than people generally think. But if the government is strong enough to put down the wandering bands of Carlists, who, report says, have been deserted by their chief, it is not powerful enough to give to Spain quiet and an impartial administration of the laws. In proof of this we need ask nothing more convincing than the words of the Captain-General of Madrid, in a letter to Regent Serrano and Gen Prim. "I took part," he says, "in the revolution hoping to see morality, law and justice succeed the former abuses. It is now ten months since the revolution was accomplished. My hopes have been deceived. Greater abuses, wider-spread immorality, deplorable anarchy prevail—desorders to which it is absolutely necessary to put an end. The Constitution having proclaimed a monarchy, the immediate choice of a King is indispensable. If the government does not shortly consider the question, I shall abandon all hope as to the consolidation of the revolution, and retire to private life."

The letter from which the above is an extract, was read in the Council of Ministers and is said to have made a profound impression. And well it might, as, making allowance for exaggeration, there is more than enough in the assertions of this high official make the reflecting reader pause. If the Captain-General is right, then the revolution, if not absolutely a failure, at least borders on one, and a longer delay in the choice of a King is only needed to precipitate the country into a condition even worse than that from which it was temporarily rescued by the forcible abdication of Isabella. Corruption of the grossest kind prevails throughout Spain, and the public offices are even greater moral plague-spots than they were under a dissolute Queen. The Madrid Captain-General seems to think that the immediate choice of a King would ward off the impending anarchy. This would, of course, depend entirely upon the character of the monarch selected. A weak, characterless Prince would be powerless to stay the tide of corruption, and a few months would see him swept from the throne by a new revolution. What Spain needs in this hour of trial is a monarch of unblemished character, great intellectual capacity and attainments, and withal a genuine reformer. He must be a man keen enough to penetrate through the surface of things and see the actual condition of affairs, and bold enough to apply the remedy. Whether such a King can be had for the asking is extremely doubtful, but nothing is more certain than that, without a leader of precisely this character, Spanish affairs will go from bad to worse. The radical trouble seems to be that the people have become hopelessly demoralized by long years of misgovernment, from which demoralization only the most severe measures can rescue them. What is needed is a pure Court, an economical administration, and a financial rehabilition of the State. The monetary physicians the revolution has brought to the management of affairs do not seem to be endowed with any extra ordinary perspicacity, and only the greatest ability will now avail to prevent Spain from plunging into the gulf of bankruptcy that yawns before her.

That there are not men in Spain capable of bringing order out of this chaos, it were a reflection on that country to assume; but the present leaders of the revolution do not seem at all fitted for the task to which they have addressed themselves. Prim and Serrano are both too completely identified with the old order of things to inspire confidence in those who see safety only in a complete reorganization. Of a verity old things must pass away in Spain and all things become new, before there can be any well-grounded hope for that nation. There must be a new monarch supported by new ministers, and if these cannot be found it may become necessary for the Republicans, who seem to form a very respectable minority in Spain, to come forward and see what they can accomplish towards the navigation of the Ship of State!

THE SEIZURE OF THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

Considerable excitement has been caused among the Spaniards and Cubans resident in this country, by the seizure by the United States authorities of thirty Spanish gunboats now building in this country and alleged to be intended for use against Peru, with which State Spain is nominally, yet not actually, at war, but which were generally understood to be designed to aid the Spanish authorities in suppressing the Cuban rebellion. The law under which the seizure has been made, is the third section of the Neutrality Act of 1818, which provides that "if any person shall, within the limits of the United States, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out or arm, or procure to be fitted out or armed, or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel, with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace," the ship or vessel, so fitted out, with all her "tackle, apparel, or furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition, and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited; one-half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States."

The only question to be decided seems to be whether the Washington authorities are in possession of such information as would bring the case within the purview of the Neutrality Act, or whether the seizure was dictated by the Cubans, through their allies the Peruvians, and was made to prevent the gunboats being used in quelling the Cuban insurrection. If the government really has information that the vessels were to be used against Peru, its course is just and proper—the only one to be pursued under the circumstances; but if the seizure was merly made to placade the Cubans and their sympathizers in the country, it is an act unworthy of the administration. In the absence of any knowledge of the real facts in the case, it is impossible to do more than state the law upon the subject. If the government desires to seize the Spanish gunboats it must first recognize the Cubans as belligerents, but as yet the United States has not officially recognized the fact of a Cuban revolution, save by its action in arresting the fillibusters. The neutrality laws are of the greatest importance in the intercourse of nations, and it is, therefore, most essential that they should be properly observed.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE—PRESENCE OF MIND. —On Saturday last, as the mail train going west over the Ogdensburg and L. C. Railroad was nearing a road crossing about a mile east of Malone, and while under full headway, the engineer, Hiram Weeks, saw something on the track, which he at first supposed to be a dog, but on getting near it proved to be a child about 2 years old. He at once sounded the whistle for breaks to be applied, and at the same time put over his reverse lever, in order to stop the train as soon as possible. As the engine approached the child, and the engineer had blown the whistle a third time for the brakes to be applied, the mother of the child was attracted by the noise, and appeared at the door of her residence. Seeing her child, and instantly comprehending the danger that awaited it, she ran screaming towards the track to rescue it. The fireman, W. Lavanway, seeing the mother's agony on beholding her child's position, and knowing that she could not reach it in time to save it from being crushed beneath the wheels, leaped from the engine, and, with fleetness of a deer, as it were, reached the little one just as the forward wheel of the engine was about to crush it. As soon as the mother saw that her child was safe, she uttered one loud shout of joy, and sank fainting to the ground.—*Troy Whig.*

THE SUN OF MEDICINE DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.—If you are suffering with diseases get this medicine. Gradually but surely it will eradicate the seeds of diseases, and by removing the cause render sickness impossible.

Get the "Rescue of Tulu Almanac."

Sold by all Dealers.

At this season of the year, cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery, diarrhœa, &c. are quite common, and should be checked at once. "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" is the best article that can be used in all such cases, and should be kept in every family.

SHOCKING MURDER IN BOSTON.

The Boston papers, received this afternoon, contain an account of the murder of the wife Dr. Alvah Hobbs, a celebrated physician of that city. The circumstances are thus described:

Some weeks ago, it is not known when, there came to the house of Dr. Hobbs, 1226, Washington street, a friend of Mrs. Hobbs, and who had known her since her childhood Major Thos. L. White is a very handsome man, of medium height, with dark hair and eyes, and perhaps thirty years of age. But little is known of his intimacy with the family, although it is presumed that it had always been pleasant and with nothing to create hard feeling on either side. Sunday night, he took supper with his host and hostess as usual, who chatted and laughed away in high glee, little anticipating the fearful tragedy that was about to take place. After supper the three rose from the table, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs went up-stairs to the parlor, where they engaged in conversation. Major White repaired to his chamber and commenced to read in a loud voice. This reading disturbed Mrs. H., who was of a peculiarly nervous temperament, and she remarked to her husband, 'I do wish the Major would cease.' Finally, in despair at the continuance of the reading, Mrs. Hobbs went up-stairs and enquired:—'Why, Major, what in the world do you read so loud for?'

To expand my lungs, was all the reply which was vouchsafed, and Mrs. Hobbs returned down stairs. A moment afterwards, the parlor door being ajar, she espied Major White softly treading his way down stairs, with a pistol in his right hand. Clinging to her husband, Mrs. Hobbs screamed in fear, 'He is coming with a pistol.' This cry seemed to hasten the movements of the Major, for he immediately fired, the ball passing slantwise through the parlor door. Dr. Hobbs started for the door, but before he could reach it, White had passed through and fired a second shot, which struck Mrs Hobbs immediately over the left breast, passing across the body and out through the right arm. She fell back upon the floor, and expired almost instantly. Her frantic husband looked for a moment at the dreadful spectacle, and then rushed bareheaded from the house to the Fifth Police station on Denham street, near by, where he declared: 'My wife is shot!' and went back to the house. Sergeant Hartshom followed closely, and entered the door a moment after. Seeing White in the middle of the room, with a pistol in his hand, he advanced towards him, when the latter turned around and exclaimed: 'I'm your man, and this (giving up the revolver) is what I did it with.' He quietly submitted to be taken to the station-house where he was locked up in a cell to await examination. In reply to a question as to the cause of his dreadful act, he could only say, 'there is no cause that will justify what I have done,' and seemed very much depressed in spirits.

The above facts are all that could be gleaned by the reporter on Wednesday. It was apparent from the demeanor of the officers at the station, and from others who were cognizant of the affair, that something yet remained to be told. Whether White was subject to paroxysms of insanity, or whether there is still a sadder tale to be untolded to the public, the Coroner's inquest will doubtless determine.

REINTERMENT OF A POLISH KING.

A correspondent at Cracow, writing on the 9th ultimo, says: "The remains of the Polish King, Casimir the Great, which were accidentally discovered here the other day, during the performance of some repairs to his tomb, were reinterred with great solemnity on the 7th inst. The whole city went into mourning for the occasion, and was crowded with visitors from all parts of Poland. Among the distinguished Poles who took part in the ceremony were Prince Leon Sapieha, Count Andrew Zamoyski, Count Adam Potocki, Prince Lubomirski, the Polish Deputies in the Parliaments of Vienna and Berlin, and several artists and literary men. The peasants and Jews also assembled in great numbers, to do homage to the Polish hero, who was their most powerful champion. When the skull, which gives evidence of great intellectual development, was taken out of the box where it had been placed, the peasants who were present, begged permission to touch it as a sacred relic. The bones are unusually large and well formed, and shew that the king must have been more than six feet high. They were placed, together with the sceptor and other ornaments, in a copper coffin with the following inscription: 'Casimiri Magni Ossa, Insignia Regia, Ornatusque Reliquiæ, in reficiendo hoc Sepulcro feliciter inventa, pie condecta, A D, MDCCCLXIX., Nonis Julii, is hac Arce condita, jacent, R I P.' The coffin was then carried in procession to the cathedral by Prince Sapieha and representatives of all classes of Polish society, and a grand funeral service was performed in the chapel of the Vasa dynasty, where the coffin was finally deposited. Notwithstanding the immense crowd, and the total absence of the police, the greatest order prevailed during the whole of the proceedings. No political speeches were delivered; nor was any political feeling manifested in other ways, though this assemblage of nobles and peasants in their characteristic Polish costumes, Jews, mountaineers from the Carpathians, Ruthenians from Eastern Galicia, and Mazovians from Posen, to do honor to the memory of a Polish King, shewed far more striking than any merely political demonstration could do, the strength of the patriotism which still binds together the Poles in all parts of their partitioned country."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN POLAND.—To annihilate Catholicity in Poland, the Russian Government is not satisfied with deporting her bishops. The *Katolic*, of Mayence, gives the following details of persecutions to which the Muscovites have recourse:

'A very great number of priests' says that journal, 'are either exiled or incarcerated. The Muscovite Government have taken hold of all parochial properties and reduced the clergy's salary to a mere derisoroy figure. The whole clergy is placed under police inspection, and the Governor of Volhynia has expressly ordered the authorities not to allow any sermon to be delivered in churches before its manuscript has been approved of by them; and when such approbation is not entirely denied, two or three months elapse before it is granted. Church singing is equally submitted to the control of the police. Every certificate of either baptism marriage or burial, must be drawn up in the Russian tongue."

These are not the only facts revealed by the *Katolic*: Gen. Potspon, Governor-General of Lithuania, had provisionally tolerated among Catholics the use of prayer books in the Polish language; a recent ukase has withdrawn this authorization. To this imperial decree was annexed a catalogue of prohibited saints. The Catholic clergy are ordered neither to honor nor even to name them in the service of the Church. The relic of the blessed Josaphat Kunezuvies were laid in the parochial church of Biala in Podolia, and the recent canonization of this holy prelate, and naturally increased the veneration of his remains. The Administration took suspicion at the eagerness of the faithful who visited his tomb, and ordered a detachment of soldiers to carry away the relics of the saint. This command was executed to the letter, and blessed Josaphat's coffiin was sent to St Peters'sburg.

Gen Potspon ordered the suppression of the most ancient congregations, as also the closing of a great number of churches and chapels. A single one of his orders deprived the Catholics of thirty-one churches and chapels. Every Catholic baptism is an offence, for which a fine of ten roubles (£1 10s.) is inflicted if the child is a male and five if it is a female. But if parents should consent to have their children baptised by a Pope, they receive four pounds for every child thus baptised. Such is Muscovite apostleship! No wonder it effects defections. A far greater wonder it is that the great bulk of Poles are still resisting apostacy.

KU-KLUX-KLAN.

We learn that a branch of this noble Yankee institution is about to be established in Halifax. Its object is to take cognizance of offences against Yankee schemes for depopulating and annexing this country. The new society will promptly call to account any one who objects to sending Nova Scotians off to the wilds of Minnesota, to be the sport of hurricanes, wild Indians, and rattlesnakes—any one who opposes Annexation, or is faithful to British Institutions. It is confessedly an *experiment* in this bracing climate; and we have serious doubts if it will prove successful. There is an old prejudice in Halifax, and in Nova Scotia generally, in favor of law and order. Enterprises of the Ku-Klux stamp would be more likely to flourish among the sands of Minnesota, and in the delightful society of that wonderful State.—*Hx. Reporter.*

Great harm and discomfort is caused by the use of purgatives which gripe and rack the system. "Parsons's Purgative Pills," are free from all impure matter, and are mild and health giving in their operation.

BISMARCK'S RETIREMENT.—A Berlin letter says that one object of Count Bismarck's recent temporary retirement from the Prussian Cabinet was to secure the restoration of his health, but that the direct cause of his obtaining leave of absence from his position in the Prussian Ministry, was that he might leave to its other members the entire burden of the coming contest with the Chambers. There is no member of the Ministry who has so great a command over the Chambers as Count Bismarck, and least of all the Minister of Finances, Baron Von der Heydt, who is to bear the brunt of the attack on the Liberals, and whom they heartily detest. Count Bismarck has taken good care through the semi-official press to convey the intelligence that he will in no way be bound by the action of the Ministry during his absence, and the Liberals are elated over an easy success, which they anticipate and which is almost certain. Count Bismarck has undoubtedly retired to give the Chambers an opportunity to defeat the Ministry; and the accomplished results will be that his own necessity to the conduct of the Government will be indisputably established, and he will be given an opportunity to procure the reconstruction of the Ministry in a way agreeable to Liberals and to the present Crown Prince, in anticipation of a succession to the throne, from the declining health of its present robust occupant.

An extraordinary scene is reported to have occurred recently at Fethard, county of Wexford. The Marquis and Marchioness of Ely had been visiting their estates in that part of the country, and were present at some sports got up in their honor. All went pleasantly for a while and the visitors surveyed the scene with evident enjoyment, and received a hearty tribute of respect from the tenantry. After the distribution of the prizes to the successful competitors, the people collected around them, and cheered the Marchioness and the young nobleman who is soon to be their landlord, with enthusiasm. Near the Marquess stood his agent, Mr. Hare, and Lord Ely, wishing that gentleman should share in the popular demonstration, called for 'three cheers for Mr. Hare." Unfortunately, it sprang a secret mine of discontent, and an explosion ensued which must have startled him. A voice in the crowd instantly shouted out "No, no — three groans for him;" and a priest coming forward to the astonished group, and confronting Mr. Hare, exclaimed "Sir, I tell you to your beard that you shall get no cheer. Your conduct as agent for this estate deserves reprobation, not applause. The curses and the blood of the poor people evicted from their dwellings in Killesk be upon your guilty soul." The rev gentleman, in a tone of great excitement, charged Mr. Hare with having caused the death of some people who were evicted, and the crowd expressed their feelings by 'groaning in a most dreadful manner' Mr Hare made no reply, and the Marchioness and Marquess seemed struck with astonishment.

ANOTHER FENIAN RAID.

ALLEGED PREPARATIONS IN NEW YORK.

The following is from the New York *World*: Last month the Fenians' meeting at Pittsburg, conducted as usual with closed doors, afforded enough silent indignation of renewed vigor and life in the organization to create a murmer of apprehension in the Canadian mind that new and formidable botheration was in store for them. Sparks from the telegraph since then have lighted up a brighter flame of alarm and revealed to them visions of an appalling legion of invaders gathering in squads of three or more from a thousand little frontier villages and massing suddenly at some unknown point, come rushing like an overwhelming torrent over the Queen's dominions.

The approaching meeting of the Fenian magnates in high council in this city on the 10th of August perhaps has given rise to many of the new and startling rumors that for a day or two past have been mysteriously floating about in the metropolitan breezes. Whether from these, or the reports of British spies here combined, there is no little anxiety exhibited in provincial circles as to the developement of September and October next.

A visit to the Fenian Headquarters in Fourth street, near Broadway, yesterday, was convincing evidence that there was quite a revival in the life and energy of the organization. During the winter but few persons were seen entering or departing from the premises and, with the exception of the few clerks attending to the dull and idle routine of business, the place seemed almost deserted. For a week or two lately, however this has all changed. Numbers of persons are constantly entering and departing, the clerks are busily engaged in the manipulation of documents, books, &c. and the leaders of the Brotherhood appear as bright and energetic as school boys at recesstime.

The appearance of things in the building is significant of active and warlike operations. Stands of arms, packages of mysterious import, flags, boxes, muskets, fresh with the glitter of recent burnishing, and equipments kept in useful order—all are mute, but tell-tale whispers of what may might, and perhaps will be about to happen before the leaves of autumn fall. In answer to inquiries, the courteous officials declare ignorance of any such contemplated movement, although they do not deny that the Fenian Brotherhood seeks the prosecution of its wellknown purposes by unremittingly active and determined measures. At the same time they claim that it would be an awful adventure to start a new riding campaign this fall, if the administration on the neutrality law continues to be the same as manifested towards the Cuban expeditions. It will be remembered in this connection that all of the equipments, arms, amunition, &c, captured by our government from the Fenian army in the 1868 campaign, was restored under heavy bonds a year ago, and is now available for instant use. The fact is unquestioned that the Fenians could at any time, on short notice, summon from all parts of the country a large army. It is said that the plan of the next campaign is to enter the Canadian territory at a point never before attempted, and with the co-operation of friends already there, to grasp certain railroads and capture strongholds before there is time or suspicion to thwart them. The next raid, they claim, will be desperate, sanguinary, and decisive.

THE BERMUDA FLOATING DOCK.

The Bermuda Floating Dry Dock, and the ships accompanying it, arrived at Hamilton safely on the 28th ult. The passage from England was made without any accident in 34 days, which was much quicker than the authorities anticipated. Some idea of this immense dock can be had from the following dimensions:—Height above the water, 63 feet, with 11 below—total, 74; breadth from side to side, 83 feet, with a thickness of 20 feet of hull on either side, making, in all, 123 feet across; length, 301 feet. Her lifting power is equal to 8,300 tons. The *Warrier* and *Black Prince* were at Maderia six days in advance of the arrival of the Dock. The *Agincourt* and the *Northumberland* returned to England from Maderia. The *Warrier* and *Black Prince* were to leave Bermuda for England on the 31st ult. The *Northumberland, Agincourt, Black Prince* and *Warrier* are iron-clad ships of the first class.

Holloway's Pills.—Liver Complaints, and Disorders of the Bowels.—It is impossible to exaggerate the extraordinary virtues of this medicine, in the treatment of all affections of the liver, or, irregularity of the bowels. In cases of depraved or suporabundant bile these Pills taken freely have never been known to fail. In bowel complaints they are equally efficacious, but they should be taken more sparingly, for every medicine in the form of an aperient requires caution when the bowels are disordered, though a gentler and more genial aperient than these Pills, in moderate doses, has never yet been discovered. If taken according to the printed instructions, they not only cure the complaint but improve the whole system.

TYPHOID FEVER.

This disease is not only cured by Dr. Radway's Relief and Pills, but prevented. If exposed to it, put one tea-spoonful of Relief in a tumbler of water. Drink this before going out in the morning, and several times during the day. Take one of Radway's Pills one hour before dinner, and one on going to bed.

If seized with Fever, take 4 to 6 of the Pills every six hours, until copious discharges from the bowels take place; also drink the Relief diluted with water, and bathe the entire surface of the body with Relief. Soon a powerful perspiration will take place, and you will feel a pleasant heat throughout the system. Keep on taking Relief immediately, every four hours, also the Pills. A cure will be sure to follow. The Relief is strengthening, stimulating, soothing, and quieting; it is sure to break up the Fever and to neutralize the poison. Let this treatment be followed, and thousands will be saved. The same treatment in Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Bilious Fever, will effect a cure in 24 hours. When the patient feels the Relief irritating or heating the skin, a cure is positive. In all cases where pain is felt, the Relief should be used.

Relief 25 cts. Pills 25 cts. Sold by all Druggists. See Dr. Radway's Almanac.

JUDSON'S PILLS.—We give you in this Medicine the result of a lifetime of Study and Trial, before this Medicine all others are but Nostrums. We ask you to use them, because we know their virtues. Trial is the touchstone by which to prove them worthy. Get our Almanac. Sold by all dealers.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Aug. 5. midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Stanfield moved a second reading of the Canadian Loan Bill, which proposes to guarantee loans of £300,000 for purchase of the territory and rights of the Hudson Bay Company.

Mr. Monck opposed this motion, and moved an amendment that the second reading be postponed three months.

Mr. Dilke seconded the amendment. He hoped that the Government would lay down some clear, distinct policy with respect to Colonial guarantees.

After some further discussion the amendment to postpone the second reading was rejected by a vote of 65 to 10, and the Bill was then read for a second time.

London, Aug. 6.

Early this morning, during the session of Parliament, great excitement was occasioned by a loud explosion in the building. Search was instituted, and a tin case which had contained powder was picked up on a terrace near by. The affair is involved in mystery.

Paris, Aug. 5.

A report is current in Paris that the Emperor will soon perform the last act of arbitrary Government by the issue of a manifesto announcing that fact, and the reduction of certain taxes, and establishing an extensive educational system for France.

Messinia, Aug 6.

The drapery of a Sicillian Church took fire recently during celebration of a great festival. The fire was easily subdued, but a panic seized the congregation, and in the rush for exit sixteen persons were trampled to death and many more seriously injured.

London, Aug. 6th, evening.

London papers comment favorably on the action of the United States authorities in seizing the gunboats building for Spain, and on the impartial enforcement of the neutrality laws.

London, Aug. 9th.

In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Otway, in reply to enquiries regarding the question of boundaries between the British Possessions and the United States, said the land question is already settled. With respect to the water boundaries, Earl Russell in 1860 had proposed that the matter be referred for arbitration. The United States agreed to this proposal, but the negotiations were interrupted by the breaking out of war. In October last the American Government renewed the proposition for arbitration, and a convention was signed, which now awaits the ratification of the Senate.

Constantinople, Aug 6.

The difficulties between the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt are in a fair way of settlement.

The representatives of the foreign powers in Constantinople have interfered, urging harmony and moderation.

Vienna, Aug. 6.

Baron Von Buest, the Austrian Premier, announced in the Reichsrath that it was hazardous to promise to maintain peace for any considerable length of time, bet that if no war occurred within the next four years, the peace of Europe for a long time thereafter was certain.

London, Aug 9.

The English fleet is assembling in the Mediterranean to prevent by force disturbances between Turkey and Egypt.

The date of the boat race between the Harvards and Oxfords has not been definitely fixed.

Paris, Aug. 8

The Committee of Senate have adopted the first article of *Senatres Consulum*. The disposition of the Senate is favorable to the project.

Paris, Aug. 9.

The Empress Eugenie leaves Paris for the East on the 24th inst.

The Emperor will leave for the Camp of Chalons on the 12th inst.

London, Aug. 9.

Advices have been received from Aucland by the way of London to June 1st. The Duke of Edinburgh sailed without according an interview to the Maori King. The latter in consequence had refused to see the Governor of the Colony.

Severe shocks of earthquake visited the island on the 5th of May, and continued at intervals for four days afterwards. No lives were lost.

London, Aug. 10.

The joint committee of the Atlantic and Anglo-American Telegraph Companies and the Directors of the New York and Nowfoundland Company have decided on a reduction of transoceanic telegraph rates to $7.50 per message of ten words, and 75 cents extra for each extra word.

The press rates are one half the regular tariff. These rates go into operation to-day.

London, Aug. 10.

Consols 92¾. U. S. Bonds quiet. Liverpool Breadstuffs market quiet.

Madrid, Aug. 10.

The Carlist bands in Spain are everywhere meeting with defeat. Balanseetequa, a leader in the interest of Don Carlos, has been condemned and shot. It is reported that large bands, well armed and organized, composed of officers and soldiers and members of the clerical party have assembled in the Northern Districts of Spain.

London, August 11.

The British Parliament was prorogued yesterday with the usual ceremonies.

The speech from the throne reflected the principal measures adopted during the session, and expressed desire for and belief in continuen amicable relations between the United States and England.

London, August 12.

The London *Times*, commenting on the disestablishment of the Irish Church, deems that measure one of the boldest and greatest acts of modern legislation.

A party of Fenians, twenty-five in number, attacked a house in the County of Sligo, recently, and carried off a lot of firearms. Six of them have been arrested.

Madrid, August 11.

Orders have emanated from General Prim, that all rebel Carlists found with arms in their hands shall be shot on the spot.

Madrid, August 12.

It is reported that Gen. Prim intends offering the crown of Spain to King Louis of Portugal.

Gen. Prim is in Paris. He returns to Madrid after the Parisian festivities of the 15th instant are over.

Constantinople, August 11

The difficulty between the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt excites no apprehensions of war among the European powers.

Ishmail Pasha has decided to concede to the demands of the Sublime Porte.

Lisbon, August 12.

The King of Portugal has accepted the resignation tendered by the Ministry.

London, August 10.

Consols closed at 92 7 8 and 93

The International boat race is fixed for the 25th inst

Minister Motley has appointed Mr. Eastman, of Queenstown, Consul for the United States at Glasgow, in the stead of James Haggarty, to whom the Government refused recognition on the ground that he had been implicated in the Fenian conspiracy.

Liverpool, August 10.

Rev. Dr. George Maberly has been appointed Bishop of Salisbury.

The Canada loan bill passed the House of Lords to-day.

Ryde, Isle of Wight. August 10.

Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, of the yacht "Hawk," fell from the window of his lodgings and was killed.

London August 11.

Consols 92 7-8. U. S bonds quiet and steady at 83 3-8. Liverpool market for Breadstuffs firmer.

Mr. Gladstone has gone to the sea shore at Walmer to recruit his health.

Paris, August 10

It is generally understood here that Baron Von Buest, in alluding so pointedly to the sincere friendship of France, has desired to convey the impression that he did not consider Prussia a sincere friend.

Madrid, August 10.

The Spanish Consul at Bayonne telegraphs that the Carlists are gathering again on the frontier, and intend to make an irruption into Spain to-morrow. The Government is fully prepared to meet them all along the line.

All Carlist bands now in the country are seeking refuge in the mountains.

London, August 11.

The Governments of Austria and Italy have exchanged satisfactory explanations relative to the recent riots between Austrian and Italian sailors.

Lisbon, August 11.

The Upper House has censured the Ministry, and the resignation of the entire Babinet is considered imminent.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Aug. 6.

The election in Tennessee yesterday resulted in election of Democratic ticket by a large majority.

Ex-President Johnson will probably be chosen to the United States Senate.

Sterling Exchange firm at 160 1-8; Gold 136 1-8.

Boston, Aug. 9.

In South America shocks of earthquake have have been recent and severe. All the Northern volcanoes are in active operation. Showers of scoria fell at Guaygril, supposed to be from the volcano at Pichincha, eleven miles Nort-west of Quito.

New York, Aug. 9.

The Republic of Ecuador has been declared in a state of war by the National Convention.

New York, Aug. 9.

Mr. Musgrove, the new Governor of British Columbia arrived at San Francisco last night en route to Victoria.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Examiner.

In the catalogue ye pass for men,
As hounds, and grey-hounds, mongrels, Spaniards, curs,
Shaughs, water rugs, and demi-wolves are ycleped
All by the name of dogs.—SHAKSPEARE.

Mister Editor,

Sir, In the *Summerside Journal* of the 5th inst., the long ear'd gentleman who acts as editor of that verdant sheet, the vehicle of monstronsities; has come to the rescue of his beardless contributor "Somebody" who fills the place of sub and literary scavenger to the "Thunderer"—the *Western Pioneer*. He brays vociferously at us publishing what *he* the merry-andrew calls a 'scuriulous" letter in the *Examiner* in reply to "Somebody," and says: "It is not worth noticing." Why in the name of common sense then does *he* devote to our special benefit one square and half of his precious columns? when want of space (as he says in the same issue) prevented him giving his readers a more elaborate account of the NEW LIGHTS. Very logical indeed. The Editor of the *Journal*, and his prototype "Somebody' may rest assured, when next they exhibit any of their impertinence, puppyism, and uncalled for meddling, towards us, that we shall neither steep our pen in milk nor honey. We are not afraid of these noble pair of brothers. Probably we may apply the toe of our boot to their extreme organ. The blatant and learned editor of the *Journal* further says, that we sent him a note signed a "Brother." This we positively deny. If the creature, whose head lacks the brains, did receive a note from any person giving him an advice, it was only "casting pearls before swine" In conclusion, we can say to our very grateful friend of the *Journal*, that the *Examiner* is not in want of our advice just now; but if any of the drug stores in Summerside are in want of emitics, all they have to do is to stick up in one of their windows, or behind their counter, the editor of the *Journal*. Enough about such trash.

Yours,

Port Hill, August 9, 1869. T. M.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 16, 1869.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency Sir John Young, Bart., Governor-General of Canada, and Governor of this Island, arrived here on Wednesday last, about half-past seven o'clock, p. m. He was accompanied by Sir George Etienne Cartier, Colonel McNeill, Military Secy., Mr. Turville, Private Secy., and Mr. Ponsonby. It being nearly dark when the Canadian steamer *Napoleon III*, which conveyed them, anchored in our harbor, they did not land that evening. At eleven o'clock the following morning, His Excellency, Lady, and suite were welcomed at the landing of Pope's Wharf by His Honor Sir Robert Hodgson, Lieut. Cols. Gray and Longworth, Provincial Aide-de-Camps, Major R. R. Hodgson, Private Sec'y to His Honor, His Worship the Mayor, His Honor the Recorder of the City, the Members of the City Council and a large number of our distinguished citizens. The wharf and parts adjacent thereto were crowded with respectable citizens who gave a warm welcome to the distinguished visitors. The guard of honor, consisting of the City Volunteers, and headed by Galbraith's Band, was under the command of Major Morris. After a short interval, His Excellency Sir John Young and His Honor the Administrator, with their attendants, drove off to Government House amidst the cheers of the spectators. In the afternoon the whole party took a drive around the Royalty. All appeared to be delighted with the appearance of the country. Sir John Young and Lady, Sir George E. Cartier and Col McNeill remained guests at Government House during their stay here; the other gentlemen of the suite took up their quarters on board of the *Napoleon*. On Friday evening His Honor the Administrator gave a dinner party to our distinguished citizens in honor of His Excellency's arrival. On Saturday at 6 p. m., the Governor General and his Lady held a Levee at which a large number of gentlemen were presented. At 7 p. m. a public *Dejeuner* was given by the Government in the Provincial Building.

DEJEUNER IN HONOR OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

THE public *Dejeuner* in honor of His Excellency Governor-General Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., in the Province Building, on Saturday evening, was a very brilliant and successful affair, and considering the limited time at the disposal of the Committee of Management, was such as to reflect credit upon the Government and people of P. E Island. It was a happy conclusion at which the Government arrived on Friday to entertain His Excellency in this manner. It would have been discreditable in the extreme had he been let take his departure from among us without testifying to him in some such manner the high respect the loyal people of this loyal Colony entertained for so distinguished a British Statesman—one upon whom our Gracious Queen has thought fit to confer the highest and most important office at the disposal of Her Government—the Governor-Generalship of the Dominion of Canada.

His Excellency and suite, accompanied by Sir Robert Hodgson, arrived at 7 o'clock, and was received at the entrance of the Building by a guard of Honor. A salute was also fired from the Battery. The Assembly room, where the tables were laid out, was gaily dressed with flags, and presented a very animated picture. The gallery was filled with ladies, who evinced a lively interest in this method of doing honor to the Representative of Her Majesty.

About two hundred gentlemen, representing all classes and interest in the community, sat down to a sumptuous table, provided in Mr. J. Murphy's best style.

The cloth having been removed, the President, Hon. R. P. Haythorne, proposed:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

which was received with the usual honors, the Band playing the national anthem.

The next toast was "His Excellency the Governor-General"—received with enthusiastic cheers. "Jolly Good fellow."—BAND.

His Excellency rose to replyand in a few graceful, dignified, and well-timed remarks, thanked the company for the cordial manner in which his name had been received. He expressed himself highly satisfied with this his first visit to P. E. Island, and the reception he had received from the people. He had often heard of the Island in Canada —of its many natural beauties, its fine farms, happy homesteads, and contented people. Everything he had seen fully came up to the expectations he had formed. He was delighted beyond measure with the appearance of the Island. Although Governor-General, he was not here for the purpose of interfering in the affairs of the Island. These, he felt satisfied, were in good hands. There was one question which at this moment was engaging the attention of the public men in the Province of Canada and this Island. With reference to that question, all he would say now was, that "knowledge is power," and that "union is strength." So far as the first aphorism was concerned, he was glad to learn that the education and religion of the people were amply provided for. This was evident from the large number of school houses, and the many churches, of the different bodies of Christians, erected throughout the Island. With regard to the latter aphorism—that union is strength—it was so well known, and so duly appreciated in all parts of the habitable world, that he would leave it without further comment. As he steamed along the coast of the Island, he was pleased to observe the large number of boats engaged in fishing. This branch of industry was important, not only to the people of this Island, but also to the people of the Dominion; and although a heavy duty on fish imported into the United States, prevented that branch of industry from being in as thriving a condition as it ought to be, he had hopes that before long, there would be a relaxation of that duty and that we would have a Reciprocity Treaty on better terms than heretofore. In proof of this, he referred to the meetings in the New England States in favor of a renewal of Reciprocal relations with the British Provinces. They (the people of New England States) felt these duties as being injurious to their interests, and before long public opinion would exert such an influence in the Councils of the American nation, as to remedy the existing state of affairs. In any negotiations looking to a renewal of Reciprocity, he would watch vigilantly the interests of P. E Island. The interests of P. E. Island were closely united with those of the neighboring Provinces. He was favorably impressed with all he had seen, and he would fondly cherish the recollection of his visit, and the hospitable manner in which he had been received. This was indeed a happy country. Pauperism was almost unknown; the people were free from the vices of wealth on the one hand, and indigence on the other. All had enough, and bore evidence of happiness, contentment, and prosperity. Thanking them again for the kindly manner in which he had been received, he concluded by proposing "Prosperity to P. E. Island."

His Excellency was frequently applauded during the delivery of his Speech, and at its conclusion the company gave expression to their enthusiasm in rounds of vociferous cheers.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne replied to the toast of P. E Island in a very neat and appropriate speech.

The next toast was that of "the Prince and Princess of Wales," which was drank with the usual honors.

The President then proposed "Sir Robert Hodgson, Administrator of the Government," which was received with great enthusiasm.

Sir Robert returned thanks for the cordial manner in which his name had been received. As a native of P. E. Island, he was gratified to hear His Excellency the Governor-General speak of his reception in terms of such kindness and gratitude. This was Sir John Young's first visit, but he hoped it would not be his last. He trusted that he would come often. Such visits as these would be the means of perpetuating those feelings of loyalty and devotion to the throne of Great Britain, which ever found an echo in the breasts of the people of this Island.

The Vice-President, Col. Haviland, next proposed "the Army and Navy, the Volunteers and Militia of Great Britain and the Colonies," prefacing it with a few remarks in testimony of the bravery, pluck, endurance, and loyalty of those brave defenders of Britain's honor and Britain's fame. When the volunteers of this Island were called upon, small as they were, they would be found at their posts, standing shoulder to shoulder, in defence of hearths and homes, and of that flag, to which all looked up to with pride.

Col. McNeill, Military Secretary, replied in a terse, but neat and appropriate speech. He had no doubt when the army and navy, or the volunteers of the Empire were called upon, they would be found ready to defend their country and its institutions, and would, he felt convinced, add fresh lustre to the British arms.

Capt Carnegie, of H. M. S. *Dart* also replied in a neat speech.

Col Gray, Adjt. General, also bore testimony to the pluck and dash of the British sailor, afloat and ashore, and the importance of the Volunteer service in the Empire.

Col. Haviland next proposed "the Government of the Dominion of Canada," coupling with the toast the name of Sir George E Cartier. He referred at length to the public career of Sir George, and what he had done and was doing to perpetuate British institutions on this Continent. The people of this Island should take a lively interest in the prospects of the Dominion of Canada. That country was the brightest gem in the British Crown. Their prosperity was the prosperity of P E. Island; their misfortune would be our misfortune. He hoped he should never see the day when the British flag on this Continent would be replaced by another.

Sir George E. Cartier rose, and, in reply, thanked the company for the kind reception accorded to him. He was gratified for the enthusiasm in which the toast was received—enthusism which he did not deserve, but which the Dominion and his colleagues might deserve. Although a stranger in this beautiful Island, he felt like one of themselves. This was his fourth or fifth visit to the Island; he could not state the exact number, indeed he felt so happy, experienced so much real pleasure and happiness during his visits that he entirely forgot the number of times he had visited the Island. The Island was pretty, and he loved it very much for its many natural beauties; but there was something prettier still than the Island, and that was the ladies whose presence lent additional interest to all social gatherings. He had heard many rumors about the visit of the Governor-General to the Island; that he came here for the purpose of dispossessing the Lieut. Governor of his office, and of forcibly annexing the Island to the Dominion of Canada. Well, all he could say was, that it was the first he had heard of it; and as an adviser of His Excellency the Governor-General, he assured them that he had never advised such a step; and those who knew the responsibilities of the office of Governor-General, knew very well that that officer could not act without the advice of his Ministers. He alluded in a jocular manner to the rumors—which many persons were inclined to believe as true—that the Dominion intended to force the Island into Union. Such was not the intention of the Dominion Government. If any such Union took place it must be by the consent of the Government and the people of the Island. He and his colleagues had been authorized by the Legislature of the Dominion to enter into negotiations with the Government of the Island with regard to Union; but not to force the people into Union against their wishes. They had no wish or desire to annex the Island to the Dominion, but if the people of the Island were desirous to annex the Dominion, he was satisfied they should do so. Sir George spoke at considerable length about the taxes of the Dominion of Canada and stated that after all had been said, the Custom duties amounted only to $2 per head of the population. Canada was not any more desirous of paying taxes than P. E. Island. The Dominion of Canada was a complete success with regard to the general and the local governments, both of which gave every satisfaction. Although a Frenchman, he could compete with any of British feeling in working to perpetuate the institutions of the Empire and the glory and honor of the British flag, as long as he lived. The Dominion was destined to be the Great Northern Russian Power on this Continent, and although we were as democratic in feeling and sentiment as our neighbors, our system of Government was based on monarchial principles, which gave it a stability not attained by the American system of Government. We did not envy American institutions; we rather rejoiced at their success, but we thought our own preferable. If, therefore, at any time it was the pleasure of the Island to annex the Dominion, he was ready. The object of their visit was for the purpose of having some confidential talk with the Government over the matter. He was not at liberty to tell the nature of those consultations; but he would say, he felt happy, the Government of the Island felt happy, and he (Sir George) had no doubt, that out of so much happiness, something good must come. He concluded with proposing the health of the Hon. the Leader of the Government and his colleagues. When he sat down Sir George was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

Hon. R P. Haythorne rose to return thanks and was glad to find that the visit of the Governor-General and party to the Island was conducive of so much happiness and pleasure to all parties. He would speak cautiously of the question which at present was agitating the public mind. Overtures having emanated from the Imperial Government with reference to Union it was the bounden duty of the Government to receive them with candor and attention. The feeling of the Government and people, on the question of union, was the same now as it was two or three years ago; but if any change was to take place it would be due as much to the Dominion of Canada and to a desire on the part of its government to treat the Island with justice and a due regard to its interests as to any willingness on their part to change the present state of affairs. He believed that the fact of P. E Island holding aloof from the Confederation so long, placed the Government of the Dominion in a postion to treat with them in a more favorable manner than heretofore. He trutsed that these visits would be repeated, as they tended to produce a closer and better feeling among the people of the British Colonies on this continent—colonies that were destined to become a second Britain. He alluded to the Reciprocity Treaty, and the manifold benefits it had conferred upon the farming and industrial interests of the Island. Union, undoubtedly was strength; but care should be taken that that union should not be a source of weakness. He concluded by proposing the "President of the United States."

General Scammon, U. S. Consul, responded, and felt gratified for the manner in which the toast had been received.

Judge Hensley next proposed "the Legislature of P. E. Island," and in a few appropriate and well conceived remarks, approved of the views enunciated by Sir G. Cartier. He felt satisfied that the destiny of the people living under the British flag on this continent, was to be united under one head, and hoped they would never live under any other flag than the meteor flag of Great Britain.

Hon E. Palmer responded and bore testimony to the integrity of both branches of the Legislature of the Island.

Hon. G. Howlan also replied to this toast, and spoke briefly, but eloquently, of the great benefits of living under a constitution like that of Great Britain, the workings of which in regard to her people in all parts of the world, had been conducive of such happy results.

Hon B. Davies also made a few remarks in relation to the Legislature of the Island, referring to the original settlers, and the rights that had been granted to them.

Col Haviland then proposed the health of Lady Young, and the fair daughters of P. E. Island, which was received with great enthusiasm.

His Excellency Sir John Young replied briefly, and in conclusion, proposed "Our next merry meeting."

This toast having been duly honored, the company broke up—it being 11 o'clock—highly pleased with the success of the *Dejeuner*, and the happiness it afforded them in being present to do honor to so distinguished a guest as the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

ADDRESS OF THE CITY COUNCIL TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

On Saturday last, at 4½ o'clock, p. m., the Mayor, Recorder, and Members of the Common Council of the City of Charlottetown, waited on His Excellency the Governor-General, at Government House, and presented him with the following

ADDRESS:

THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN YOUNG, *Baronet, Knight, Grand Cross of the Bath, and Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of British North America, &c., &c., &c.*

May it Please Your Excellency:—

We, the Mayor and Common Council of Charlottetown, have much pleasure in giving your Excellency a hearty welcome to the Island of Prince Edward. This is the first time the Island has been honored by the presence of your Excellency. We trust, however, that it will not be the last, convinced as we are that a personal knowledge of the Colony, and its resources, as well as its wants, by one of your Excellency's Colonial experience, in the elevated position in which you have been placed by our gracious sovereign, will tend greatly to its future advantage and prosperity.

Although among the smallest of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, we beg to assure your Excellency that we do not yield to any of the others in loyalty and affection to our beloved gracious Queen, and in attachment to the mother country and the British constitution.

We trust that this your Excellency's visit to the Maritime Colonies, will be a source of pleasure to yourself and Lady Young, and, we doubt not, productive of lasting benefit to the inhabitants of Her Majesty's Dominions.

REPLY.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:—

I receive with pleasure, the welcome which you offer with so much cordiality.

It is my duty to make myself acquainted with the circumstances of the various provinces of Her Majesty's North American possessions; and it has been a great pleasure to me to witness, in the course of my journey, the progress of improvement along the coasts, and the busy activity with which the fisheries are prosecuted.

The thriving appearance of Charlottetown, and and the aspect of fertility and repose which its environs present are very pleasing to the eye. The neatness and comfort displayed on every side, and the mode in which the farming operations are conducted, reflect credit on the good taste, as well as on the industry of the inhabitants.

I beg you to accept Lady Young's and my thanks for your expressions of kindness, and to believe that you have our best wishes for your welfare.

JOHN YOUNG.

August 14, 1869.

THE CROPS.

We believe that the crops throughout the Island never looked more promising than they look this year. The hay crop has been an unusually heavy one, being, on an average, fifty per cent heavier than that of last year. The weather, too, for the past three weeks has been magnificent for hay-making; and the consequence is that the most of that crop has already been saved in prime order.

The next question for our farmers to decide will be what are they to do with all their hay? Besides the very abundant crop of new hay, there is on the Island a large quantity of old hay. The price of this article is now very low and we do not think that it will pay our farmers to sell it at the rate of two pounds currency per ton. We think that a profitable trade might be opened with Newfoundland and the West Indies. If such a trade cannot be opened, we must set about feeding more stock. Good beef will always command a fair price in Halifax, St. John, N. B., and St. John's, Newfoundland. The most of our farmers have hitherto fed their neat cattle, during the winter, on straw; after this they can afford to feed them on hay and turnips, and make manure of their straw by using it as litter. They will be amply compensated in the shape of beef, butter and cheese. Notwithstanding the great fuss that has been made in the Legislature, and out of it, for the past twenty years, about agricultural societies and stock farms, yet we believe that the stock in many districts of the Colony is exceedingly poor; in fact scarcely worth feeding. There is certainly ample room for improvement in this matter, and we do hope that our "able men" will embrace the earliest opportunity to ameliorate this defect. Anent this subject we would venture to ask what is the Agricultural Society that was organized last fall, at a meeting held in Scott's Hall, doing? A special Act of the Legislature was passed for its organization, and we don't think that it is right for the Society to keep from the public gaze the wonderful things that it is effecting for the progress of the farmers of the Island in general, and of those of Queen's County in particular. His Honor the Leader of the Government took the most prominent part in forming this great Society, and we are sure that our readers would be very happy to learn the good which it has already effected. We hope that one of the Government organs will throw light on the subject. Our Legislative enactments should not be *all* shams.

... COTTONS in the City is at J. W. FALCONER'S.

POOR COPY