Lordship having committed the decision of himself and His Honor Justice Peters on th's point, with the considerations by which they were influenced in arriving at it, to paper, read it to the Court as follows:

"We think this cause cannot continue after Monday next, as the Supreme Court of this Island is by law required to sit at Georgetown on the day following, and the Supreme Court cannot be sitting in two places at one time. The 11th Section of 24 Vic. Cap. 10, only provides for the retention of a jury, impannelled in a trial of a cause which may go over the time specified by law for the attendance of such jury, and which evidently can only be intended to authorise a continuous hearing of the case, and does not authorize an adjournment over any period of time, unless a *dies non* intervenes. The 5th Section of 30th Vic. Cap. 18, which is a more recent Act, and is in *pari materia* with that Act, expressly authorizes the presiding Judge to adjourn a trial where the purposes of justice require it, to some other day in the same term. Had the Legislature intended to authorize the Court to adjourn a cause, and require the attendance of the jury at any time it might think fit, either in or out of term, the legal inference is, that it would have done so, and we think it is conclusive on that point. The 7th Section of the 12th Vic. Cap. 9, only authorizes the extension of the term to transact or dispose of business where a jury is not required.

"We have referred to the New Brunswick Act, mentioned at the Bar. It provides that where it may be necessary to finish the business, the presiding Judge may adjourn either the sittings of the Supreme Court, or Circuit Court, to a future day, though a term of the Supreme Court may intervene, and though in the case of a special Court the time limited by the Commission expires: such an Act as this, we are of opinion, would be required here to authorze the adjournment of the cause to commence again after the King's County Court."

Addressing the Jury, His Lordship then said, Gentlemen of the Jury, you are now discharged.

The Hon. Attorney General then moved that W. B. Dawson, who had been indicted, and, on his own confession, committed to prison for two several and distinct acts of forgery, should be called up to receive sentence. On being called upon by the Clerk of the Court, in the usual way, for what he had to say, as respected the first of the criminal acts, why sentence of punishment should not be pronounced against him by the Court, the unfortunate man did not utter a single word. He was evidently so much overcome by shame and sorrow as to be unable to speak. Mr. Thompson then kindly rose to say a few words in his defence. The learned counsel expressed a hope that His Lordship would, so far as it was consistent with his duty, take into consideration, in mitigation of the prisoner's offence, that he had voluntarily surrendered himself into the hands of Justice; adding, that to be convinced of his sorrow for his crime, it was only necessary to look at him. His Lordship then, evidently under strong emotion, addressed the prisoner in language at once deeply affecting and impressive. In substance it was nearly as follows: The duty which, with respect to you, I am now called upon to discharge, is one which causes me much grief. I have known you from your boyhood. I have known all your family; and I sincerely grieve for the lamentable position in which you are now placed. It is fortunate, however, for you that the law of this Colony, as it affects your crime, is more lenient than that of England, or of some other of her Colonies. Had it been in England that you were prosecuted for, and convicted of the crime for which it is now my painful duty to sentence you, the probability is that your punishment would have been penal servitude for life. Your advantages in life have been very great; and I grieve to think how much you have abused them. You have been endowed with much energy; you have been sober and industrious; your position and your connections were respectable; you have had the most desirable opportunities of acquiring a competence by fair and honorable means; and yet all these great advantages you have neglected and abused. You have most unwisely made haste to be rich. Your heart has been corrupted by the desire of suddenly acquiring wealth; and the indulgence of that desire has tempted you to the commission of crimes which have now, deservedly, brought down upon you a heavy weight of punishment and disgrace. The penalty about to be pronounced upon you by the Law will be inflicted upon you, not only with a view to your own correction and amendment, but also with that of deterring others from the commission of such offences as have now subjected you to its severity. You appear to be penitent; but it is with God alone to judge of the sincerity of your repentance. I would most gladly believe it to be sincere; and I would venture to hope that, after your legal purgation, you may return to society and the business of life, to prove yourself a wiser and a better man than you have hitherto been. The sentence of the Court is that you be committed a prisoner to the common Jail of Queen's County for a period of two years.

The prisoner having then been called upon, as respected the second act of forgery, for what he had to say why sentence of punishment should not be pronounced against him, was silent as before. His Lordship, thereupon, said it was not necessary for him to say anything more to the prisoner, and the sentence which he pronounced against him, for the second act of forgery, was the same as that pronounced against him for the first—imprisonment for two years, to be computed from the expiration of the first penal period.

Reporter's Note.—After the Special Jury in this suit had been discharged, Mr. McLeod, one of the counsel for the plaintiff, rose; and, addressing His Lordship, the Chief Justice, said, as the Reporter—who, however, was not taking notes at the time—understood him, that it would be a serious hardship to their client if, in addition to other legal expenses to which he had been subjected in the prosecution of the suit, he should be obliged to pay the expenses of summoning the Special Jury; and, that if the Jury were not paid, the loss of their pay would be a very great hardship upon them, after their compulsory attendance in the Court for a period of ten days, and their consequent unavoidable neglect of their own private affairs for that time. The learned gentleman then seemed to suggest that, if the fact were certified by the Court, and brought to the notice of the Government, it was a case in which the Government would likely not allow expenses, uselessly incurred through the imperfection of the law, to fall upon individuals. His Lordship said the Jury had strictly discharged their duty; and, had they sat until the trial had been brought to a close, the foreman of the Jury would have been entitled to 10s., and the rest to 5s., each, per diem. That the proceedings had been suddenly arrested was no fault of theirs, and that they should, on account of the sudden and unavoidable cessation of the suit before its determination, have to go without their pay, was, undoubtedly, a hardship upon them; but it was not in the power of the Court to afford them any relief. The impossibility of further proceedings in the action, until next Hilary Term of the Supreme Court, in Queen's County, and all inconvenience and hardships to individuals, consequent upon such interruption and delay, were wholly attributable to imperfections in the law. The Jury laws required to be thoroughly investigated, and amended to meet such emergencies. Four members of the Bar were members of the Legislature; and he hoped that, in the next parliamentary session, those gentlemen would turn their attention to the matter, and endeavour to have the defects of those laws remedied. The Reporter understood the Hon. Attorney General to say, that he thought the Government, if the peculiar circumstances of the case were brought under their cognizance, would be likely to take Mr. McLeod's suggestion into their favourable consideration.

R. B. Irving, Reporter.

Holloway's Pills.—Confidential Advice.—To all persons who suffer from bilious headaches, disordered stomach, biliousness, or flatulency, these Pills are most strongly recommended as the safest, best, and quickest mode of obtaining ease, without weakening or irritating the nervous system. Holloway's Pills are especially useful in clearing away any excess of bile, which usually produces fever, unless remedial measures be adopted without delay. In asthma, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs they may be relied upon for removing all danger. And, by purifying and regulating the circulation they effectually prevent relapses. By rousing the liver to a fair secretion of bile, and quickly carrying it from the system, these Pills ward off low spirits, listlessness, and those distressing feelings often called "nervous."

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON ON POLITICAL ASSASSINATION.

The Nord of the 14th contains the following letter, dated Paris, July 12:—At Fontainebleau a few days ago the conversation turned upon the tragical end of Prince Michael of Servia, and the Manifestos of Felix Pyatt, inciting to the assassination of the Emperor. The fear was expressed lest such detestable examples and such odious excitations should occasion some fresh attempt against the head of the State. The Emperor held the contrary opinion; and as every look turned towards him seemed to *claim the secret of his confidence*, he spoke in these terms, which we have been able to obtain, and which we endeavor to reproduce with the utmost possible exactness:—

"In the position I occupy life has only one attraction, that of being useful to the prosperity and grandeur of France. As long as I live I shall pursue no other object, and Providence, which hitherto has visibly sustained me, will not abandon me. My fate, moreover, is in its hands. It will decide whether my life or my death can best serve the interests of the country. *In presence of so many parties animated by rival ambitions and subversive passions*, there is no security for France unless she remains closely united to my dynasty, which is the only symbol of order and progress. It might happen that a violent death, if such befel me, would contribute *much more to the consolidation* of my dynasty than the prolongation of my days. Just see what happens: The man who instigates or who commits a political assassination, who makes himself at once judge and executioner, always produces a contrary effect to that he wishes to attain; *it is the punishment of his crime*, it is inevitable. What has just taken place in Servia is the evident proof of this. The conspirators hoped, by killing Prince Michael, to bring another dynasty into power; they have strengthened, for a long period, the family of the Obrenovitch. Here at home if one of the many attempts against King Louis Philippe had succeeded there is every probility that the House of Orleans would still be reigning over France. If I fell under the assassin's blow tomorrow, or to-day, the people with one voice would acclaim my son; and even if all the Imperial family disappeared, *they* would go forth, as in Servia, in search of some little nephew heir to my name, some Milano or other to raise up anew the flag of the Empire, revenge the murder, and sanction once more this truth that the parties which *stain their hands in blood, never profit by their crime*. I can thus regard the future without fear. Whether I live or die, my life or my death will be equally useful to France, for the mission which has been imposed upon me will be accomplished either by me or mine."

These words (says the correspondent of the Nord) were uttered in the midst of a rather numerous circle; some of the persons who were present repeated them to us. We have thought that they would not be without interest to your readers, to whom we can guarantee their perfect authenticity.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

The new submarine telegraph between Brest and the United States is to be laid direct to New York city. As the English cable is laid between Ireland and Newfoundland, and as the land communication between the latter place and New York is difficult, it is thought that the direct route will be less liable to delay or accident. At present the electric fluid has to traverse four seas and make four separate land journeys before a message can be sent from the Continent to New York. It is expected that messages may be sent from Paris by the new cable and answered from New York in half an hour. The capital estimated for the undertaking is £1,000,000. The working expenses with two stations only, ought to be small. The advantages of the new route to continental commerce are obvious; and it is even thought that a cable from Falmouth to Brest would enable it to be profitably used by London merchants.

ITALY.

THE RUMORED GARIBALDIAN RAID.

The *Liberte* confirms its previous statement respecting the enrolment of troops by Menotti Garibaldi. It has received trustworthy intelligence that the Burbon and reactionary party are in high spirits, confidently relying on the result of a revolutionary movement in Naples. The Italian government no longer affects to ignore the state of affairs. Orders have been given for a rigid surveillance of the coasts of the southern provinces, as well as the Pontifical frontier. The same paper believes that the French government has intimated to the cabinet of Florence the dangers which may arise from this separatist movement. The *Journal de Brouxelle* thinks the present danger to the Vatican lies not in a Garibaldian raid, but in a Republican movement throughout the whole of Italy. The Papal States will thus be the second object of attack, monarchical institutions the first.

The *Liberte* announces that the opposition at the Vatican to an understanding with Italy had become modified since the quarrel with Austria. It is even asserted that the sale of the ecclesiastical property would receive sanction if the Pope's consent were directly asked, as at Madrid. It will be remembered that the Pope refused to acknowledge the bishops presented for his sanction by the Emperor Maximilian, and that a quarrel between the spiritual and the temporal potentates was the result. His Holiness had now accepted six bishops from Juarez, on the simple request of the latter.

"STAMPING OUT" IN POLAND.

The prohibition of Polish prayer-books by the Government of Lithuania, announced by a Warsaw letter, is confirmed. The circular sent by the Governor to the district chiefs of police, states that the prayer-books contained expressions of hate and fanaticism towards the throne of Russia, and prayers for the preservation of the kingdom of Poland. The prohibition is being strictly carried out. The troops have even entered the churches during Divine service, and taken the prayer-books out of the hands of the congregation. During the year 1866, 1,404 persons, embracing all ranks of society, were arrested, and none escaped without some punishment. In most countries the lapse of time has the effect of softening the feeling with which government regard political offences, but Russian severity since the first insurrection has increased year by year.

The opinion is very general in Paris, that a European war of extensive importance will break out before the close of the coming autumn but does not indicate what nations will be involved therein. There is evidently much uneasiness upon this subject prevailing in France, Russia, Austria and Prussia; and each of these governments closley watches every movement on the part of the other with manifest suspicion and a plentiful lack of confidence.

Morse's Indian Root Pills

The Abyssinian Church.—We copy from the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, translations of a hymn and prayer to the Blessed Virgin, from the Abyssinian They remind one forcibly of the old Irish hymns and prayers, and are exactly in the same style. The correspondent of the *Illustrated London News* at Abyssinia, describes one of the churches. Within the holy place, or sanctuary, is a shell covered with cloths, and in the cloths is a stone, ornamented with a cross in the centre, and upon this stone is written the name of the saint to whom the church is dedicated. Upon this stone are placed the elements in the ceremony of consecration, which, he says, is identical with the ceremony in the Catholic Church. A bell is used in the ceremonies, and the incense has the same smell as that used in the Catholic churches. The church is called the church of Miriam, which is the word generally used in the East for Mary, and sounds like the Irish pronounciation of the same word. On the correspondent's first visit, he wanted to go into the second enclosure or sanctuary, but was not permitted, 'because the sacrament had just been celebrated, and they told him the angels were there.' Abyssinia was converted in a very early age of Christianity.

The anti-Popery lecturer, Mr. Murphy, who is at present at Hanley, was knocked down last week twice in the street there by an Irishman named McCarthy. He had one of his eyes blackened as well. The superintendent of police was fortunately at hand. McCarthy was locked up, and Murphy was escorted to his lodgings. Ultimately McCarthy was committed to prison by the Mayor for two months without the option of paying a fine, and was ordered to find substantial securities.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN OTTAWA JAIL.

The editor of the Ottawa *Citizen*, a few days ago, paid a visit to the Ottawa Jail, and made a note of his observations in connection with the Fenian prisoners. We quote as follows:—

"The parties now in custody charged with Fenianism naturally will attract most attention, and of those whose names have been publicly connected with the sad tragedy of last April, the first we encountered was

THE WITNESS LACROIX

who certainly seems none the worse for the easy life he has been leading for some weeks past. We met him in the kitchen, where he was enjoying himself with his wife and little boy, a youngster of about two years of age, the whole forming a more merry family group than a visitor would expect to meet within the walls of a prison. Lacroix recognized us at once and during a short conversation expressed himself quite satisfied with the treatment he experienced, though he confessed he would like to be at liberty again. Both he and his wife appeared in capital health and spirits. He, in particular, having grown quite plump since his detention His wife evidently wants for nothing, she having been allowed $6 per week from the Government for the support of herself and child since his incarceration, while he has had his meals supplied from the Albion Hotel; and but for the name of being a prisoner, he is better off probably than he has ever been before. As we entered he was bestowing what attention he could spare from his family, on some very fine and over ripe cucumbers, one of which he was very anxious we should take away with us when we were prepared to leave. We would not, however, deprive him of the treasure, but left him in undisturbed possession, while we ascended the prison corridors. In the first of these which we entered we found

PATRICK JAMES WHELAN.

When we entered the corridor the prisoner was walking up and down with that quick and agile movement and step peculiar to him. He was in his stocking feet, and had on a light flannel shirt and a pair of black trousers, fastened about the hips with a piece of calico. Since his imprisonment he has not been shaved, and has now somewhat of a full and long beard. His hair has also been uncut for some time, so that his appearance is a good deal changed from what it was at the time of his arrest, although he appears in excellent health, and seems, physically, none the worse for his confinement. No other prisoners are kept in the same tier of cells with Whelan, nor is he allowed in the prison yard. He is permitted, however, to take what exercise he wishes in the long hall or corridor, but has a man on guard with him night and day. As soon as he saw us he stopped in his walk, and when we spoke to him entered freely into conversation on various topics. He recognized us as the "Reporters of the *Citizen*," and expressed himself by no means pleased at the publication of his "*supposed confession*" *in our columns*. He also told us he had treasured several extracts from the *Citizen* as mementoes of our opinion of him. He enquired about the general state of affairs in the outside world, complained of the heat of the weather, and assumed a most easy and unembarrassed manner. He made no allusion to the other prisoners implicated in the assassination of Mr. McGee, nor to his own treatment in jail, but he is evidently as comfortable as the circumstances of the case will permit. We noticed that he had several newspapers in his cell, and remarked to him that he was well supplied with literature. He laughed and replied, "Yes; they allow me to see the city papers now, but would not give me the privilege for the first six weeks I was here." The Governor of the jail subsequently informed us that Whelan spent the greater part of the time in singing and whistling, and was in general very restless; indeed, as we were about proceeding to the adjoining range of cells, and after we had left his own, we heard him singing in a loud voice that good old English song, "The death of Nelson." Leaving Whelan's cell we proceeded to the adjoining corridor, where we found several other of the prisoners, the first to which we spoke being

PATRICK BUCKLEY.

Buckley appears to have improved in his appearance since we last saw him, and takes matters in a quite philosophical way. He says it is too bad to keep him locked up for nothing, but he supposes he will get out in good time. He is not confined to prison fare, but has his meals brought him from home regularly, and he is supplied with whatever he requires in the way of books or papers.

THE OTHER PRISONERS

arrested under the suspended *habeas corpus* are all lodged in this corridor, though formerly they were kept as far apart as possible, but as the jail became crowded, it was deemed advisable to place them together, more especially as they could, under any circumstamces, speak to each other from one storey to another, whenever the windows of the building were open. Those confined in this corridor are, Buckley, Duggan, Doyle, Slattery, Enwright, Egleson, Doody, Thomas Murphy, Henry Murphy, O'Callaghan, and Kinsella. Two only of these were in the hall at the time of the visit—Doody and Henry Murphy—Doody being in his cell asleep. With Murphy we exchanged a few words, and then descended to the inner yard, which is now given up to the use of the political prisoners for exercise. Here on the door step we found

SLATTERY AND EGLESON,

deeply engaged in a game of draughts, a pass-time of which both seemed very fond. Both these gentlemen seemed perfectly oblivious to having ever seen us before, and when we accosted them were not inclined to enter into any conversation. Slattery looks just the same as when he was committed, and Egleson displayed the same dress and personal appearance as when he was free to mix with a greater number of his kind. In another corner of the yard we, however, met with a very different reception from

JOHN DUGGAN,

one of the Montreal prisoners, who, from the time of his arrest to the present, has appeared as light-hearted and jolly as though the whole affair was no concern of his. Among the others he is known as the Boss, and certainly seems to be the life inspirer of the whole party. During our conversation he was continually joking on his own situation and treatment, and before we left played several airs for us on the flute, on which he is a very fair performer. He jokingly remarked, after playing a popular air, that the instrument was very dry. The party was soon joined by the prisoners whom we had left in the corridor above, and in the general conversation which ensued, the only subject of complaint among them was the length of time they had been kept in jail without being brought to trial. They all appeared well satisfied with the treatment they received since they were committed, and say that Mr. Powell allowed them all reasonable indulgences. Doyle is the only one who seems to have suffered in health by the incarceration, and he is certainly better now than he was a month or six weeks ago. Of course, as unconvicted risoners, they cannot be made to labor, and their time is their own. Being all together now they have taken advantage of Slattery, being a shoolmaster, to put themselves under his tuition, and he has lately been instructing them in arithmetic. Before we left they requested us to obtain for them—with the gaoler's leave—some work on book-keeping, in which Slattery was going to give them lessons. They had also heard of the application for the writ of *habeas corpus* in Toronto on behalf of Boyle, and were very anxious to know the result of the case. They talked a good deal about the arrest of Bowes made not long since, and seemed unanimous in their opinion that he was a Government Detective, but not up to his work. They were all anxiously looking forward to the coming assizes, when they confidently expect to be brought to trial. They seem to have no fear as to the result, but complain that they are kept so long without a hearing.

Judson's Pills.

Fenian Picnic at Buffalo.—*Buffalo, July 27.*—The great Fenian picnic to-day was a success, at least 20,000 to 25,000 people being present during the day. The most perfect order prevailed. Delegations from Rochester, Dunkirk, Canada and other places, were present. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by General O Neill, Mr. Mehan, editor of the Irish American, and other prominent gentlemen. Dancing and other festivities closed this, one of the largest and most orderly demonstrations ever held in Buffalo.

SEDUCTION AND MURDER.

A BROTHER TAKES VENGEANCE ON THE SEDUCER OF HIS SISTER.

The Hamilton *Times*, of the 23rd instant, says:—A fatal encounter occurred last night, at about a quarter past eleven o'clock, near the corner of Concession and MacNab streets, resulting in the death of a *young man named* Patrick Shaughnessy, from a pistol shot fired by John Slater, the affair growing out of the seduction by the deceased of a young woman named Elizabeth Slater, sister of the murderer. Shaughnessy, who was a young man of about 23 years of age, was a boiler-maker by trade, and was formerly employed at the works of F. G. Beckett & Co., in this city. He had formerly kept company with the young woman named, but left here about nine months since for Detroit, where he remained up to last week, when he returned to Hamilton on a visit, and renewed his former intimacy. The young woman was engaged in attending the refreshment stand at the boat house, being a sister-in-law of Mr. H L. Bastien, the preprietor. On Saturday she disappeared and her friends became greatly alarmed, apprehended that she had been enticed away by Shaughnessy, and that her ruin had been accomplished. The suspicions proved to be too true, the discovery being made by the police, who endeavored to return the misguided girl to her home. It appears the two had passed the night as man and wife at McKee's tavern on John street opposite the County Buildings. On learning the facts the brother of the girl, John Slater, who follows the calling of a sailor, started in search of Shaughnessy, with the design of a deadly wrecking revenge, as the result would indicate. Mr. Bastien was also on the watch for Shaughnessy, being apprehensive that the latter designed taking his victim off to Detroit for a base destiny. He had expressed such fears to several parties; and whether he had any other object in looking for Shaughnessy than to prevent him from conveying the girl from the city, or whether he was aware of the design of her brother, we have no information as yet, but Mr. Bastien was in company with Slater when the fatal encounter occurred. The two met. Shaughnessy shortly after eleven o'clock last night, on the sidewalk, on the south side of Concession street, near McNab street. What conversation took place between the parties, if any, is not yet known; but Slater drew out a revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in Shaughnessy's left leg, below the knee, severing an artery. He started to escape and ran the distance of two squares, finally falling for loss of blood near the corner of Hughson street. Slater pursued some distance and fired four shots from his revolver, but only the first took effect. The cries of the wounded man speedily attracted a crowd, and he was conveyed to the city hospital, where he died at 4 o'clock this morning, several times stating before his death that he was shot by John Slater, and that Bastien was present with him at the time. The police were early informed of the affair, but up to this afternoon have not succeeded in apprehending the murderer. Mr. Bastien surrendered himself up to the authorities this morning, and is now in custody. He appears to be greatly cast down by the affair, and has little to say concerning it; but we understand he protests that he had no previous suspicion of Slater's design. Coroner Mackintosh appointed an inquest to be held on the body of Shaughnessy, at the City Hospital, this afternoon.

The reputation of the deceased was that of a brothel frequenter, and after having accomplished the ruin of his victim, he is said to have boasted over his success in bar-rooms about the city, stating that he came to Hamilton for the express purpose of doing the job, and that the girl could shift for herself now, as he was not one of the marrying kind. These reports came to the hearing of her brother, and are said to have exasperated him to a degree bordering on insanity.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

The *Courrier du Centre* gives details of the murder and mutilation at Limoges on the 21st June. A quarrel had arisen at dinner between a man named Boudineau and his wife, in consequence of which the man, who was under the influence of drink, beat the woman severely, and shortly afterward lay down on the bed and fell asleep. His wife, who had been brooding over the ill treatment she was constantly undergoing, seeing her husband in her power, procured a cord, and passing it round his neck, strangled him. She then dragged the body to the ground, and with a knife commenced cutting it to pieces. During the night she went and threw some of the limbs on the Avenue de Crucifix; throughout the following day the body remained in the room against the wall, concealed by a screen, and the next night the woman deposited the arm and a part of the bowels at Corgnac. As the remains now began to decompose, she got apprehensive that the smell might lead to discovery, and so took successively the rest of the portions in open day, wrapped up in a black cloth, and dropped them in different enviorns of the town. The head she concealed in the chimney for five days, and then being forced to remove it, from its state of putridity, which infected the room, she placed it in the dry ditch near the Rue Encombe-Vineuse, where it was afterwards found. The woman since her arrest has been taken to the house, and there repeated her confession, describing with horrible cyncism the manner in which she had cut up the body and disposed of it.

Carlton's Condition Powders.

Liverpool has a good local story of a tiger which escaped from a menagerie and terrified the suburbs for some hours. In one outlying district a man who had 'lost the use of both legs' had sat for 20 years; a sturdy, stunted vagrant, making a good thing out of his infirmity. But in an evil hour for his professional profits the road where had taken up his seat for a score of years was, on the morning of the tiger's escape the scene of a fierce stampede. Down it poured pell mell, men, women and children at full speed, screaming with terror, and crying out, "the tiger, the tiger!" The cripple had heard the news of the tiger's escape, and now fear lent him legs, or restored his old limbs, he started up, threw away the big bowl on which he had sat doubled up every day, and with an energy that left nothing to be desired, he bounded down the road, and soon outstripped all competitors. The tiger was caught, but the 'cripple' was never seen again, at least in that neighborhood.

Dr. Morses Indian Root Pills.—Before them all diseases surrender. Get our Almanac and read the information therein of their Discovery and Effects. Sold by all dealers.

A Canadian Enterprise.—A Dublin correspondent of the London *Herald* says: We are promised a new means of communication between this country and America, which will enable a traveller to perform the journey from London to New York in seven days. The projectors are the Hon. Chas. Tupper, late Prime-Minister of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Sanford Fleming, Engineer to the Intercolonial Railway. These gentleman are now staying at Valentia, the guests of the Knight of Kerry, whose co-operation they have secured, as his territory is to be the starting point of the new route. Between the port of Valentia—which is to be linked in civilization by an extension of the railway from Killarney—and St. Johns, Newfoundland, swift-sailing steamers, capable of travelling at the rate of 16 nautical miles an hour, are to run, by which means the Atlantic voyage will be reduced to 100 hours. From St. John's the passengers are to be conveyed by rail and steamboats to the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, from which point they can proceed to any part of the Translantic continent. By this route a traveller would arrive in New York from London in seven days. The projectors are very sanguine as to the success of their undertaking.

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,

Or Worm Lozenges. Much sickness undoubtedly, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "Vermifuge Comfits," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of worms in children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Curtis & Brown, Proprietors, New York Sold by all Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cents a box.

[illegible] 1867. 1y

Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Aug. 3rd.

A dreadful accident occured in Manchester on Saturday night. During the regular performance at Lang's Music Hall, an alarm of fire was raised, when the entire audience immediately rushed for the doors, completely blocking up the passage ways. The wildest excitement prevailed, and when at last order was restored by the repeated announcement that there was no fire, it was found that no less than 23 persons, mainly women and children, had been crushed to death in the stampede, and a large number of persons had limbs broken and were otherwise injured.

London, Aug. 3rd.

The Cable of 1865, ceased to work at thirty-five minutes past elevn o'clock this afternoon. Tests shows the fault to be at the Newfoundland side. The Cable has, probably, been damaged by an iceberg.

(Signed) Cyrus W. Field.

Paris, Aug. 3rd.

An imperial Decree is issued, authorizing the issue of a new loan.

Dispatches from Bucharest report that a fight has taken place near Ruetschuck, between the Turkish troops and a body of insurgents in which the latter were defeated and dispersed.

It was rumored that a Turkish gunboat had been fired on from the shore in the neighborhood of Galatz.

Rome, Aug. 3rd.

It is reported that in the consistory which will be held by the Pope next month, Monsignot, Merode, Chigi, Talbot, Rondi, Farrari and Sayretti, will be appointed Cardinals.

London, Aug. 4.—The Royal Commission on the Irish Church establishment, have made their report. They recommend the abolition of all the Episcopal Sees, and Cathedral establishments in Ireland, except 80 to be maintained on reduced revenues. They also report in favor of measures to encourage tenants under Church leases to purchase property in perpetuity, and to enable land holders by the payment of tithes, and rent charges, to eventually gain possession of their lands.

The wheat harvest in the British Isles is nearly over, and according to the estimates which can now be formed, the yield of the crop will be double that of last year, and will exceed by one third the annual average.

London, Aug. 5.

Consols 94¼. U. S. bonds 71¼.

At Liverpool Corn is quoted at 35s. Wheat firm at 10s. 6d. for Red Western. Flour had advanced to 27s. 6d.; Beef declined 2s 6d, and is quoted at 102s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

Mr. Scallon, Counsel for the prisoners Warren and Costello, in a communication to the London *Times* repeats his declaration that his clients were tried and convicted on evidence procured in the United States. The *Times*, answering, reiterates in the most positive terms its denial of correctness of the statement.

The University of Bonn has conferred the degree of L. L. D upon his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia, Hon. George Bancroft, the Minister of United States, and Professor Darwan, and John Stuart Mill of England.

Vienna, Aug. 4.

The German democrats held a meeting in this city last night, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted deploring the practical exclusiveness of the German provinces of the Austrian Empire from their former relations with the Fatherland, and protesting against the settlement of the question of German unity through the process of arbitrary annexation, declaring that all action to that end should be based upon the will of the people of the respective States.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Aug. 3.

Advices from St. Domingo states that 1500 of Presidents Baez's troops were badly beaten by the revolutionists, and their commander Gen. Brigham killed.

The reported English loan is a myth.

New York, Aug. 3.

General Charles G. Halpine, well known as "Miles O'Reilly," died suddenly this morning. Gold closed at 145½.

New York, 4th.

Steamer *Scotia* arrived to-day from Liverpool Money market continues easy; Gold excited, closing at 146 1-4.

Portland, Aug. 4th.

Delegates here from the principal States and British Provinces.

New Brunswick represented by Messrs. Fisher, Jones and Ellis.

Gov. Merrill, of Iowa, chosen President.

Hon. Thos. R. Jones and Mayors of Halifax and Montreal among Vice Presidents.

Hon. Mr. Fisher on Business Committee.

Mr. Derby, of Massachusetts, made a speech favoring shortest route to the West, Reciprocity, and European and North American Railway.

Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock.

New York, August 5.

Late advices from Hayti report, that a battle took place near Jacmel on the 24th of July, between the revolutionists and the forces of Salnave, which ended in a victory for the former. Port au Prince was closely besieged. General Lynch, one of the revolutionary commanders, has issued a manifesto, protesting against the cession of any Haytian Territory to the United States. The Dominion troops have crossed the frontier, and commenced the invasion of Hayti. General Bayer, and his son have been murdered. Robberies and depredations are reported in various parts of the country. Advices from St. Domingo represent that the revolutionary movement against Baze was steadily progressing under the leadership of General Lapereon.

Gold opened to-day at 47 1-8 to 47¼.

New York, Aug. 5, p. m.

There was excitement in gold this morning owing to the rise which touched 48, but had re-acted to 47½.

FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.

The different insurance companies have deposited about one million dollars in cash, one million in Canadian and British Securities, and three quarters of a million in United States Securities, in the Treasury.

The discount on American invoices for the week is 50 per cent.

The Minister of Customs has published new coastings regulations of the Dominion of Canada.

The Montreal *Minerve* states that Miss McGee, daughter of the late Hon. T. D. McGee, received the diploma and gold medal at the Congregational Convent, Monklands, at the distribution of prizes a few days ago.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills.—The best medicine in the world. For Billious Diseases, Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia, Bowel Complaints, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, and other intestine organs, arising from impure Blood, use the Manochan, or Great Medicine.

Sold by all dealers. *Get our Almanac.*

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine.—Dr Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical system. The quantitarians, whose internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite with from one to two of his ordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all healing Salve. Those two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superceding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every boxful taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffices to keep the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored, and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorating. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant use of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Maggiel's Bilious Dyspeptic and Diarrhœa Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds Chilblains, Cuts, and all Abrasions of the Skin, Maggiel's Salve is infalliable. Sold by J. HAYDOCK, 11 Pine street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

"Counterfeits!—Buy no Maggiel Pills or Salve with a little pamphlet inside the box They are bogus. The genuine have the name of J. Haydock on box with name of J. Maggiel, M D. The genuine have the Pills surrounded with white powder"

Frightful Burns! Fearful Scalds!—Dr. Maggiel's Salve stops the most violent pain of burns, scalds, etc., at once, while for wounds ails, corns, etc., it is unsurpassed. Sold by all druggists. W. R. Watson, agent for P. E. Island

Carlton's Condition Powders.—The best medicine in existence to put a horse in good condition, giving him a coat, soft and bright as satin, purifying all the internal and urinary organs. They act directly on the Kidneys, give him a good appetite, Regulate the Bowels without purging, and are the desideratum so long sought for.

No man who owns horses, or any kind of stock, should be without them. Try

Carltons Condition Powders.

Sold by all D[illegible]

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 10, 1868.

Halifax, August 6th, 1868.

My Dear Mr. Grant,—

I send you this week a 'few notes of travel' and some scraps of information about matters and things in Nova Scotia. I left Charlottetown on the morning of the 4th, in the *Princess of Wales*, for Pictou. The day was fine, the water smooth, and the passengers good humored and agreeable, so that we had a very pleasant passage across the Strait. The *Princess* herself, her Commander and her crew deserve every word that has been said in their praise. A better boat, a more gentlemanly, accommodating Commander and a more efficient crew are not to be found in the British American waters. If the accommodation for travellers on the Island was at all in keeping with that on board the *Princess*, pleasure seekers would in summer visit the Island in swarms. Pictou is a snug little town. Its streets are narrow and crooked, and some of them unpleasantly steep. It contains, however, a number of really pretty and tasteful buildings and some of as fine shops as you would see in any town of its size anywhere. Pictou is in fact an ambitious sort of place. Its cottages seem bent on becoming mansions and its mansions aspire to become palaces. The architects of the Town despise simplicity. They seem determined, whatever else may be wanting, to have plenty of ornament. The amount of ginger-bread work about the most humble of the houses, lately erected, or in the course of erection, would do a joiner's heart good to contemplate. There were not many vessels in the harbour, and trade seems to be in a rather languishing condition in this section of Nova Scotia.

We entered the cars at a few minutes past two. That in which I travelled is a new one, very handsomely and even luxuriously fitted up. It is of American make. The Yankees if they like to travel fast like also to travel comfortably. Having never been on a railroad before, I experienced an entirely new sensation when I flew along behind the iron horse. As many of your readers may never have travelled by rail, they may like to know how a person feels when he is in the cars for the first time. Well, to tell the truth, I expected to feel a little nervous. I imagined that all the dreadful railroad accidents that I had ever read of would come unbidden to my mind, and that I would be under the constant apprehension of the cars running off the track and pitching us all headlong down an embankment, breaking our necks and heads, and smashing us up generally, or that, without a moment's warning, we would come into collision with a returning car and be crushed or smothered in the ruins of our own and the other cars of the train. Well, to my own surprise, when I found myself seated in the comfortable car, with men, women and children, before, behind and beside me, all as much at their ease and as cheerful and chatty as if they had met to take a cup of tea in a sociable way in a snug stationary parlor, I could not help catching the infection and really feeling as free from the least unpleasant or uneasy sensation as if I formed myself one of the aforesaid party in the aforesaid parlor. So far from feeling apprehensive, I found it a positive pleasure to be whirled along the road at so rapid a rate. To see the fences, trees, houses and other objects rush past us, as if they were running races, was positively exciting. The noise made by the wheels on the track, unpleasant enough no doubt to an old stager, rather added to the fun than otherwise. At times it appeared to me to sound like a slightly excited grist mill with the machinery a little out of order, at others it reminded me of the whirl and clatter made by the horse power of a threshing machine when the band had slipped off the fly wheel. The noise was always considerable, sufficient to make talking a rather disagreeable business, requiring no small exertion on the part of the speaker and undivided attention on that of the listener. I noticed that the deeper the cutting the sharper and the louder the racket made by the cars.

The general appearance of the country between Pictou and Halifax, as many of your readers know, is not of a particularly enlivening character. Great part of the country through which the track passes is barren and dreary in the extreme, and such of the farms as are visible from the windows of the car do not impress one very favorably with the capabilities of the Nova Scotian soil or the skill of the Nova Scotian agriculturists. In and near Truro, it is true, there are some fine farms, apparently well cultivated, but on every other part of the road the soil, judging from the crops it produces, is miserable and very badly tilled. I saw fields of oats, out in head, not more than a foot high; the hay appeared a very light crop and of a poor quality, and the potato patches were narrow strips of light green on a red ground, the red largely predominating. I saw but one field of wheat along the whole extent of road, and no buckwheat. The hay is cut principally with the scythe, and gathered with hand rakes by men, *women* and children. In nearly every hay field women were at work raking and pitching the hay. The farm houses and out-buildings, excepting at Truro and one or two other places, are what would be considered third or fourth rate on the Island. But when you look at the wilderness land of the part of Nova Scotia through which we travelled, you will not wonder at the backwardness of the farmers or the lightness of the crops. There is no such poor land to be found in any part of the Island, not excepting the swamps of Prince County. The soil is so thin and poor that nothing but scrubby bushes can grow on it, and the black and grey rocks show themselves above the surface everywhere. There are no woods, such as we are accustomed to in P. E. Island, to be seen. The whole vegetation seems stunted. The only luxuriant crop that I saw on the road was one of thistles. On both sides of the track, in one locality not very far from Truro, was such a growth of thistles as I am confident is not to be seen in the other Colonies. There are thistle plants enough in this patch to produce seeds sufficient to supply the whole of Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island besides, with a plentiful crop of this useful vegetable, so dear to men of Scotch descent. Why they are permitted to grow unmolested by scythe or reaping hook surprises my comprehension.

The train arrived in Halifax at 8 o'clock accomplishing a distance of one hundred and ten miles in somewhat less than six hours.

I approach my last topic, the politics of Nova Scotia, with fear and trembling. The country is very much excited. Men everywhere, and of all classes and parties, use very strong language. The Antis are firm and even defiant in their tone. They are divided into two parties—those who wish to exchange Confederation for Annexation, and those whose demand is simply for Repeal. My private opinion is that the annexation party is much the larger one. In one particular they are both agreed. They both scout the idea of conciliation. They are determined, at all risks, to sever their connection with Canada. It is said that Mr. Howe himself expresses his astonishment at the strength and intensity of the anti-union feeling. He had no idea that such a bitter hatred of Canada and of Canadian connexion existed among his countrymen. It is reported that he would, if he had his own way, listen to the voice of the Canadian charmers, but that he dare not. He, like every other agitator, finds it much more easy to excite discontent than to allay it. "No surrender" is the motto adopted by the Repeal party, and from present appearances there is every prospect of their acting up to it to the very letter. Report says that the Canadian Ministers in Halifax are perfectly astounded at the strength and extent of the anti-union sentiment. The Haligonians have, in a quiet but very expressive way, demonstrated to them how much they hate and detest their present political connexion with Canada. They have gotten up no noisy insulting demonstrations, but by their coldness and their refusal to meet them in society, they have shown the Canadians that they want to hold no intercourse with them. I have heard that the Anti members, of whom there is a goodly number now in Halifax, refused to dine at Government House, because it was expected that the Canadian ministers were to be there. The common civilities of society are not accorded to them. Gentlemen, who, in ordinary circumstances would have called upon them and would have paid them every attention, do not go near them. They are made in a thousand ways to feel that, as Ministers of State, they are most unwelcome in Nova Scotia. It is said that the most tempting offers have been made to Mr. Howe, and to the leaders of the Anti-confederate party, but that they have resolutely refused to listen to any proposals of compromise. These gentlemen profess to believe that if every one of them accepted for himself any bribe which either the British or the Canadian Government could offer them, the people would be as hostile to union with Canada as ever. In a word, that instead of leading the people of Nova Scotia, the people of Nova Scotia are leading them. The Antis, as well as the Confederates, are in what the Americans call a fix, and don't know which way to turn. The former are fully resolved to dissever their connexion with Canada, but how to do so without committing some overt act of treason is what they cannot as yet see. A committee of seventeen members of the Legislature are discussing the situation, but as yet nothing has come of their deliberations.

The House of Assembly met to-day, but no business was done. The Hon. Martin I. Wilkins, after a very short hesitating and noncommittal speech, made a motion of adjournment, which was carried without a division. The reason given for the motion was, that the committee alluded to above were not prepared to report. The Union party are very quiet. Their tone is deprecatory. Wait a little, say they, to see how matters turn out, don't condemn Confederation without a trial. But, to tell the truth, they appear somewhat cowed at the strong and general display of anti-Union feeling which they see on every side of them. What the upshot is to be no one can tell. The Antis are perplexed, and the Unionists discouraged and bewildered. Strong as the anti-Union feeling is in the city, it is reported to be ten times stronger in the country districts. It is very plain to every unprejudiced observer, and to others too, who are very much prejudiced, that nothing short of physical force can long keep Nova Scotia in Union with Canada. Will Great Britain send her soldiers to Nova Scotia to keep its people in a Union which they hate? I think not. I don't believe that a shot will be fired or a drop of blood shed by British soldiers to keep Nova Scotia in the Dominion. The people of Great Britain would not suffer so monstrous an injustice to be perpetrated. The people of Nova Scotia, if they are patient and prudent, can, I believe, quietly and peaceably sever their connection with Canada. Whether it is wise in them to do so is quite another question.

Ed.

The "Dominion Monthly Magazine," for August, is at hand. It is full of interesting reading matter, and is worthy of a place in every family. The publishers, Messrs. John Dougall & Son, No. 126, Great St. James Street, Montreal, Canada, furnish the Monthly to single subscribers at $1 per annum; it can also be had at Henry A. Harvie's Book Store, Charlottetown.

We have received the Annual Calender Session of 1868-9, of McGill College and University, Montreal. We only notice the name of one P. E. Islander on the list of Students, Mr. Peter McLaren of New Pearth, who is prosecuting his studies in the medical department.

We had a visit last week from T. G. Wadman, Esq., who presented us with a copy of The Masonic Monthly, for June 1868. It is a neatly got up volume, and contains a large amount of information calculated to interest the Brethren of the Mystic Tie. The Magazine is published by Mr. Wadman, in Boston, at Two and a half Dollars per annum, and is edited by Samuel Evans. Mr. Wadman is a native of Prince Edward Island, and is now on a visit to his family who reside at Crapaud.

Her Majesty the Queen, has been pleased to approve the retention by the Honorable Benjamin Davies, of the rank and title of an Executive Councillor.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Angus MacAulay MacLean, a pilot for the Harbours of Charlottetown, Orwell and Pinette, in terms of the Act of William IV, Cap. 19.

Civic Elections.—The Annual election for Mayor and five Councillors, was held yesterday in the various wards of this city. Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq., was re-elected Mayor without opposition. In—

Ward No. 1—Mr. Jas. Peake was elected without opposition in place of A. H. Yates, Esq.

Ward No 2—Mr. A. McNeill was elected without opposition in place of A Mitchell, Esq.

Ward No. 3—Mr. W. B. Allin was elected without opposition in place of John Brecken, Esq.

Ward No. 4—Mark Butcher, Esq. was re-elected.

Ward No. 5—Mr. David Hooper was re-elected.

—Her.

A Public Temperance Meeting was held in Temperance Hall on Monday Evening last, at which Avard Longly, Esq., Mr. Barrett, Rev. Mr. Smile, Mr. Monaghan, and other Nova Scotia gentlemen spoke. The Hall was well filled, and the chair was occupied by J. B. Cooper Esq. Some of the speeches were good and impressive, others, so-so. It is to be regretted that similar meetings are not more frequently held.—Ib.

Bank Stock.—The sixty shares of P. E. Island Bank Stock, which were auctioned yesterday realized, on an average, a premium of forty-three and a half per cent. Some Union Bank Stock was put up at the same time, and brought about thirty four per cent.—Ib.

We regret to learn that the Submarine Cable between Cape Traverse and Tormentine is again out of order.—Isl.

Carlton's Co[illegible] Powd[illegible]