a witness by the prosecution, both he and the district attorney were openly insulted by the judge and opposing counsel amid the jeers and laughter of the spectators. Personal wrangles between counsels were of hourly occurrence during the trial, the judge making no attempt to keep order in the court room, saving only as he interfered in these disputes to cast insult upon the Government's attorney. The case was given to the jury, Judge Wylie remarking, 'Gentlemen, I suppose you have made up your minds, and I will wait here for your verdict.' After an absence from the court room of eight minutes, the jury returned and announced their verdict as 'Not guilty.' A tremendous roar of applause went up in the crowded chamber,—judge, jury, defending counsel, and eye-witnesses uniting in a common shout. The woman Harris fainted (of course) in the arms of one of her counsel, who kissed her enthusiastically, and after 'restoring' her to consciousness, led her from the court room. Bouquets were showered upon her as she passed along; men and women rushed forward to grasp her hand or implant kisses upon her face. (It is well to state, just here, that upon the concluding days after the trial she planted, in the 'prisoner's' dock, a large nosegay.) She left Washington immediately after her acquittal, and proceeded to the residence of one of her friends, near Baltimore, 'to recuperate her health,' the telegraph informs us. So much for a cold-blooded murder, and its results.

By way of contrast, the writer then makes the following reference to the case of Mrs Surratt:—

"There was at Washington, at about the time the woman Harris slew her unsuspecting lover, a quiet and unobtrusive lady, noted for her good deeds, her unstinted hospitality, and her sympathizing heart, well-to-do in the world, the mother of a family, the centre of a throng of friends; she had little reason to dread the future or repine at her lot. The President of the United States was brutally murdered by the leader of a gang of conspirators, of whom this lady's son was one. She and all her household were arrested and cast into prison. Her daughter and a female friend were shortly afterwards released; she, however, remained in a close cell, her head muffled in a thick and sweltering plaid, her hands manacled and her feet shackled. She was denied all female attendance, although such was peculiarly necessary to her, until it became evident she would not live through her trial unless some amelioration of her condition took place; then she was placed in a large room, and allowed the services of a woman. She was put upon trial as an accomplice in the assassination plot, and a conclusion was arrived at. For nearly a week she remained in profound ignorance as to what her fate was to be. At last she was told that she was to die upon the gallows. Twenty-four hours were given her in which to prepare for death. Protesting her innocence, she still desired only four days' time, in which to settle the affairs of the earthly estate, and get ready for the awful change. This brief respite was denied her; but, after compelling the consent of her confessor to certain conditions—among others, one that he should not proclaim a belief in the woman's innocence upon the scaffold—the Secretary of War permitted her to receive clerical attendance.

"Thus there was a difference between the cases of Mrs. Surratt and the woman Harris. The latter did premeditately, purposely, and knowingly imbrue her hands in the blood of a human being. Her trial was an ovation; her crime was glorified as a virtuous deed; a learned judge smiled blandly upon her from the bench, waited complacently for a "verdict," willing even to eat his mutton cold rather than keep the charming creature from the embraces of her friends without the court; and, after joining in the huzzas which greeted the "decision of the jury," virtually acquitted her. Crowned with roses, and loaded with kisses, she passed from the temple of justice which had been so vilely prostituted to give a manslayer a throne; and now, fanned by the breezes of fair Maryland, she "recuperates" after the "formidable" ordeal through which she has passed. Insane she is by the finding of the jury; but it would not do to place her in a mad house. There are men to kill; her pretty fingers must not be kept from the occupation to which they are so well accustomed, the handling of cartridges, and the pulling of triggers.

"But Mrs. Surratt killed nobody; nor is there one atom of sound evidence to show that she contemplated the murder of any person. The odour of no flower penetrated the gloom of her cell: in court she was stared at, and hissed at, and cursed by the loyal people for whom she formed so rare a spectacle. No kisses fell upon her lips save in the final moments, when mother and daughter clasped each other in an agonized embrace. Even her place of sepulchre is guarded against the visit of friends, who might seek to weep thereat, or cast thereupon a few vain *immortelles*."

UNITED STATES.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

THE SCHEME TO EXTERMINATE THE COLORED RACE FROM THE STATE

The *Southern Christian Intelligencer*, of Aug. 5, says:—If one-tenth part of the reports are true in regard to the ill-treatment of the blacks, which are coming from all parts of the South, thicker and faster, a most shocking state of things exists. From localities where there are no national troops come reports that these unfortunate creatures are being hunted down like dogs and despatched without ceremony. The newspapers in the South are filled with accounts of these brutal murders, which foot up to an aggregate of several hundred deaths per day, which is doubtless only a small portion of the number noticed. An Alabama paper says that this business has become so extensive and common that some planters even boast that they could manure their lands with the dead carcases of negroes. Seriously speaking, it is a matter which demands the prompt attention of the authorities at Washington. If negroes can be shot down daily in garrisoned towns where the authorities are unable to stop this state of things, it is very reasonable to suppose that this brutal work is carried on more extensively where the blacks have no protection. This wholesale murdering of human beings is, we fear, the practical working of the conspiracy to exterminate the colored race, which is revolting to the Christian age. A just God will hold the Government of the United States, which is responsible for the welfare of these people, to a strict accountability for every life thus sacrificed. Deserting these innocent and helpless beings, and denying them proper assistance and protection in the hour of need, and thus leaving them to their fate, is an inhumanity as cruel as the grave, a crime for which the Nation will be punished, either by financial bankruptcy, chaotic discord and disunion, or a pestilence which will not leave enough of the living to bury the dead.

Our neighbor of *The National Democrat*, an ex-member of the "Golden Circle" and reformed Rebel, in referring to this subject, in his recent issue, says: "This alarming increase of deaths among the Blacks is, we fear, but the developing of the extensive conspiracy alluded to in our last which has for its object the re-enslavement of the negroes, or *their entire extermination*, (more likely the latter.) which was not expected would be apparent to the public until after the withdrawal of the national troops and our readmission to the Union had been secured. Good behaviour and discretion having accomplished this, then they, the Knights of the Circle, count on the protection and assistance of the State and local authorities, even if the Southern States are obliged to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, which it is claimed, will be a dead letter, in any event. The armies disbanded, all fears of renewed hostilities removed, and the ascension of the Democratic party to power, is, according to their figuring, also to be realized as a matter of course. "Those whom the Gods seek to destroy they first make mad." Therefore we again say, that unless this barbarous work ceases we fear that Gen. Butler will succeed in his project of organizing a black battalion in every country in the South, to be maintained by the proceeds realized from the confiscated lands of the disloyal, which he claims is the remedy, together with Negro Suffrage, which will secure tranquility to Government, protection to the colored people, and justice to all concerned. All this will be realized unless the Southern people withhold their sympathy and encouragement from the malcontents. In thus exposing their fiendish designs we hope to destroy their evil intentions and secure our prompt return to the Union, which will not be accomplished for years to come if these confirmed and irreconcilable Secessionists are left to prosecute their suicidal work.

SIX NEGROES KILLED.

The *Raleigh Progress* of Aug 15th says:—We learn from Col. Lawrence, Commandant of the post at Goldsborough, that six negroes were killed at or near Warsaw some two weeks ago. The facts, as related to Col Lawrence, were as follows: The former owner of the blacks left on the approach of the Union Army, the blacks remaining. They went to work and made a crop. The former owner returned recently, and ordered them to leave. The negroes refused, and the proprietor of the place, getting some neighbors with arms, ordered them off again, and on their refusal to go attacked them, killing six. These facts being reported at Wilmington, a company of soldiers were sent up, and the affair will be investigated by the authorities at Wilmington, if it has not been done already.

FROM DIXIE TO HAVANA.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE AND ESCAPE OF J. P. BENJAMIN.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. World.)

After a variety of sea adventures, shipwrecks in small boats, preservation by miracles in three different embarkations, the sack of Benjamin was found, the cup delivered and in a coat of wasted colors, borrowed from his brother or somebody else, not in Egypt, arrived at Havana on the 25th inst., in a small schooner called the *Britannia*, the Hon J P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the late Confederacy and although Britannia no longer rules the waves, the little schooner brought him safe, after, in all, thirty days of voyaging, across the gulf to the Bimines, the Banks, Nassau and Reve.

Sunscorched, and ragged he was soon coated and appeared as luscious-round as when feeding in state upon turtle and canvas backs. We are, however, rejoiced that he has escaped the Philistines upon his trail, and he has the hospitality of Cuba, presented in a cup of the ripest vintage of Navarre with the usual benevolence of the authorities.

Early in May he separated from the President (Davis) near Washington, Georgia, for the purpose of making his way to Nassau and Havana from some point on the Florida coast. He was to attend to some public business at these ports, and to rejoin the President in the trans-Mississippi via Matamoras and Texas. He travelled directly south through Georgia and Florida, on horse back, disguised as a farmer in search of lands on which to settle, and passed through the country without exciting suspicion or attracting attention, until he reached the lower side of the Peninsula of Florida. He was informed that no boats were to be found on the eastern coast, and went thence to the gulf, where, after a month's delay, he succeeded in getting a ship's yawl-boat and two men who were willing to risk their lives upon the sea in it. The open boat was about fifteen feet in length, in which they coasted the Peninsula until they reached one of the Florida reefs, where they succeeded in procuring a boat somewhat larger, but still an open boat, in which they put to sea to cross the Gulf stream, and fortunately reached the Bimines upon the banks after a passage of sixty hours. On Monday, the 10th July, after an unsuccessful attempt to reach Nassau, in which he was baffled by head winds and heavy weather, he put back to Bimines. On the 13th he took passage from Bimines for Nassau in a small sloop of nine tons burthen, loaded with sponges (which the greatest?) and on Friday, the 13th, this sloop foundered at sea, when thirty miles distant from the nearest land.

The vessel went down so rapidly that he, with the colored men who formed the crew, had barely time to jump into a skiff in tow of the sloop before she sank. In this boat, with a light mast, sails and compass, and their only provisions a pot of boiled rice, which the negroes had cooked for their breakfast, in this leaky and overloaded boat, and having but one oar, they made for land, and as the weather was calm and a vessel in sight, by dint of energetic sculling, they reached the light house vessel at 5 p. m., and were cordially received by Captain Stewart, on board the Georgian, Her Brittanic Majesty's light-house yacht, and were warmly and most cordially entertained. This vessel was on an official tour of light-house inspections upon the Banks and at the request of Mr. Benjamin, returned him once more to the Bimines. There Mr. Benjamin chartered another vessel on the 15th of July, and arrived at Nassau on Friday the 21st. On Saturday the 22d, he sailed on board the good schooner Brittania, and arrived at Havanna on the 25th, safe and sound.

His whole trip has occupied the best part of three months, out of which thirty days have been passed at sea in miserable open boats; at least twenty-two days in the smallest crafts that float. His health has not suffered, nor has he been indisposed for an hour during all the hardship and exposure which he has undergone. He is safe from solitary commissions, hanging, or poisoning, in the dungeons of Fortress Monroe, the new democratic institutions for healing the wounds of the South, and reconstruction of African and white labor!

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, September 4, 1865.

TENANT LEAGUE DECEPTIONS.

THE ringleaders of the Tenant League have sworn eternal enmity towards us, because we will not countenance their mischievous organization, or basely wink, like certain other journalists, at the gross deceptions practised by them on the *poor simple-minded country people*. They are welcome to pelt at us their rubbish in the shape of newspaper writings or resolutions,—we are case-hardened against stuff of that kind; and we defy their malice to injure us in our business relations, which they have laboured to do in every place where they thought they had the least influence. They declare their determination to destroy our political standing and influence; but they may rest assured that it will take a better class of men than the George Adamses, John Mooneys, Sam. Lanes and Bob Stewarts to effect that object. Let them do their worst. We shall expose their frauds and deceptions, no matter what the risk, what the consequences may be.

And fraud and deception are infamously practised by the ringleaders of the disloyal Society in their attempts to make their victims believe that they are purchasing out Proprietary estates. They have not purchased even one acre of any one estate in this Island. They pretend that they have purchased Mr. Haythorne's property. That property is as much of a leasehold now as ever it was. Mr. Haythorne concluded an agreement with *his tenants*—(not with the League)—to *sell to them their farms, at certain prices*—the value to be paid in ten annual instalments; but this cautious proprietor took care to stipulate, that if there were a failure in the payment of the instalments, the agreement to purchase would be cancelled, and any payments made on account of purchase would be put to the credit of rent. But *no deed in fee was to be given until all the instalments were paid*; so that the holders of farms on Mr. Haythorne's property are as much his tenants as ever they were. The deceivers who *control the League* have also pretended that they have purchased from Mr. J. R. Bourke a little property claimed by him, at a pleasant place called Little Hell. The squatters on that property have *not* attorned, *except* in a very few instances, and are never likely to do so. Mr. Bourke has offered to sell the land on nearly the same terms that Mr. Haythorne agreed to sell his:—twelve shillings an acre, to be paid in ten annual instalments—no deed in fee to be given until the whole of the instalments *shall be paid*; and *if* there be any failure in the payment of the instalments, the payments that may be made on account of purchase must go to the credit of rent. *Is this the way to settle the tenantry in freehold*, as the ringleaders of the League impudently boast of having done? Those unprincipled deceivers have boasted that they have effected a purchase of the Montgomery property on Lot 34. They have been in treaty for it, we know; but we know, also, that not one acre of that property has been converted into freehold through the agency of the Tenant League. We defy them to shew that they have not practised deception in this matter.

Their latest attempt at deception has been in reference to an offer alleged to have been made for the purchase of Lord Melville's property at De Sauble. They pretend that they have concluded a "most satisfactory" bargain for the purchase of that property—that, indeed, the property *has been* purchased by the League, and that the settlers thereon are now all freeholders. This is another huge lie—they have not purchased, nor are they likely to purchase, an inch of that land. We will let *Ross's Weekly*—the organ of the League—tell their story of deception on this point. We quote from that paper of the 24th ult., the following paragraph, which the writer must have known to be false at the time he penned it, and was only published in order to deceive, and secure a little popularity for the Tenant League amongst the unhappy victims who have been so far led astray by the knaves, deceivers and plotters of the George Adams stamp:—

"EXTRAORDINARY.—It is a remarkable fact, that J. R. Bourke, Esq., one of the Proprietors in P. E. Island, and agent for Lord Melville, in company with George F. Adams, Esq., Leader of the Tenant Union, drove from Vernon River to Lot 29 in the same carriage for the purpose of concluding the purchase of Lord Melville's estate. The purchase was, we understand, effected to the entire satisfaction of both parties, and Messrs. Adams and Bourke returned home together. We beg to congratulate the Tenant Union generally, and those resident on the Melville estate particularly, on this purchase and the happy results which are likely to arise from it. Day by day the acts of the Tenantry are giving the lie to those who accuse them of being an illegal body, and the purchase of every estate, and the alacrity and readiness displayed by the Tenants on every occasion which offers, and the willingness they display to pay a fair valuation for their farms, attest, not only to their sincerity and determination, but also refutes the calumnies of those who would stigmatise them as spoliators and law breakers. We hope, shortly, to hear of other purchases of more magnitude. Slowly, but not less surely, the ramparts of Landlordism are falling away, crumbling before the weight of public opinion. We congratulate the country upon it, as we feel that we shall date the period of our advancement from the day when the Tenantry are made free."

The "remarkable fact" broadly set forth in the foregoing paragraph is proved to be a most "remarkable" falsehood in a letter from Mr. J. R. Bourke to the editor of the *Islander*, which we quote in full as follows:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ISLANDER.

SIR,

Having observed in the last issue of *Ross's Weekly*, an article headed "EXTRAORDINARY," in which it is stated "that John R. Bourke, agent for Lord Melville, went, in company with Mr George Adams, from Vernon River to Lot 29, in the same carriage, for the purpose of concluding the purchase of Lord Melville's Estate, the purchase, we understand, was effected to the entire satisfaction of both parties."

In reply to the foregoing, I beg to observe, that no such purchase has been effected, nor is it likely to be, therefore Mr. Ross must have been misinformed, and should have ascertained the truth, before publishing such an article. Well might he say "Extraordinary." The facts of the case are as follow:—

Mr. Adams called at my office about the 11th inst., and stated that the tenants on Lord Melville's Estate at Lot 29, wished him and myself to go up there; I asked him for what *purpose?* He replied, he did not know. He appointed Monday the 21st inst. About the 18th, I saw him again, and in conversation, I remarked that we could not get our horses and carriages across the Charlottetown ferry, as the steamboat would not ply on that Monday; he said, he would get a horse and carriage at Charlottetown, which he did. This was the reason why I did not take my own horse and carriage.

On our arrival at DeSable, there was a number of the tenants assembled at the Melville Road School-house, when a chairman was appointed, and after some observations from him, I was called upon to know if I had received any communication from Lord Melville, on the subject of the *sale of his property*, as they had been informed that I had full power to give them the land at their offer. To this statement I at once gave a denial. After some further remarks, they asked me if I would send his Lordship a petition from them, offering him 12s per acre for the front, and 8s for the rear farms, free of all arrears of rent, payable in five instalments. I told them that any document they wished to send his Lordship I would forward to him, and that I had no objections to do anything in my power to effect a fair purchase for them; but not to buoy themselves up with any great hope that they would obtain the land at the price offered, as the difference between them and his Lordship was too great. This is the whole sum and substance of the meeting at Lot 29.

Surely the ramparts of the "Tenant Union" must be falling before the weight of public opinion, when the Organ of the League has to resort to *such unblushing untruths* to endeavor to bolster up the cause. "Truth is powerful and will prevail."

I am, Sir,
J. R. BOURKE,
Agent to Lord Melville.

Mill River, Aug. 26, 1865.

There can be no mistaking the force of the above denial. That it is quite true, we have not the shadow of doubt. The false report about the purchase from Lord Melville has not, however, been confined to the columns of the *Weekly*—which now every week teem with the most palpable untruths regarding the movements of the swindling organization known as the League—but we have the most positive proof that Mr. George Adams himself has extensively circulated the same false report. His co-leaders in the mischievous concern have, *no doubt*, done the same thing; *and their object is*, TO RAISE MONEY AMONGST THEIR DUPES. An appeal has been made to the sympathizers of the League in Townships Nos. 49 and 50 for an enlarged subscription to the funds—"not to be less," say they, "than a pound per man"—"in order to strengthen," they assert, "the hands of the Union, and enable them to complete the great purchase from Lord Melville." We can give the most unquestionable proof that this false plea has been made use of by the leaders of the League for the purpose of "raising the wind" amongst their misguided followers. Those leaders pretend to have great sympathy for the *tenantry!—oh! how their* bosoms bleed for the woes of the unfortunate people who drag out a weary life under the leasehold tenure! But, the shameless hypocrites, they have no more feeling for the tenantry as a class than they have for stocks and stones. Their deception is prompted by the grossest selfishness. *They are, and have been, using for their own private purposes*, in their business transactions, the money wrung from their dupes in the shape of subscriptions to the League. They may have *got the money "on loan," and are keeping it on interest* for the benefit of the Society! They will keep it. They know the Society is, in law, a mere myth—it has no legal existence—and it has no earthly power to recover one single pound of the money *loaned* to Mr. George Adams or Mr. Robert Stewart, of Lot 48. The Society, (or rather the heterogenous multitude that passes under the name of the Society), is based on the principle of repudiation in their dealings with the landlords as regards rent—(and we suppose they would by and bye apply the same principle to the payment of purchase money as well as rent)—and with this principle as the basis of their so-called organization, how easy it would be for the leaders to say to their victims: "If the principle of repudiation should hold good in any case, it surely should have a most practical illustration in our own."

Some of the Leaguers, who are beginning to open their eyes to the nature of the whole Swindle, express surprise at not seeing published an authentic statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Tenant League. *We* are not surprised. If they want to bring astonishment upon us, they will give such a publication at once. But they cannot—they dare not. A correct statement of their financial affairs would bring a *thorough collapse* upon the League in less than a week. There are some more geese to be plucked, and the Adamses and Stewarts are not tired of the interesting manipulation.

The existence of such a Society as the Tenant League, or "Union," as some of its members love to call the thing—led as it is, by knaves and tricksters—shunned by nearly every man of character and influence—based upon an abominably rotten principle, that of repudiation—the existence, we repeat, of such a Society, and its tolerance for more than sixteen months, is a startling reflection upon the intelligence of this community. It was a sad reproach to every well regulated mind in the Colony to think there was so much dishonesty in our midst—*encouraged* by a lot of nobodies—*persons* of no public character and no intellectual ability. But the nuisance is happily abating. It cannot be kept alive much longer, even with all the aid of the fervid oratory of such a genius as John Mooney—with the wisdom of such a Solomon as Alex. McNiell—ay, even if it were possible to have reproductions on the score of integrity of the Robt. Stewart and Geo. Adams style of man—(*their* cards are nearly played out—they are getting to be too well known for the good of the League)—with a new stamp of morality given to the whole concern in the shape of another Sam Lane.

We suppose we shall see the *Weekly* overflowing with venemous froth at this plain spoken language of ours. We always laugh at its ill temper, and certainly we have never had any inclination hither to to reply in detail to its abuse; nor are we likely to have such an inclination in the time to come. Any statements it may make to our prejudice may be safely put down to the score of *lying*, for who can believe it after having been so clearly convicted of deliberate falsehood in its publication concerning the so-called purchase of the Melville estate? As for the pack of hounds that yelp and snarl at the heels of Geo. Adams—tried to bite us so often of late days, and couldn't—we have nothing but sovereign contempt for the brutes, except it be a vigorous application of the lash whenever *they force* themselves in our way.

THE BARRACKS—THE VOLUNTEERS—UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THERE has been no act of the Government during their several years possession of office which we deemed so *injudicious* as the sale of the Barrack property. We raised our voice against it whenever we could, and voted against the Bill to authorize the sale, when it came before the House of Assembly. The object of selling the property was to create a fund for the support of the Volunteers. We contended that, it were necessary to have a Volunteer Force in the Island, as a substitute for the Regulars, it was absolutely necessary that there should be a place for exercise and drill, for storing arms and other military property, and lodging the Volunteers, if they should ever be called out for service. The Barrack buildings and grounds were well adapted for these purposes. But without any regard to the *interests* of the Volunteers, we contended that it was dangerous to sell the property, as the local Government—on receiving permission from the Imperial authorities to dispose of the Barrack ground—incurred an obligation to provide Barrack accommodation for any portion of the Regular Army that might be sent here on an *emergency*; and it was impossible to say when such a thing would arise. The emergency has arisen, or seems to have arisen, much sooner than we thought it would; and the Government are bound to supply Barrack accommodation; which will cost the Colony, after a great deal of trouble and loss of time, a much larger sum than was realized *by the sale of the old property*. The Volunteer Force, which has been melting away for some time, and which may now be considered as quite dissolved, since the arms have been called in—never had a spark of life infused into it by the act which the Government imagined would inspire it with great vigour. The little game of holiday soldiering, to use the common phrase was "played out." The sight of the fading and thread-bare uniform of the Volunteer checked his enthusiasm for military displays—he considered that he had given enough service to his country, although it was all in the "piping time of peace," and became careless in his attendance at muster and drill. In the meantime the Tenant League started into existence, and it was found that the Volunteers in Queen's County were nearly, if not quite all, Leaguers to a man. The Government, deeming it unsafe to entrust such persons with arms, have recalled them. The call is very reluctantly responded to; but it has proved to be, as we knew it would, the death knell of the Volunteer system. Men thus distrusted and dishonoured are not likely again to be found in the ranks of a Force for which they never had any great attachment. They liked to have a good rifle and ammunition at Government expense, which they could use on private occasions—they liked gala days, so long as their uniform was fresh and fine. But the rifles will know their clutch no more; and the uniform and the gala days are hastening the one to the rag baskets, and the other to the dark oblivion of the past.

But to return to the subject of providing Barrack accommodation for the Troops: We find that the Government have purchased a piece of ground as a site for a Barracks on the Brighton shore, which many experienced people regard as altogether unsuitable *for the purpose, and which* will particularly favour the crime of desertion that seems to flourish in an especial degree under our climate. On this ground they have already given a contract for the erection of *buildings*—the present proposed cost is £3,500; but, as is often the case with all large contracts, we will not be surprised to see a thousand or fifteen hundred pounds more added for "extra work," especially as the *job* is in the hands of a favourite of the Government. There appears to have been only one other tender besides Mr. Alley's, which was *nominally*—(that is, not including the "extra work")—something more than two thousand pounds above his; but no Master Carpenter in the Town was really prepared to undertake the work, and have it ready for delivery in the short time allowed for its completion—six weeks. Mr. Alley is a Master Carpenter—is well supplied, we have no doubt, with house building materials and labour; and his position enabled him to know, many weeks before the tenders were called for, that such a work would be undertaken; and thus having a long start in preparation, he had a decided advantage over all competitors.

We will not now discuss, at any length, the question, whether the troops ought to have been sent for at all, and a new Barracks built for them. We may merely observe, *en passant*, that a little disturbance on the part of a few rowdy Orange Tenant Leaguers, was not, in our opinion, a sufficient justification for the sending of troops here at the request of the local authorities; and there being no need of a Military force, there was no need of a barracks. But what we do question is the assumed right of the Government to expend the public money, *especially* in such a large sum, and for such a purpose as the erection of a barracks, without the consent of the Legislature. It is notorious that an ordinary bridge or light house cannot be built, (that is, supposing the Government keep within the bounds of the constitution)—without the Legislature first enjoys the privilege of discussing and wrangling about the matter in all its details. The Legislature very justly claims the exclusive right to decide upon the necessity of any important public work—the site for it, and the amount of money that shall be appropriated towards it. In the instance under consideration, the Government *supercede the Legislature*—they say, "we are the best judges as to the necessity of the work—we best know where it ought to be erected, and we shall just pay for its cost, whatever it may be, without caring a rush for a vote of the Legislature." For six years the Government have been spending the public money very freely without paying much regard to the Legislature, but in the present case they have taken a flight far beyond their previous assumptions of power. They trust, *no doubt*, to their servile majority to sustain them; and we dare say the servile and subservient majority will do this favor for their masters. But we must say that if the constitution can be thus over-ridden—if the Executive can order heavy outlays for purposes of doubtful utility—if the officer at the head of the Government will sanction them by signing warrants for their payment, contrary to the Royal Instructions, which limit the issuing of warrants to the votes of the Legislature—and if the Treasurer assume the great responsibility of paying such warrants, which he is forbidden to do by the Act relating to his office—why then, we ask, should the Government go through the farce of calling the Legislature at all—why incur the great expense of three thousand pounds a year for the mere farce of legislation? Better to assemble the "Caucus" of the 17 or 18 in the Legislative Library, whenever a heavy draught is to be made upon the Treasury; and if they sanction extravagant and unconstitutional appropriations, why should the Government trouble themselves about the growls or grumbles of the minority? Parliamentary Government, in its legitimate and constitutional sense, has, indeed, ceased to exist in Prince Edward Island. A Council, called the Executive—which does not represent the adequate intelligence of the country—and a Caucus in the Library, who are bound to vote as their masters in the Executive may direct—rule supremely without any regard to the forms of the constitution, and make a tee-to-tum of the thing called the House of Assembly, to be spun in whatever direction they please.

THE "BLOODY DESPATCH."

WE are favoured with another long notice in the last *Islander* on the subject of the so-called "Bloody Despatch." Mr. Secretary Pope, the writer of the article, persists in saying that our party took office *under* the despatch in 1851. We repeat, most positively, that the leading Liberals, or, indeed, any of the party, knew nothing of the despatch at the time the Liberal Government was formed on the 24th April, 1851. The only condition on which the Liberal Government was constructed was contained in the Civil List Bill, to which the royal allowance was conveyed in Despatch No. 2. The Despatch No. 3 was not submitted to the Liberals until it was asked for by Mr. Fraser, in the House of Assembly, according to the *Islander's* own shewing, *twelve* days after the Liberal Government was formed;—the Government was sworn in on the 24th April—the despatch was produced by request on the 6th May—*twelve* days including one of the dates mentioned. The despatch was in the duds of the Tory Government from the time of Sir Alexander Bannerman's arrival in the Colony until the change took place, *and the Tories were then quite satisfied to hold office under that despatch.* When they were driven from office, they made a tool of poor old simple Fraser to ask for the despatch, representing it as a very important document on the Land Question, (Fraser's peculiar hobby) and they imagined that public feeling would be excited against the new Government by reference being made in the despatch to the sending for troops, if *they should be found necessary. The* misrepresentations of the Tories, as to the state of the country, induced the Colonial Minister of that day to believe that an armed force was really necessary to cary out the law; but the Liberals governed the Colony for eight years, peacefully and prosperously, without being obliged to act upon the suggestions of Lord Grey's despatch. *It was reserved for* the Tories now in power to give effect to those suggestions. *They* have been the first to send for troops—*they—and they only*—have given, and are giving, effect to the principles of the "bloody Despatch," for the especial benefit of the Land Proprietors. In short, we are astonished at the *Islander's* effrontery in making the least reference to the "bloody Despatch," *in* view of the military encampment at Spring Park.

THE INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.

MR. Sandford Fleming's Report on the several routes of the above proposed Railway was presented to the Canadian Parliament on the 21st ult. It is a voluminous document, and treats of the several surveys in what seems to be a masterly and exhaustive style. The Report recommends no particular route, and seems to have been formed only with the view of affording information to the Canadian Government, who will not commence the work unless the Provinces agree to the plan of Confederation. This will necessarily postpone the great work, but nevertheless we believe the *Inter-colonial Railway will be* constructed in the course of time. We are indebted to the St John *Telegraph* for the following gleanings from the Report touching the *great Central Route*, of which less is known than of the other routes surveyed:—

INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY SURVEYS.

THE CENTRAL ROUTE.

The survey of this route commenced at River du Loup on the Grand Trunk Railway; thence easterly 24 miles, crossing River du Loup, River Verte and *River Trois Pistoles*, to the settlement of Trois Pistoles. The last named river will require a bridge of great magnitude. The grades on this section are exceedingly favorable.

TROIS PISTOLES TO GREEN RIVER.

Proceeding from above the confluence of the River Abawisquash with the Trois Pistoles, *the line follows the valley of the former*, with easy grades, for 11½ miles; here it passes over a summit of 690 feet above the sea into the Basin of Island Lake. Eleven miles more of easy grades bring us to the head of Eagle Lake, 532 feet above the level of the sea. Here the lines turn in an easterly direction, and ascend to Wasan Lake, four miles distant from Eagle Lake. It then curves on a perfect level to the valley of the Turadi, a tributary of the Rimouski, and following the valley of the Turadi with a grade of under 20 feet per mile, it reaches the 37th mile from River Trois Pistoles. At this point the line enters the valley of the Snellier River, changing its course to a southerly direction; at 45 miles from River Trois Pistoles it passes over a water shed to the valley of the North Branch of the Toledi river. Three miles more bring it to Echo Lake, where it turns still more to the east, "and a rapid descent of 70 feet per mile for three and a fifth miles is unavoidable." At the 56th mile from the starting point the line reaches a point 1 350 feet above the sea. From here to 63rd mile (which finds it 1,360 feet above the sea) the grades will undulate easily. From the 63rd mile the line follows a tributary of the Rimouski, and *crosses the boundary between Canada and New Brunswick at the 65th mile.* Two miles further *south* bring it to *Lake Tiarks*, attaining a total elevation of 1,515 feet. "At this point the line crosses the water shed between the streams flowing into the St. Lawrence and those discharging into the River St. John by the Green River." From Lake Tiarks the line passes almost on a level for 1½ miles to the valley of Green River, then descends 2½ miles reaching Green River Lake between the 70th and 71st mile. Here the elevation is 1,365 feet above tide water. Then in a south-easterly direction following Green River to the Forks at the 81st mile, where the elevation is 1,075 feet; thence in the same direction over a mile up the south-east branch of Green River, where the elevation is 1 130 feet above the St. Lawrence, being 82 miles from Trois Pistoles.

GREEN RIVER FORKS TO RESTIGOUCHE.

The line *still continues in a south-easterly* direction 1½ miles to the mouth of the Otter Branch; then southerly it ascends to Larry's Lake, the head waters of this branch of Green River; a few hundred yards south of the Lake it passes through the most favorable opening in the highlands that could be found, and here attains an elevation of 1,478 feet. The line now descends the Gounamitz, a branch of the Restigouche. "The descent of the Gounamitz," says Mr. Fleming, "is very rapid, involving a continuous grade of 70 feet to the mile for 9½ miles, certainly one of the most unfavorable on the whole line surveyed, but I fear unavoidable." At 16½ miles from the beginning of this section the elevation is 16½ miles; on to the end of the section the grades are easy. At the confluence of the Gounamitz with the Restigouche—32 miles from Green River Forks—the elevation is 455 feet above tide water. Three iron bridges will be required on this section—two of them over the Gounamitz.

RESTIGOUCHE TO TOBIQUE.

Leaving the valley of the Gounamitz, the line runs a mile easterly, then crosses the Restigouche, and ascends the valley of Boston Brook, continues southerly, on a level 1½ miles, then descends to Jardine's Brook, crosses the head waters of Grand River, then ascends through fine hard wood land to the middle of the 18th mile from the beginning of this section. It now descends to Salmon River, which it crosses at its 23rd mile. After crossing various branches of Cedar Brook at the 30th mile, it passes over a summit between that stream and Two Brooks, follows Two Brooks to the North bank of the River Tobique, which it reaches at the 39th mile and an elevation of 445 feet above the sea; "continuing in a Southerly direction along the North bank of the Tobique, on almost level grades, the line reaches a favorable point for crossing near the Mouth of the Little Gulquac where this section terminates at a distance of 45 *miles from the* Restigouche." Three pretty large bridges are required on this section. We have now arrived at a point about 184 miles from River du Loup.

TOBIQUE TO KESWICK SUMMIT.

This section is 55 miles in length. It commences on the Tobique, near the mouth of the Little Gulquac, ascends the valley of the Gulquac five miles; passes over a ridge to the Little Wapsky river, and continues on easy grades to the 11th mile; here crosses the Wapskyhegan, and ascends to a summit at the head of Oven Rock Brook; then enters, by Frank's Brook, the valley of the North branch of the Miramichi, which it follows crossing the river twice near the 22nd and 23rd miles. From the 23rd to the 32nd mile the line winds along the west bank of the river, then strikes across a Cariboo plain to the North West branch of the Miramichi, which it reaches at the end of the 37th mile. Crossing the North-West westerly from the "Forks," the line ascends by Turtleshell Brook without difficulty to the water shed between the last named river and the Nashwaak, which it reaches at the end of the 40th mile. It follows the Nashwaak *for 11 miles* to the Two Sisters Brooks, when it turns southerly, "and ascending *by one of the Two* Sisters reaches the Keswick summit about the 54th mile." From the summit it descends on a 65 feet grade for about 1 mile to a point a little easterly from Lake Beccaguimic where this section of the survey terminates, being 55 miles in length. Distance from River du Loup 238 miles. The bridging on this section would be *heavier than on any other.*

KESWICK SUMMIT TO LITTLE RIVER.

We now quote the Report:—

"The line enters the Keswick valley near *the source of the west branch* and continues within its limits until the River St John is reached; the descent of the west branch is very rapid for the first eight or nine miles, and heavy grades for this distance will be unavoidable. The maximum grades shown on the approximate profile of this section are 66 feet to the mile, and to obtain this on the line by the west branch heavy side hill work will be necessary for a considerable distance.

Probably the east branch may offer a more favourable approach to the main valley of the Keswick River. But the season was too far advanced to admit of a proper examination by this route being made.

From the 9th mile the line winds along the side of the River, occasionally crosses it, and *then continues on* the flats until it finally reaches the north side of the River St. John, at the 29th mile. For twenty miles up to this point, the grades are remarkably favourable, in no case being over 40 feet to the mile and generally *under 20 feet* to the mile.

From the mouth of the Keswick the line runs along the north bank of the River St John almost on a dead level, crossing the River Nashwaaksis at the 27th mile. It reaches the Fredericton upper ferry at 38½ miles, and the lower ferry at the end of the 39th mile; about three quarters of a mile farther on the line arrives at the Nashwaak, an important river 500 feet in width where it is crossed.

Soon after crossing the Nashwaak, the line leaves the bank of the St. John, and turning round Barkers' hill, follows an easterly direction with very favourable undulating grades to the Little River, where this section of the survey terminates.

With the exception of the Nashwaak the Rivers to be crossed on this section are unimportant.

LITTLE RIVER TO COAL CREEK.

From Little River *the line continues* in an easterly direction to the head of the Grand Lake Navigation on the Salmon River, which it crosses *at the 19th mile.* For this distance the grades are undulating and favourable; near the 9th mile the line crosses the Newcastle River, and in this locality it passes close to several coal mines, where coal of fair quality *crops out on the surface*; at the 16th mile the line crosses an arm of "Iron Bound Cove" which will have to be bridged.

After passing Salmon River the line curves southerly, and passes over a ridge with ascending and descending grades of about 60 feet per mile to Coal Creek, which it reaches near the 25th mile, about a mile and a half farther south the line joins on to the next section.

The bridging on this section is very heavy when its length is considered. The rivers to be crossed and the structures proposed are as follows; of course the character and dimensions of the latter may be greatly modified on a proper location survey being made.

At Little River the bridge will be 45 feet in height with nine spans, one of 100 feet and eight of 60 feet openings.

At the Newcastle River the bridge will be 37 feet high and will have eight spans, one of 100 feet and seven of 60 feet openings.

At Iron Bound Cove the bridge will be 23 feet above the level of the water, and it will have three spans each 60 feet.

At Salmon River it is proposed to have a bridge 17 feet in height with nine spans each 60 feet.

At Coal Creek a viaduct of considerable magnitude is at present considered necessary; the height will be about 70 feet, with one span of 100 feet across the stream and eleven 60 feet spans in the approaches.

COAL CREEK TO APOHAQUI.

After ascending from Coal Creek with a 65 feet grade, the line follows a southerly direction over a favourable country, and reaches Canaan River near the eleventh mile.

Canaan River is crossed at Long Rapids, and the line there ascends by Porcupine Brook, on grades generally 60 feet per mile to Long's Creek Ridge, which it reaches at the 15th mile. The line then descends to the North Branch of Long's Creek, which it crosses at about the 17th mile; then continues in a general southerly direction up the valley of the South Branch, on grades not exceeding 52 8 feet per mile; it passes over a bridge and enters Chowan's Gulch a little beyond the 21st mile.

Chowan's Gulch leads the line by a rapid descent, involving grades of 52 8 and 60 feet per mile, for five and a half miles, to the valley of Studholm, Mill Stream; following which on undulating grades to about 31½ miles, it joins the European and North American Railway at Apohaqui Station.

The bridge over the Canaan River will be the most costly structure of this section, its height above the water will be 55 feet, and it is proposed to have six openings, one in the centre of 150 feet span and five others each 60 feet span.

The next bridge will be over the north branch of Long's Brook; it is intended to have three thirty feet spans; its height will be nearly thirty feet.

Sharp's Brook about the middle of the 29th mile will require to have a single span bridge of 40 feet and 21 feet high.

The last bridge on this section will be over the Kenebecasis River about 400 yards from Apohaqui Station, it will be 21 feet above summer water, and will have five spans, a centre one 150 feet in length and four others each 50 feet long.

CRICKET PLAYING.

The Cricket Match between the Pictou and Charlottetown Clubs came off on Thursday last, and again ended in favor of the latter.

The Pictonians having won the toss sent the Islanders to the wickets, and after a pretty tough struggle, during which 26 overs were bowled, disposed of them for 68. This, considering the state of the ground and that bowling is the forte of the Pictou Club, was looked upon as satisfactory.

Pictou then went in, and after a lively innings of 17 overs were despatched for 53.

A luncheon, provided by the Pictou Club, was then partaken of, and the Island Eleven again took up the defence of the wickets; and, singularly enough, repeated their former score of 68, which, added to the surplus of the first innings, gave the Pictonians 83 to tie and 84 to win.

The latter went eagerly to work, evidently expecting, if time allowed, to make up the required number; but the Islanders, whose superior muscle tells in the second innings, rattled them out for 37, in the unusually small number of 9 overs.

We were happy to notice a marked improvement in the play of the Pictou Club, both in fielding and batting, and we have no doubt that in a short time they will be able, if not to reverse the scores, at least to give the Islanders a harder struggle for the victory.

His Worship the Mayor accompanied the Eleven to Pictou, and we cannot too warmly acknowledge *the strong interest which*, as Patron of the Club, he has always manifested in the game.

A Quadrille Party was given in the evening by the Pictou Club, which went off very pleasantly.

We hear that a challenge has been received by the Eleven who played at Pictou, to measure their strength with a second Eleven of the Charlottetown Club. The match will take place on Monday the 11th inst., and will, no doubt, prove exciting.

The Charlottetown Club have now beaten Halifax and Pictou four successive matches, only one of which was played on their own ground; *and we are given to understand that they are ready to play at Charlottetown a friendly game* with any Eleven of the civilians of Nova Scotia.

THE CROPS AND THE LEAGUE.—A correspondent in Prince County writes us as follows:—"I fear there will be a great falling off in all grain *crops this season. One half the seed perished* during the heavy Spring rains, and the weevil has done its work too. I have heard of rot to some extent in the potatoe crop. As yet it has not *made its appearance here, Lot 11.*"

The same correspondent adds:—"I think the Tenant League movement is dying out in this County—that is, *if it ever was alive.* I have been all through Egmont Bay, and have had conversations with many of the leading men—French, Scotch and Irish. They are dead against it, and believe it to be a dodge of the present Government to break up the Liberal Party, and thereby secure their own return at the next General Election."

THE STEAMER ISLAND CITY now leaves Charlottetown for Shediac, Richibucton, Chatham, and Dalhousie, N. B., every Monday morning, at 8 o'clock. *It was found necessary to* discontinue

THE BOSTON AND COLONIAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The Steamer *Commerce* and *Greyhound* have, for some time past, had more freight offered at Charlottetown, Canso and Halifax, than they have been able to take. They are now taking from Charlottetown from 1000 to 1500 bbls. Mackerel each trip, in addition to other freight, such as eggs, wool, pelts, butter, &c. We are pleased to learn that the freight and passenger traffic by this line of Steamers are largely increased over those of last year at the same season. Both Boats are now in complete order, under experienced Captains and Engineers, and make much better time than ever before. The *Greyhound* was but 36 hours from Boston to Halifax, and 27 hours from the latter place to Charlottetown on her last trip.

THE OLD SWISS BELL RINGERS ARE COMING.—This troupe, who were so popular here three years ago, will appear at Temperance Hall, on Friday evening next, continuing three nights. They will be well received. The *Baptist Register* says of the Alleghanians:—

"We can conscientiously commend the Alleghanians to all lovers of good music and rational, moral amusement. Go to their concerts and take your children. We wish every one to enjoy the pleasure of hearing them."

Also one from the *Methodist*:—

"If you would hear music of the heart, music that will take you back to other, and maybe to happier and better days, go and hear the Alleghanians."

☞ WE desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column respecting the sale of Fancy Goods this Evening, by Mr. Archibald McNeill. The Lot comprises a valuable assortment of fancy articles; and we have no doubt that most of them will be had at great bargains.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.—A confederate council from all the British North American Provinces, under the Presidency of His Excellency the Governor General, will meet at Quebec next month to take such steps as may be advisable for a united action in obtaining a renewal upon a basis of this important Treaty. It is considered here a matter of grave doubt whether Uncle Sam will be willing to renew the Treaty, or whether, to gratify personal pique at fancied injuries, and for the purpose of carrying out his aggressive policy by so giving aid and comfort to the annexation rebels, he will refuse to enter into any arrangements with a view to placing our mutual commercial relations upon an equitable and reciprocally advantageous footing.—*Halifax Unionist, Aug. 30.*

A BACKSLIDER.—Ben Christmas, found drunk and disorderly, has been convicted and fined $4 or 30 days. Ben was a dear bargain. We apprehend the Mic-Mac mission to have been a failure.—*Halifax paper.*

It is rumored that one of the regiments now serving in Canada will be sent to Ottawa immediately upon the removal of the Government departments to that place.

The London *Lancet* advocates the custom of writing medical prescriptions in English, which it says has long been the practice of many eminent physicians.

An American contemporary collects his debts by publishing the names of those indebted to him, in black type, in his columns, every week, and as each one pays his name is struck off the black list.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Wednesday last, is glad to learn that the members of the Legislatures and Boards of Trade of the Maritime Provinces are to be asked to visit Canada on the occasion of the Provincial Exhibitions shortly to be held at Montreal and London, C. W.