simultaneously printed and sent to all the heads of different departments and towns of France on a certain day, with orders that they should be issued and distributed all over the country on the same morning. These placards were thus headed: "Vive l'Empereur! Vive Napoleon!!!" These three notes of admiration were taken by the people to represent the Roman numeral "III," and he was from that time hailed as Napoleon *le troiseme*; as such he has ever since been known; but it is equally true that his proper title would have been Napoleon II.

Latest European News.

Arrival of the 'City of Washington.'

(From the News of the World, Aug. 16.)

The Accouchement of the Princess Alice, Princess Louisa of Hesse, is expected in November.

The Emperor of the French, as a mark of his high personal esteem and admiration of the character and public principles of the late Mr. Cobden, has forwarded the handsome contribution of one thousand francs to Mr. Charles Greene, hon. sec. to the committee for erecting a memorial to that distinguished statesman at Camden Town.

It is said that the Empress of the French will be decorated with the Legion of Honour on the 15th of August, for heroic conduct in visiting the cholera patients at Amiens.

Despatches from Rome show that the Pope will be happy to receive a French ambassador to sit at the Œcumenical Council, where Austria and Spain will also be represented.

Lord John Manners is spoken of as likely to succeed the Earl of Mayo as Chief Secretary of Ireland.

It is rumored that Capt. Stanley, second son of the Earl of Derby, one of the members for Preston, and a candidate for the representation of North Lancashire, is to be made a Lord of the Admiralty.

A PRINCE WANTED IN INDIA.—The Anglo-Indians, so far from preparing to be satisfied with Lord Mayo, are trying to persuade themselves that one of the Queen's sons may some day be sent out to govern the country. The natives would be immensely gratified by having a Royal Ruler once more, and as the *Friend* points out, "with the annual migration to the cool climate of the hills, an English prince might find life as enjoyable" in India as in England. There can be no doubt that an appointment of this kind would take India by storm. But suppose the Royal Viceroy went astray in his policy? Would it be convenient to snub him in a letter from the the Indian Secretary.

Notwithstanding the official denial, there is no doubt that insurgent bands have made their appearance in the neighborhood of Caspe in the province of Aragon. Military forces have been sent thither to pursue them.

A great number of arrests have taken place in the Quartier Latin. Late on Sunday night some fifty individuals, followed by a crowd, impelled as crowds generally are by a feeling of curiosity, preambulated the principal streets of that learned quarter, shouting "Vive Rochefort! Les mouchards a la Lanterne!" The police made a few arrests, and the crowd dispersed. On Monday the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the various Paris Lycees, who compete annually with each other, took place at the Sorbonne. A large number of students congregated in the vicinity, and when the Prince Imperial drove up they indulged in manifestations in honor of Rochefort and the *Lanterne*, and uncomplimentary to the present *regime*, whereon more arrests took place. Inside the hall an incident occurred which caused considerable sensation. Among the prizemen was young Cavaignac, the son of the general, at one time President of the Republic; when his name was proclaimed he refused to go up to receive the prize, whereon he was tremendously cheered. According to the *Avenir National*, one of young Cavaignac's schoolfellows, a boy named Des Genets, distinguished himself by the vehemence of his applause, whereupon he was turned out of the hall, and his friends were informed that he was then and there expelled from his college (Charlemagne). The report of this got abroad, and crowds of students went about shouting *Vive Cavaignac!* Many more arrests were effected, and a *cafe* in the neighbourhood was closed by the police. Were it not that the *Avenir* gives so circumstantial an account of the affair it could hardly be believed.

Official intelligence received from Cochin-China states that a French outpost of 25 soldiers at Rah-gia had been surprised by a roving party of 1,000 Anamite robbers on the 16th of June last. Only one of the soldiers escaped with his life. When this news reached the garrison five days afterwards an expeditionary force, increased by bodies of native militia, who volunteered their services, was sent out to pursue the perpetrators of the massacre, upon whom they inflicted severe loss.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Rev. J. B. Ginsburg, dated Algiers, July 10, 1868:—"The famine brought on by drought and the plague of locusts and cholera has exhausted the native resources, gradually assuming most distressing proportions, and literally decimating the native population. They die, not from any disease, but from starvation. They first fed on the grass of the field and the leaves of trees; the filth collect in dust-carts was a luxury. They then dug out and ate animals which had died from starvation. In travelling I saw these creatures, shrunk to skin and bone, surrounding the dwarf palms and thistles, which they thought delicious fare. Voracious jackals are deprived of any chance animal lying dead in the country. Men attack carts laden with manure, and pull out the cabbage-stalks and turnip-tops. Women grub in the horse-litter for the undigested grains of corn and barley, and wash and eat them with avidity. Children throw themselves upon the sweepings of the house, and dispute with the dogs the bones and other pitiful refuse found upon the heaps of rubbish, smash and gnaw them. This appalling distress at last impelled the famished beings to acts of violence and unheard-of violence and cannibalism. They attacked men and beasts, and even killed their own children, salted, and ate them. In spite of hundred thousands of francs sent over from France, the famished Bedouins perish in incredible numbers. Bodies are still found side by side in the ditches, on the high road, or in the brooks, devoured by hyænas or jackals. Poor wretches! they stretch themselves on the ground, wrapped in their rags, their faces covered, and await the last hour, murmuring 'Allah.' Babies, too, in no small numbers, have been picked up, some still fastened on the necks of their dead mothers. This is a sad picture indeed, of the famine of 1868."

The Queen, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Major-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Miss Bauer, Sir William Jenner, Colonel Ponsonby, and Mr. Duckworth, arrived at Lucerne at 10.30 on Friday night, and drove immediately to the Pension Wallace, at Lucerne, which has been prepared for her Majesty's reception. The Queen was much fatigued by the journey and great heat, but has been able to d rive out in the neighborhood since her arrival. The other members of the Royal family have also taken drives. On Sunday the Queen and the Royal family, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended divine service in the house. The Rev. R. Duckworth officiated.

Holloway's Pills —Enfeebled Existence.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organ, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, as they are a medicine without fault for young persons and those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain or irritate the most sensitive nerves or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best-known purifiers of the blood and the best promoters of absorption and secretion, which remove all poisonous and obnoxious particles from both solids and fluids.

Morse's Indian Root Pills.

A gentleman in the eastern part of the state, who was about having his leg amputated on account of its being bent at right angles and stiff at the knee, heard of 'Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." After using it a short time, his leg became straight, and is now as serviceable as the other.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF STOWAWAYS.

A story of great cruelty to boy stowaways is reported from Scotland. According to the accounts given in the Glasgow *Herald*, the ship *Arran*, of Greenock, sailed from that port for Quebec at the beginning of last April, and shortly after sailing seven stowaways were discovered on board. How they were treated afterwards is described as follows in the Glasgow *Herald*:—

"The officers gave them some work to do, and for a number of days the lads were pretty well treated. The boys ultimately became seasick, and from that time till they went on the ice they were treated, it is alleged, in the most barbarous manner. The crew state that the chief mate, James Kerr, was more conspicuous in uniform cruelty to the lads than Captain Watt, but the latter was often present, and refused to interfere when severe punishment was being inflicted upon them. The lads were only supplied with about half a biscuit a day, and when it became known that the crew, in compassion with their emaciated appearance, were supplying them with a portion of their own food, the officers ordered the steward to place the crew on a fixed allowance for each man, in order to prevent any addition being made to their scanty supply. The stow-aways had no beds given them, and were compelled to sleep in the hold in all weather, on the top of the coals. By day and night the boys were brought on deck, and were compelled to march about, carrying a handspike, and every time they crossed the deck were made to cry out 'All's well,' 'Ice ahead,' &c., and if they failed to give the monotonous cry they were instantly flogged. The cravings of hunger becoming so keen the boys eventually burst the flour barrel and appeased their appetite by swallowing a portion of the flour. For this, it is alleged, they were unmercifully flogged, and they were afterwards placed in irons. One of the lads, named James Bryson, was ordered to strip while the snow was falling and lie down on deck, and one of the crew was compelled to draw a bucket of water, while another with a broom was forced to scrub the poor boy's body till blood trickled from his back. He was then turned on his back, and his stomach and breast were scrubbed in a like manner. While the ship was laboring in a heavy sea the boys were put in irons, their hands being menacled behind their backs. They were then placed on the fore castle. The decks were slippery with ice and the cold was intense. The sea was washing over the ship, and the sufferings of the lads are described as being horrible. Every time they slipped to the lee side of the vessel they were lashed with a rope till they managed to crawl to windward. For the most trivial offence they were lashed by the mate with the lead line. This kind of treatment was continued for a length of time till the ship got bound in the ice off St. George's Bay, on the coast of Newfoundland. The lads were badly clad, and two of them had neither shoes nor stockings. The crew could not spare them any portion of their food, as their allowance was comparatively small. The mate is said to have kicked them upon every occasion, and exposed them to all kinds of dangers and hardships. While the ship was embedded in the ice the lads were for several days ordered to take exercise on it. On the 15th of May, after the ship had been about a week in the ice, some of the boys were ordered to make for the land, which was distant, according to various estimates some five to 15 miles. About 8 o'clock in the morning six of the boys left the vessel, a biscuit each being thrown after them. Two of the little fellows were barefooted, and their cries are stated to have been heartrending. Land could be seen from the masthead, but between the ship and the land it was ascertained by the aid of the glass that the ice was detached and that a broad sheet of water intervened. After the boys had left some time, the captain, it would appear, repented of the course he had adopted, and he went to the masthead in order to see if he could discover their whereabouts. One of the crew, Magnus Tait, who was subsequently drowned in the St. Lawrence, was also placed at the masthead, in order, if possible, to make them out; but the lads were never again seen. On the ship's arrival at Quebec the crew were informed by the crew of the ship *Myrtle*, of Greenock, which had also been detained in the ice some distance from the *Arran*, that only four of the boys had survived, and they were taken off the ice by a Newfoundland schooner. One of the lads were reported drowned, and another had died from exhaustion. Another is stated to have been severely frost bitten. The names of the two lads who are believed to have perished are John Paul and Hugh McEwen or Stevens. The names of those believed to be still alive are David Brand, Hugh M'Innes, Bernard Riley, and James Bryson. The Seventh boy, named Peter Currie, was kept on board the ship when his companions were alleged to have been put on the ice, and he has returned with the ship to Greenock. No official information relative to the fate of the boys has been received by the authorities here, but immediate inquiry will be made at Newfoundland."

The Master and Mate have since been committed for trial at Greenock, where they narrowly escaped rough treatment at the hands of a mob.

THE DRUNKARD'S CURE.

Some months ago, a gentleman advertised that he had discovered a true specific for the cure of drunkeness. He would not divulge the secret of what compounds he had used, but furnished the medicine at so much per bottle. He did not have so many applicants for cure as he expected, considering the extent of the disease. In fact, the more malignant cases did not seem anxious for relief. They rather appeared to enjoy the malady. A few, however, placed themselves under treatment, and some were cured—whether by taking the medicine or by not taking any strong drink, we are not prepared to say. One of the cured ones had faith in the medicine, rigidly carried out the directions of the doctor, and now has not the least taste for intoxicating drinks, whereas, one year ago, he was an inebriate, and could not get along with less than a pint to a quart of whiskey a day.

He said he had, at some trouble and expense procured the receipt for the preparation of the medicine, which he has published for the benefit of suffering humanity. It is as follows:

Sulphate of iron, five grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, 1 drachm; twice a day. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows the sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks. It is to be taken in quantities equal to an ordinary dram, and as often as a desire for a dram returns. Any druggist can prepare the prescription.

ADDRESS TO BISHOP ROGERS.

The Catholics of the Parish of Chatham, presented the Right Rev. Dr. Rogers, with an address congratulating him upon his safe arrival "among his devoted people" from Europe. The address among other things says:

"The wisdom of the Holy See in selecting Your Lordship to fill the office of first Bishop of Chatham is confirmed by the happy results of your Apostolic labors during the last eight years of your episcopacy. The increase of the number of devoted priests, the multiplication of churches and religious institutions, the establishments erected for the education of youth—all proclaim the efficacy of your incessant labors. The high order of education and scholarly refinement imparted to the pupils in both the male and female academies which you founded are manifest, and our Catholic parents gratefully appreciate the advantages thus provided for their children."

The Bishop in his reply makes the following allusion to the happy state of feeling existing in his Diocese:

"The mutual good will and kind neighborly feeling existing in this Northern part of New Brunswick between Catholics and our seperated Brethren of other Religious Denominations is alike an honor and an inestimable boon to our whole population. It proves the sound judgement and good, kind hearts of the people, who, though differing in religion, in politics, in opinions on various subjects, yet amicably "agree to differ"—to enjoy, each one, the exercise of his own conscientious belief and opinions, while he recognizes and respects the exercise of similar civil and social rights in others. It is only thus that in a mixed community like ours peace and mutual good will, that is, true religion and charity amongst neighbors can be maintained. To contribute to sustain this blessed peace, without compromise of principle on the part of any one, has ever been my aim."

Attempt to Kill a Roman Catholic Priest—Lynch Law in Vermont.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 5.

Saturday evening last, a man named Farrell called at the residence of Father Ryan, in Bennington, Vt., with a young babe, and requested that he would baptize it. The Father refused, for the reason that the offspring was illegitimate, whereupon Farrell threatened to take the life of the Priest. Sunday evening about eleven o'clock, Farrell armed with a six-shooter, went to the priest's house and rang the bell. His visit had been anticipated by a friend of Father Ryan, named Driscoll, who appeared in response to the bell, and warned him to leave; but he refused to go. In the meantime a servant had notified Father Ryan of the presence of Farrell, and he went down stairs also armed with a revolver and a sword cane, but he did not use either, as Farrell in some way was put out of the door, when he commenced firing his pistol through the window and discharged all the shots. He then made use of stones to shatter the windows, and went from front to rear, where he also made use of stones in the same manner. While thus engaged, Driscoll left the house and proceeded for aid, and soon returned with a dozen men. Farrell threatened to take the life of the first man who approached him, and for a time the new comers were intimidated. Finally Driscoll made a rush for him, and with a well-directed blow felled him to the earth, when he was seized and bound with ropes, and removed to the lock up.

Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, he was taken before Justice Lyman, who, after hearing the evidence, in default of $8,000 bail, committed him to await the action of the grand jury. The sheriff, fearing the prisoner would be lynched, deputized a large special force to assist him; and, at the close of the examination, took him in a buggy to return to jail. A large and excited crowd of people had assembled and soon after the sheriff started from the office of the justice he was hit on the head with a stone and severely wounded. The prisoner was then seized and dragged from the wagon to the ground, where he was most terribly beaten, and would surely have been killed but for the interference of Father Ryan and W. H. Nutting. They rushed in upon the infuriated mob and drove them back, but not until Farrell had been nearly kicked and pounded to death. He was then removed to jail. During the melee, Father Ryan broke his cane over the heads of the rioters, no attention having been paid by them to his commands to disperse and leave the prisoner in the hands of the law. The reverend Father, we understand, then drew the knife from his cane upon the crowd, and by great exertions succeeded in keeping them at bay. His conduct throughout the trying ordeal was that of a man of extraordinary courage and heroism.

Carlton's Condition Powders.

THE FENIANS AGIAN.—We have positive information that extensive preparations are being made on the other side of the lines for a Fenian raid. When and where the attempt is to be made we have not yet been specifically informed, but it is probable the reports of a simultaneous movement on the Niagara and Chateauguay frontiers are not far from the truth. It is possible that the movement may altogether fail from the interference of the American Government or its own weakness, but we trust and believe that the Goverment will have every thing in readiness. The Volunteers are in admirable condition. We hope t a force will be placed early on the frontier, so that the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals may be rendered safe from attack.—*Toronto Globe*.

Judson's Pills.

A great many people have asked us of late, "How do you keep your horse looking so sleek and glossy?" We tell them its the easiest thing in the world; give "Sherdan's Cavalry Condition Powders" two or three times a week.

Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Aug. 21.

It having become known to the Swiss authorities that an attempt was intended to have been made upon the life of the Queen of England, during her recent sojourn in this place. A strict search was made by the police for parties concerned in the diabolical plot.

To-day a man whose name is not given, but who it is ascertained is a Fenian, was arrested, and upon examination made such statements as to leave no doubt that it was his deliberate design to assassinate Queen Victoria. He has been committed to prison to await a requisition from the British authorities.

London, Aug 22nd

A train of cars from Holyhead containing passengers and mails from Ireland, which was proceeding towards Liverpool at the usual rate of speed, met with a bad accident to-day at the little town of Abergele, in the County of Denbigh. A long train of loaded petroleum trucks had just been switched off in the siding to make way for the Irish mail, but the switchman had neglected to replace the switch, and a dreadful collision was the consequence.—Seven persons all passengers in the Irish mail train were killed outright, and many others were badly injured. The cars on both trains were reduced to a shapeless mass; the concussion produced an explosion of the petroleum, which instantly enveloped both trains in the flames, and before the fire could be subdued, eighteen persons had been literally reduced to ashes.

London, Aug 23.

It is proper to state that the despatch announcing the intended assassination of Queen Victoria, in Switzerland, by a person supposed to belong to the Fenian organization, was received through the regular news channel.

The foreign office here has received no advices of the affair beyond that contained in the telegram in question.

A Paris paper suggests that the subject of the Alabama claims be left to the arbitration of one of the great powers.

The international yacht race, off Cowes, between the American yacht, Sappo and four English yachts has been postponed until Wednesday.

Admiral Farragut is still at Constantinople.

London, 24th.

Despatches were received yesterday from parties sent from the English University to make scientific observations on the total eclipse of the sun which occurred on Tuesday last. These despatches are dated at Calcutta.

The sky was cloudless, and the phenomenon plainly visible throughout all India except at Bombay where rain prevented.

Official despatches received at the Foreign Office from Lucerne, Switzerland, give the particulars of the story about the attempted assassination of Queen Victoria by a Fenian. There is no truth in the report as before published. An insane Englishman, by the name of Wood, tried to enter the Queen's apartments, and was promptly taken care of.

London, Aug. 24. Eve.

It has been very stormy around the coast for many weeks. Ship "Tara," from Liverpool for Quebec, was lost in the Mersey. The Captain only was saved.

The "Queen of Beauty," for California, put back dismasted. The ship "Magdala," from Liverpool, bound for Charleston, is ashore near Leasowe, dismasted. She may possibly get off.

A Prize fight for the championship has been arranged between Harry Allen and Joe Goss. A portion of the stakes has already been deposited, and the last instalment will be put up this week.

News has been received here of the death of General Dalce, one of the Spanish officers recently sent into exile on the Canaries.

Despatches from Madrid say the Prime Minister, Gonseals Bravo, contemplates a series of administrative reforms to relieve the discontent of the country.

It is rumored that the reduction of the standing army, the substitution of enlistment for conscription, and the abolition of the octroi are among the measures proposed.

Paris, Aug. 24th.

The *Constitutional* in its issue to-day says: Since the pacific speech of the Emperor at Troyes the European situation is more settled, and confidence in the permanence of peace is everywhere gaining ground. The *Constitutional* advises capitalists to reassure themselves; to act on the security thus given by the Government. He says every good citizen should rejoice to see in this measure, the most effectual means of maintaining peace and making it the source of prosperity to the empire.

Berlin, Aug. 24th

Count Von Bismarck, while riding out near his castle in Pemoneya yesterday, was thrown from his horse and received some bruises. It is reported that his injuries, though painful, are not of a serious character.

London, Aug. 25th.

A Constantinople despatch says a grand dinner was given in honor of Farragut on Wednesday last by the English Embassader.

London, Aug. 25.

Notwithstanding the sharp opposition of a large portion of the British press, the appointment of Earl Mayo to be Governor General of India has been determined.—Lord Mayo will leave for India in October next, to assume the duties of his new office,

London, Aug. 26.

The charred remains of the thirty victims of the terrible railroad accident at Abergle, in Wales were buried to-day.

Carlsruthe, Aug. 25.

A grand festival was held here yesterday to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the constitution. The Minister of War made a speech at closing of banquet, expressing a hope that the Southern States of Germany would soon unite with those of the North, and thus complete the series of great events which commenced in 1866.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Aug. 21.

The tide of Sanpedro, on the coast of Lower California, rose sixty feet above high water mark, and then fell the same distance below low water mark. This strange phenomenon was several times repeated.

Collyer and Edwards have arranged a prize fight to come off on Virginia soil next Monday.

A gang of Adams' Express robbers are on trial in Toronto, Canada.

Gold steady, unchanged.

New York, Aug. 22.

The disease among the cattle continues to create alarm. Eighteen head infected with the disease reached here yesterday, and many of the same herd died on the way.

Gold opened at 144⅛.

New York, 22nd.

In November 1867, U. S. Consul Dabney at Fayal, chartered a Portuguese brig, and shipped 87 American seamen, mostly deserters from Whiting vessels, for Boston.—As nothing has been heard of the brig, she is supposed lost, with all on board.

The British brig *Lotus*, from New York for Trucillo, with a cargo of provisions, was wrecked on West Caicos Reef July 22nd. There were five of the crew and part of the cargo saved.

Gold 144.

New Aug. 24

One thousand dollars has been raised in Montreal for the entertainment of the all England Eleven Cricketers.

The royal artillery now serving in Canada, has been supplied with new breech-loading carbines and Armstrong cannon, have been ordered to Prescott and Toronto.

New York, 24th.

Mail advices from Europe to Aug 10th, state that active preparations for the forthcoming elections were in progress throughout Great Britain. The question is the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the Liberals or Tories are obliged to declare for or against that measure before their constituents.

W. E. Forster, M. P., of Bradford, made a speech in which he condemned D'Israeli and his policy, but praised Lord Stanley's course with regard to the Alabama claims and the naturalization question.

Douglas Cooke, editor of the *Saturday Review*, is dead.

A telegraph cable is to be laid between Denmark and Prussia.

Money quiet at 3 to 5 per cent. Gold closed strong at 145¼.

New York, Aug. 25.

Orders have been issued for the forcible expulsion of Indian tribes from Kansas, owing to the recent atrocities committed by them on the white settlers.

New York, Aug. 25th.

Some Deputy Sheriffs entered Broadway Theatre last night, during the performance of "Foul Play," to serve injunction on the Manager, when resistance being offered they fired pistols, killing a boy and severely wounding another employee of the Theatre.

Gold closed at 45⅜.

New York, Aug. 26

The Fenian convention continued in secret session. The annual report of the chief executive was read and Col. O'Brien the permanent president made an address. The military members of the Brotherhood are also holding a convention, with Gen. Dennis Bourke as temporary Chairman.

Gold 44¼.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington Correspondence.

2ND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AUGUST 17TH, 1868.

Editor of Examiner,

DEAR SIR,—During the progress of the late impeachment trial, several friends in P. E. Island wrote to me, desiring to be enlightened on American politics, especially the causes that led to the impeachment of the President. I wish to state to those friends, through the *Examiner*, that it would be impossible for me to give them any satisfactory idea of the issues between the President and Congress, that culminated in the impeachment of the former, in an ordinary communication. Indeed, it would require a series of long letters to give them a knowledge even of the outlines of the subject. At one time I entertained some thoughts of giving my friends such information on the subject, through your columns, as would supply them all at once; but my time was so much occupied between my official duties here, and furnishing the Washington correspondence of a daily journal in the West, that I had not sufficient leisure to carry my design into execution. I hope that my kind friends in P. E. Island will accept this as a sufficient apology for my apparent neglect.

I saw an article in the *Examiner*, during the progress of the impeachment trial, which, considered from a British stand-point, was able and lucid, but which was calculated to mislead such of your readers as were not familiar with the fundamental points of difference between the Constitution of the United States and that of Great Britain. The writer regards it as matter of surprise that the trial of our President would cause so little commotion in this country, while the trial of a King in Great Britain was attended with such terrible convulsions. This would lead a reader unacquainted with the Constitution of the United States, to suppose that the precedent conditions in both countries were exactly similar, which is far from being the case. In Great Britain, the chief magistrate is not liable to impeachment. He is himself the fountain of justice, as well as of honor; and, according to Blackstone, a stream cannot rise higher than the fountain. The judges in all courts are supposed to be his representatives, administering his justice. All writs and processes issue in his name. In all criminal trials he is supposed to be the prosecutor, as all crimes and misdemeanors are against his peace and dignity. It would be absurd, then, to suppose that the King could prosecute himself for any offence. The law will not suppose a wrong for which it provides no remedy, or a crime for which it prescribes no punishment; hence, it ascribes to the King absolute infallibility. "The King can do no wrong." There can never then be a trial of the Sovereign in England that is not preceded by a revolution. Such an event itself is, indeed, a revolution; for it involves the utter subversion of the Constitution. You will remember that, when Charles the First was on trial, he refused to plead before the court, because it was a court unknown to the law. When he asked his judges by what authority they tried their King, their reply was that that was a *revolutionary court*. Their defence was, in effect, that the constitution and laws of the realm had previously been utterly subverted. Let certain historians attempt to palliate that offence as they please, in the eye of the law it was plain, simple murder. To take human life without color of law is murder, whatever may have been the offences of the sufferer.

In this country the condition of things is entirely different. Under our constitution, the Chief Magistrate is liable to impeachment. The constitution itself organizes the court, and defines to a certan extent the offences for which the President shall be removable from office—"treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors." It is true that this "High Court of Impeachment" can be made a terrible engine of oppression and injustice, especially if some of the theories advocated by the radical managers in the recent trial be correct. They held that, to constitute high crimes and misdemeanors in the meaning of the constitution, it is not necessary that the offences committed should be indictable at law—in other words, that a high crime or misdemeanor would be whatever the court would please to declare such. They held also that the court was bound by no law or precedent; that it was above all law; that it was, in the language of one of the managers, "a law unto itself." According to these theories, the President can never know which of his acts may be "a high crime and misdemeanor" until the court shall declare it such; and the court not being subject to any law, can remove him for merely entertaining different political views from the dominant party in Congress. If such iniquity as this were perpetrated, it *might* produce an insurrection or even a revolution. Let the American people be fully satisfied, however, that the trial is to be fairly conducted in no spirit of persecution or oppression—that the President is to be removed for *real crimes*, and not for imaginary ones or mere political offences—and they will acquiesce in his conviction and removal as quietly as you would in the removal of a judge or other official for mal-administration. In such a case the President would vacate his office, and the Vice-President or other officer appointed by the law to succeed him would take his seat without any public commotion or excitement, simply because the people would know that the whole proceeding was in strict accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

Your readers will now perceive that the difference between Great Britain and the United States in this respect is, that in the former country the trial of the Chief Magistrate is evidence of an existing revolution; whereas in this country such a proceeding is an evidence of the very contrary, because it shows that there is still some regard paid to the forms of the constitution. I hope that I have succeeded in making this difference clear to the minds of your readers.

There are a thousand rumours afloat here of vast preparations by the Fenians for another invasion of the Dominion. The whole thing, however, will probably end in "sound and fury, signifying nothing." If they should visit you again I hope that you will, as Voltaire would say, hang a few of the miscreants for the encouragement of the rest. It is difficult for me to see what my poor father or brothers have ever done to oppress or enslave Ireland, or how it is necessary to the liberation of Ireland that they should have their throats cut.

With earnest wishes for the success of the *Examiner*, and the prosperity of the "right little, tight little Island" of Prince Edward.

I remain, my Dear Sir,
Ever yours,
JOSIAH McLEOD.

P. S.—I see that some of your papers give their readers crude and distorted views of American politics, which, if I have sufficient leisure in the future, I shall endeavour to correct through the columns of the *Examiner*.

J. McL.

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont, is our sole Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 31, 1868.

RECIPROCITY.

MUCH has been said and written of late on this subject by Prince Edward Island speakers and writers. All are agreed that Reciprocity of trade with the United States would, if obtained, very greatly benefit the inhabitants of this Colony. There exists, however, some difference of opinion as to the best and most feasible means of procuring this good thing. It is asserted by some, both here and in the neighboring Colony, that it is absurd for the people of this Island to expect to obtain for themselves alone the advantage of free trade with the United States. The Dominion, at least, say they must be included in any trade arrangement that may be made with the Government of that great country. We search in vain for any other *reason* for this assertion, than that the Dominion is a big and important Colony, and that the Island is a small and insignificant one. Prince Edward Island is certainly a small and not very populous country, yet we contend that it possesses quite as many and as great powers, rights, and privileges as the largest and most populous colony that Great Britain owns. It has, moreover, as great and perhaps greater claims on the indulgence of the Mother Country than any other of her possessions in America or elsewhere. Now, though we would be delighted to see the inhabitants of the Dominion in the full enjoyment of every possible advantage that may or can be derived from the freest commercial intercourse with the United States, yet the Government of this Island should, in our opinion, use every power it possesses to obtain those advantages for itself, independently of our big neighbor on the continent. We freely acknowledge the right of the Dominion to make the best bargain she can—consistently with her position as a Colony of Great Britain of course—with the United States; but if any such independent arrangement should be made by the Dominion, we of the Island would soon hear of it, and we would be made to feel that our "lone and lorn" situation was but a fitting punishment for our obstinacy in not joining the confederacy. This Colony of Prince Edward Island is to the full as independent as is Canada. The political status of both countries is precisely the same. If the Legislature of the Dominion can, with the permission of the Home authorities, enact laws establishing free trade between it and the United States without regard to this Island, the Legislature of this Island, we submit, has equal power to pursue the same course without reference to the Dominion. If the Government of the Dominion possesses the power to grant fishing privileges to citizens of a foreign State, or to withhold such privileges, the Government of this Island is, we contend, vested with precisely similar powers. The waters that surround this Island are as much under the control of our Government as the waters which wash the shores of the Dominion are under the control of its Government. We are perfectly aware that in theory the regulation of the commercial relations with foreign powers and the management of the sea fisheries of both this Island and the Dominion are matters of Imperial concern, but we also know that the practice of the Mother Country now is to allow the various Colonies to manage these matters in the manner which each considers best calculated to promote its own interests. A free trade policy now obtains in Great Britain, but if any of her Colonies chooses to establish a protective policy, much as she may disapprove of its pursuing such a course, she does not interfere to prevent its doing so. Both Canada and Australia have been foolish enough, to the prejudice of British interests, to enact protective laws, yet the Home authorities and the English public, though they have ridiculed and despised them for their stupidity and short-sightedness, have never thought of checking them in any other way in their career of folly. If we of the Island were so foolish and so blind to our own interest as to refuse to trade with the United States, except on the most unreasonable terms, we may depend upon it that, though we should be laughed at and perhaps snubbed for our ignorance of our true interests and our narrow-mindedness, we would be permitted to lie unmolested on the very hard bed which we had made for ourselves. On the other hand, if we evince a sincere and a general desire to pursue a liberal and an enlightened commercial policy towards the United States, or any other foreign power with which Great Britain is on friendly terms, we may depend upon it that we shall receive both encouragement and assistance from the free trading Government of the Old Country. We are quite convinced that in this matter of free trade our "insignificance" as a Colony will not stand in the way of the accomplishment of the well-understood wishes of its people. The editor of the *Islander* expresses his amazement with all the emphasis that capital letters and notes of admiration can express, that any one should be so silly as to suppose that "with this little Colony, with a population of less than 100,000 inhabitants, it is likely * * * that the American Government will *propose* a Reciprocity Treaty which shall not apply to the other parts of British North America." Unlikely as this, no doubt, seems, we find that a separate arrangement with this little Island has been proposed in Congress, that it was not there looked upon as so supremely ridiculous a measure as our contemporary affects to consider it, and that, as an earnest of the sincerity of Congress in the matter, a Committee has been appointed to visit the Island to collect information, and, no doubt, to submit proposals. Now, if greatness is thus thrust upon our modest little country, does it become us to refuse it? Would it do for our Government to tell General Butler and his coadjutors that the Island is too small—altogether too insignificent a place—to merit the notice of so great and so powerful a country as the United States; that they could not presume so much as to whisper about terms; that these distinguished visitors had better go on to Ottawa and hear what Sir John A. and Mr. Mitchell have to say about the matter, and afterwards send some one to the Duke of Buckingham, in *Downing Street, London*, to beg him to give us both leave to talk about free trade and unrestricted fishing; that the Islanders are nobodies, and that what the others should agree upon, they would, of course, be obliged to submit to. Well, though we consider modesty to be a very good and a very becoming thing, we do believe that were our Executive to hold such language to the Congressional Committee, they would be so very 'umble' that they would justly merit the contempt of every independent man in the Colony. But we are proud to see that neither the Government nor the people think of assuming so very deferential an attitude. They honestly say to the Americans, "Our position is a dependent one our powers are exceedingly limited, yet, what we can do towards establishing free trade relations between our country and yours, we will do with all our might. If our exertions do not produce the desired results, you may rest assured that the fault will not be ours."

It is said by some that we should not be too precipitate in this matter, that if the Americans see that we are so very eager to deal with them, they will become careless in proportion, and will take advantage of our imprudent and impolitic ardor to drive a hard bargain with us. It seems to us, that in dealing with our American neighbors in this matter, the petty and transparent artifices of the small traders will avail us nothing. They are much too shrewd not to see through all such tricks. A well counterfeited indifference of manner, and a loudly expressed depreciation of what the other party has to offer, may succeed indifferently well—although we doubt it—amongst ignorant and inexperienced traders; but when we come to deal with intelligent, sharp-witted, large-minded men, we will find that they understand our situation quite as well as we ourselves do, and that any attempt to deceive them will meet with the contempt it deserves. With such men—as indeed with all men—the frank, open, manly way of doing business, is always the best. The truth is, that the people of this Island are very desirous of reciprocity, and those who evince that desire by their language and conduct, pursue, in our opinion, not only the most honest, but also the most politic course.

ON Saturday last, at 4½ o'clock, the United States Steamer *Hugh McCulloch*, having on board the Committee of Congress, a party of distinguished gentlemen from the United States, steamed into our harbour. The names of the gentlemen who form the Committee are: Gen. B. F. Butler, Chairman; the Hon. L. P. Poland, M. C., from Vermont, and the Hon. James B. Beck, M. C., of Kentucky. The Hon L. P. Poland was formerly a member of the U. S. Senate, and a Judge in Vermont. The Hon. James B. Beck is an able lawyer and an eloquent and distinguished member of the Democratic party. The Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., for New York; the Hon. E. H. Derby, an eminent lawyer and statistician, of Boston; the Hon. B. A. Smith, of Gloucester, Mass., William Pew, Esq., Collector of Customs for the same place; Col. E. J. Sherman; Major Ruy Diaz De Kay, formerly on the staff of Gen. Butler, and lately arrived from Crete, where he fought and was wounded in the cause of the oppressed Cretans; Josiah McLeod, Esq., formerly of this Island, and now an officer in the Civil Service of the United States, and Master Paul Butler, son of Gen. Butler, form the Party which accompany the Committee on their visit to this Island. Major De Kay is the private secretary of Gen. Butler, and Mr. McLeod acts in the same capacity for the Hon L. P. Poland. Capt. Meryman of the U. S. Navy, is the officer in command of the *Hugh McCulloch*. Rooms have, we believe, been taken for our distinguished visitors at Miss Rankin's, and every facility has been afforded them of acquiring whatever information they may need, and of seeing the country, by the Government. They intend, we understand, to prolong their stay until Thursday. Want of space prevents us making any further remarks in this week's issue.

WE ommitted to state in our last issue that the Hon. George Coles had, on account of ill health, resigned his position as Leader of the Government. We are quite sure that he carries with him into his retirement the good wishes and sympathy of the whole community. We only give expression to the general feeling among all classes, parties and creeds, when we hope that Mr. Coles will be soon restored to his wonted health and strength. The Hon. J. Hensley is now the recognized Leader of the Liberal Party.

WE beg to remind our readers that the St. Dunstan's College Tea Party comes off on Wednesday next. As this is to be the last as well as the BEST Tea Party of the season, we are quite sure that every one who can at all spare the time and the money will treat himself or herself to a ticket, or perhaps to half a dozen. We expect to meet a big crowd on the grounds, and we are quite sure that no pains will be spared to make the Party an enjoyable one.

REGATTA AT GEORGETOWN.—The "Georgetown Regatta Club," it will be seen by advertisement in another column, intend holding a regetta on Thursday next, the 3rd inst. This speaks well for the spirit of the young men of Georgetown, Charlottetown is without a Regatta Club, although there is a beautiful harbor and every facility at hand to follow up this healthful amusement. Why is it so? Will any of our young men inform us?

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for July has come to hand. The contents of this number are: 1 The Life of David Garrick; 2. Indian Railways; 3. Coleridge as a Poet; 4 Gunpowder; 5. Marco Polo and his recent Editors; 6 History of Lace; 7. Sir Roderick Murchison and Modern Schools of Geology; 8. Proverbs, Ancient and Modern; 9 Ireland once more. This number will amply repay perusal.

RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

(*Continued.*)

CHARLOTTETOWN, 21st August, 1868.

FREDERICK BRECKEN, Esq., said that the duty devolving upon him would be very light after the very full and comprehensive statement just made by his co delegate, Mr. Heard, a practical man in commercial matters, and much better qualified to address the meeting on matters of trade and commerce than he was. Mr B. was happy to be able to state that within the last three years a great change had taken place in the American mind with reference to the question of Reciprocity. At the Detroit Convention, which he attended, a very unfriendly feeling towards the British Provinces was exhibited. The general feeling there was, that as the Mother Country and her Colonies had, by the sympathy which they had shown for the South during the late civil war, conduced to protract that struggle and make it more bloody and costly than it would otherwise have been, they, the Americans, were not disposed to continue liberal trade relations with us. But that unfriendly feeling, he was glad to say, was fast disappearing. Taking the views of the Portland Convention as an indication of the general opinion of the American people, he would say there was every prospect of a Reciprocity Treaty being entered into. At the Convention at Portland only one delegate was found in opposition to Reciprocity, a Mr. Prentiss, from Bangor, Maine. His duty appeared to be to protect the lumber interest of that State. His address occupied about an hour. He candidly owned that he did not think there was one delegate present who sympathized with him. He urged many reasons, or rather objections, why Reciprocal Free Trade should not be revived with the Provinces. Among others, that labor was dearer in the States than in the Colonies; that on that ground the American lumberer could not contend with the Colonial: that Reciprocity with these colonies would interfere with the Treaties entered into by the United States and other countries, by which it was stipulated that those countries should enjoy all the commercial advantages and privileges conceded to the most favoured nations; that indeed to make any distinction would amount to a breach of faith on the part of the Americans. Another objection was, that the lumberers in the Provinces could obtain licenses from their Governments for a mere trifles to cut as much lumber as they required, whereas the United States Government, never having reserved Government lands, the American citizens were compelled to purchase the lands over which they cut. Another argument was, that while the currency remained in its present depreciated state, they could not expect successfully to compete with other countries. The Colonial delegates did not take an active part in the deliberations of the Convention; they thought it better, from motives of delicacy, not to act on any of the Committees. Indeed, the delegates from this Island were so hurried that they had no time to collect statistics; they were indebted to I. C. Hall, Esq., and two or three other gentlemen, for the information, scanty as it was, they were able to take with them. The immediate object of the Convention appeared to be, to further certain railway projects. Railway communication, and the improvement of River, Lake, and Canal navigation, engrossed the greater part of the time of the Convention, and seemed to be regarded as of greater importance at the present time than Reciprocity. He (Mr B.) could not but admire the courage with which the Americans approached large undertakings. A great public work was no sooner spoken of than it was at once commenced. They seemed to think as lightly of building a transcontinental line of railway as we did of building a steam ferry-boat. The battle of Free Trade was being fought between Eastern and Western men. The latter contend for Free Trade, opening of the Coasting Trade, giving to foreigners the right of registering their ships in American Ports, while the former shrink from conceding these privileges. Looking at the vast extent of the Western States, their resources, the vast tide of immigration that was flowing in there, and their capabilities of further development, there can be no doubt that the policy of the West must at no distant time become the policy of the United States. The coasting trade and the registry of Colonial vessels appeared to be thought more of in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick than with us. Here the great interest was in the grain and produce trade, and the fisheries. Gen. Butler's resolutions were not alluded to at the Convention. He was expected here in a few days, and he (Mr B.) had no doubt the Government would be prepared with such statistics and information as might be required to enable Mr Butler, and the other members of the Congressional Committee, who accompany him, to understand the true position of this question. Gen. Butler was what the Americans called a strong man in the Eastern States, and would, no doubt, exercise considerable influence when reciprocity came to be dealt with in Congress. We could not over estimate the value of our fisheries. Our agricultural produce would always secure us a competency; but if we were ever to become wealthy, that wealth must be drawn from the fisheries that surround our coast. It was the duty of the people of this Island generally to take an interest in this matter, and for them to do all in their power to secure a Treaty on as favorable terms as possible.

The Hon. A. A. McDONALD corroborated the statements just made by Mr Heard. Mr. Brecken had, no doubt, also given the meeting a fair statement of the proceedings of the Portland Convention, although unfortunately, he had been unable to hear them. He thought the time had now arrived when the business for which the meeting had been convened should be proceeded with.

On motion of the Hon. George Beer, the following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee to prepare and report a series of Resolutions on the subject of Reciprocity, etc., to be submitted to this meeting presently, for consideration and approval, viz: Hon. George Beer, David Laird, Esq., Henry Haszard, Esq., Hon. E. Palmer, and Edward Reilly, Esq.

The Committee retired to prepare their Resolutions.

The Hon. JAMES WARBURTON then rose, and stated that he had been engaged for the last four or five months collecting Statistics. From these it would appear that, in 1848, nine thousand barrels of flour were imported into this Island, and in 1866, the quantity imported amounted to eighty-one thousand barrels! When it was recollected that nearly all the flour consumed was formerly raised in the Colony, it would at once be seen what a serious drain this item alone made upon its resources, and there could, he thought, be no doubt on the minds of any that some trade must be found to meet this large and continually increasing importation. That trade was fish. Not many years since, we actually imported large quantities of fish, although our own waters were teeming with them. He recollected a remark made by Sir A. Bannerman on one occasion, viz: that "in order to get Free Trade, he would allow the Americans to fish everywhere," and he (Mr. W.) was of the same opinion. In 1866, we exported about two and a half millions of bushels of oats! This item alone was important, as showing the magnitude of our agricultural exports. If Gen. Butler, on his arrival here, should find that reliable statistics could not be obtained, it would reflect but little credit on those who had so persistently refused to make any provision for their preparation; and he hoped that even at the last hour, an officer would be appointed to furnish the statistics now so imperatively demanded.

Mr. I. C. HALL, on being called upon, said it would have given him some pleasure, had he seen the Resolutions to be submitted to the meeting, to have made a few observations thereon. As they had called upon him, however, at this stage of the proceedings, he would endeavor to say a few words. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held last evening, the whole question of Reciprocity was fully debated. At that meeting they went for free trade in fish and free trade for produce. Mr. Taylor and other Western men would go for these; and he