

any thing induce Mr. Truman to spare us that?"

"Mr. Marbury, I am a man of few words, and will not prolong your sufferings. I have pleaded with Mr. Truman for your son. He is a stern, rather hard man; but I think I have induced him to yield. He is under obligation to me, in fact, only my representative; the capital is mine. When he became aware of this unhappy business, he immediately telegraphed for me, before he had ascertained the guilty one. This serious affair is known only to Mr. Truman, the book-keeper, and myself, and I am here this morning, to plead to you, sir, that this knowledge should go no further. Relieve your mind, your son's and your wife's. The name of Marbury shall remain spotless."

"How can I ever thank you! On what terms is this money granted to me? I will be ready to meet them, immediately."

"I have made all the necessary arrangements. I know you are a prudent man, therefore I will not release your son from the payment of this money. I must insist, however, that he shall pay it. Here are notes which he must sign. You will see I have made them in ten payments; yearly. This will be five hundred a year. I have an object in this. It will arouse him; give him something to work for, bring forth his self-respect, and more than all, will make a man of him. I am a queer fellow, you may think but I choose to try this experiment. For years past I have been making myself happy, by doing little kindness for friends—people who loved me. This time I thought I would try how much happier I should be in doing good to him who hated and despitely used me."

"What can you mean? Who are you? Why have you acted thus?" asked the astonished man.

"I feel a deep sympathy for your son. Mr. Marbury, because in years gone by I was tempted, and yielded. I plead with you for mercy, and it was granted me. You know at what cost. More than all, I could not suffer Clara Dayton's son should wear the brand of shame! Do you not know me, George Marbury? Has time and these grey hairs altered me so much?"

"Everett Morse! Just Heaven, how mysterious are thy ways! Yes, I spared you, but for a dreadful sacrifice. Forgive, oh! Forgive me! Oh! how prophetic were your words," burst from the lips of the humiliated man.

"I do forgive you—have long years ago, I have known she was happy with you, and I was content. Will you some time, when you best can, let her know how it was? How can I? This is asking too much?"

"The door opened, and Clara stood before them."

"Going up to the bowed man, she raised his head, pressed her lips to the burning brow, and then holding out her hand to Everett Morse she said:

"Nay, he need not tell me; I know all. I have heard from the next room. To you, of all the world, I would sooner be indebted for this great kindness. I know how good and noble you are, but I cannot find it in my heart to censure him whose only fault was through his loving me so much. Both men were answered—yes, satisfied. The look she bent on each, told to one of her appreciation and gratitude, to the other—that she alone she loved."

"Little more remains to tell; many years have passed, and Dayton Marbury stands before his fellow men. Many are the speculations concerning the great intimacy and devoted friendship between the old bachelor and this young man, but to few is known the true reason why they loved each other thus."

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

A YOUNG LADY LIES IN A TRANCE NEARLY TWO WEEKS.

One of the most remarkable cases that we have ever been called upon to chronicle has lately come under our notice, and we propose to lay the facts before the public as they are. On Lorain street, above Jersey, there resides with her step-father a young lady, Miss Ellen K. White, who is probably between seventeen and eighteen years of age, very prepossessing in her manner, and very finely educated. About six weeks ago she was taken dangerously ill, with what the family physician pronounced as typhoid fever, and for some days was so low, that all hopes of her recovery were given up. She rallied, however, and, under careful nursing and skillful treatment, she was in a fair way to recover, when, about two weeks ago, she had a relapse, and sank rapidly, until the breath seemed to leave her body, and she was pronounced a corpse. Her body was prepared for the grave, and preparations were made by her bereaved parents and friends for the funeral, when her mother, who could not be made to realize the fact that her only daughter was dead to her forever, noticed that, though the limbs of her daughter were rigid, yet the body retained its warmth. Physicians were called, but they decided that she was dead, and every attempt to resuscitate her failing, it was determined, last Sunday, to consign her to the grave, and a coffin was procured. On Saturday, while one of the neighbors and the mother were standing beside the supposed corpse, the door, which had been left open, blew shut with a loud noise, which had the effect of so acting upon the girl as to bring her to and set her lifeblood in motion. She sprang up in bed, and, throwing her arms around her mother's neck, wept tears of joy over her escape from the horrid death of being buried alive. Miss White said that when she felt herself sinking, she had no fear of death, but turned upon her side, and as she did so, all pain disappeared, and she sank to sleep as peacefully as a child. She lay, she thinks, unconscious for an hour or more, for when she came to herself, though she could not move or speak she found out that she was laid out ready for burial. She could see her mother by her side, and all those who came to see her; could hear them talk, and understand all they said. She tried to speak, but her tongue refused to do its office; she tried to move, but could not; and there she lay, blessing her mother for her persistent refusal to allow her to be buried. Upon two occasions, when her mother was alone in the room with her, it seemed as though she left the body, could look down upon it as she could her mother. She said she was unable to describe the feelings that she experienced upon those occasions. When not tortured with the fear of being buried alive, she was perfectly at rest, perfectly happy, and when the door slammed, which brought her to, it seemed as though she was to use her own words, "compelled to commence a hard day's work." Miss White is now in a fair way to recover. Her strength is gaining rapidly, and from every indication, we should judge she has a long life before her.—Cleveland Plaindealer, May 31.

At Victoria's last drawing-room ball, the Princess Beatrice wore a white tulle over a white lace train, a pink band of green velvet about her hair and ornaments of apple blossoms.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Willmer and Smith's European Times considers Mr. Bright's speeches in Liverpool as "important extra-parliamentary utterances," and says "whether they accept the principle of State Churches as a wise one, or whether they rejected it, they must in either case equally and emphatically condemn the Irish State Church."

The first of his great speeches was addressed to a meeting convened by the Welsh National Reform Association. The Times says, "Mr. Bright worked up his audience to extraordinary enthusiasm, and expresses a hope that the Representation of Wales shall, at the next election, prove to be something better than 'a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.'"

The Royal Commission on the Irish Church has had the scene of its operations removed from London to Dublin.

An interesting letter appears in the Daily News from a correspondent in British Columbia, from which we take the following:—"The climate is superb, the rivers full of salmon, the woods filled with game. I have considerable experience as a farmer. I have been in many lands, and I declare I never saw in any country a climate or a soil to equal those you find in the valleys of British Columbia. The great majority of the class that emigrates are not rich enough to come here. A man arriving here without any capital would find himself in a bad position; there is no demand for labor; clerks or shopmen have no business here. A farmer should arrive with at least a capital of £200, and he should make up his mind to grasp the axe, and hold the plough, and mind his business always. In five years, such a man would make for himself a beautiful home, produce an abundant supply of necessities, some luxuries and lots of cash."

In the Continental Parliaments, matters of finance engages considerable of their attention. In Florence a lively discussion took place upon the Ministerial income-tax Bill as modified by the Committee. These modifications were not accepted by the Government up to the time of our latest exchanges from Liverpool. In the Lower House at Vienna, a Debate was also going on on the same subject, where the proposal of the majority of the Committee were accepted.

In North Germany, "The Bill authorising a joint guarantee of the loan required for the works to render navigation practicable in the Sulin, one of the mouths of the Danube, was adopted without discussion."

A great meeting of Ritualists was held recently. Dr. Pusey, and other eminent Divines were present, and resolutions adopted defending the Irish Church Establishment as it at present stands, and maintaining the High Church Doctrines of the Church of England.

Ill-treatment of the Crew of the Lydia.

We have scarcely ever read of treatment more fiendishly barbarous and cruel than that with which the master and two mates of the "Lydia," a Nova Scotia vessel, have been charged before the Police Court at Liverpool, as given below. The atrocities of Theodore, or the barbarities of the Savages of the South Sea Islands, pale before it. What punishment would be too severe for such inhuman ruffians should the guilt really be brought home to them?

[From the "Shipping and Mercantile Gazette," May 21.]

"At the Liverpool Police-court yesterday, before Mr. Raiffles, Mr. Davies, deputy law clerk to the Watch Committee, made an application for a warrant against Dennis Foreman Skofield, master of the ship Lydia, 700 tons, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Anselm Larkin, the first mate, and Francois, the second officer. He said that the ship Lydia had recently arrived at Liverpool from Black River, Jamaica, and the charge he would prefer against the captain would be that of having assaulted several of the colored seamen on board the vessel, with intent to do them grievous bodily harm.—The first mate was already in custody on the more serious charge of murder, (Mr. Davies) alleging that he had caused the death of a seaman named Daniel McDonald. He applied also for a warrant against the second mate, for having assaulted several seamen with intent to do them grievous bodily harm. The men who had been assaulted were in the Court to speak for themselves, and bore strong traces of the ill-treatment to which they had been subjected. Part of the treatment was of a singularly cruel and disgusting character—two of the seamen, named Robert Martin and Robert Williams, having been tied to each other by a certain portion of their persons and their necks.—The chief mate, while they were in this position, insisted on their dancing, and to make them do so, he thrust a large needle and nails into the hinder part of their bodies. The result of their being forced to move about was to cause them the most excruciating pain. The other of the assaults consisted in several of the crew being struck about their heads with belaying pins and capstan bars. Two of the seamen had their noses broken, and another had his toes severely crushed by the mate trampling on them and kicking them with his boot-heels.

The specific charge of assault against the captain was that when within two or three days sail of Queenstown he ordered the first mate (Larkin) to beat Robert Williams about the head with a broom handle. That order was carried out until blood began to flow, and the captain then ordered Williams to be tied with his hands and heels together, and while in that position to have three dozen lashes inflicted upon him. The full extent of this order was not, however, inflicted, Williams receiving only 18 lashes. Mr. Raiffles here asked if a man who was sitting near the dock, listening very attentively to the statement, was the Captain of the Lydia? One of the sailors informed him that he was. Mr. Raiffles ordered him to be at once taken into custody. The captain having been taken down to the detective office, Mr. Davies called three colored men, Joseph Campbell, Richard Martin, and Joseph Williams, and an English sailor named Edw. Arthur Pugh, a very intelligent young man. These witnesses supported Mr. Davies' statement. The warrant against the second mate was then granted, and he was shortly afterwards apprehended. Anselm Larkin, the first mate, was then placed in the dock, charged with the wilful murder of Daniel McDonald, a Scotch sailor. Mr. Davies was about to enter into the facts of the case when Mr. Cobb came in to Court and said that he appeared for all the prisoners, and would consent to a remand until the following day, as he had only been instructed. No evidence relating to the murder was taken, and the prisoners were remanded until to-day (Thursday). It was stated that on the 28th April the prisoner, Larkin, struck the deceased man a very severe blow on the left cheek. On the following day he was run along the deck, beaten with a belaying

pin until the blood streamed down his head and face, and his ribs were broken. He was set at work on the two following days though he had lost the use of his legs and was almost in a state of insensibility. On the evening of the second day, death put an end to his sufferings, and he was buried at sea.

Interview with the Pope.

A correspondent of the Evening Illustration, who was admitted some days ago to an audience with the Pope, gives in a letter from him to that journal some interesting details about the Holy Father. He says:

"The Pope is pretty tall and stout, without being obese. The furniture of his private room is a square table, with two chairs and an armchair for himself. The room is very small, low ceiling, no curtains, and the walls covered with paper of the cheapest sort. Those of the grand official saloons are covered with silk. His bedroom has yellow curtains, no carpet, and a brick floor, with a little bedstead of iron without curtains. He is very neat in his person—his hands, which are half covered with white mittens, are particularly attended to. He rises at 6 o'clock, shaves himself, and says his mass in a little private chapel; and then hears of chocolate, and at 8.30 he receives his Ministers. Cardinal Antonelli comes every day to the Vatican, and when prepared from doing so the Under Secretary of State Monsignor Marini takes his place. The other days of the week other functionaries in their turn transact business with him. At 1.30 the Ministers withdraw. The audience then begins and is not over till one. At 2 o'clock the Pope dines in his private apartment. His repast is of the most modest kind, and it always ends with a sweetmeat of which all Italians are fond. From 2.30 to 3 he takes his siesta, at three he reads his Breviary, and 5.30 goes out for a drive in a carriage with 4 horses, accompanied by two young priests. If the weather permits he alights and walks in the most retired parts of the city, nevertheless, he is followed by upwards of two thousand persons, who walk after him in silence. When it rains His Holiness proceeds to the galleries of the Vatican when the visitors have retired. He is a great lover of antiques, as proved by the researches and restorations he is continually making. On his return home, at six o'clock, the audiences recommence and last till 10 o'clock at night, when he retires to sup. He goes to bed at 11, and the next day goes through the same routine."

Though advanced in years, he sings very well, and what is quite unknown even to many Romans, plays well on the violinello. When I was received with my companion, the chamberlain plucked me by the sleeve to make me kneel down. The Pope, perceiving the movement, started, and the gentleman who was sitting opposite the table at which he was sitting, "So then," His Holiness said, "you are two journalists, friends, going together to Naples?" He spoke about Naples, and asked us how we liked Rome, adding that people found themselves very free during their stay. He then took two photographic likenesses of himself, one for each of us, and with a sly smile said: "I am going to write something for the journalists," and, in a firm hand, traced these words:

Dilige veritatem filium Dei;

After which he held out his hand to us. His affability is extreme. He speaks French with as much accent as Rossini, and the impression he produced on me was that of a pleasant and tranquil old man who appears to be but little occupied with external matters."

A Russian pamphlet, bearing the significant motto, "O! Russia, one step and the whole world is yours," has lately been published. It says that the Bulgarian Committee has been two years in existence, that its head quarters are in quarters inaccessible to the Turkish authorities, that this organization is devoted to Russia, and that it is powerful enough to raise all Bulgaria in insurrection at twenty-four hours' notice, and that so efficient an instrument would be of the greatest service to Russia in case of a war in the East.—Weekly Review.

Very Latest Telegrams.

London, June 19.

In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Ellenborough, in some remarks on the Abyssinian Expedition, suggested that on account of the unusual character of the service performed by the troops, special honors be paid to them upon their return from the scene of their exploits. The Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Privy Seal, in reply said that the Ministry had not yet considered the point. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, expressed the opinion that in award of the usual honors to the members of the Abyssinian Expedition would be a bad precedent. The subject was then dropped.

The London Telegraph has been condemned in 900 pounds for the publication of a libel.

New York, June 18.

Eight tons of arms taken from the Fenians by United States Government officers, on the Canadian border, have been sent to this city. By the explosion of the boiler of steam fire engine, at New York, five persons lost their lives, and forty more were injured, some of them fatally it is feared.

Montreal, June 19.

Hon. Messrs. Quimet and Archibald have both resigned their places in the Quebec Government. It is reported that the military authorities have decided to pull down the old fortifications at Quebec.

Letters from Rome give accounts of great privations and suffering among the forces which recently left Canada to engage in the service of the Pope.

The 16th rifles left for Quebec to-day to work on the fortifications.

The steamship Moravian arrived here last night with drats for different regiments, numbering in all about 1200 men.

Toronto, June 19.

A large quantity of Military Stores, direct from Woolwich, have arrived for the use of Regulars and Volunteers; also shot and shell for the Gunboats.

Ottawa, June 19.

The Governor General has sanctioned keeping the first of July as the anniversary of the Union of the Provinces, and has issued a proclamation to that effect.

London, 21st.

The defeat of the Irish Church appointments suspension Bill in the House of Lords is believed that the majority against the Bill will be greatly reduced in consequence of the abolition of proques.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria to the Throne of England, was observed as a holiday in the metropolis, and also duly observed by appropriate royal salutes throughout the Dominions of the British Government.

London, June 22nd.—Prince Napoleon has gone on to Constantinople.—The latest advices from Athens report that the Ottoman representative and a visit to that City offered an address to the United States Consul. On the occasion of presenting, it certain citizens of Athens assembled in large numbers before the office of the American Legation, and made enthusiastic demonstrations of gratitude for the friendship and sympathy of the American people.

New York, June 22.—Steamer "Morning Star" from Cleveland for Detroit collided with a bark on Lake Erie, Saturday night. Both vessels sank and twenty persons drowned. George W. Holding, of the London and Edinburgh, Keith & Company, committed suicide in this city yesterday morning.

Late advices from the seat of war on the Parana, states that four thousand Paraguay women under the charge of an Irish woman, named Eliza Lynch, have been armed by General Lopez, and are protecting his communications.—Gold steady 140.

UNITED STATES.

The Democratic Candidate for President.

As it seems probable that Chief Justice Chase will run for President, we publish the following synopsis of the principles Mr. Chase desires to embody in his Presidency, according to the N. Y. Herald:—
I. The State alone have the right of fixing the terms of suffrage.
II. Congress has no power to keep the Rebel States out of the Union, and its doing so is usurpation.
III. Universal manhood suffrage, and universal amnesty and restoration to political rights of all engaged in the Rebellion, are now indispensable.
IV. Speedy resumption of specie payments, so that greenbacks will be equivalent to gold.
V. No military trials in time of peace.
VI. A proper proportion of Southerners in the Cabinet.
VII. The Judiciary to be independent of Congress.
VIII. The President has full power to pardon Rebels and restore them to political rights. Congressional restriction of this power is usurpation.

The Boston Transcript says:—"The City Government cannot be said to be backward in supporting public improvements. It has already voted \$500,000 for improving Devonshire street; \$650,000 to widen Tremont st.; between Boylston street and the Worcester Railroad bridge; \$250,000 to widen Federal street. Total of such appropriations, already made, \$1,900,000. There are propositions yet to be considered, for increasing the width of Hancock street, extending Broadway, and constructing a new marginal street."

The New York Tribune closes a glowing account of the condition of the crops in the United States as follows:—"On the whole, the promise of abundant harvests never were brighter. It is true that adverse conditions may arise, but sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. Duty and hope belong to the present. At the lowest estimate, the present good sunshine is worth a million dollars an hour."

You can now make the passage from Boston to New York, a distance of 220 miles, by steamer, for one dollar. Pretty cheap travelling.

The shipment of gold from New York for May, amounted to \$6,000,000.

NEW DOMINION.

The Montreal Witness says:—"When the Fenians invade Canada again, their banner, instead of the Sunburst, should bear the moon, shining coldly down on a silent street in Ottawa, with only two figures, viz., a man entering his own door, and another, stealthily shooting him through the back of the head. The fields of fame emblazoned on their flags, should be 'Clonmel,' 'Ottawa,' 'Sydney,' and their battle cry 'Assassination for ever!'"

It is stated that Lord Monck will visit the Maritime Provinces previous to his return to England. Early May it is said will assume the Governor Generalship of Canada in July next.

The Inman Company have again been successful in tendering for the conveyance of the English Mails to Halifax. The contract extends to three years. We trust, that the Company have been so fortunate, on the greatest possible regularity in the running of their steamers will be maintained.—H. Express.

An exchange informs us that last spring and summer he transplanted the following experiment:—"He transplanted ten cherry trees while in bloom, commencing at four o'clock in the afternoon, and transplanted one each hour until one o'clock in the morning.—Those transplanted in daylight shed their blossoms, producing little or no fruit, while those planted during the darker portions maintained their condition fully. He did the same with ten dwarf pear trees after the fruit was one-third grown. Those transplanted during night perfected their crop, and showed no injury from having been removed. With each of these trees, he removed some earth in a bucket, and having no doubt the above experience is of sufficient importance to attract the attention of farmers and others."

Everything connected with the building trade is at present extremely brisk at Halifax and in the wages of mechanics and laborers of all kinds are highly remunerative. Masons, bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers, plasterers, &c., are in great demand, and the general complaint among builders and contractors is that they are actually obliged to refuse work through inability to procure a sufficient number of hands to enable them to perform it within the required time. Fine buildings are now going up in several parts of the city, and active preparation are being made for commencing others.—H. Express.

In St. John, N. B., butter is selling at from 15c, to 18c per pound.

The planks on which the Hon. Mr. McGee fell, and which was stained with his blood, have been burned, and the ashes sent to Montreal, to be placed in his grave.

The St. John Telegraph says Eleven or twelve miles of rails have been laid on Eastern Extension—viz: five miles from the Junction with the E & N A Railway, a mile or more at Charter's, and about five miles from Crowsons in to Dorchester.—Good progress is being made on Western Extension. A large number of laborers have arrived from P E Island, and quite a number of Frenchmen from the vicinity of Shediac have gone to work there.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Where this article is known it is a work of supererogation to say one word in its favor, so well it is established as an unfailing remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, as well as that most dreaded of all diseases, Consumption, which has long been a deadly scourge. Those who have used this remedy know its value; those who have not, have but to make a simple trial to be satisfied that of all others it is the remedy.

READ THE FOLLOWING ORDER FROM A RESPECTABLE AND WELL KNOWN DRUGGIST. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, June 21, 1868.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co.: Gentlemen.—You will please send me another supply of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and also some other of the Oxygenated Bitters, for sale of which I am happy to state, is steadily increasing. Those who have tried either of them have borne willing testimony to their efficacy as remedial agents in the diseases to which they are respectively applied. Respectfully yours, W. H. WATSON.

IT CURES TROUBLESOME COUGHS. Port Hope, C.W., Jan. 3, 1860. Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Son:

Gentlemen.—This certifies that I used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for a troublesome cough of some months standing, and it effected a speedy and permanent cure. I believe it is an excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints, and with pleasure recommend it as such. Yours truly, THOMAS LITTLE.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

What you do, do Well; that is just what Grace's Salve is doing. Whenever it is applied it heals the wound, whether it be of burn or scald, and leaves the skin as white as when first made.

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 MILITIA.

The Militia in this end of the Island is now mustering and training under the superintendence of regularly appointed drill-instructors. The great majority of our population heartily acquiesce and cooperate in the movement. There are those, however, who grumble in the most admired discord, and look upon the whole affair as a piece of legislative imposition. This latter idea is a foolish one. In Britain, although they maintain an efficient standing army, yet the militia force is considered of such importance as a safeguard against invasion, that all the available men of the country are compelled to devote a considerable portion of their time annually to military exercise. And our necessity and obligation to train our militia are doubly imperative, since we enjoy the benefit of the standing army of the Mother Country without being directly burdened in contributing to its support. Our increasing population will excite the attention, and perhaps the cupidity of other countries. And as a liability to war seems to be a perpetual inheritance of all countries, it is our wisest policy to be as much prepared to meet exigencies as possible. We believe that our yeomanry under any circumstances would do no discredit to any country for pluck and bravery, in case of war or invasion, still their effectiveness would be increased many fold by wholesome military training. A few days just now cannot show much; but we are only beginning, let this training be judiciously carried on from year to year, and we shall most assuredly see the good fruits of it in the way of efficiency. The pages of American history furnish us with noble examples of what men called from the humble pursuits of life can achieve when impelled by interest, honour and pride of character. The farm, the shop, and the counting house have sent forth not only brave soldiers, but profound politicians and astute statesmen at the distressful call of their country. Men from the midst of an agricultural country, with a freedom which knew scarcely any check, and with no taste for, nor acquaintance with war, yielded submissively to military subordination and heroically baffled every attempt made to trespass upon their legitimate and constitutional rights. And who will say, that the colonists of the present generation are not possessed of the same genuine pluck, and dignity of character; let a foreign foe but attempt to infringe upon our rights and privileges, and that moment every breast will heave with loyalty and every muscle will be nerved for action.

We are sorry to hear that there has been considerable dissatisfaction in some parts of the country on account of the irregularity in calling out the militia to muster and training. In some sections of the country there are whole companies which were not summoned till the day of muster; and in many of the companies, which were regularly notified as regards time, a number of persons were overlooked. This slipshod mode of executing orders has a very disastrous effect on the success of the movement. It may lead some to look upon the whole matter as a sham, others may be ready to attribute it to partiality on the part of the officers. Besides, it is a decided injustice to the whole community. The Government pay drill-serjeants, who make a regular circuit of the Island, and when they drill at any particular locality it is as easy to instruct the whole as part of those to be drilled. And when any are neglected in their regular circuits, they must either be left untrained or else the drill-serjeant must take a special trip for their benefit, and thereby incur an unnecessary additional expense. This irregularity is probably owing to the misapprehension or neglect of the officers of the regiments and companies in which it has taken place. But taking all things into consideration, there is perhaps some excuse for them this time. The movement is in its infancy, everything about it is quite a novelty in this country, and people cannot be expected to do everything quite in order the first time. There seems to be some doubt as to the proper time to notify the militia, and as we have been asked a variety of questions on the subject, for the benefit of those of our readers who have not seen the Militia Act we subjoin the part bearing on this particular point:—"Every man shall receive at least four days' notice of the musters and training at which he shall be required to attend, under the authority of this Act; such notice to be given to him in person by any Commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or under the written orders of the Captain of the Company by any person whomsoever, or by being left at his abode; but in the latter case, if the man shall not receive the notice he may prove his ignorance."

The want of Police and a Lock-up, in this Town, was pretty clearly demonstrated on Tuesday evening last. Several drunken seamen were fighting on the street, one or two of whom used a knife freely, and inflicted three cuts on the face of his mate. Another fellow calling himself a Fenian, boasting of having spent fifteen months in prison in Ireland for his attachment to that society, walked round with his sheath knife in his hand, using threats against anyone who might oppose him. Is it right that such dangerous characters should go unpunished? Where were the officers of the peace then? What should be everybody's work appears to be nobody's, nor will it ever be better under the present existing old schooled enactments.

The night watching system has been again resorted to by many of our townsmen. Two persons watch each night.

The Steamer Merritt, Capt. D. Taylor, arrived at this port on the 21st inst. She left Montreal on the 15th with a cargo of 8,000 barrels of flour, &c., called at Shediac on the 18th, discharged 3,000 lbs., from thence came here, discharged 1,000 more for some of our leading merchants—proceeded to Charlottetown to land 1,400, from thence intending to go to Pictou to leave the balance, and load with coal for Montreal.

The Merritt registers 1100 tons and was built for the lakes, but not suited for the service for which she was first intended, has been purchased by a Company in Montreal, who own large shares in a Milling Company in Nova Scotia. We were told that it is the intention of her owners to continue the Merritt on this route for the remainder of the season. Capt. Taylor informed us that the Company owning the Merritt purpose putting upon this route next year two Clyde-built steamers, and if this is done it will bring the different ports visited by this vessel in direct steam communication with Quebec and Montreal.

Our Island S. N. Company within the last two years, has extended steam communication to the ports of Souris, Georgetown, and Murray Harbour, and we hope that ere two years more elapse we shall be able to add that the same facilities have been extended to the leading points on the north side of the Island also.

"TRAVELLER."—A correspondent thinks the Steamboat Company should open an office here for the sale of tickets to intending passengers &c. The Company of course know their own business best, but at the same time, were they to do so it would save us a good deal of trouble.

SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES.—We direct the attention of our lady readers to the advertisement of the Cannon Scissors Sewing Machine on sale at the Bookstore of Mr. H. A. Harvie, Queen Street Charlottetown. It is said to work excellent, is very neat and compact. We hope next week to be able to exhibit one at our Book Store. Every woman should procure one.

The International Steamship Company, on and after the 1st July, will have tri-weekly connection with Eastport, Portland, and Boston, through the agency of the Company Boats.

The Rev. Mr. Panshon lectured in St. John, N. B. on Monday evening last, to an immense audience. His subject was "Daniel in Babylon."

Quebec papers call attention to the suffering of the inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands, which they say calls for immediate action throughout the Dominion.

Several young men, some of them good mechanics, took passage in the Princess of Wales on Tuesday night for the U. States.

We learn from the Leeds Mercury that reports of a Fenian plot to murder the Queen have been of late. The fear of such a crime was very strong when Her Majesty laid the foundation stone of St. Thomas' Hospital, a letter having been sent to the authorities, stating that the advisability of murdering her is crossed Westminster Bridge was under discussion by the Fenians. No fewer than 5000 policemen were on duty along the line of route taken by the Queen. A number of Fenians were among the crowd, any of whom would doubtless have been ready to commit the deed if they could have had any chance of escape.

On Wednesday, the 20th of May, Mrs. Johnson, Cumberland Hill, missed her little boy—a child of about two and a half years old—from among her other children. Search was made for him in and about the house, but the little fellow was no where to be found. His little sister, on looking down the well, saw her brother floating at the bottom. She immediately called out to her mother that Johnny was in the well. The frantic mother's cries attracted the notice of Mr. Peter Johnston, whose dwelling is about a quarter of a mile distant from the scene of the accident. He, with some other of the neighbors, hastened to give what assistance they were able. A considerable time elapsed before they arrived at Mr. Johnson's. When there, they saw the child floating in the well, head downwards, his feet and one hand being out of the water. By this time he must have been fully thirty minutes in the well, which is some thirty feet deep. The difficulty now was to get to the child—the chain and bucket having gone to the bottom. There happened to be a short ladder at hand, and by this means Mr. J. Conlan was enabled to go some distance down the well. The remainder of the descent he effected by placing his feet between the stones on each side of the well. With a good deal of difficulty and some danger, he brought the apparently dead child to the surface, and placed him in the arms of his sorrowing mother. His skin was very cold, his limbs rigid, and his face swollen and quite dark. It seemed folly to attempt to revive him. The attempt, however, forsook as it appeared, was promptly made by the fond parents, and with the happiest results. Without loss of time, the child's dripping clothes were torn off his body, and he was placed in warm blankets before a blazing fire. His face, with the head lower than the rest of his body, and table salt sprinkled over him. He was then rubbed with the bare hand, and moved gently from side to side. The blankets as they cooled, were constantly replaced by warm ones, and the rubbing was not slackened for a single instant. After being treated in this way for about ten minutes, the child showed faint symptoms of returning life. His feet and temples were rubbed with spirits, after which he came to rapidly. In about an hour after the child was taken out of the water he was able to take some toast-water; and the next day, after passing a somewhat restless night, he was running about the house.—Conn. to Ex.

The Schooner "Alberton"

As advertised as a regular packet between Casamque and Charlottetown, and is to make fortnightly trips, touching at Shediac. This vessel, we understand, is subsidized by Government, and very properly too. Alberton is a growing village, and is beginning to assume the same relations towards the Western end of Prince County that Summerside bears to the eastern portion, and to the north-west of Queen's. It is therefore eminently proper that Alberton should have a regular packet, and we hope the time is not far distant when a steamer will be put upon the route.

But we would like to make a suggestion to the owners and agents of the "Alberton," that this packet should be made to call at Summerside on her way back and forth, as well as Shediac. It is true, there may not be a prospect of a very large traffic to or from Summerside to begin with, but a business would soon grow up out of it. There are many things that could be shipped to this place from Charlottetown, Shediac, and Alberton, and many things that might be sent from Summerside to all of these places which have now to seek other channels of conveyance.—Ivo.

Married.

At Stanley, on the 18