

Latest From Europe.

(From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.)

The case of Lamirande, a cashier of the Bank of France at Poitiers, who absconded with 700,000 francs, and got away to Canada, is exciting some interest. He was pursued by a French detective, and traced to Montreal, where he was thrown into prison. There was some infamy in the warrant, and Lamirande's lawyer brought the irregularity before the Court of Queen's Bench in the city named. It was heard before Mr. Justice Drummond, who decided that he found the pretended warrant of arrest to have been issued in France, and all the proceedings taken with a view to obtain the extradition of Lamirande unauthorized by the statute, and therefore illegal and void, and he ordered his discharge from prison. Notwithstanding this strong opinion by one of the highest functionaries in Canada, the prisoner was held over at dead of night to the French detective, who conveyed him with all despatch to France, where he now awaits his trial. The question is, how came this extraordinary and illegal surrender to be effected? It seems to be understood that the Governor-General, Lord Monck, acted in some way in connection with the case, and an order for the prisoner's detention, which was held by the local authorities to override the order of Mr. Justice Drummond for his liberation. It is a case which demands, and must receive, inquiry; and it seems to justify all the misgivings which Mr. Mill and Mr. Torrens in the last session of Parliament expressed when the new Extradition Act was under discussion. No man was more conversant with the illegality of his capture than Lamirande. In Canada he felt himself safe. Probably the charge against him of robbery and forgery is correct enough; but in the face of such an opinion as the one given by Mr. Justice Drummond, in Montreal, it was highly improper to send him to France as well as undignified to give him up. The right of asylum was never intended to protect robbers and forgers; but if the regular rules of law in their case are to be broken and set aside, may not the law be violated with equal impunity in the case of political refugees?

The victorious Prussian army has made its triumphal entry into Berlin, and, as may be naturally imagined, has enthusiastically received by the inhabitants of the capital. It could scarcely be otherwise, seeing how enormously their success has added to the strength and glory of Prussia. Count Bismarck, the moving spirit in Prussia, who directs the King, and inaugurated the late successes, was just recovering from an illness that at one time threatened to be fatal. He was well enough, however, to be able to show himself, and was invested by the monarch with the rank of general. Of course a general must command, and so he was made commander of a Landwehr regiment. All the members of the Royal Family were present, and met them were the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, both being invested with the order of Merit. The promotions of others who had distinguished themselves in the war were numerous. Berlin will be the scene of grand demonstrations for some days to come. French manners and habits are slavishly followed by the other portions of the continent, and when a French army returns from victory, the people of the finest city in the world think they cannot do too much to show their appreciation of its valor. This is the feeling under which the Berliners are at this moment laboring, and no one can grudge them their rejoicings. Peace, it will be seen, has been made between Prussia and Saxony.

When Italy, after her great acquisition of Venetia, sinks down into her normal state, the Executive of the country will have plenty to do. Many things must be reformed and even eradicated before she can be fairly said to rise to the dignity of a civilized and progressive nation. Brigandism, at all events, must be exterminated. Palermo has recently been the scene of some horrible acts, and in defiance of the garrison, took possession of the palace, the prisons, the custom-house, and the port. This is a state of things which would disgrace even the Turks or Russians. The Government at Florence, when it became aware of what was taking place, sent 1,500 fresh troops to Palermo, and fourteen regiments have been ordered from Leghorn, Ancona, and Tarento. It is pleasant to know that this outbreak has been no disturbance elsewhere in Sicily. At Messina the National Guards have offered their services to the Government, and in other parts of the island similar offers have been made. It is clear, nevertheless, that a considerable time must elapse before English travellers can be induced to trust themselves implicitly in some parts of Italy.

In the south-east of Europe, the position of affairs is anything but satisfactory. It was previously known that Candia was in a state of insurrection, the Christians rebelling against the abominable Government to which they are compelled to submit. We now learn that the Turks brought an army of 40,000 men into the field, the insurgent Greeks 40,000. But the latter, badly armed and badly led, were unequal to the contest, and were defeated, suffering severely. This affords the opportunity for which Russia pants. She is by virtue of her religion and her position the protector of the Greek Christians, and as she has declared her intention of breaking through the treaty of 1859, on the plea that the treaties of 1859 have recently been cast to the wind by other European Powers, we may shortly hear of some movement from St. Petersburg. No doubt the late events in Germany and Italy have caused this insurrectionary movement in the Levant, for whenever a successful appeal to arms is made by one people, another, smarting under the sense of wrong, thinks itself justified in following the example. It may be mentioned in connection with this subject that the British Legation at Athens has given an authoritative confirmation to the statement that the English Government had urged the Porte to the cession of Candia to the Kingdom of Greece. Eastern affairs at the present time must be giving a good deal of uneasiness to Lord Stanley. Crete and Candia have a full acquaintance of the state of the "sick man," and their condition is far less desperate than that of Italy appeared to be ten or twelve years ago.

The directors of the Bank of England have reduced the rate of discount from 5 per cent. at which it was fixed on the 6th of September, to 4 per cent. The step was fully expected from the accumulations both of bullion and reserve. Indeed, the accumulations would warrant a still lower rate of discount; but the directors, it is clear, having regard to the uncertainties of the harvest, and of the corn and cotton markets, wish to make the transition from the high rates of summer as gradual as possible. The recent high price of money has temporarily crushed speculation, but it has also seriously interfered with legitimate trade.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company held an extraordinary general meeting at the London Tavern, in the Metropolitan, on the 27th, the Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley presiding. The report presented was very glowing and very sympathetic, as might have been anticipated, and the chairman congratulated the shareholders upon their happy position in being the proprietors of two cables in actual operation. A company which is earning £837 a day is certain to be in good humor with their chairman and directors, and the shareholders, accordingly, immediately after the meeting were told by Mr. Stuart Wortley that the two most profitable messages transmitted were the speech of the King of Prussia, and an account of the pugilistic encounter between Mace and Goss, from which we are led to the conclusion that there is nothing which pays better in American literature than the records of fighting. Perhaps the statement which will excite most attention was one to the effect that at no remote day the tariff to and from America would be reduced one-half.

A great change is impending in this country, and an illustration of the fact may be found in a lecture on mechanics institutions which the Earl of Harrowby has just been delivering in Birmingham. He was asked to do so, and, after pondering over the request in his mind, determined to accede to it. As Lord Sandon, who represented Liverpool for many years in the House of Commons, he was never distinguished as a warm friend of popular education, but judging from this address, it appears since his translation to the House of Lords, to have considerably advanced in the breadth of his conceptions. This passage, for instance, from his address, coming from such lips, sounds strange: "The responsibilities are enormous of every man who takes a share, however small, in the Government of this country. For whether or no it be the destiny of the working classes of England—and especially those of our large towns—to be, in fact, the governors of her destiny, they will certainly have great influence upon her welfare and prosperity, and it is of the highest interest that they should be fitted in the best way for that power and that influence." The report shows that this, and other passages conceived in a similar spirit, were received with loud demonstrations of approval. No doubt they were, for they must strongly have reminded Lord Harrowby's audience of similar sentiments which have often fallen from the lips of Birmingham's own member, John Bright. Between the peer and the plebeian, however, in a public sense, the difference is very marked. When the great Quaker goes to the capital of the Midland Counties to make a speech, he is accompanied by at least a hundred stenographers from all parts of the kingdom, a fourth part of them probably coming from London, and in a few hours the sentiments which he gives expression are flashed to the remotest corners of the British Isles. When the Earl of Harrowby expresses these new and equally enlarged views, it is only the local press of the town which pays the least attention to him. But there is one passage of Lord Harrowby's address which deserves the widest circulation and the greatest attention, and it is another proof of his desire to redress the errors of the past. It is so important, coming from such a man, trained in such a school, that it ought to interest Englishmen in every part of the globe,—any part, in fact, where the English language is spoken. "There is much good in general science and in the acquisition of languages, but above all things let me advise you not to neglect the cultivation of your own language. There is no language that contains so much noble thought, so much beautiful sentiment, so much knowledge, and so great a proportion of our educated classes, the beauties of our English language are almost totally unknown—I believe unknown to an extent which exists in no other country. I believe no Frenchman would be considered fit to be allowed to pass out of school without having read the first French classical authors, and there is no German or Italian who does not stand in a similar position; yet how many pass out of our schools, high and low, without having read a word of Shakespeare or Milton, or of any of our great prose writers? Is not a scandal that this should be? This is a practical view of a highly important question, and the tendency of modern thought runs in the same direction.

It is satisfactory to know that all difficulties connected with the settlement of the Venetian debt are now arranged, and if the treaty of peace is signed, as will probably be the case, at the latest, on the 1st of October, Victor Emmanuel will make his entrance into Venice in ten or twelve days following. Extremes often meet, and the Italians and Austrians, after being the bitterest foes, appear to be on a fair way of becoming fast friends. In a commercial, as well as in a fraternal sense, this new and improved feeling will be of the greatest advantage to both countries.

The condition of Spain is represented as being wretched in the extreme. It is said that the country was never worse governed, that the press is silenced, that the people are wishing for the expulsion of the Bourbon dynasty, and the other striving for an honest and constitutional Government. A story comes from Madrid, through Paris, of the treatment suffered by a retired captain named Ventura, and his wife, which it justifies the worst that can be said of the state of things in the Spanish capital.

Affairs in the East of Europe become every day more serious. The intelligence from Candia is obscure and unsatisfactory, and a rupture of a formidable kind between the Porte and Russia, the latter the greater protector of the Christians in the East, appears inevitable.

HORRORS IN CANDIA.

On Tuesday, the 23rd of August, the sub-governor of Rethennos, having returned by an Imperial Turkish steamer from Chanea, where he went the day before by the Austrian steamer to meet the governor, gave some orders to the 120 Turks, natives of the island, who went out in the neighborhood of the town, and killed about 150 Christians—men, women, and children, who happened to be at home.

On Wednesday, the 24th of August, 80 Christians assembled for the purpose of burying the assassinated people. The Turks went about 1500 in number—and attacked the few Christians on the bridge of the village Atypopula, half an hour's distance from the town. The Turks were accompanied by one regiment of the Imperial army, which began firing with cannon against the Cretons. Outside the gates of the Fort of Rethennos a Turkish butcher killed a Christian farmer, cut him in six pieces, and threw them on the ramparts of the fortress, where the dogs devoured them. They murdered also a man 80 years of age, called Marmorki, and four others, outside the town, hardly ten minutes walk from the fort.

On the same day 500 Turkish families entered the town from the village Perivoliti, and by force ejected the Christians from their houses and took possession of them. All the Christians in Rethennos were in great terror, and from that time all communication with the villages was cut off. In the above engagement it is reported that Trivi, a man reputed for bravery, was killed, and four or five other Turks were wounded.

On the 29th August the Christians descended from the Mount Vrysis, one hour and a half distant from the town of Rethennos, and attacked 2500 Turks and a regiment of the army, supported by one cannon. The Turks brought into the town the head of one Christian, and state that two of their chiefs were taken prisoners, and five or six men were killed. They report the number of the Christians killed much larger, but nothing is certain, as we cannot get any information, the communication being interrupted. The Turks pillaged a good many villages, and having sent the booty to the cemetery outside the town of Rethennos they turned it into an auction mart, selling the things amongst themselves. They also opened the graves of the dead and kept the coffins.

The English, French, and Russian consuls protested against the assassinations and the pillage and sacrifice in the churches, but the governor replied that he knew nothing of what had happened.

There took place a very bloody and severe engagement near Chanea, at a village called Bryses, in which three hundred Egyptians were killed, besides many native Turks, amongst whom was a man named Batres, of some local notoriety.

At Heracleion the first collision between the Christians and the regular Turkish army began on Sunday last at the village of Pyrgos. It lasted from ten in the morning until six in the evening. A second engagement took place at Cruson with some native Turks. Frequent other collisions took place at Calossa

and Sol-hyic, one hour's distance from Heracleion, in which the Cretons were victorious, and pushed the Ottomans as far as the gates of the town. The Turks confess having lost one colonel. The fight continued up to the time the steamer left, and we do not yet know the result; but our brethren were victorious everywhere, and the enemy are despairing, and vent their anger against innocent and unarmed persons. Some fighting also took place in the eastern parts of the island, in Sfakia and Hieropetra, but we are not in possession of particulars, as the communication is broken off. On the 25th the Cretons attacked the enemy along all their lines with impetuosity. The efforts of the Turks to check their advance were unavailing.

Although we are not in possession of full particulars as to the result of the four battles that took place on the same day, nor of the number killed on each side, it is considered certain that the Turks were worsted at Heracleion, at Lethemnos, and Chanea, and at the time the steamer left it was reported that they were retreating from the positions they occupied outside of Heracleion and Rethennos, and that they revenged their defeat by turning against the unoffending women and children of the Christians, who remained in the town. At Apocron, near Chanea, the fighting was still going on, but the Cretons succeeded in cutting off all communication between the Egyptian and Turkish forces. The Egyptians were entirely hemmed in.

Miscellaneous.

The Empress Carlotta, wife of Maximilian, is by no means the unoppressed person supposed her to be; she is one of the richest princesses in Europe, as she is one of the most beautiful and highly accomplished. Her father, King Leopold, left her about eight millions of dollars, and she has several millions besides.

The Federal Secretary of the Treasury has just made a statement of the public debt, showing a diminution of about a million per day for the last sixty days.

The Prince of Wales on the 20th of September formally unveiled a statue of Queen Victoria, erected at Aberdeen, amid much enthusiasm.

General Grant expresses the opinion that there was a deliberate purpose to assassinate President Johnson at Indianapolis.—The Herald of that city says:—"General Grant said that the first shot fired, came from a second-story window on the opposite side of the street; that the ball struck one of the Chinese lanterns suspended from the window of the President's room, and entering the room, passed within three feet of his own head. He expresses the opinion that it was a deliberate attempt to assassinate Mr. Johnson."

An English writer says:—"A good editor, a competent newspaper conductor, is like a general poet, born, not made. Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London papers all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists, and the writers of travels have been tried, and nearly every one has failed. 'I can,' said the late editor of the London Times, 'find any number of men of genius to write for me, but very seldom any man of common sense.' Nearly all successful editors are of this description. A good editor seldom writes much for his paper; he reads, judges, selects, dictates, alters and combines, and to do all this well he has but little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing, to edit a paper is another."

On Tuesday last, two American Fishing Schooners, the "Laura M. Mangum," of Gloucester, and the "Sea Spray" of Newburyport, came up our river to Chatham to repair damages, having been run into by different vessels while at sea. They report upwards of 5000 fish and state that the catch of fish during the season has been anything but good, but for a few days before they left for port it had commenced to improve, and they were in hopes that it would continue.—Merchants' Gleaser.

DESERTERS FROM THE NAVY.—We understand that a large number of desertions have lately taken place from the ships forming the Naval Squadron in our harbor. In consequence, Admiral Hope, we learn, issued an order, prohibiting the men from frequenting Water Street, and has adopted other means with a view of putting a stop to it. The gunboats *Mastrel* and *Charge* have been anchored off McNab's Island for the past few days, for the purpose of searching merchantmen, and look-out parties have been sent to the various outposts to intercept deserters.—Halifax Paper.

A fire broke out in a large porcelain warehouse in New York on Saturday night causing damage to the amount of a quarter of a million dollars. The sparks set fire to a Catholic Cathedral, corner of Mott and Crosby streets, and that was destroyed with many valuable frescoes and the large organ. A number of valuable paintings were saved.

MASONIC.—We have received No. 2 of the *Masonic Mirror*, a neat monthly printed in the *Morning News* office. It purports to be published by a Committee of Masons, whose names are withheld from the Fraternity and the Public. Besides giving such current Masonic news as may be picked up outside the Lodge Room, the *Mirror* undertakes to furnish the world with copies of official documents passing between the Grand Lodge of England and the Masters of Lodges under English Registry in New Brunswick. If there is wisdom in such a course, or in the agitation which the *Mirror* seems to have been established to promote, we fail to see it.—*St. John Morning Telegraph*.

PLAGUE OF GRASSHOPPERS IN THE WEST.

Our Western exchanges are all more or less excited on the subject of grasshoppers, which are represented as numerous as locusts in Egypt during the reign of Pharaoh some time ago. The *Wyandotte Gazette* says that on Cross Creek, between Topeka and Wamego, they fill the air like snow-flakes in a winter storm. In Marshall county they have made their appearance in myriads, doing immense injury to the crops and grass. The insects are said to resemble somewhat the common prairie grasshoppers with some characteristics of the locust. They are travelling east, and are destroying everything vegetable along the route.

The *Kearney Herald* says the whole country for miles around is filled with grasshoppers, they are destroying the crops—stalk and branch—with alarming brevity. By the last of this week they will have destroyed the last vestige of cultivated vegetation, and will then commence on prairie grass and sod production.

An exchange says that portions of north-western Kansas are overrun by these pests. They come in swarms so thick that the sun is hidden. They have literally stripped corn-fields, eaten up the grass, weeds, and leaves on the trees. Their ravages were confined so a track about 12 miles wide by 300 miles long. They come from the direction of Fort Kearney.

Some idea of the vast quantity of these insects may be inferred from the fact of their having got on the railroad track of the Union Pacific road in such numbers as to cause the wheels to slip on the rails.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1866.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guarantee of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

DOWN EAST.

On one of the fine days of the latter part of last week, we set out to visit our friends in the east. The October sun shone brightly and the breeze was warm and pleasant. Here and there in the fields we saw groups of men, women and children, ploughing out and picking up potatoes. We were glad for their sakes, as well as for our own, that the day was such a fine one. Potato digging weather is often very unpleasant weather indeed. We have most vivid recollections of the misery felt by ourselves in our younger days when we were obliged to pick potatoes off the cold damp ground, a raw wind blowing at the same time that chilled one to the very bones. How we shivered in the early mornings as we scuffed half an inch of hoar frost from off our hoe handle, and how our teeth chattered as we with numbed fingers painfully picked the spuds out of cakes of half frozen mould. It was cold comfort sounder, and life altogether more enjoyable in those days than in these.

Arrived in New London, we were at home among old and tried friends. To say that we were kindly and hospitably treated, can convey but a faint idea to the reader's mind of our truly hearty Highland welcome. Those who once gain the esteem and regard of the New London people, will find that more loyal and constant friends do not exist on the face of the broad earth. Their open handed unostentatious hospitality to utter strangers is a matter of surprise and admiration to many—but their kindness to those who have once gained their confidence and won their friendship, is literally unbounded. We believe that we have a slight claim on the good offices of some of the New London people, and the hearty sincere unaffected manner in which that claim has been acknowledged, has been to us a source of heartfelt gratification. Where all were kind it would be invidious to mention names. We will content ourselves with saying that every one was glad to see us—every one treated us with the greatest possible kindness, and nearly every one subscribed for the JOURNAL.

As we drove through the country we were struck by the numerous improvements made during the last six or seven years. Handsome new houses and commodious outbuildings have been erected in all directions. The farms have been wonderfully improved. Fields which we remember to have been covered with unsightly stumps, are now as smooth as a bowling green, and an extensive forest in which we have more than once lost ourselves, has dwindled down to a narrow strip of scattered woods at the further extremity of the clearances. Every where did we see traces of increased comfort, and indications of an improved system of farming. We were truly glad to find that our old friend Mr. John Sinclair's attempt to cultivate fruit trees was not a failure. We had not the pleasure of seeing Mr. John Sinclair, but his brother Peter Sinclair, Esq., treated us to some excellent fruit, apples and pears. The most beautiful apple, as regards form and color, that we ever saw, grows in Mr. Sinclair's Orchard.

On a very conspicuous site near the western end of Graham's Road, a Catholic Church is in course of erection—a very neat and well-proportioned building. A familiar voice from the scaffolding near the top of the steeple answered our salutation with "How are you SUMMERSIDE JOURNAL?" After a short conversation with Mr. Hugh Morrison, we passed on. We spent the night under the hospitable roof of another old friend. Here a very pleasant evening glided by as we chatted about old times and old acquaintances. Our friend's career is a striking example of what may be effected in this Island by energy, industry and intelligence. With no other capital to begin with than a pair of willing hands and an active mind, he has made for himself, out of the green woods, a splendid farm. On this farm he has built as comfortable a house as any man could wish to live in. He has surrounded himself with every thing necessary to the successful prosecution of his business. He has done more than this—he has reared a numerous family, and has provided his sons with farms, as they grew to man's estate, and we should not at all wonder if he'd a snug little pile of cash secured somewhere or other out of harm's way. With such examples of success, by ordinary means, before our eyes, is it not folly to say that this is a poor country. And in every settlement on the Island can be seen more than one instance of similar success under even less promising circumstances.

"We must not neglect to go to Clifton," said our companion to us, as we were once more on the road. "Clifton!" we said, "we know of no such place!" On enquiry we found out that "Clifton"

was an old acquaintance under a new name. Giving new names to old places, has been all the rage on this Island for some years past. Cascumpee has become Alberton,—Kildare Bridge, Montrose,—Hooper's Corner, Centreville,—Bartlett's Cross, Kensington—Graham's Cross, Clifton. We must confess that we have a partiality for the old names. We are foolish enough to believe that if we had our son christened Newton, Napoleon, Wilberforce, Washington, his having such a superfine handle to his name would not have the slightest tendency towards making him wise, brave, good or great. If he turned out a stupid indolent chicken-hearted lout, his grand name so far from being a benefit would be a perpetual reproach to him. But Clifton, though not within many miles of anything which can with the least propriety be called a cliff, is a very pretty little place. The view from it is a more than ordinarily fine one. The hamlet consists of two really handsome stores, a blacksmith's forge, a shoemaker's and saddler's shop, a storehouse or two, and a farm house with out-buildings. We happened in the days lang syne to be acquainted with Mr. D. McKay and Messrs. Pidgeon & Stewart, the merchants of the place, and can testify to the fact of their being jolly good fellows, every one. We were really surprised to find two such fine establishments at Graham's Cross—we beg its pardon—at Clifton. The assortment of goods in both, struck us as being very large and varied. The blacksmith, who employs two hands, came as near as possible up to our beau ideal of a working man. He seemed to have been the very man who sat for Longfellow's life-like picture of the Village Blacksmith. Here it is:—

"The Smith, a mighty man was he,
With large and sinewy hands,
The muscles of his brawny arms
Ave strong as iron bands,
His hair is black and crisp and long,
His face is like the tan,
His brow is wet with honest sweat,
He earns what'er he can,
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man."

On leaving Clifton we had the pleasure of shaking hands with Father Graham himself. On meeting a long absent friend, the old gentleman's thoughts very naturally reverted to the customs of his younger days. He almost regretfully told us in his honest broad Scotch phrase, that there was not so much as a glass of whiskey to be got in the place. "They are all temperate folks here now," he said, "but the change was much needed," was his parting remark. We were sincerely rejoiced to hear this testimony to the benefit of temperance, from one whose prejudices were evidently in favor of the drinking customs of the olden times. We hope that the temperance cause will continue to flourish at Clifton, and in other parts of the Island. We know of more than one place where a change is greatly needed.

From Clifton, half an hour's drive brought us to Margate. This pretty village has been almost entirely built by the Tuplin family. Reuben Tuplin, Esq., the merchant of the place, is another of our self-made men. With very small advantages he has succeeded in establishing a large business, and has become the foremost man in that part of the country. We wish him every success. Mr. William Tuplin leaves a large establishment and a comfortable home in Margate, to carry on his business—that of Carriage Maker—in Summerside. We hope that he will never have cause to repent the change.

We were surprised to find that the people of Margate are obliged to trudge twice a week to Kensington, for their letters and papers. A post office ought long ago to have been established in or near Margate. We believe that the fault lies principally with the people themselves. How they have so long patiently borne so great an inconvenience is a mystery to us. From Margate we turned our horse's head toward Summerside, and arrived home very much pleased with our down east trip.

In another part of this day's paper will be seen a recommendation of the Board of Education to Trustees and Teachers of schools to introduce Nelson's Series into our public schools. We have not a single word to say against the school books so recommended. They may or they may not be superior to those now in use, but we do say that we consider it an act of great injustice to booksellers to alter the present arrangement without first giving them timely warning. Many booksellers, not knowing the intention of the Board, may have this fall imported a large stock of the Irish National School Series. If the recommendation be generally attended to, these dealers will be very considerable losers. Had they been duly notified by the Board of their intention to introduce a new series of school books, they could have made out their orders in such a way as to have both carried out the recommendation of the Board and secured themselves from loss. It would have been very easy to have given either a public or private notification of the intention of the Board of Education, and we repeat that we think it was very unfair that it was not given.

CONFEDERATION.

In another column will be found a rumor to which the *Patriot* gives circulation, that £200,000, whether sterling or currency money-headed monster does not inform us, will be offered to the Government of this Island by the Sister Provinces, as an inducement for our people to enter into Confederation. Something like this, if we remember rightly, was the condition proposed by the Hon. George Cole, at the Quebec Conference. Whether that gentleman will now accept Confederation on his own terms or not, remains to be seen. Two hundred thousand, either sterling or currency, is a good round sum. Such a sum would form a nice little fund with which to buy out the rights of the proprietors, and leave a balance in hand for purely local purposes. But it is useless to say much about the matter at present, as the report needs confirmation.

There are an old couple living in New London, by the name of McDougald, whose united ages amount to one hundred and eighty-eight years. They are completely destitute and dwell in a hut which has been described to us as not fit for pigs to live in. We were glad to see our old friend Mr. Charles Harding, soliciting subscriptions in Summerside for the purpose of building a house for the poor old souls. We believe that he has succeeded in raising a considerable sum, we do not know the precise amount, but think it cannot be less than twelve or fifteen pounds. It is a pity that there is no public means of providing for persons in their deplorable situation. People are generally ready enough to give to the really deserving poor when called upon, but very few people like to take the trouble that Mr Harding has been at of going round soliciting contributions; and after all private charity is a very poor dependence for any one, however few his wants, to subsist on.

We learn that a considerable amount has also been raised in New London for the same purpose.

A very fine Volunteer Company exists, under command of Capt. David Rogers, in Freetown. It numbers upwards of 60 men.

A large Bear was killed last week at Egmont Bay, by a man named Sylvan Chaus. She was accompanied by two cubs, which, however, escaped unhurt. The old bear was shot with a small load intended for partridge, only one shot was fired at her.

The Hon. J. C. Pope, leader of the Government, arrived in Charlottetown, from England, on Friday morning last.

The Drill Shed in course of erection in this place, is progressing rapidly. We said to ourselves, the other day, as we looked at it, "what a fine Market House it would make!"

Our circulation West of Summerside now numbers upwards of 500 copies, and we hope that after we have had another opportunity of canvassing, to double the number in that direction. We send nearly as many to the East, without including Centreville, Trion, &c., and our Eastern subscribers are daily increasing. Our whole circulation at present amounts to over 1200 copies. This will give the public some idea of the importance of the SUMMERSIDE JOURNAL as an advertising medium. We find that the extraordinary cheapness of our paper tends greatly to increase its circulation, for who would not take a good family paper when he can get it for ONE DOLLAR a year?

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that two extensive sales are to take place, one at the store of Colin McLennan, Esq., and the other at the store of Messrs. Green & Schurman.

The Fishing Schooner *Summerside* is expected to arrive in this Port this week.

HEAVY HORSES are yet in good demand. There are some four or five purchasers from St. John at present here.

The Agricultural Stock sent to Summerside from the Government Stock Farm, Charlottetown, was sold on Saturday last, and realized over £10. The Lamb alone was purchased by Mr. James Leamy for the sum of £5.19s., and the pigs realized nearly as much for the lot, and were purchased by Messrs. Charles Howatt, Robert Ellis, and D. & P. McNatt.

The steamer *Princess of Wales* took from this Port, on Tuesday morning last, 250 barrels Oysters, 384 sheep, about 1,000 bushels Grain, 6 Horses, and several barrels of Eggs and Quail. This, together with a large quantity of freight on board from Charlottetown, actually caused her guards to touch the surface of the water. We never recollect to have seen her so heavily loaded.

OATS are selling to-day for 2s. 3d.—Barley for 3s. 3d.—Potatoes for 1s. 1d.—Butter for 1s. 1d.—Eggs for 10d.

The roads are exceedingly good for the season and our Farmers are taking advantage of it, as we observe large quantities of grain coming in.

A young man named George E. Stevenson, in New York, who asserts that he has lost in the gambling halls of Broadway a legacy of \$50,000 since the 12th of May last, caused the arrest on Friday of about a dozen of the fraternity, who were made to give bail. He asserts that they cheated him; they claim that they played fair.

We sincerely believe that the mother who neglects to provide Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for her suffering child, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world the best calculated to give it rest and restore it to health. There is not a mother who has ever used it, but what will tell you that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest and health to the child, and is perfectly safe in all cases.

THROAT DISEASES.—We would call attention to "Brown's Bronchial Trochees." We have found them efficacious in allaying irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers and others troubled with affections of the Throat. They are also an excellent remedy for Hoarseness resulting from cold.—*Congregationalist, Boston*.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. Brown's Vermifuge Comfits are a simple Remedy, and will destroy worms without injury to the child.

Sold at 25 cents a box by most Dealers in Medicines.

I have been afflicted with a sore leg for three years, and have used different medicines without effect, until I applied J. B. Fitch's Golden Ointment; by the use of it my leg is healed.

KENNETH McDONALD,
River John, Freetown.