THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

ANOTHER GREAT ENTERPRISE ABOUT TO BE UNDERTAKEN

The Union Pacific Railroad having proved so brilliant a success, the project of another, the Northern Pacific Railway, has received a new impetus. The Northern Pacific Railway Company have a charter which empowers them to build a railway from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, and it is their intention to construct the road with all possible despatch. To that end the President and Directors are preparing to make a thorough exploration of the country between Lake Superior and the Missouri in order to put the line under immediat contract. A large exploring party have started, among whom are Honorables R. D. Rice and A. Coburn, Messrs. J. Cooke & Co. are to undertake the financial management of the enterprise. it is stated that steam communication can be opened on the proposed line entirely across the continent by building 739 miles of track. The distance from St. Cloud on the Mississippi, the present terminus of the Minnesota Pacific Railway, to the north bend of the Missouri, is 280 miles. From St. Cloud, a distance of only 123 miles. Fort Abercrombie, on the Red River of the North, is reached, thus opening up steam communication with Pembina and the vast territories of the old Hudson's Bay Company. Small Steamers run up the Upper Missouri from its northerly bend some 600 miles or more, to a point from which it is only 300 miles to the navigable water of the Lewis Fork of the Columbia. There is already a good wagon road over this part of the line. The highest summit is a very little more than 5,000 feet—3,000 feet lower than that of the Union Pacific on the Black Hills, and the railroad can cross it, at a maximum grade of 72 feet to a mile. From the point on the Lewis Fork of the Columbia, at or near the mouth of the Pend D'Oricles, the river is navigable west some eighty to a hundred miles, and thence by Mullen's wagon road, already built, furnishing a good route for a railway for 150 miles, the Columbia is reached, on which steamers have for several years been running to the Dalles; and thence by rail and steamer the way is open to the Pacific Ocean. The facilities for building and running the road are far better than were found on the central line. The route runs mainly up the valley of the Missouri and down the valley of the Columbia, crossing only two summits—the Rocky mountains and the highlands between the Lewis and the Upper Columbia.

The available means of the company are said to be ample. Congress has granted to the company every other section for forty miles on each side of it from the head of lake Superior to Puget's Sound on the Pacific Ocean—that is a belt of Country west from Lake Superior entirely across the continent forty miles wide. the distance is in round numbers, seventeen hundred miles, in all 68,000 square miles—territory enough to make three States as large as Illinois, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Nor is this land, like nine-tenths of that along the Union and Central Pacific Railways, worthless. The surveys made years ago, and the accounts of all travellers, agree that the country along the entire line of this road is capable not only of cultivation, but of sustaining a large and highly prosperous population.

Free Trade Between England and the United States

At the annual meeting of the Cobden Club, recently held in London, the Duke of Argyle, who strongly sympathized with the North during the great Civil War, made a speech in the course of which he said:—

"Some years ago I heard quite accidentally that Mr. and Mrs. Cobden were staying at an hotel near my own place in Scotland and I need not say I lost no time in asking them to honor us with their presence. We had some hours of most interesting conversation, but I was most particularly struck by one observation made by Mr. Cobden with regard to the great civil war which had then broken out in America. I am glad I am speaking in the presence of some distinguished Americans, and I hope that none of them will be at all shocked by what I tell them, because I need not remind them that Mr. Cobden w s always on the side of freedom, and that no man had a firmer conviction that the contest must end in the ultimate triumph of the free cause. Mr. Cobden, expressing I believe, his mind fully, as we are at liberty to do in private conversation, but which we dare not do often in public speeches, told me that he had lost much of the interest which he had formerly felt in the Constitution of the American Union. I asked him why. and his answer was, "I thought among the other advantages of the great American Union that if any inclination to war should arise. if any disparity of interests should spring up amongst the States, the Constitution was so framed that it could be taken to pieces without a resort to war."

During the same meeting Mr. John Stuart Mill delivered an address, in the course of which, referring to the services rendered Free Trade by an eminent American advocate of that system present, Mr. George Walker, Mr, Mill took occasion to express his opinion of the probable issue of the Free Trade agitation in the United States in these words:—

"I do say it is not possible that a nation that has, at an incredible expenditure of blood and treasure, put into effect this grand principle of economy by setting free its slaves—it is not possible in a nation in which educational intelligence goes down to the very lowest ranks—in which there is the freest and openest discussions of all great questions which come home to the understandings of every man, and, I may add, every woman throughout the country. (Laughter.) It is, I say, impossible that this great nation should go on in the superstition of protection, and that it should not see that the interests of its citizens are sacrificed every day and every hour to the interests, or supposed interests of a few. (Cheers.) It is impossible that the fallacies which our great Cobden energetically dispelled and drove out of the minds of the prejudiced among our people should not also be driven out of the minds of the people of the United States. (Cheers.) It is impossible, now that the great question of negro labor is settled, but that the question of free trade will come into the foremost rank, and when it does become the question of the United States the time is not far distant when it will be impossible to sow dissension between them and Great Britain; when it well be impossible there should be any ill will between the two nations, but when all difference will be cleared up by explanation and arguments. (Cheers.)

We are favored with the information that the Grand Army of the Republic—that means the United States Army—calls upon the Government for the recognition of Cuba. Fanny fellows those soldiers are in Jonathan's territory. What would Yankeedom have said had the British army *called upon*, if such a thing could have been possible, their Government to have recognized the South?—*Halifax Reporter.*

Truth, if run over by a locomotive and trap, gets well; but error dies of the lockjaw if it but scratches its finger.

From Scottish American Journal, Aug. 7.

From the official statement of the Treasury Department at Washington, just issued, it appears that the national debt has been reduced, during July, $7,435,744 29. The total reduction of the debt since Gen GRANT assumed the Presidency (five months) falls a little short of forty-four millions of dollars.

From Montreal it is reported that Colonel HANSON, Brigade-Major of the Three Rivers' districts, received orders on Thursday to hold all the companies in his command in readiness to march to the frontier at an hour's notice. Two strong battalions were at once mustered and now await orders. The meeting of the Dominion Parliament has been prorogued until the 27th of September.

The news received from Cuba during the week presents no new features. Daily reports are published in this city of the movements of the Government troops and the insurgents, their raids, skirmishes, and trifling captures.

A company is organizing in London to lay a telegraph cable from Scotland, by way of the Orkney and Faroe Islands, to Quebec. The Commissioners of the Worlds's Fair of 1851 have issued a prospectus for an international Exhibition of Fine Arts, Industrial Arts and Scientific Inventions in the year 1871.

A great demonstration was made in Limerick on August 1st, in behalf of the remaining Fenian prisoners. Twenty thousand people marched in procession with bands and banners, and an open-air meeting was held, which was addressed by various speakers. A letter to Mr. GLADSTONE was adopted. demanding the release of the Fenians now in prison. The proceedings were most enthusiastic, but the tone of the speakers was moderate, and there was no disturbance of the peace.

Paris despatches states that a large number of furlongs have been granted or extended, which, it is estimated, will be equivalent to a reduction of the army by 18,000 men. The manager and editors of the *Rappel* newspaper have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay a large fine for publishing false news. It is reported that the Emperor will issue a general amnesty for political offenders on the 15th of August.

The news received from Spain regarding the Carlist disturbances cannot be considered trustworthy. First. collision between the Carlists and the Government forces were reported, then it was said that Don CARLOS had ordered a cessation of the movement, then it was said to have died out, then NAPOLEON'S lenity towards the Carlist conspirators on the frontiers was censured by the Spanish newspapers and a renewal of the disturbadces was announced, then it was rumored that Toledo and Avila had pronounced for Don CARLOS, and that bands of his adherents had appeared in the provinces of Pontevedra and Leon. and as we go to press it is said that a letter from Madrid has been received in London, which represents the state of affairs in Spain as disquieting. There is no prospect ahead but gloom and confusion. The Government has no fears of the success of the Carlists, but does not think all is lost for Prince ASTURIAS. The Captain-General of Madrid has sent a letter to Regent SERRANO and General PRIM, in which he says:—"I took part in the revolution, hoping to see morality, law [illegible] Justice succeed to former abuses. It is now ten months since the revolution was accomplished. My hopes have been deceived. Greater abuses, wide-spread immorality, deplorable anarchy prevail—disorders to which it is absolutely necessary to put an end. The constitution having proclaimed monarchy, the immediate choice of a king is indispensable. If the Government does not shortly consider the question, I shall abandon all hope as to the consolidation of the revolution. and retire to private life." This letter was read in the Council of Ministers, and created a profound impression.

A dreadful accident occurred on August 2d in the coal mines in the mountain districts near Dresden. The loss of life was appaling. Over three hundred persons killed out right. No particulars are at hand, but the accident is said to have been attributed to the stormy weather.

Dispatches from Bombay report that the nephew of SHEERE ALI, Ameer of Cabool, had rebelled on account of certain new army regulations. He was captured, with his two brothers, and sent to British territory. The Indian Government will keep them at Lahore.

The Prince Royal of Denmark was married on July 29th to the Princess Louise of Sweden.

A plot for the assassination of Serrano and Prim has been discovered. It is hinted that this was promoted by the ex-Queen but no proof that it was so has come to light. Her ex-Majesty is reported to have made overtures to General Lersundi, and it is certain that Baurbon emissaries are at work in various parts of Spain. Arrests have *been made* at Madrid, Valladolid, Barcelona, and Cordova, and *Don Carlos* has left Paris for the Spanish frontier. It is now said that Prince Napoleon will be offered the crown, and that His Royal Highness will have the support of Prim and Olozaga.

The statue erected in honour of Mr. Peabody, at the east end of the Royal Exchange, was formally unveiled by the Prince of Wales, on the 23rd of July, in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage. Mr. Motley was among those who were present, and at the luncheon which was given by the Lord Mayor, His Excellency vouched for the likeness of the statue to the original. He said:—"I saw it grow day by day beneath the plastic fingers of the artist, and I had the privilege on one occassion, which I shall never forget, of seeing Mr. Peabody and his statue seated sine by side, and of debating within myself, without coming to a satisfactory conclusion—if I may be allowed so confused an expression—which was the more like,—the statue to Mr Peabody, or Mr. Peabody to the statue."

The Prince of Wales, at the conclusion of his speech, thanked Mr. Motley for his presence, and expressed his "earnest wish and hope that England and America may go hand in hand in peace and prosperity."

PRINCE ARTHUR.—The *Telegraph* of 4th inst., makes the announcement that the Lieutenant Governor has received information that His Royal Highness Prince Arthur will arrive in Halifax, by a steamer of the Inman line, about the 22nd inst.. After remaining in the Nova Scotia capital a few days, the Prince will proceed to Charlott town; thence to St. John, Fredicton, and on to Quebec by way of the the St. John River. The love and respect which we Colonists bear to his royal and noble mother, will incite the people to give him a most enthusiastic welcome wherever he may visit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL,

DEAR SIR:

In your issue of June 17th, I notice another letter from "A Layman;" also a letter from the editor of the "Presbyterian." An answer to those gentlemen has, no doubt, been expected ere this, but at the time of their appearance I was just starting on tour in Nova Scotia; but with your permission I would be glad of the opportunity to examine their statements. 'Layman's' letter, as usual, is a number of assertions without any proof; and as Mr. M has so kindly intimated that my word is not to be relied on, without a voucher, I shall prove my assertions, and shall trouble him and his colleagues to do the same *if they wish to be believed.* At my interview with the editors of the "Presbyterian," they told me that Richard Bell, of the Dock near Alberton, was the "Layman" who wrote the letter. I immediately wrote to him to say that he was liable to prosecution on account of charges brought against me in his letter, but for the present I wished to act according to the golden rule, and give him an opportunity of retracting his charges, and requested to know from whom I had taken a book in the manner he stated. Months passed away, and I received no answer. I then published my letter. Now will the reader notice the evidence below, of a man of *Sterling Integrity* belonging to Cascumpec.

"Being in the company of Richard Bell, of Dock Road in Alberton, I asked him if it was true that D. A. stole a book from him. He said it was not; and he never told any one he did, that the first he saw of it was in the "Presbyterian." He then gave me the particulars of the case as follows:—Mr. A. came to his house when he was from home, offering books for sale, he also offered to change some second hand books; his sister then changed one belonging to him, which he did not wish to part with. On coming home after Mr. A. had left the house, his sister told him what she had done, not being pleased, and as Mr. A. was at the next house, he went over to change it back, while crossing the road, he merely said to a person that he was going to get his book back. This he supposed was the origin of the story; that he did not blame Mr. A. for changing the book, and was much obliged that it was published. He also denied having any knowledge of who it was that wrote the letter; and further that he had received a letter from D. A. and did not know what to do about it."

(Signed) JAMES SIMPSON.

The reader will see from this that I am clear of any blame with respect to the book. also that Mr. Bell did not write the letter. No wonder the real author was ashamed of it. and in this mean way tried to charge it to Mr Bell. He had forgot the old proverb "Be sure your sin will find you out." The rest of his charges are on a par with this, and are too puerile to be worthy of notice.

I now wish to notice Mr. M.'s *crushing* remarks about certain medical works and all the dreaded evil consequences he expects to flow from their sale. He asks "will Mr. A. furnish. for the public eye, a list of medical authors whose works he vends as standard?" Yes, I will cheerfully do so. They are as follows: Buchan's Domestic M. D., Beach's Famil Physician, Warren's Household Physician. I am also agent for a long list of medical and phrenological works, issued by those celebrated publishers, Fowler & Wells, of New York, and Dr. Hollick's works. This last author's works Mr. M.'s criticisms are aimed at. He asks me to describe the pictures, contents, &c. I shall not do so, but I will give him testimony respecting them from higher authority shortly. He has given us a quotation from W. W. Hall. M. D., condemning certain books. Will Mr. M. prove to the public t at his quotation referred to Dr. Hollick's works, or any other that I sell. Until he does so, his remarks are without weight. For the information of those who are not acquainted with Dr. H.'s works, I give the testimony below, copied from the "Medical & Surgical Review"

[We have not space to insert the long extract or puff of Hollick's works, mentioned above.—ED. JOUR.]

My object in selling these works was to lessen the evil that Mr. M. so pitifully deplores, and could wish, with hundreds of medical men of *note*, that are *true* sympathizers with fallen humanity, that every parent in the land might understand the truths taught therein. In closing this point I would advise Mr. M. to follow the example of that "eminent clergyman" mentioned above.

I have but one more point to notice. At my interview with the editors, they objected to publish my letter on account of lack of scholarship shown. I told them I did not think that was the true reason why they did not publish it. The true reason, I rather thought, was that they were afraid to have the slanderer exposed. I do not profess to be a scholar, and was willing to bear the consequent reproach, if any, of having my letter published just as it was. Mr. M. acknowledges in the 'Presbyterian' of June 2nd, that my letter was decked very fairly for the *Journal.* I can say that *I prepared it without help*; so that from his own pen he has shown clearly that his objection to its appearance in the "Presbyterian" was unfounded. Now will the reader turn to the "Presbyterian" of June 2, and notice Mr. M.'s statement with respect to witnesses present at the interview? He says "The witnesses will give no positive proof." Now turn to the *Journal* of June 17. He says that "the witnesses distinctly deny the truthfulness of Mr. A.'s statement on the point at issue." It is worth while to notice the difference between the two statements. A conscientious person may be morally certain of the truth of a matter about which he could not give anything like positive evidence. I admit that it is very hard to give a positive evidence concerning conversation that took place some time ago; but I am very certain that neither of the gentlemen present will "distinctly deny the truthfulness of Mr. A.'s statement on the point at issue." Besides, any person of common sense would not be so unreasonable as to suppose that I expected the editors to correct my manuscript. I wanted them to publish it as it was sent to them, and had they done so there would have been no room for dispute between us.

In closing, I need hardly say to the reader, that on some account I am very sorry to be forced into print on this subject. I bore meekly the misrepresentations and insults heaped upon me in the pages of the "Presbyterian" for the space of two years or more, and did not condescend to notice them till the appearance of a letter from "Layman." Even then I did not think it my duty to answer it, as I was confident that the public would immediately guess the motives of the writer, until some of my Presbyterian friends advised me to do so. And now, having shown how false are the charges of my accusers, and that it has been, and still is, my aim to conduct my business so that it will be subservient to the glory of God and the highest good of my fellow men, it is not at present my intention to notice, hereafter the charges of the malicious, the envious, or the slanderous, but shall pray that they may have their minds filled with high and noble aims in life.

And now, Mr. Editor, feeling that I have trespassed too much on your valuable space, and hoping that there will be no necessity for me again to trouble you on this subject,

I remain yours,

DIMOCK ARCHIBALD.

August 7, 1869.

Late correspondence from Mexico represents the Government as nearly bankrupt; the deficiency of revenue the present year being estimated at ten million of dollars. Taxes are being increased, and industry is in a languishing state. The remedy for all this is, of course, another "revolution," which, as hitherto, will leave the country in a worse state than ever. Unfortunate Mexico.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1869.

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

THE SITUATION.

WE live in an eventful period. The present time will hereafter be considered a most important crisis in the history of this Colony. We have hitherto enjoyed a sort of semi-independent existence. We have been politically, as we are physically, separated from our fellow-subjects on the continent. The bond of a common allegiance to the Mother Country has wholly failed to draw us into anything like a close and intimate relationship with the neighboring colonies. Our circumstances have been singular. Questions peculiar to ourselves have engrossed our attention, as a people, to the exclusion of nearly all others. We have always been in the habit of considering all public questions without reference to any other community or communities. Our intercourse with the parent country has, for a very long time, been direct and frequent. Our isolation, in short, has been as complete as it was possible to be. We are now asked suddenly to break the habits of generations. We are exhorted to emerge from our solitude, and become an active member of a family of communities whose interests we have hitherto considered, in many essential particulars, to be not only different, but antagonistic to our own. We have found that in the past our isolated condition has been no drawback to us. When we compare our condition as a colony with that of those who now form the Dominion, we have no reason to regret that, small, weak and insignificant as we have been, we have been allowed to manage our own affairs in our own way without interference, direct and indirect, from any of our neighbors. We see that we are more lightly taxed than they—that our public debt, compared with theirs, is inconsiderable—that we, as a people, are as rich and as intelligent as any of the colonies we are called upon to join. It cannot, we believe, be denied that the ninety or one hundred thousand inhabitants of this Island are, on the whole, as prosperous a community as is to be found in British America. Seeing, then, that by long habit we have come to consider ourselves widely separated from the continental colonies, and finding by what we consider unimpeachable evidence that our independent position *quoad* our neighbors has been a benefit rather than an injury to us, it is no wonder that the people of this Island are exceedingly averse to change, and very suspicious of those who advocate it.

As we before stated, the people of this Island are an intelligent and a thinking people—a people, we may add, keenly alive to their own interests. When it is shown them that it is their interest and their duty to confederate with the Dominion, they will do so without delay. But they must be consulted in the matter. Their free and willing consent must be obtained ere the Island becomes part of the Dominion of Canada. We are proud to find that none of our public men evince the slightest disposition, by a political juggle, to pitchfork the Island into the Confederacy without taking the trouble to find out whether the people desire the change or not. An unwilling and a discontented people tagged on to the Dominion, would not be a very desirable acquisition. One Ireland in the world is quite sufficient. When terms are offered they will no doubt be freely discussed in the press, on the platform, and by the fireside. If they are fair they will be embraced, if unfair they will be refused. Unionists and Isolationists must not shirk the fullest and freest discussion. They must gird themselves for the fight. Lofty contempt of argument on the one side, and pig-headed obstinacy on the other, will not advance the cause of either party. Those who accept the terms of Union must be prepared to show why they accept them, and those who refuse to join the Union must be ready to give good and sufficient reasons for their refusal. We hope, then, that none of our readers, whatever their opinions may be, will be so foolish as to prejudge the question. Every one of us in the discussion of this most important of all public questions, should patiently hear and read all the arguments advanced, pro and con, and conscientiously strive to arrive at an intelligent conclusion respecting it. For our own part, during the agitation we shall be most happy to open our columns to those who have anything to say, worth saying, on both sides of the question. The only condition that we exact from our correspondents is that they write tolerably decent English, and that they scrupulously avoid personalities. No article, however able, will be admitted into the columns of the JOURNAL, which contains an attack on the private character of any person, whether his station be high or humble.

PIC-NIC.—A Pic-Nic in connection with the Presbyterian and Wesleyan Sabbath School was held yesterday on the farm of Mr. Schurman, at the Point opposite Summerside. The spot selected was perhaps the most beautiful in the adjacent country. Large numbers of scholars and their parents attended, who all enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. A visit to the shore and the Indian camps neer by diversified the proceedings. About 7 p.m., a large number of return carriages arrived in town. We trust that more interest will be taken in the infant nurseries of our churches by the public in future.

THERE is a good deal of talk about a Railway on the Island just now. We hear that Lewis Carvell, Esq., and a number of railway people, have come across from New Brunswick to look about them, in order to be able to form an opinion as to the feasibility of giving us a good Railroad one of these days.

HARASSING, VERY!

POOR fence-riding Edward Rielly has been driven to desperation. For the last few months he has assumed all the contortions of a gipsy fortune-teller. Not much wonder. While perched on the fence, till his moral sensibilities have become like the Indian Fakir, he is continually haunted with strange and fantastic visions of Confederation, the denunciations of an outraged constituency, the seals of office, and a fearfully accommodating conscience. Under such influences he performs some of the most unaccountable freaks. We were sorry to learn that his friends were so indiscreet as to let him out on the day of the Nomination in Charlottetown; for while gesticulating "violently with both arms and coat-tail," and in the whirlwind of his sublime oratory, he was, either by an inadvertent step or the adroit movement of some heartless wag, suddenly precipitated from the platform upon which he was standing. This accident appears to have had a powerful influence upon his nervous system In his last *issue* there is a whole leader against the editor of the *Patriot*, upon which all the energies of his giant mind must have been concentrated. We look upon it as a masterpiece in its way. Logic, wit and satire, do duty with fearful effect. In it we find none of that tawdry bombast nor straining after the magniloquent which is peculiar to second-rate writers. Grecian heroes, whose names, words, and actions are hoary with the mists of antiquity, are made to perform evolutions with the ease and grace of a modern dancing-master. But his mind staggers under the powerful effort, and we find him in the very next column indulging in the lowest personalities. Because nature was prodigal in fashioning his own earthly tabernacle, he criticises with merciless severity all those upon whom she has not been so lavish. Be careful, Edward, beauty is only skin deep!

☞ ON Tuesday last a boy named Rodk. McLean, aged 18 years, was drowned near Grand River Bridge. He went into the water to bathe, and, strange to say, altho' he could swim he went down with the current. It is thought that he took a cramp

☞ THE Schr. "British Eagle" arrived here, from Boston, yesterday, with a general cargo of merchandize.

☞ THE Steamer "Heather Belle" made two trips here this week. The "Princess of Wales" has been repaired, and is again on the route.

☞ THE Rev. Mr. DesBrisay will preach a Sermon to the children of the Wesleyan School on Sabbath evening next. Those interested in schools are invited.

A complete Business Directory of the Trade for 1869-70, is now being prepared by Mr. John Dingham, of New York. It will include all the business establishments in the United States and Canada.

A BIG CATCH.—We hear that the Mackerel have been very plenty off the North side, during the past week. On Wednesday, the 6th, there was 16,570 mackerel landed at Mr. Matheson's stage, at Miminegash. One boat landed 4000. We are glad to hear that the fish are so plenty. Large quantities of mackerel have been taken at Mr. Howlan's and at Mr Hall's stages.

We have been told by Mr. Hyndman, who has the management of the Telegraph lines on the Island, that the office in this place will be re-opened in a day or two. The line to Alberton will be working in about a month.

THE following extract we copy from the last *Herald.* It will give our readers some idea of the character of the man who is the Queen's Printer in this Island. We are sure that the Government who put him into office, and keep him there, must feel ashamed to think that the organ of their party should use such low, false and abusive language towards such an old and able advocate of their Government. He is certainly no credit to his party, and the Government are injuring themselves by keeping such a contemptible and scurrilous fellow as Edward Rielly in office. We are glad that Mr. Lawson has taken no notice of him; we, however, like to give him a prod now and then. The following is a specimen of his low vulgar abuse:—

"'Rufus' still continues to pay us his attentions in the *Journal* and *Progress.* He will never forgive us for having turned him and his rubbish out of our office. We think the dirty-looking slouch might be very well spared from a position to which he is simply a disgrace—we mean the Normal School. The Government had better look after him."

The Governor General has been hourly expected in Charlottetown, since Saturday last. His non appearance at the appointed time, has been a matter of much conjecture, and some disappointment. The following paragraph from the St. John *Telegraph*, accounts for the delay:—

"The Government steamer *Napoleon the Third*, having on board His Excellency the Governor General and party, arrived into Dalhousie harbor yesterday evening at half past six o'clock, to the infinite surprise of the people of that place. who were not expecting so distinguished an arrival. Our Special Correspondent with the party informs us that they had a pleasant passage down. They remained at Dalhousie last night, and will leave for Newcastle this morning, calling at Bathurst, expecting to reach there this afternoon, and Charlottetown on Thursday. There was no display at Dalhousie owing, as already stated, to the unexpected character of the visit.

We had the pleasure, on Monday, of renewing our acquaintance with our talented young friend, Mr. John Bell, son of Walter Bell, Esq., Cape Traverse. Mr. Bell was a scholarship pupil in the old Academy and Prince of Wales College. After teaching some time on the Island, he went to Canada, and studied at Albert College, Belleville, where his ability and perseverance were crowned with such success that at the end of the second session he was, by the Senatus, unanimously voted the degree of M. A. with the highest honors. As the curriculum extends over four years, it speaks well for Mr. Bell's talents and previous training that he should have taken so high a position on the Academic roll. Beamsville Grammar School but we believe he is shortly to enter the office of the Hon John H. Cameron, of Toronto, and there complete his law studies. We have every reason to be proud of our young Islanders who go abroad, for as a rule they acquit themselves well.—*Pat.*

HORSE STEALING.—A man named John Hayden, belonging to P. E. Island, was arrested on Sunday afternoon last by Constable C. W. Cole, on suspicion of being the party who stole the horse belonging to John Ford, Esq., on Wednesday night of last week. The evidence is very strong against him. He was recognized by the purchaser as the party who sold the animal to him. Hayden was examined before S. F. Black, Esq., on Monday, and commited for trial at the next session of the Supreme Court.—*Sackville Borderer.*

The above named man was tried and found guilty for a similar offence, on this Island, and made his escape from the Sheriff.

New Advertisements this Day

Fair & Exhibition—Finlay McNeill.
City Tea Store—G D. Wright.
Read this Acrostic—Angus McSween.
Stoves Stoves—D. Rogers.
Kerosene Oil— do
Sole Leather Nulls &c.— do
New York Life Insurance Co's—H. A. Harvie.
The Great Discovery—John McKiernan.
Valuable Property—James Brazil.
Furniture, Horse, &c.—Geo. Anderson.
Who wants Horses Shod—Ed. Kinsman.
Just Received—A. P. Mills.

Very Latest Telegrams.

London, Aug. 9.

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

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

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

New York, Aug. 9.

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

THE COLLISION.

ON Friday night last, about 12 o'clock, a collision took place between the Steamers *St. Lawrence* and *Princess of Wales*, when about three miles east of Sea Cow Head light. The *Princess* was on her way to Charlottetown, and the other boat was coming here. The night was very calm and clear, and the officers of both boats were in or near the wheel house at the time the boats collided. The *Princess* struck the other boat on the paddle wheel, smashed it in pieces, and went right into her hull, at once disabling her. Had she struck her further aft she would have sunk her. There were a number of passengers on board at the time, but not one of them received any injury. The *St. Lawrence* is badly damaged, and it will take some time to repair her. The *Princess* also received considerable damage, but was not disabled, and after she had towed the other boat into this port, she proceeded to Charlottetown, where she was repaired and is again on the route. A great deal has been said about this unfortunate accident, and much blame attached to both commanders. As we understand an investigation will be held, we refrain from giving any opinion as to who was in fault. We are sorry it happened, and we are sure that both Capt. Evans and the Shareholders have the sympathies of this community. It is really a pity to see such a fine boat so badly injured.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia arrived here on Wednesday evening on his triennial visit to the Episcopal churches in Prince Edward Island.—*Pat.*

WE publish to-day another letter from Mr. Archibald. We have now, we think, done him full justice, and we will not allow anything more on this subject to be inserted.

ROBT. MCC. STAVERT, Esq, has been appointed Cashier in the Summerside Bank, in the place of E. L. Lydiard, Esq., who has resigned.

In the list of passengers by the *Duncan*, we notice the name of John Cavon, Esq. This gentleman has come from Scotland to fill a Professor's chair in St. Dunstan's College. The Rev. Angus McDonald, who has had charge of that Institution until now, is about to retire from active service for the present. The responsibility, anxiety and labours of the last sixteen years, have so much impaired the Rector's constitution, that he is obliged to rest awhile, and seek in travel and a change of climate, a restoration of health. The Reverend gentleman intends this fall to visit Europe, from which we hope he will return in the enjoyment of renewed health and strength. Bishop McIntire will leave here in a few weeks to attend the forthcoming Ecumenical Council at Rome. A committee of ten gentlemen has been appointed to collect a purse to be presented to his Lordship before his departure.—*Pat*

ELECTION IN FIRST DISTRICT OF KING'S COUNTY.—This election, which came off on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., resulted, as we anticipated, in the return of James R. McLean, Esq. At the close of the poll, the vote stood:—

James R. McLean, Esq.,	525
W. W. Sullivan, Esq.,	200
Stephen Campbell, Esq.,	3

We learn that Mr. Campbell retired early in the day in favor of Mr. Sullivan.—*Herald.*

The Hon. Edward Kenny, Senator and Receiver General of the Dominion of Canada, and the Hon. S. L. Tilley, M. P. and Minister of Customs, have been in Charlottetown since Friday, awaiting the arrival of Governor General Young and Sir George Cartier. By telegram received yesterday, it is announced that the Governor General and Party will not reach here until to-morrow evening.—*Herald.*

Married.

At North River, on the 12th ult., by Rev. E. N. Atchison, [illegible] Newson, to Mrs. Crapaud, to Miss Elizabeth A Warren, of North River.

On the 20th July, by the Rev J. W. Forsythe, M. A. Rector, Mr. James Edward Lyle, formerly of Lot 16, to Miss Sophia Wood, of Summerside.

On the 3rd July, by the Rev. J. W. Forsythe, M. A. Rector, Mr. Michal McMullan, to Miss Christie McLeod, both of New London.

At the manse, on Monday the 9th inst., by the Rev. W. R. Frame, Mr. John Clark, of Campbellton Lot 14, to Harriet, third daughter of Mr. David Cousins of the same place.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on Monday the 26th July, by the Rev. M. Ryan, Mr. James Falconer, of Newcastle, N. B., to Janet, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Caldwell, of Margate.

Died.

On the 30th ult., Anne, the beloved wife of the Hon. Dr. Johnson, in the 79th year of her age. During a membership with the Wesleyan section of the Church of Christ, for 55 years, the power of divine grace was exemplified in her life of humble and devoted piety. After a brief illness, she peacefully passed away, to enter into the joy of her Lord.

At Crapaud, on the 21st July, Janet Johnson wife of Mr. Matthew Rogerson, a native of the parish of Kirkmichael, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, in the 55th year of her age.

At Stanhope, August 1st, Margaret, second daughter of the late Samuel Bovyer, aged 56 years. Those that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

On Monday, morning the 2d inst., in Charlottetown, George Douglass, Esq., Upholsterer, in the 40th year of his age.

Of whooping cough, at Springon, Lot 67.on the 24th ult., Donald,. infant son of William and Ann Todd, aged four months and twenty days.

On Sunday morning, 1st August, instant, after a short but severe illness, Laura Augusta Marion, aged seven months, infant daughter of Henry Palmer, Esquire, Barrister. "He giveth his beloved sleep."