

excite no suspicions by our going to the depot together. Just as I turned into the road that led to the depot then consumed cars whistled in, and I knew I was late. I started upon the run, stepped onto my ground, and fell flat, rite into a mud-puddle, and spattered myself from top to toe.

But I jumped up immediately, and made for the depot. I saw a man standing on the platform. I waved my handkerchief to him, and screamed at the top of my voice, "Stop 'em! Don't let 'em wunt on without me!"

"They've already went!" says the man—and shure enuff, so they had! I asked the man—who got in? And he said a man and woman—and described Mr. Cliffe exactly.

"Look here!" says I. "Hain't there no way that I can get to Stickeyville without waiting for the next train?"

He scratched his head to scratch up an idee, and said, he had another man there would carry me down on a hand-car for a dollar. I said the money was ready for him the minute I was landed at Stickeyville—and we set forth rite off.

"Turn like all possessed!" says I. "It's necessary for me to get there as soon as I can!" And they did turn! I guess they fairly aimed their dollar.

I paid them as soon as we arried, and hurried to Squire Moss's at the top of my speed. There was a light in the parlor, and I rushed in without knocking.

"And gracious deliverance! I wonder I hadn't swooned rite on the spot, for just as true as you live, there stood Cliffe and the widder Westley hold of hands, and the squire was jest a saying.

"I pronounce you man and wife!" "I grabbed Cliffe's arm, and brought him round facing of me in a seckent.

"Land of Geshen!" says I. "What does this mean?" "She's mine!" says he. "Nobody can separate us now!" and he fell to kissing the widder.

"You're a false, desatful man!" says I; "and I'm a good mind to have you arrested for breeches of promise! You promised to marry me; and here I've been to the expense of getting a new gown!"

"My dear Mrs. March!" says he, "what a mistake! I have been engaged to Myra ever since her husband died, and we came to your house to be together. And we hope still to remain."

"Well, you won't say I, 'not by two chalks! I won't keep such a man in my house! You'll tramp to-morrow, both of ye! Oh, dear! dear! what shall I do? If this should get out, how folks would talk! What shall I do?"

"I dunno," says Squire Moss, kinder soft, "unless you take me instid of him. I've been thinking about coming over to see you for quite a spell, but I hadn't time. What do you say, Mrs. March? Will you marry me?"

"Lawful heart, Squire Moss! how you talk!" says I; and then the squire put his arm round me, and gave me a real old-fashioned smack, and—Wall, we were to be married next month, when the sign is in the heart, for good luck.

I sot my boarders all adrift the next day after the wedding of Cliffe and the widder, and I don't calculate to keep any more never. The squire says he'll buy some o'termans, and things for our parlor, that'll take the shine off from Mrs. Brown's in no time at all.

An Orange lodge in Birkenhead (England) having formally resolved that the signing of the Irish Church Bill by the Queen had absolved the members from their allegiance to her and to the Prince of Wales, immediately drank the health of the Duke of Edinburgh, the "savior prince," with great enthusiasm.

Pendergast, the minstrel, who died at Pittsburgh on Sunday, 22nd ult., was on a spree that afternoon with some friends, when, as they passed an undertaker's he went in, selected a coffin, and said he would wear that. This was bravado, but the next morning he occupied the coffin he had selected.

The insurgents in Cuba have been again defeated by the Spaniard troops.

By the completion of the Western Pacific Railroad on Monday, cars now travel continuously from the harbors of New York or Boston to the harbor of San Francisco without transshipment, inside of four hours.

Although the health of the Princess of Wales has very much improved since her visit to Wildbad, it is feared that she will never recover the complete use of the knee.

The first class steamships *S. Lawrence*, and *Princess of Wales*, have resumed their regular trips between Pictou and Cape Breton, also from Pictou to Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Shediac, N. B., continuing until the season closes.—*Halifax Express*.

The New York Army and Navy Gazette says that the policy of the United States is "to encourage independence, freedom from colonial conditions and the autonomy of all people wherever they may be." How about the "independence" of the South, and the "autonomy" of Mexico.

THOMAS MASSACRE IN SPAIN.—A Madrid letter states that there is great excitement in Spain over the recent execution of nine men near Barcelona, by Lt. Col. Cosalís. Eight of the executed persons were Carlists, and the ninth was a game-keeper, and they were all shot without any form of trial. The officers who directed the execution had been promoted by the Government for the part he had taken, thus verifying the recent statement of Gen. Prim, that the Government would be cruel, if need be, in putting down rebellion.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE HARVARD CREW.—A Cable telegram of the 10th contains the following:—

The Prince of Wales has directed Capt. Saunders to communicate to the Harvard University boat's crew his regret at being prevented from paying his personal respects to them individually and collectively during their stay in England. Capt. Saunders is charged to convey also the Harvard's expression of the admiration of the Prince for the gallant manner in which they rowed against the Oxford crew.

An Irish College for Ireland.

A SHORT telegram on September 2nd, stated that the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland demanded a College from the State. The *Times* of the 3rd inst., comments as follows upon their claims: "They demand the overthrow of common education and the exaltation of denominationalism. The language of Archbishop Cullen must provoke resentment. The resentments of the Catholic hierarchy towards the State are intolerable. There is not one of their resolves on education, which the people will not emphatically repudiate, and which, if brought before Parliament, will not be rejected. The lesson of the past two years seems lost on these Prelates. They have not understood how a proposal of great moderation and acknowledged wisdom proved abortive last session, through the antipathy of Parliament to the 'slaying of public manhood by Catholic uses.' The present proposals are about as bold as the present proposals can be proposed. England and

Scotland will not listen to them; even in Ireland they will not command the assent of classes interested in higher education, and in Parliament they would be mentioned only to be condemned."

BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING.

From *Scottish American Journal*, Sept. 9.

Two or three months ago, Mr. JOHN BACOTT, President of the British Board of Trade, declared in public his belief that at the present time the sea-going shipping under the flag of Great Britain was equal in not superior to that of all the rest of the world. For such a remarkable assertion few indeed, even among the great orator's political friends, were prepared, and it is not surprising that in many well informed quarters its accuracy was called in question. Some statistics, however, which were laid before the House of Commons a few days before the late session came to close, bore out to the fullest extent everything that Mr. BACOTT had stated; and as the facts cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the national pride of our country, on this side of the ocean, we shall endeavor to place them before our readers with as much brevity and clearness as the subject will allow, merely promising that the chief object Mr. GRADSTONE'S Government had in submitting them to Parliament was to throw light on a measure which it had introduced to consolidate and amend the acts relating to Merchant Shipping and Navigation.

When that great question came last before the country, namely in 1854, the registered tonnage of Great Britain and her possessions was 5,135,000 tons, belonging to the United Kingdom itself. There is an increase of 41 per cent; but the real increase is even more astounding; for in 1854 the Register was encumbered with vessels which did not exist, while it is now kept up to date within a few thousand tons the actual number and tonnage of vessels. When we state that the increase in the United Kingdom alone is 50 per cent, it will be seen that the enterprise of the Mother country does not lag behind that of her vast and prosperous colonies. We shall give a few figures to prove that the President of the Board of Trade had spoken with a full knowledge of the facts which lay within the scope of his department. The aggregate tonnage of all other countries, as given in their most recent returns, is 9,694,000 tons, but from that amount great deductions must be made before it can be justly compared with the sea-going tonnage under the British flag. For instance, the return from the United States includes her river and lake tonnage, which is considerably over 2,000,000; while the registers of most of the Continental States embrace many thousands of fishing boats, and every kind of small craft, down even to canal boats. When all proper deductions are made for the sake of the just comparison we seek to draw, the aggregate of sea-going foreign tonnage does not exceed 7,150,000 against the 7,232,000 of Great Britain and her possessions. It is true that the difference between these figures is not very striking, but it is sufficient to settle the question of superiority. When, moreover, we look at the materials of the vast tonnage of Great Britain, her maritime supremacy appears in a more remarkable shape than what we have just been discussing, for she can boast with perfect truth that the tonnage of her sea-going steamers is more than double that of all other countries. The increase in her aggregate tonnage during the last fourteen years has been 41 per cent, while the tonnage of France has remained nearly stationary, and that of Holland has decreased 13 per cent. The sea-going tonnage of the United States has decreased 50 per cent. in the last ten years—a falling off in a great measure due to the miserable protection she afforded her flag during the late war, but far more to her narrow-minded commercial policy.

The announcement of the death of General JOHN A. RAWLINS, Secretary of War, has cast a gloom over the country. The sad event took place at Washington on Monday afternoon. General Rawlins was born in Illinois on Feb. 13th, 1815, began to study law in Gelina in 1835, when he made the acquaintance of General Grant, entered the army in August 1861 with the rank of Captain, and since that date he was on the staff of General Grant, and accompanied him in all his campaigns. Soon after Gen. Grant's inauguration as President, General Rawlins was appointed Secretary of War, and, although an untried man, it must be said to his credit that he gave universal satisfaction. The death of such an eminent public man, at the early age of 28 years, is a national loss of no ordinary magnitude.

A statement of Sir John Young, in a speech delivered by him at a levee given on Saturday last at St. John, N. B., is worthy of record. In response to the toast, "The Hon. of the Government of the Province of New-Brunswick," Sir John said, that as the opposition to the union of the Province with Canada is dying away, he looked for a speedy reconciliation of all parties. The advantages gained by the union of England and Scotland, and the free trade consequent, and the advantages conferred by the Zollverein during the last half century, are such results as should be looked for from this Confederation.

The departure from the United States of several vessels with men and arms for the insurgents in Cuba has been reported within the past week. Several skirmishes with the insurgents have recently taken place. Four thousand troops will sail on September 9th or 10th from Spain for Cuba, and 6,000 more will follow in a few days.

A Breakwater is to be erected by the Dominion Government at "Maine-a-Dieu," Cape Breton, which work will be of great benefit to the American and Provincial vessels navigating the coast of Nova Scotia and Gulf of St. Lawrence. This harbor is situated at the S. E. point of Cape Breton, inside Scaterie Island, one mile distant, seven miles S. W. from Cow Bay, and a convenient starting place for all vessels bound to the banks and Gulf of St. Lawrence, as well as a convenient place of call for all vessels bound to Cape Breton coal mines. If this work is built it will be a great benefit to the American fishermen who frequently resort to this place during the spring and fall. The harbor of Maine-a-Dieu gives a safe anchorage to about 20 sail of vessels of not over 12 feet draft of water. The breakwater, which can be built at a small expense, will make a harbor to contain 300 sail of from three to five tons of water, available at all seasons of the year. Wood, water and provisions are always at hand, and captains can communicate with Sydney, Cow Bay and the other mines on the coast in a few hours. The stone and timber for this work can all be got within a few miles of the place, and labor being cheap, it can be built in a short time and a small expense to the Government, and be an immense benefit to the many vessels navigating the coast of Cape Breton and the large number of vessels bound to the banks and Gulf of St. Lawrence going to and from the banks and Gulf of St. Lawrence. Capt. Thos. Burke of the brig *Alpha*, communicates the above facts to a Gold closed at 137 1/2.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN LONDON IN 1871.

The official circular in relation to the proposed International Exhibition in London in 1871, has been published. The programme embraces departments of fine art divided into classes, scientific inventions and new discoveries of all kinds, manufactures and horticulture. One-third portion of the available space will be assigned absolutely to foreign exhibitors, who must obtain certificates for the admission of their objects from their respective governments. Foreign countries will appoint their own judges. All exhibitors or their agents must deliver at the building, into the charge of the proper officers, the objects unpacked and ready for immediate exhibition, and free of all charges for carriage, &c. Her Majesty's commissioners will find large glass cases, stands and fittings, the case of machinery, carry out the arrangements of the objects by their own officers. Her Majesty's commissioners will take the greatest possible care of all objects, but they will not hold themselves responsible for loss or damage of any kind. Prices may be attached to the objects, and exhibitors will be encouraged to state their prices. Agents will be appointed to attend to the interest of exhibitors. Every object must be accompanied with a descriptive label, stating the special reason, whether of excellence, novelty, or cheapness, &c., why it is offered for exhibition. There will be no prizes, but a certificate of having obtained the distinction of admission to the exhibition will be given to each exhibitor.

Very Latest Telegrams.

London, Sept. 14.

Letters from Madrid assert that a fleet of iron-clads will be sent to Cuba in November in case the United States recognize the insurgents.

The Spanish Government stops all despatches which it does not approve, especially those concerning Cuba.

The Barcelona *Diario* hopes that notwithstanding the action of the United States, Spain will know how to maintain her flag and her dignity.

At Konigsburg, during the festival in honor of the visit of the King of Prussia, the railings of a bridge overcrowded with spectators burst and many were precipitated into the river. Twenty-four bodies have been recovered.

Madrid journals assert that the Spanish Government recently sent a Circular letter to the Great Powers of Europe respecting the note of the American Minister on the subject of the recognition of Cuba; that replies favorable to the rights of Spain have been received from England, France and Austria.

London, Sept. 15.

The *Times* comments on Mr. Sickle's note to the Spanish Government on the Cuban question, and sees cause of alarm in the attitude assumed by the United States.

The Archbishop of Armagh died to-day. The prospect is favorable for a good cotton crop in Egypt.

QUEBEC, Sept. 17.

Prince Arthur, with members of the City Government, yesterday visited various institutions; in the evening they attended a ball given by Lieut. Governor Belleau and lady. Five hundred couple were present.

London, Sept. 17.

The London *Star* has a review of the American difficulty with Spain on the Cuban question, in which it is represented that the matter is in a fair way of settlement.

The India mail steamer *Carnatic* has been wrecked off the Island of Sheduan in the Red Sea. Some of the passengers and crew are missing, and ship's cargo, mails and treasure are total loss.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Bishop of Exeter died on Saturday. It is estimated that one hundred and twenty vessels were wrecked, and several hundred seamen injured in the late gale.

The London Press continue their dissertations on the relations of Spain and America as regards the Cuban question. No apprehension of a war are entertained.

New York, Sept. 20.

President Grant will return to Washington on Thursday. All the members of the Cabinet are now in Washington.

London, Sept. 20.

Napoleon has telegraphed to the French Minister at Washington that the French desires that Cuba shall be retained by Spain.

Admiral Topeto will command the fleet that conveys reinforcements to the Spanish force in Cuba.

Liberty of worship is to be proclaimed in Cuba.—The Duke of Genoa is to marry the daughter of the Duke DeMontpensier and ascend the Spanish Throne.

Gold closed at 137 1/2.

SOME BEAUTIES OF AMERICAN TAXATION.

The New York *Evening Post* says:—We actually get 75 millions of dollars revenue from the following five articles: Coffee, tea, sugar, wine and spirits, tobacco and liquor. To obtain the other 75 millions only, therefore, we see fit to lay duties on nearly four thousand articles; and charge a duty as high as 150 per cent, on some goods; to get these \$75,000,000, we tax no less than 4000 common duties annually, and thereby enhance their prices on the average 50 per cent. We raised, for instance, a revenue of not quite \$1,000,000 from 100,000 tons of imported pig iron. But we consumed 1,600,000 tons of home made iron besides in 1868, on all which the price was raised to the amount of the tariff imposed on foreign iron. Thus the tariff compelled the people to pay the domestic pig iron makers a bonus of \$14,500,000, gold, during that year. We did not raise one dollar of revenue from woollen blankets for the last three years, as there is a heavy duty on this article; nevertheless, the duty compelled the people to pay the manufacturers 49 cents in currency a pound, for what can be bought in England for twenty-four cents currency.

The extraordinary number of articles of import taxed compel us to keep a customs house staff that outnumber the armies with which we formally fought and conquered the savage Indians.

We put temptation in the way of these public men, which have bred corruption among them. We offer a premium for smuggling and false swearing; the New Orleans sugar scandal at this moment and the New York silk scandals of last winter will testify to this. We tax the poor man's clothing, glass, crockery, bedding, fuel and gas; we tax the wicker seats of the baby 100 per cent, and the brass coffin nail 45 per cent. And all the misery, vice, corruption and fraud caused by these laws are perpetrated to raise seventy-five million dollars revenue from several thousand articles, when the same sum could be got from only ten articles. But then the simpler system would not enrich five or six thousand monopolists, who under the name of "protection to American industry," impose these grievous wrongs on the people.

The editor of the *Islander* has again given the public his views on Denominational Education. He does not see that the English writers whom we quoted, two weeks ago, held opinions relative to public education antagonistic to the views of those who, on this Island, are in favor of extending State aid to Denominational Schools. Our contemporary has evidently not read what his co-worker of the *Examiner* has written on the subject of Sectarian Education. Neither has he, it appears, conversed with those who are the determined opponents of "mixed schools"—gentlemen who are resolved to do their utmost to prevent the children of Catholics and the children of Protestants being taught in the same school—unless that school be a purely denominational one. The editor of the *Islander* must surely have seen the tirades that from time to time have appeared in the *Examiner* against "State schoolism." We are, too, very much mistaken if in the columns of the *Islander*, there have not appeared strong commendations of the system which is so unsparingly condemned in the pithy sentences quoted by us in our article of the 9th inst. The English system of grants, state aid, denominational schools, and of paying for results, bears a very strong and a very suspicious resemblance to the *Islander's* new scheme of "engrafting the Denominational System upon our National System." But the *Examiner*, in the article which we reviewed, is opposed to national systems of Education altogether. Here is what he says on that subject:—"A national system of Education in a nation divided into a variety of religious sects, is to our thinking as absurd as a national religion, and the wisest statesmen of a great and powerful empire have recently found that in one instance at least, national Church establishments are expensive luxuries, producing little good in themselves, and marred the doing of much good by others."

Here we see the *Islander* advocating a system of education which the *Examiner* authoritatively pronounces to be "absurd." But the difference between the two advocates of Denominational Education is, perhaps, after all, more in appearance than in reality. They would both convert our secular system into a so-called religious system. They both demand from the State, in matters educational, a recognition of the religious differences existing among the people. And they would both compel conscientious men of all denominations to support and propagate what they respectively believe to be deadly soul-destroying error. The English writer might well say that the Denominational system is "indefensible in theory as well as ineffectual in practice." We believe an efficient system of Sectarian Education to be an impossibility in a country such as ours, and in this opinion we are confirmed by the conclusion arrived at by an able and conscientious denominationalist who had closely and carefully examined the Common School System of the United States. The Rev. Mr. Fraser, in his excellent report, states:—"The establishment of a rate-supported system of schools must, I think, lead by a logical and moral necessity to merely secular education. The maintenance of a denominational system would be impossible, when the school became the property of rate-payers of all denominations. And, naturally, there seems to be no middle course between a purely secular system and a purely denominational one. All expedients that have been devised, all compromises that have been attempted, appear to me either to result in nothing, or confessedly to break down."

We have here the honest testimony of a very able man, as to the feasibility of engrafting the Denominational system on the National system, in a country in which the school is the property of taxpayers of all denominations. We were certainly surprised at an admission made by the editor of the *Islander*. He says that—"The endeavor to introduce into England and Scotland a national denominational system of education, is an endeavor which should have been made years ago, and one which, we hope, will very shortly be successful." If the editor wishes to see a national undenominational system established in Great Britain, why is he doing his utmost to overthrow the secular system which is in operation among ourselves? There is a greater, or rather a more general, diversity of religious opinion in this Island, than in Britain, and if the only national system that can be set up in that country must, of necessity, be unsectarian in its character, how can we hope successfully to introduce the religious element into the national system already established in this country. We, for our part, can see neither wisdom nor consistency in this mode of procedure. We cheerfully admit that in the Old Country there are many good well meaning men who oppose the introduction of the secular system; but we also know that their opposition would be completely powerless, were it not for the bitter hostility of bigots and tyrants to the measure. Those bigots and tyrants who, if they had dared, would have refused either to disestablish or to disendow the Irish Church, are the very men who defeated the Liberal Scotch Education Bill—and they are the men who throw every obstacle in the way of giving the English people a good system of national Education. There are those in England who are so intensely denominational, so insanely bigoted, as to disapprove in their education law of a conscience clause. They would have every child who attends the school, to the support of which they contribute, no matter what the religion of his parents may be, to submit to a course of sectarian instruction, and to join in the religious exercises

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1869.

No notice can be taken of anonymous 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 "ISLANDER" ON DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

The editor of the *Islander* has again given the public his views on Denominational Education. He does not see that the English writers whom we quoted, two weeks ago, held opinions relative to public education antagonistic to the views of those who, on this Island, are in favor of extending State aid to Denominational Schools. Our contemporary has evidently not read what his co-worker of the *Examiner* has written on the subject of Sectarian Education. Neither has he, it appears, conversed with those who are the determined opponents of "mixed schools"—gentlemen who are resolved to do their utmost to prevent the children of Catholics and the children of Protestants being taught in the same school—unless that school be a purely denominational one. The editor of the *Islander* must surely have seen the tirades that from time to time have appeared in the *Examiner* against "State schoolism." We are, too, very much mistaken if in the columns of the *Islander*, there have not appeared strong commendations of the system which is so unsparingly condemned in the pithy sentences quoted by us in our article of the 9th inst. The English system of grants, state aid, denominational schools, and of paying for results, bears a very strong and a very suspicious resemblance to the *Islander's* new scheme of "engrafting the Denominational System upon our National System." But the *Examiner*, in the article which we reviewed, is opposed to national systems of Education altogether. Here is what he says on that subject:—"A national system of Education in a nation divided into a variety of religious sects, is to our thinking as absurd as a national religion, and the wisest statesmen of a great and powerful empire have recently found that in one instance at least, national Church establishments are expensive luxuries, producing little good in themselves, and marred the doing of much good by others."

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of the institution. We repeat, that but for the opposition of bigots and tyrants, the people of England would long ere this have enjoyed the advantages of a good system of national Education. The State, says the *Islander*, should only pay for secular Education. It follows then, as a matter of course, that the State should appoint only secular teachers. That the State should undertake to pay teachers whom it has no power either to appoint or to remove, is, in our opinion, very foolish policy indeed. Where the State pays the master, the State should appoint the master, and the institution which is supported by government money should be wholly under government control. If the Wesleyans and the Presbyterians establish Denominational schools in order to give their sons and their daughters a higher education than can be obtained at the primary schools, they are wise and prudent in doing so. These bodies, as they intend to control the whole management of their educational institutions, intend also to support them out of their private means. The editor of the *Islander* need not think that either the Wesleyans or the Presbyterians, for the sake of having government aid for their schools, will ever consent to allow the public money—their money—to be expended in propagating what they believe to be religious error. This is an unholy compact which conscientious and enlightened men would scorn to make. The *Islander* declares that he "would be sorry to think that Emperors and Kings should hereafter be dictated to by Ecclesiastics, as they were a few centuries ago." And so should we. But we are not, perhaps, so far removed from danger of this kind as the *Islander* would have us believe. We have heard rumors of Ecclesiastical dictation being attempted in our own country and in our own day.

It has been said that some of our politicians will be compelled to pay dearly for having led the manliness to vote and speak on matters educational as their reason and consciences dictated. It is reported that denunciations, not loud but deep, have in high places been fulminated against the present Government on account of the noble stand which they have taken on the Educational question. We have heard something of politicians, from whom better things might be expected, paying their court to Ecclesiastics, and changing their tune, and even reversing their policy, in order to secure the influence of Churchmen to aid them in furthering their ambitious schemes. Indeed, if the truth must be told, we are strongly of opinion that Ecclesiastical influence forms a very important element at this moment in our Island politics. We believe, too, that this unwonted zeal which some of our politicians display in favour of religious Education, is nothing more or less than a reckless bid for Ecclesiastical support. We are, however, convinced that the denominational movement is a huge blunder, and that the editor of the *Islander* will surely repent being engaged in it.

A very interesting account of Mr. Hutton's visit to the Island, with his Mutes, is given in the *Halifax Chronicle*. We will publish it in full next week.

On Monday night last it blew a regular gale, and the tide rose very high. Many persons supposed that the great storm predicted for the 5th of October, had really come.

The Steamer *St. Lawrence* took from this port on Tuesday morning last, 410 lbs. Oysters, 20 do. Eggs, 6 tubs Butter, 200 bushels Oats, and some cattle.

The Essence of Coffee is a splendid article. It can be carried in the pocket by travellers, and a nice cup of coffee can be enjoyed at any time, by merely obtaining a little hot water. The best we know of is on sale at the Prince County Drug Store.

OUR circulation to the Westward is now so large that we are obliged to go to press early on Thursday morning to catch the mails. Our advertising patrons will please send in their favors on Wednesday evening, if possible.

The price of Oats has fallen during the past week. Some small lots sold for 2s 3d, but 2s. is all that is offered now.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Monday, the 16th inst., before James Pidgeon, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Coroners for Queen's County, over the body of James Gorman, who was accidentally drowned in French River, on the evening previous. It appears that the deceased, in company with two other young men, was crossing the river in a gunboat, owned by Wm. McKee. When only a few yards from the shore, their frail bark began to sink, and in a few moments the three men were precipitated into the water. Neither of them being able to swim, the probability is that they would all have been drowned, were it not that their cries were heard by some parties on shore, who had not perceived them. They soon came to their assistance, but too late for poor Gorman, who had sunk to rise no more. The remaining two men, by clinging to the skiff, were saved by those who came to their aid. Gorman's body was not found until the following morning, when the inquest was held, and verdict returned in accordance with the above-mentioned facts. Deceased was a Frenchman, aged about 20 years. He was in the employ of Mr. Joseph Harding. It may afford his relatives, who reside in Miramichi, some consolation to learn that, through the kindness of Mr. Harding, his remains were, on Tuesday morning decently interred in St. Thomas churchyard, New London.—*Com to Patriot*.

On Sunday morning last about 7 o'clock, the Sch. *Bradford*, laden with lumber, was passing Point Prim, she observed another schooner deep in the water, laboring heavily, and suddenly saw her change her course direct for the land, but before the Schooner could reach the shore she went down. One man was observed at the davits trying to lower the boat, but he was washed away just before the vessel disappeared. The *Bradford*, with some difficulty, rescued one man who clung to the toppling-lift as the top of the sunken Schooner's mast were out of water. She proved to be the *Oriander*, from Point Prim. She left that port the evening before, there being but two men on board. Capt. Furness and a young man named Crawford. Capt. Furness was lost. The *Oriander* was owned by Capt. S. Math.—*N. Star*.

The ship *Duncan*, McLinnis, Master, 17 days from Charlottetown, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst.—*Pat*.

Owen Conolly, Esq., has commenced to purchase fresh pork. We observe by Mr. E. Morrison's *Halifax Prices Current*, that the price of this article has a downward tendency in the Colonial market, and that speculators are cautioned not to make purchases based on present quotations.—*Pat*.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The members of the Temperance Societies of Lot 14, met at Birch Hill Temperance Hall on Wednesday, the 10th inst., for the purpose of forming a Temperance Union. Mr. Hector Bell was called to the chair. After the chairman had stated the object of the meeting, it was unanimously resolved that the various Temperance organizations in the vicinity do organize into a Union, to be called "Richmond Temperance Union."

The meeting was well attended, and several ladies graced it with their presence. They are always foremost in every good cause. Several excellent speeches were delivered. Altogether, the meeting was a success and the society, when formed, will do much good. The Temperance Union meets semi-monthly. The following is a list of officers:—

Wm. R. Ellis, President; Robt. T. Outton, Vice do.; John McArthur, Chaplain; Jeremiah McArthur, Treasurer; J. Dennis, Door-keeper; John Birch, Sec'y.—*Com.*

DEATH TO WORMS.

Among the many preparations to be found on the shelves of Drugstores, for relieving children of those troublesome and irritating companions—Worms, we are sure none will be found so effective as "WATSON'S SCOLICONS"—a new remedy, advertised in our columns this evening, and one that may be relied on. Mothers! Try it. It is about the most wholesome candy you can give your little ones. [s23 3m]

The total number of lives lost in Avondale mines is 108 miners, not 202 as at first reported, and two volunteers, who in their eagerness to relieve the miners, lost their own lives. Every one in the mine perished. They leave 59 widows and 109 orphans in the United States and others in the "old country." The efforts made for the release of the miners were wholly unavailing. The bodies were found heaped together in two masses, one behind a barrier erected in the vain hope of keeping in air enough to breathe.

It has been predicted—a *sarant*, it is said—that a storm, terrific in itself and terrible in its consequences, will take place on or about the 5th October next. It is further prophesied that it will be accompanied by a tidal wave. We are not prepared to vouch for the truth of this rumor, but, whether it comes or not, the learned scholar warns everyone to be prepared for the event.

The Whooping Cough, of a severe nature, is very