But the white-haired old man went not away then, for he saw that a soul was passing away, and he staid to smooth its dark passage. Marsella Paul saw the last golden ray of the setting sun, as it gilded the wall by her side, and when that sun-smile faded away the soul of the wanderer went quietly forth from the dark prison-house that had held it so long, and but a cold clod of earth was left to bear the semblance of the unfortunate one.

* * * * *

Matthew Clyne felt not wholly safe in his old home, and as soon as the last honors had been paid to the memory of Marsella Paul, he and Rolin and Belinda moved to Plymouth, and here the happy, young wife, found a safe retreat among kind and noble friends, while her husband and her father went once more out to do battle for the liberty they sought.

One day, while the privateer lay in Plymouth harbor ready to sail, Tom Wilson and his family, with ten stout men, came to find a home for their wives and little ones in the patriot town, and to join the Yankee crew. They were received with open arms, and they proved themselves valuable champions in the cause they had espoused.

As for Jonas Danton and his son, they had made themselves so obnoxious to the people of Marshfield, that they fled to Boston, and when the British evacuated that town the villians went with them, and from that time nothing more was known of them by the patriots of the old colony.

And time passed on, and when that delightful morn broke upon America that saw the nation free and independent, old Matthew Clyne sat down in his chair, and smoked his pipe in joy and peace. And close by him sat Rolin and Belinda playing with a bright-haired little boy, whom they called Matthew Paul Lincoln, thereby showing that they still held in honored remembrance the name of her who had passed away, and but for whom the now happy wife and mother would have slept long years ago in a cold, and sea-washed grave.

THE END.

[From the New York Albion]

SKINFLINTS.

It would seem that not the least of the pleasures attending the possession of money is that of economizing it. We suspect that the finder of the purse of Fortunatus, unless he picked up the philanthropy of a Howard at the same time, would soon begin to regret that his purse was a bottomless one. Women, generally speaking, incline to be spendthrifts, but men are screws at heart. True, ladies weighted with domestic responsibilities, or educated by the long and painful experience of a straightened income, wonderfully adapt themselves to their circumstances; but normally they lavish their money with a fine unreasoning liberality, and are far too literal in their observance of the precept against taking thought for the morrow Even the most free-handed of men have hobbies on which they save as well as hobbies on which they spend.

The screw *pur sang* is the man whose proclivities towards parsimony are so strong as to make him perpetuate petty meanness without the shadow of a pretext He has not the making of a miser in him. Were he spared to the age of old Parr, he would never grow into a Dance or an Elwes. It would be no luxury to him to bathe in gold pieces the hands which, from motives of economy, he has left innocent of soap. On the contrary, he loves show and comfort fully as much as he does his money, and his life is a series of efforts, more or less painful and ridiculous, to bring about a compromise among the three. He is always trying to conceal his shabbiness and continually being found out. Let him act as he may, from time to time, he is betrayed by his deeds, or else his surroundings rise up against him, mutely eloquent witnesses. A spasm shoots over his features at some involuntary disbursement He underpays a cabman before the door of an aristocratic acquaintance, and receives with an air of deprecating humility the torrent of rugged eloquence that descends from the box. With furtive glances at the windows, he sneaks abjectly into a compromise, instead of turning away with conscious dignity, like the liberal man who knows himself the victim of an imposture. He insinuates a threepenny-piece stealthily into the hands of the ostler who brings him his horse, and forthwith the man opens his palm, and lets all the bystanders into the mystery of the transaction He leaves his friend's house forgetful of the servants, trusting vaguely to the chance of their being changed before his next visit. Then, on his return, he goes about the place shrinking and shrivelling under a sense of the sneers and contemptuous judgment of the *vehmgericht* of the servants' hall. Change he never has, until absolutely driven to the wall, and then he is pretty sure to discover some specimens of the very smallest denomination of coin in and out of the-way pocket, for he holds that the increase of threepenny pieces and the substitution of the florin for the antiquated half-crown are steps in the right direction towards a reform of the currency. One of his hardest mental struggles is when he is asked to take a hand at cards, especially to join a round game. He likes winning about as much as he hates loosing; but, being guiltily sensitive on the score of being set down as a screw, he elects to risk the loss in the hope of the gain. He declines high stakes on parsimony, not principle; but he goes through quite as much as if he played for them while loosing at small ones Perhaps, indeed, he suffers more; for at a round game his fair neighbours are always helping themselves laughingly out of his pool, and men who borrow more formally always forget to pay. In spite of all his nerve and practice, his features express more of the agony conventionally imputed to men gambling for heavy sums than you would see at the Homburg tables in the course of a long summer day.

Screws unattached, leading a nomade life in their bachelor days, are seldom any one's enemies but their own, and to an observant man are objects rather of amusement than detestation. But later in life they take to marrying, become the heads of households, and actually, in deference to the exigencies of society, receive strangers within their gates. It is true they do not keep the gate open longer or hold it wider than they can help. Their wives, of course, have money, and generally more money than will, for they are of a stamp rather likely to recommend itself to parents than to daughters. The father sees in his future son-in-law, a well-conducted, careful young man, who has never sunk any part of his modest capital in wild oats, nor been betrayed into running races with a constable. If he does not like him quite so much when it comes to discussing the settlements, he has all the more cause to respect him; and feels that, preliminaries once arranged, he could hardly find a more careful guardian of his daughter's interests. The mother admires his high moral character, and the utter absence of anything like a taste for costly dissipation, although she cannot help thinking, in the inmost recess of her heart, that he might have been a little more generous in the matter of presents. Yet she tries to set it down to thoughtlessness, to inexperience, to anything rather than meanness. And the girl, dutifully accepting this phoenix from her parents, tries hard to make a pet of him. She very soon begins to find out that he is by no means a general favourite. Beginning with the postilions who drive them from the church, she sees nothing but shadows in the face of every one he comes in contact with, and so it goes on through their lifelong journey. Would the man only shut himself up with his wife in some Blue Beard's castle, it might be hard upon her indeed, and perhaps on the servants whom he would have to bribe to stay with him, but at least no other of his fellow-creatures would suffer. But then, as we said, the crew will insist upon vindicating himself from imputations he suspects, by exercising hospitality after his own unpleasantly eccentric fashion. Your weakness or your misfortune may make you his victim. You accept his invitation, and the moment you pass his threshold you have it borne in upon you that you are committed for a space to penance and mortification. In winter you feel it in the chill air of the ill-warmed passages, and gather it from the thin pile of the carpets below your feet. Your heavy presentiments confirm themselves dismally at dinner as you make your melancholy meal, beginning at the watery soup, and going on through the starved mutton and emaciated chickens to the skimmed-milk cheese. All the blaze of the massive family plate—property and portable—cannot blind you to the leanness of the feast. The Genius of Famine and of your host hovers over every thing; but it settles down most visibly in his own special department of the cellar, whence he produces the most curious new wines. And thin and sour as they are, if any one is ignorans or rash enough to venture his constitution on them, the host is as slow to have the first bottle replaced by a second as if they were '20 port, or Chateau Lafitte of the Comet. As you cannot with decency descend to the lower board, you content yourself with cutting your visit as short as you may make it, registering an inward vow against its repetition, and thus your friend's prudent system saves his income in more ways than one.

There is another species of screw, by no means very rare, who can be generous to a degree in great things, while excessively stingy in small. He gifts his native place with a park or a mechanic's institute, embellishes it with drinking fountains, or founds and endows churches, while at the same time he refuses a penny to a starving beggar, although he may read in the wretch's emaciated features that the modest bounty could not possibly be misapplied. Probably he would never have been what he is had it not been for the scrupulous way in which he looked after the pence in early life Now he cannot possibly change a habit that grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength. But as he has always been in the way of letting the pounds take care of themselves, he feels no special pang in parting with them. Here his native generosity has fair play, while at the same time the ability and sound sense which made his fortune guide him in its proper disposal. A little ostentation may mingle with the charity, it is true, and the seeming inconsistencies of the donor's character may make us judge somewhat unfairly of his motives; but at least it must be acknowledged that his economies have made him a public benefactor. We contrast him with the thorough-bred screw who passes a life in scraping, possibly that he may leave his savings from the children he has quarreled wtth to the relatives he detests, the charities he sneered at, or the only gentleman have cause to bless his memory—the lawyers.

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

There are some practical difficulties in the way of the transfer, or annexation, of Cuba to the United States, that are not always taken into account when the question is discussed. A brief review of the actual condition of the Island, its resources and its inhabitants may suggest some of these, and will at least reveal important facts.

The international commerce of Spain is next to nothing, but her export trade has a certain importance. From Cuba she imports merchandize to the value of $25,000,000 annually. A thousand vessels, measuring 70,000 tons, are imployed in this trade. The ports of Corunna, Ferrol, Santander, Bilbao, Cadiz, Valencia, and Barcelona are the bonded warehouses of this immense traffic which employs 12,000 sailors and gives occupation to more than 100,000 working men in the different Spanish ports. The seaport cities of Cuba surpass in splendor those of Brazil, and the value of the real estate in the hands of the Spaniards may be reckoned by thousands of millions. The Spaniards have given to the trade and industry of the Island a development which between imports and exports, may be set down at more than a hundred and fifty millions of piastres annually. It is not too much to say that this fruitful island produces a third of all the sugar made, and her annual production is 300 millions of kilogrammes. Thus we find that Cuba owes her prosperity to some 200,000 European Spaniards who are settled on the Island and from whom the 30,000 to 40,000 volunteers have been recruited, who have proved the best soldiers in crushing the present rebellion, and who became at one time so powerful as practically to drive the late Captain-General Dulce from the Island. A large proportion of these Spanish settlers are from Catelonia and are the most daring and energetic, as well as the most industrious and military, of their race. The Spanish government that should consent to abandon Cuba, no matter for what price must be prepared to brave the fury of these men who are as truly Spanish as any now resident on the soil of old Spain, and who hold the Cubans in the utmost contempt. Among other schemes it has been suggested to abandon the Island at the end of twenty years, a large loan, to be guaranteed by the United States, to supply the compensation, and in the course of the twenty years those Spanish proprietors and merchants who might not care to remain under the new government, would have time to liquidate their affairs and dispose of their property. No Spanish government could afford to abandon the 200,000 *Peninsulars*, as they are called, or to neglect guarding their interests in any arrangement that might be made.

Another difficulty in the way of a direct transfer of Cuba to the United States by the payment of a certain amount of gold, is the derangement and disturbance of values that would ensue at our own money centres· Such a drain of specie would be most injurious, as it would not flow back to us in any way. Besides we should at once lose all the gold now paid the government as duties on importations from the Island. The giving, or endorsement of bonds for the amount in case of sale, seems to us much the most feasible way of acquiring the Island. These could be readily negotiated abroad, and would be ultimately redeemed without any derangement of our finances. The suggestions that Spain should declare the independence of Cuba in return for a certain amount in bonds endorsed by this country, does not appear likely to be an event of the immediate future. It seems more probable that Spain would prefer a short war with the United States, as a consequence of the latter granting to Cuba belligerent rights, which may be done by Congress at its approaching session, to submitting ignominiously to an ordinary bargain and sale. The pride of the Spaniards is something extraordinary, and, although the best disposition of the Island, so far as they are concerned, is undoubtedly a sale to this country, we may rest assured that the Spanish government will resort to every subterfuge to prevent the transfer assuming the character of an ordinary business transaction. This feeling on the part of the Spaniards is also a difficulty in the way of our acquisition of Cuba, and this phase of the national character should certainly be considered in any negotiations that may be entered into.

THE EUROPEAN HARVESTS.

The news from Europe concerning the result of the wheat harvests is interesting and favorable to the American farmer. Nowhere has the yield of wheat during the present year been an extraordinary one, while in many sections it has fallen below the average. This is the case in England, both in the yield per acre and the quality of the produce itself, although the variability in both respects is very great. Thus it is probable that, in view of the present unsatisfactory condition of the English labor market and manufacturing industries, if factors part with their produce now at low rates, they will be compelled to buy in again at higher figures before the close of the season The amount of wheat afloat at present for the United Kingdom, is about the same as at the corresponding period last year, and the reports of the deficient harvests will be sure to add to the quantity. As an offset to the deficiency in the amount of wheat grown, that of the coarser cereals and root crops appears to have the effect of limiting the importation of coarse stuffs for stock purposes

Not only in England but in Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Hungary, Poland. Southern Russia, along the Danube, on the shores of the Black Sea, and in Turkey, has the yield of wheat fallen below reasonable expectations. Spain is stated to be in the same category, and Italy has doubts whether she will not have to import largely of foreign grain. At Marseilles there has recently been a very active consumptive demand, and speculators have bought largely, thus causing an advance in prices. These have also stiffined at Bordeaux and Nantes, notwithstanding the prospect of good yields in the west of France. The Marseilles Chamber of Commerce has also drawn attention to the fact that, although the wheat harvest of 1868 was an average one, the import of grain into France was greater that year than in 1867, when the harvest was bad. This, of course, indicates that at the commencement of 1867 there were liberal stocks to draw from, which had largely decreased before the beginning of 1868. The decrease of supplies drawn from France by England during the latter year, may have aided in producing the effect. With England again needing breadstuffs, and no large stocks to draw from last year, it looks as though France would have to import wheat largely this autumn, unless the yield should be an extraordinary one.

Thus we conclude that Europe will buy extensively of our surplus yield of grain during the coming year. During that which ended with August, we exported, including flour, twenty-two millions of bushels of wheat — an increase of fifty-three per cent. over the preceding twelve-months. For the current year it would not be astonishing were the returns to show a similar gain At all events a large surplus can be spared, although our own corn crop will prove, in many sections, south and west, a poor one. Still, it should be remembered that Europe has other sources for her supply of grain than the United States, and if prices are forced beyond a certain limit the foreign demand will not respond. There is danger that the stocks may be held too long, and the right moment lost through too great avidity in procuring the highest rates. What the money centres on this side the Atlantic need, is that the grain crops should be moved promptly forward. Such a movement would inspire our capitalists with confidence by making money easy and place the credit balance on the right side of the international ledger. —*Albion.*

SIR WM. YOUNG IN YARMOUTH.

We learn from the Yarmoth *Herald*, that at the opening of the Supreme Court in Yarmouth recently, his Lordship the Chief Justice addressed the Grand Jury at considerable length. After adverting to the criminal business which would be submitted to them, he proceeded to comment on questions of a more public and general character—particularly those of railways and manufactures. He expiated on the importance and value of railways to a country spoke of the benefit this province had already derived from them, referred to the support he had given to the railway policy of a former period, and expressed his satisfaction at the great change of sentiment which, he alleged, had taken place in Yarmouth on the subject. He mentioned the extent of railways which had been constructed as Government works, and explained the way in which the Windsor and Annapolis Railroad had been built by a company subsidised by the Government. He believed that the enterprising County of Yarmouth would not be content long to remain behind those parts of the Province which enjoyed the advantages of direct railway communication. He did not think Yarmouth need expect any aid from the Dominion Government towards the object. The Dominion could not be expected to do for Yarmouth what it would not do for those counties east of Pictou, and those sections of New Brunswick, Ontario, and Quebec, which were without railroads, and he considered that Cape Breton had stronger claims than even Yarmouth. The Local Legislature was not in a position to extend the railroads, and he saw no other way of obtaining the extension of the railroad to Yarmouth, than for her own capitalists to take the matter in hand, and furnish the necessary funds to build the road, which he had no doubt they would do ere long.

His Lordship then referred to a movement which had been begun elsewhere for the establishment and encouragement of manufacturing establishments in Nova Scotia. He spoke of the great natural facilities and resources possessed by Nova Scotia as a manufacturing country, and of the importance of developing them to the utmost extent He eulogized in glowing terms the intelligence and energy of the State of Massachussetts, and referred to the wealth and prosperity which she had acquired by her manufacturing enterprise. Nova Scotia possessed greater natural facilities and advantages as a manufacturing country than any other section of the Dominion, or any State of the American Union. She had now a market of four millions population to open her manufacture, and his Lordship expressed his belief that Nova Scotia was destined ere long to become the principal manufacturing section of the Dominion."—*Hx. Reporter.*

A DEAD CALM.—Her Majesty's frigate *Topaze*, which has just reached England from the Pacific, got into a dead calm on the 7th of August, in latitude 42 45 N., longitude 28 20 W., a little northward and westward of the Azores. The calm was one of those great stillnesses of the sea which are rarely witnessed in any zone, and certainly not with especial frequency near the Western Isles—at least for anything like the length of time during which the hush of the elements on the present occasion appears to have continued At sunset on that day no fewer than 62 vessels were all lying asleep upon the sleeping waters, not a breath of wind ruffling the glazed roll of the ocean, the splash of every flying fish an event, the falling overboard of a beef bone a commotion. One of the vessels, the *Agra* had been locked in a trance of nature for 74 days, and the frigate had to supply her with provisions, so that the calm must have lasted a long while before the *Topaze* drifted into it. Sixty two sail visible from the masthead at once on the wide Atlantic, and not one with a puff to blow the vane ribbon straight! It cannot but have been a curious picture, and the breeze must have been welcome, for "dead calms" are good neither on sea nor land. Better half a gale than glassy swelter.

A FATHER SACRIFICES HIS SON'S LIFE TO SAVE A PASSENGER TRAIN.—The New York *Star* records a notable instance of fidelity to duty on the part of a bridgeman named Decker, on the Neward and New Jersey Railroad. One morning lately, Decker, as usual, was employed upon the bridge, accompanied by his son, a lad of ten years. Some vessels requiring to go up the stream the bridge was opened by Decker and the boats permitted to pass through. There was not much time to spare in closing the bridge, a train being due there in a few minutes Slowly the bridge turned on its table, and when within a few yards of its proper position, Decker heard the shrill whistle of the locomotive on its way to the Jersey depot. At almost the same moment he heard a cry for help coming from beneath the bridge, and on looking down into the water he observed with horror, that his son had fallen into the river and was struggling for life. He could have easily jumped down into the water and saved his boy, but the train was coming on at a rapid pace and the bridge was still open, and to save his son was to insure the destruction of the train. Parental love is strong, and it was strong in Decker; the first impulse of the father was to leave the train to its fate and save the boy, but the devotion to duty overcame parental affection, and he instantly determined to save the train by closing the bridge. The draw was arranged with all the speed possible, and then Decker rushed to the assistance of his child, but it was too late, for the boy had sunk to be seen no more alive. He obtained assistance and in a few minutes recovered the body of the poor little one Great indeed was the father's grief, although he did not regret the decesion that ended his son's life. This is an event almost without a parallel, and seems quite as improbable as are many of the scences described in the yellow covered literature of the day. There are few Deckers in the world. His action was thoroughly unselfish, so noble as to appear not only improbable but unnatural.

IMPORTANT TO LUMBERMEN.

Before leaving for the woods be sure you have supplied yourself with an ample stock of the Pain-Killer.

If Languid or Depressed from exposure to the Cold, nothing is as good as the Pain-Killer to revive you, the Lumbermen of Canada consume annually hundreds of dozens which is the best argument in its favor. It cures

CRAMP AND PAIN IN THE STOMACH,

Cuts, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c. For sale by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers. Price: 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,
Montreal, P. Q.

Wm. R. Watson, Agent, Ch'town.

MORE ABOUT THE "HORNET."

The New York *World* gives the following account:

Since the memorable raid of Marshal Barlow on Gardiner's Island, and the capture and dispersion of Colonel Ryan's army of liberation, Cuban movements have languished in this city; but although not openly active, the leaders have by no means been idle, and it is from this city that most of the sinews of war have gone in order to fit out the expeditions from other points. Thus aided, the steamer "Lillian" has been got afloat from New Orleans and the "Hornet" from Philadelphia.

THE "HORNET."

The latter vessel, after a thorough overhauling in Halifax, was declared all right and permitted to leave this port. Since then nothing has been heard of her movements until Wednesday last, when information reached headquarters in this city that she was off this port short of coal, and on the afternoon of that day a schooner containing 250 tons of that necessary article was dispatched to her. It is probable that she wanted other articles besides coal, as one of the fastest tug boats in that port was at once chartered and lay with steam up all night at Fulton Market Slip, all ready to start at a moments warning. Owing to some unexplained hitch in the arrangements, the party or material waited for did not come, and, after waiting until 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the tug was discharged and proceeded down to Sandy Hook on her legitimate business.

HER ARMAMENT.

The "Hornet" is a fine propellor of about two thousand tons burthen, and is pierced for 18 guns, but as reported she has not that number at present mounted, as she is not intended to do any fighting, her abject being to capture and destroy unarmed merchantmen, as did the rebel crusiers during the late war. Her present armament is represented to be two thirty pound parrot rifles, and one nine-inch gun on each side, with another thirty parrot on a pivot on the forecastle. Her captain and officers are all American, and saw service during the rebellion. Her crew, when fully manned, will consist of seventy-five men, but at present she is said to have but thirty, and it is altogether probable that the freight destined for the tug-boat before alluded to, was the balance of the crew and perhaps some ammunition.

As she was reported to be only about 56 miles from this city, up the sound, it is possible that the needful material was conveyed to her by some means less likely to create suspicion than a special tug would have done, and that ere this she has received it, and is out upon the high seas ready to begin her work of devastation and plunder. It will be recollected that under date of September 18, from Boston, the telegraph conveyed intelligence to this city of an immense iron-clad steamer seen off Gay Head; it is altogether probable that the steamer off this port on Wednesday last and the one seen off Gay Head on the 18th is one and the same vessel. That report stated the size of the vessel to be 5,000 tons, and that she had 18 guns; but is likely that the Boston reporter was mistaken as to the size of the vessel; while the number of guns is just what this vessel would carry were she fully armed. We shall probably soon hear of some of her exploits, and it is possible she may yet become as famous as the world-renowned "Alabama."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Sep. 24.

Hon. George Patten, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, has been murdered. His body was yesterday found in the Tay, with a terrible cut in the throat

Joseph Whitworth, the inventor of the Whitworth gun, and Wm. Fairbairn, the celebrated engineer, have been created Baronets.

Professor Zely succeeds Rev. Charles Kingsley as Professor of Modern History in the Cambridge University.

The *Standard* to-day says: "Whatever her legitimate claims to Cuba may be, Spain labors under a disadvantage in having to prosecute them in face of the susceptibilities of the American people, while she is herself in a condition of revolution. The Americans cannot wish for anything else than that Cuba should be free to choose whether she remains with Spain or becomes an independent republic. That material assistance is rendered to Cuba through sympathy which the Americans feel for her, cannot be doubted; but if these sympathies should demand war, it would be the most anomalous and extraordinary conflict ever seen."

London, Sep. 25.

Consols 92¾. U. S. 5-20's 83½. Liverpool markets quiet and unchanged.

Paris, Sep. 24.

A father and son, supposed to have assassinated a woman and five children, whose bodies were found this week in a field near Paris, have been arrested at Havre.

General Fleury has been appointed Ambassador to St Petersburg.

London, Sep 25.

The Spanish authorities have suspended the meetings of the Republican Club of Madrid

Vienna, Sep. 24.

It is stated on authority of the United States Legation here that there is no foundation for the rumor which has prevailed that the Austrian Government has proposed to join with that of France for the purpose of mediating between Spain and the United States on the Cuban question.

Berlin, Sep. 24.

The Ministerial Journal announces that the Crown Prince of Prussia is about to visit Vienna on invitation from the Emperor. This fact shows that a desire is generally entertained at Vienna for the establishment of the most friendly relations with Prussia.

Baden, Sep. 24.

The session of the Diet of Baden was opened to-day by the Grand Duke in person. In his speech the Grand Duke said the relations in Baden with the North German Confederation were of the most friendly character. He was happy also to announce that a national feeling was in process of development among the people of Germany, and that measures were about to be taken to make a homogenous defensive system for the confederation of North and South Germany.

London, Sep. 26.

One hundred and forty thousand pounds specie have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for New York, and a large sum from the Bank of France for the same destination.

Mr. Lorilliard, owner of the American Yachts, met and has challenged the English Yachts to an ocean race, for five thousand dollars.

General Sickles has notified Marshal Serrano that the United States may withdraw their offer of meditation, leaving with Spain the consequences of the issue of the action.

London, Sep. 27.

An attempt was made at Barcelona to disarm the Volunteers, which caused a slight insurrection. Barricades were thrown up and a conflict took place in the streets between the Government troops and Volunteers: 70 volunteers were taken prisoners, among them are two deputies of the Cortes. The Troops now occupy all parts of the city.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Sep. 25.

Prince Arthur arrived at the Clifton House, Niagra Falls, at 5 o clock last evening. He is accompanied by Governor-General Young and Sir John A. MacDonald and suite.

Considerable excitement was created in Hamilton, Canada, yesterday, by the absconding of Mr. Gates, Ledger Keeper of the Bank of Montreal. He is reported to have taken 50,000 dollars obtained by certified checks, &c., and gone to the States.

Gold opened this morning at 131.—Very little done in gold to-day—the highest price bid was 133½. Exchange quiet. Money market very stringent.

New York, Sep. 27.

A telegram from Niagara Falls, Saturday, says that Prince Arthur drove around the Falls, and in a tremendous thunder storm that occurred, narrowly escaped being struck by lightning.

C. F. Hall, the distinguished Artic explorer, has returned after an absence of five years. He found the skeletons of many of Sir John Franklin's men, and brings home many interesting relics of that ill-fated expedition.

Hallaway Gates, absconding book-keeper of the Bank of Montreal at Hamilton, was arrested at Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday. The money was recovered.

No Gold sales reported this morning. No business transacted to-day at the gold-board. Several failures occurred from Friday's operations. Exchanges 108¼. Money 7 per cent.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels.—These Pills act with so decided an effect, and yet so gently, that people of the most delicate constitution may take them with every confidence of success. They do not contain a grain of mercury, or other noxious substance, being compysed entirely and exclusively of rare balsams. They are, therefore, equally safe and efficacious in all diseases, and as a family medicine nothing yet invented or discovered can be compared with them for a moment. With these inestimable Pills at hand, together with the printed directions affixed to each box, no other medical advice or assistance can be needed in any ordinary case of sickness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Dear Sir,

Would it be indulging in too bold a flight of fancy to picture to oneself the brace of City Fathers, whose special province it is to see to it that the Charlottetown night carts are duly delivering their *daily* tale of filth into that highly-favored, well-chosen spot of ground on the Spring Park Road, permitting themselves, waiving, in their zeal for the public health, their individual and private tastes, occupations, habits, nationalities, interests and what nots, &c., to be perched on the roof of a new barn contigious to the accumulated and accumulating beastliness, with their faces windward, if a gentle nor-easter be blowing, in order to arrive, by ocular demonstration and nasal proof, to a positive conviction that "Union is Strength." If the tidal wave is true to time, or somewhere near it, they might on next Tuesday morning, from their high position—free from danger, free from fear—indulge in appropriate little songs of their own composing, inhaling their inspiration from a purely united Irish and Scotch source. If so it might be, I promise to be to windward in a boat, if the flood comes along, or weather holding fair on *terra firma*, conditionally always on my surviving till the 5th inst., the effects of the disgusting stench those worthies are causing to be made under the noses of inoffensive travellers on H M's. highway. Till the storm comes and passes, anyway,

I remain, Dear Sir, yours,
Rather sniffingly,
PASSING SMELLFUNGUS.

Ch'town Royalty, Oct. 2nd, 1859.

To the Editors of the City Papers.

We, the undersigned, having witnessed Dr. Lewin's treatment of Stammering, and its almost incredible success, feel it to be our duty to make it known as widely as possible, that we can with entire confidence recommend to all suffering from this complaint, to apply to him for relief. Dr. Lewin remains in Charlottetown only until the 4th of October, after which he may be consulted at Summerside until the 12 of October.

REV. A. MACLEAN,
REV. T. DUNCAN,
J. F. BRINE, M. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,

In the last *Herald* I observed a paragraph stating that by the next English Mail Sir Robert Hodgson would receive the appointment of Governor of this Island, and that Hon. E. Palmer would be appointed Chief Justice. I would like to know what claim Mr. Palmer has on the present party in power, that in the event of Sir Robert Hodgson being appointed Governor, that he should receive, at their hands, the appointment of Chief Justice of this Island. Is there no other gentleman in this Island whose claim to that office is as good as Mr. Palmer's, or is it the practice of the present party to exclude those who have fought their battles and helped to place them in power, and have the offices filled by men who have opposed every measure of reform that has ever been passed in this Colony? If we are to have another Chief Justice, it is to be hoped he will not be a land proprietor. This Island has been agitated quite long enough by land proprietors, without having one placed on the bench as Chief Justice. I should like to know how the Editor of the *Herald* became acquainted with the intentions of the Government, or on what ground did he make the assertion that Mr. Palmer would be appointed Chief Justice? If Sir Robert Hodgson is appointed Governor, then, according to British right, the only one who would have a just claim to the office of Chief Justice, would be the gentleman who now holds the office of Attorney General, and who, I presume, would be quite as able to fill it as Mr. Palmer.

By giving insertion to the above, you will oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, October 4, 1869.

THE Honorable L. S. Huntington, Q. C., Member for the County of Shefford, delivered, on the 8th September last, the Annual Address to the Agricultural Society of the County of Missisquoi. It has been printed in the form of a Pamphlet, and we purpose to make a few remarks upon it.

The speaker pleads as an excuse for saying nothing at all about agriculture the example set him by British statesmen, who use the like occasions for discussing the great political topics of the day. In this he is quite right, for so universally is this usage followed, that we remember great disappointment and much murmuring were excited throughout the country by Mr. Disraeli addressing a Farmers' Association upon the various systems of cropping, and the surest means of improving the value of farm stock. The Honorable member for Buckinghamshire, had, or wished the nation to believe, he had a political secret worth the keeping, while the Honorable member for Shefford has the momentous question of Canadian Independence to discuss, and so discusses it, and lays his views regarding it before a class of men deeply interested in the solution.

Mr. Huntington is of opinion that the hour for Canada ceasing to be a Province and becoming an Independent State has arrived. She has, he avers, reached her majority, and must take her departure from the Parent roof, and be no longer a dependent. This proposition is sought to be established by the speaker with many arguments, and the objections to it answered, if not always exhaustively, at all events temperately. It is impossible to gainsay the principle he lays down, that a state of tutelage is not favorable for the development of natural resources, and that it becomes, if prolonged beyond the period when it should cease, positively injurious to both parent and child. Britain, says Mr. Huntington, derives no benefit from her possession of Canada;—Canada, on the contrary, is a source of expenditure and danger to Britain. The Mother Country has to guarantee protection, and in case of war the Colonies offer a very vulnerable point of attack. Again, he continues, the great commercial want of Canada is a profitable market for the surplus products of its industry; and the natural market for this is America. But Canada, as a dependency, has no power to negociate such a commercial treaty as would throw open to her the markets of the United States, therefore are her resources crippled, and separation from England rendered imperative.

While conceding to these arguments all the weight which Mr. Huntington desires to attach to them, we would respectfully ask him to observe that the entire fabric of his argumentation rests upon the hypothesis that Canada is ripe for independence. Now is this the case? Mr. Huntington says it is—because, with independence once established, Canadian prosperity would increase as the resources of the older North American Colonies increased, when they took the administration of them into their own hands; or, in other words: the United States flourished in independence, therefore so shall Canada. Here, to our thinking, is the weak part of Mr. Huntington's argument; for the parity he draws between the United States and Canada may, with excellent good show of reason, be denied. For instance—can the climate of Canada stand a comparison with that of the Union? Are the natural products of the two countries on an equality? Will Canadian timber, Canadain manufactures, and the produce of Canadian mines, bring into the country even half as much wealth as did the single article of cotton to the young Republic? Are Canadian seaports and harbors situated as conveniently to the great highway of European traffic as the ports of Boston and New York? Neither must we lose sight of the changed conditions of success in commercial enterprises effected by the introduction of Railways. The export traffic of a country in 1776 was carried to the sea-board for embarkation by the slow yet inexpensive methods then in use along roads constructed, it may be, for the regiments of George the Third. But this system would not, at the present day, suit Canada—it would retard the development of her resources, impede her progress, and force her in spite of herself, to lag behind other nations. Before she can arrive then at the boon Mr. Huntington so much covets for her, an enormous outlay must be made in the formation of railways; and the wide extent of territory over which these railways must necessarily run gives to the undertaking gigantic proportions. Now, the old colonists had nothing of all this to look forward to, and therefore we contend that Mr. Huntington's argument of parity is futile.

More: Does Canada offer to the emigrant advantages equal to those offered by the United States? Mr. Huntington himself admits that, at the present time "the emigration of common laborers to the States is actually alarming." And, again,—"it is conceivable," he says, "that the tide of European emigration might to some extent be diverted from the American States to our own rich and extensive valleys of the North West, but for the European prejudice against dependent States, and especially the Irish prejudice against British sovereignity." Thus we have on one hand the hard, obdurate fact that laborers are leaving the country, and on the other the palliating possibility that some portion of European emigration may be diverted to Canada. Now, in grave discussions like the present, which involve the dearest interests of a people, possibilities are inadmissable, and, we contend that, to endeavor to lead the public mind to any conclusion by any other than irrefragable facts and certainties, is unstatesmanlike and dangerous.

Mr. Huntington complains with some bitterness of the absence of a Canadian national spirit. National pride can, he says, be found—but it is exotic—it is English, or Scotch, or Irish, French or American—seldom or never Canadian. This want, the speaker thinks, might be supplied by a declaration of independence. Here is indeed a proposal subversive of all our ideas of cause and effect. Independence we have always been in the habit of regarding as an effect of a national spirit, and in doing so we think we are right. National spirit consists in a general sameness of sentiments, feelings, and sympathies existing among the inhabitants of a country, by which they prefer the welfare of that country to the welfare of every other. From this as from a cause springs the desire of seeing that country governed, and its interests looked after by its own people—in other words, independence. All history proves that this is the true view of the case. Greece and Rome only lost their independence when Greeks and Romans set on other things a greater value than on their country. A national spirit may survive the loss of independence. Bannockburn would not otherwise have been fought. If, therefore, Mr. Huntington would establish independence, in order that a national spirit may come of it, he upsets the natural order of things, and builds his structure upon a foundation of sand.

Is is broadly asserted in this address that every danger of Canada being thrown into war with the United States has arisen because of Canada's connection with Britain. "The Trent affair, the Alabama claims, and the Irish Fenian quarrel with England, were all," says Mr. Huntingdon, "as foreign to us as the China seas, and interested us only in their consequences." This is the truth, but it is not all the truth. There did spring up a cause of irritation, which possibly might have led to war between the Canadian Government and the States. It was alluded to by Mr. Bright in the debate on the Defences of Canada, referred to by Mr. Huntington. Mr. Bright, in substance, said: that the Canadian people had been no wiser than some members of the House of Commons. They had treated the refugees from the South with far too much consideration, and had expressed very openly opinions hostile to the United States. American ships were seized on the Lakes, a raid was made into the State of Vermont, a Bank robbed, a man killed, and horses stolen, while a great conspiracy was entered into to burn the chief cities of the Union. To all this the Canadian Government made no sign — till, urged by the Home Office, and roused by the menacing attitude of the States—tardy compensation was made. This fact is only of importance as showing that, apart altogether from her connection with England, Canada, on her own account, ran a grave risk of provoking war.

We have pointed out what we think are the shortcomings in Mr. Huntington's argument — it is only just that we mention an advantage possessed by Canada over the old Colonists. She will enter on her new career, not as the Republic did, after long and toilsome years of war,—harassed on all sides by violent demands from disbanded soldiers and over expectant civilians, but after a half a century of undisturbed repose, and we doubt not but what she will be able to assemble at Ottawa, to frame her Constitution, statesmen as full of wisdom as those who met at Philadelphia in 1787.

In conclusian, we may say for ourselves, that it is out of no hostility to Canadian Independence that we write thus. The Canadian people are the best judges of what is best for them. If they choose to be independent, well; but when they do take that step, we sincerely trust that they will take it on better and more substantial grounds than those furnished by Mr. Huntington.

We exceedingly regret to learn that the Bremner Brothers of this city received a telegram from Boston yesterday, stating that their mother was killed the day previously somewhere near that city by a railway accident. No particulars have come to hand. Mrs. Bremner, who, since her husband's death, has been the proprietress of the Prince Street Bookstore, was on a tour to the United States, where she has unfortunately met an untimely end. Deceased was an exemplary Christian, and her fate will be deplored by many sincere friends. We deeply sympathize with her family in their affliction.—*Pat.*

On Monday, the 20th inst., at the mouth of Miramichi harbor, the schr. *Adele*, belonging to L. C. Owen, Esq., of this city, collided with the *Fanny*, of Newburyport. The latter vessel sank with, it is said, some 200 barrels of mackerel. The Captain of the *Fanny*, and two men of the *Crownpoint*, were drowned.—*Is.*

—The American Government have concluded that it is not eager for war, yet, if Spain must have a fight, the United States government are ready.

—It is reported that the Dutch colonies in the East Indes are very discontented and ready to create a republic or accept the English flag.

We understand that John Dolise, Esq., of this city, on hearing of the loss of the *Empress*, immediately communicated by telegraph with his agent at Liverpool, to despatch his ship the *Galatea* for Charlottetown, in order to prevent disappointment on the part of merchants here who had goods in the *Empress*, whose orders will require to be duplicated. The *Galatea*, we learn, made a very quick run to Liverpool, and has proved herself to be a splendid sea-boat, and one of the fastest ships of the line. The following parties had goods in the *Empress*: Messrs. G. & S. Davies, B. Davies, P. Walker, Heartz & Son, J. B. Pollard, Beer & Sons, A. McMillan, J. Cameron, W. & A. Brown, Thomas & Son, McKinnon & McDonald.—*Pat.*

The Crop Report Department of Agriculture of the United States is published. Corn—unless the close of the season is very favorable, there must be one hundred and fifty millions bushels less than the full crop. Cotton—The probabilities at present favor two and three-quarters millions bales. The wheat crop, as a whole, is larger. The only States showing a decrease are Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and California. Some of it is inferior in quality, but a considerable portion has been injured by rains after harvest. A considerable portion of Western wheat is of good quality, and that of the South is decidedly superior. Fruits, as a rule have yielded abundantly, apples in less degree than other species. In hogs there is apparently a decrease of from five to ten per cent.

IT is believed about Charlottetown that Sir Robert Hodgson, the respected Administrator of the Government of this Island, will receive by next English Mail, the appointment of Lieut. Governor of this Colony. The appointment would be acceptable to the people of this Colony; should it be made, it will leave a vacancy on the bench. In that case, we would not be surprised if the Hon. Edward Palmer received the appointment of Chief Justice.—*Herald.*

The above we copy from the *Herald.* Should a vacancy occur on the bench, by the appointment of Sir Robert Hodgson as Lieut. Governor, we are of opinion that the appointment of Chief Justice should be given to the Hon. Judge Young, whose claims on the party now in power—he being the father of Responsible Government in this Island—and having on a former occasion waived his claim to enable the Government machinery to work smoothly, entitle him to the appointment should such a vacancy occur.

Our Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions for the present year will be held as follows: For King's County, at Georgetown, on the 6th and 7th inst., for Queen's County, at Charlottetown, the Cattle Show on the 12th, and the Exhibition on the 13th; and for Prince County on the 14th inst.

California Pioneers, comprising a party of 200 of the early settlers in that State, recently organized an excursion trip to New York by the Overland Railway Route. They left Sacramento on the 16th Sep., and reached New York on the 23d, having travelled 3200 miles. At Chicago, they were the recipients of the hospitalities of the city, and an address of welcome from the Reception Committee to which James McClatchy, Esq., Editor of the Sacramento *Daily Bee*, and President of the Sacramento Association California Pioneers, responded. The Party is made of Judges, Lawyers, Senators, Doctors, Merchants, Mechanics, Clerks, Artists, Policemen, Printers, Miners, and over twenty farmers and fruit growers. An excursion of this magnitude is rather a novelty, and is a good index of the wonderful progress of California in the last twenty years Mr. J. McClatchy, who is chairman of the Excursion Committee, is married to a daughter of Mrs. McCormack of this city, and on that account, he will of course extend his eastern visit to Charlottetown. He is expected by the steamer from Shediac to night. As a Pioneer of the Fourth Estate in the golden State, we bid the Editor of the *Daily Bee* welcome to the Garden of British North America.—*Pat.*

Mr. McClatchy arrived in this City on Saturday last.—[ED. EX.]

OUR attention has been called to a very attractive picture, executed wholly with a pen, and designed for an advertising medium. This card we commend to the favorable notice of the merchants of this place, who desire an attractive as well as valuable medium for advertising. Mr. Jackson, the Penman, deserves much credit as well as patronage, for this new and ingenious mode of advertising. The design is beautiful, and when hung in the saloon of the *Prince of Wales*, cannot fail to attract the attention of the travelling public.

RAPID TRAVELLING.—Mr. Benjamin Woolner, formerly of Rustico, now a farmer on the Sacramento Valley, California, left his home at the above place on Tuesday, 14th September, arrived in Boston on Sunday, the 19th, and at Charlottetown on Friday, the 24th, in all eleven days, one of which he was detained in Portland. Mr. Woolner has been in California for sixteen years, and is now on a visit to his friends. We wish him a pleasant time, and a safe return to his adopted country.*Pat.*

—Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral at Dublin, forbidding Catholic parents to send their children to the national model schools on pain of deprivation of the sacraments.

It is said that the Dominion Government have received assurances from Lord Granville to the effect that Canada's little bill for damages entailed by the Fenian raid, will be duly presented whenever a settlement takes place on the basis of the "Alabama" claims.

—Important despatches have been received from Lord Granville in reference to the admission of British Columbia to the confederation of Canada. He strongly urges upon Governor Musgrave and Council the propriety and advantage of the Union.

FRIGHTFUL DISCLOSURES.

DR. HARLOW, Medical Superintendent of the Main Insane Hospital, has eliminated some startling statistics of madness, demonstrating the connecting links between dyspepsia and insanity in a very impressive manner. In a plain and lucid style he explains that the unhealthy condition of the stomach is chiefly attributable to the dietetic habits of the American people; that a strong sympathy exists between the brain and the stomach, and in conclusion argues that nothing is more common than a deranged state of the stomach and bowels, and that indigestion and costiveness are the invariable adjuncts of Insanity. He finally admits that all these predispositions can be counteracted by proper care and attention—a strict regimen, and the judicious use of vegetable medicines. The foregoing doctrine is nothing more than an endorsement or corroboration of the treatment prescribed by Professor Holloway twenty-six years ago, and still practised by him with the greatest success in all parts of the civilized world. With the intuition of a savant, Professor Holloway, after great study and deep research, divined that the stomach was the parent source of nearly all disorders, such as indigestion, headache, liver complaint, mental and bodily prostration, and his celebrated Pills were the glorious result after many years of scientific investigation. Through the stomach and circulation these Pills act on the general system. They purify the blood, renovate the digestive organs, invigorate their action and restore their natural tone and power. They stimulate the secretions of the liver, regulate the functions of the bowels, give buoyancy to the animal spirits, elasticity to the body, and health and vigor to the general constitution. Containing no mineral preparations, they can be prescribed with as much benefit for the infant as for the adult of either sex.

—The new Russian Minister, accompanied by the Secretary of State, repaired to the United States Executive Mansion on Friday, and presented his Credentials to the President, who replied in the Minister's address and reciprocated the friendly feelings expressed.

There is no disease flesh is heir to more troublesome to manage than Rheumatism. It comes when you least expect it, and generally remains till it gets ready to go away. The most conspicuous remedy for this complaint is "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment."

Two or three doses of "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders" will cure a horse of any common cough or cold, and the very worst case may be cured in a few weeks. We know this from experience.

DEATH TO WORMS.

Among the many preparations to be found on the shelves of Drug-stores for relieving children of those troublesome and irritating companions—Worms, we are sure none will be found so effective as "*Watson's Scholedion*"—a new remedy, advertised in our columns this evening, and one that may be relied on. Mothers! try it. It is about the most wholesome Candy you can give your little ones. 3m

THE SUN OF MEDICINE. DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.—If you are suffering with disease 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."

DRESS GOODS Cheaper than the Cheapest at J. W. FALCONER'S.