

Arkansas—Four Soldiers Shot for Committing Rape.

Your negro soldiers of the U. S. Army, forming a portion of the force stationed at Marion, in Arkansas, were officially shot on Jan. 17, for the crime of rape, after trial by Court Martial. They had all pleaded guilty, except one, and the charge was proved against him by his own witness. Two of the culprits were, respectively, 17 and 18 years of age; the others older. The time of the execution was announced to the prisoners a half hour previous to their death. A Memphis paper states that the intervening moments between the announcement and the time they were shot, were of dreadful agony and wailings, mingled with cries to the officers to abate their punishment, and prayers to the Giver of their lives for pardon and mercy. Their piteous and loud cries rent the air, and were heard throughout the neighborhood, sending a chill of horror to all. The men and officers garrison were, however, unanimous in the condemnation of the outrage and not a word of remonstrance, or an intimation of resistance to the execution of the sentence of the Court, was heard. On the contrary, it was feared by the officers, from the excited feelings of the privates, (particularly of those in the same company with the criminals), that previous to the promulgation of the court-martial they would break through the guard and deal out vengeance themselves on the prisoners, who had so cruelly disgraced them. A few minutes previous to the execution, the prisoners were led from the barricade a short distance, where their coffins were laid side by side, a few feet apart, and each tied to a stake driven in the ground at the end of the coffin, with their backs to the same. Forty men, all colored, and selected from every company, under command of Lieut. Gregory, colored, were detailed to shoot the criminals. They were drawn up in two ranks. At the command of the officer, the front rank levelled their guns at the men and fired, the fatal shot killing each of them instantly. A squad of men was then detailed to place the bodies in their coffins and bury them. The affair was witnessed by the entire militia force, with the exception of several scouting parties.

Cough is curative. Its nature's cure, and to another cough without removing what causes it, is to hinder nature and take away all chance of cure. When a man clearly has consumption, coughs a great deal, he has been bringing up yellow matter for a long time, if his cough should subside he will inevitably die in three or four days because the cough keeps him clear; but when the cough becomes so weak or so unquiet as not to remove the matter as fast as it is formed, it ceases to cure him, and he cannot get in, and life ends. The only hope of curing consumption is to promote cough on the one hand, so as to get the lungs clear of the matter in them, and prevent the formation of more. But the popular sentiment is, that in proportion as there is less cough, the chances of life are increasing, and willingly and hopelessly the patient takes what cures his cough, and in that way he is a willing victim to the grasp of his own digging. Such are men, with all their boasted intelligence, like the silly creature which feels itself safe when it can hide its head in a hole, to be crushed the next instant in the jaws of its relentless pursuer.—Hall.

ANNEXATION OF HAITI AND SAN DOMINGO.—There has been (according to a Washington dispatch) certain overtures made to the Government to have San Domingo annexed to the United States, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs have met, and the matter has been fully discussed, with a view of encouraging any formal proposition. The Committee decided to report a resolution, declaring in substance that the Government would cheerfully accept and ratify any negotiations coming from the proper civil authorities and people of Haiti and San Domingo, having in view an intention to become a part of the United States.

A DEAR JOKE.—A Michigan paper says that early last week a man was killed at a lumber camp in that State under the following circumstances:—Deceased was very fond of fun, and while the lumberers were lying around in their shanty at night he slipped out, climbed to the roof and imitated an owl, by scraping upon the roof and hooting. Those inside supposed that it really was such, and upon the impulse of the moment one of the men seized a gun and went out to shoot it. He saw what he supposed was the head of the owl, and fired. The shot took effect in the head of the joker, killing him instantly.

THE ST. THOMAS PURCHASE.—According to the proposed correspondence between the United States and the Danish Governments, the latter has been extremely anxious to sell to its West Indian territory. The first price asked by Denmark was \$25,000,000, but Gen. Rasmussen, the Danish Ambassador, at once volunteered the opinion that Denmark might be willing to take \$20,000,000 Mr. Seward after some negotiations, offered \$5,000,000, and the Danish King and Parliament so promptly accepted the offer as to leave but little doubt that \$1,000,000 would not have been refused.

His Lordship Bishop Binney, intends holding Confirmations during the year in all the Churches in this Province and P. E. island, in which the services was performed in 1868.—H. Reporter.

THE QUEEN AND MR. BRIGHT.—The London correspondent of the Aberdeen Free Press says that on the occasion of Mr. Bright's recent visit to Osborne, the Queen presented him with her "Life in the Highlands," inscribed with her own hand, and that Mr. Bright, at the Queen's express desire, presented her Majesty with the recently published volume of his speeches.

PRICE OF PORK IN LONDON.—A London paper says:—"There is something extraordinary in the price obtained just now in the London market for pork. At this time in 1866, as high as \$7 2/3 was paid; Jan., 25, 1867, \$4 25 was the top figure; January 1868, \$6 75 was the highest price; and to-day (Tuesday) \$9 50 per 100lbs was actually paid on the market square.

The Herald's Richmond (January 30) special despatch says:—"Another outrage has occurred in Duplin County, N. C. A white man who fired upon a party of negroes attempting to violate the persons of some young ladies, was murdered in his house the following night, and his body cut in halves and hung up in the room where he slept. Lawlessness and anarchy exist in this section of the country to such a degree, as to justify the calling out and arming of the militia by Governors.

THE NEW ZEALAND ATROCITIES.—The latest on this is that a telegram has been sent to Bombay to Lord Napier of Magdala to proceed at once to New Zealand to report on the state of that colony, also on the expedience of establishing permanently two brigades of Sikhs, or any other kind of troops he may select from India to assist the colonists in their present difficulties, and for the future maintenance of peace. It is further reported that this suggestion has come from the colony, and that the Colonial Government are prepared to bear the expense.—European Mail.

A WHOLESALE POISONING CASE IN INDIANA.

A horrible tragedy was unearthed at Warsaw, Ind., on Monday, Feb. 8. Walter Linn, John W. Vannatta, of Fort Wayne, Ind., secured the affections of Miss Horn, of Indiana, and married her in opposition to the wishes of her parents and relatives. On the wedding night nearly all the guests, thirty in number, were taken sick, with every appearance of poisoning by arsenic. A sister of Miss Horn died from its effects. It has been found that he had proposed an elopement with a young lady, Miss Bennett, within the last few days, and in his letter to her he gives a full history of the poisoning, acknowledging that he had put a large quantity of arsenic in the water from which the coffee was prepared, and that he did it in revenge for the manner in which the family had treated him. He was arrested on Friday, and, after examination, committed to jail in default of bail to the amount of \$3,000. Great excitement exists in this county in consequence of this wholesale attempt at poisoning. All the parties concerned are among the most respectable citizens of this place.

Like most of the other stories about Gen. Grant, the rumor of his having declared against the Alabama pro-convict terms turns out to be untrue. The only member of the Senate Committee who is unfavorable to the proposition for the settlement of the difficulty is Mr. Sumner, and the New York Tribune has taken sides with him, and is desirous of drawing General Grant into the ring. His success in doing so, however, is regarded as extremely problematical. The treaty will receive due consideration in the House, and as General Grant can have no say in the matter, it was unfair to say the least, that any opinion should be put into his mouth.—H. Rep.

SINGULAR ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A woman named Doran, of Beverly, becoming tired of life from the brutality of her husband, lately attempted to end it in the following fashion:—taking a soup-plate she placed it in the middle of the floor, and partly filled it with gun-powder, setting aside a lighted brand of wood to the powder. An explosion immediately occurred, but it did not produce the fatal consequence anticipated by the foolish woman, who rolled over on the floor and shrieked with pain, caused by her abortive attempt. She is recovering under medical treatment.

A French duchess has been insulted.—She found an insupportable smell in her carriage on one very fine morning. Search was made, and in one of the pockets was found a bundle of red herring. An aristocratic row followed which was finally settled by the Duke discovering that he had taken a fancy to the fish, and then forgotten all about them.

The Turkish ladies at Constantinople are becoming more and more civilized in their dress. Although they still wear the uncouth, shapeless outer cloak and close wrap while in the street, they have the European dress often under the cloak, and make the veil of such thin and transparent gauze as to show to the utmost advantage the features they pretend to conceal.

The "M. morial de la Loire" relates that recently in the South of France a shepherd's dog, left in charge of a flock of sheep, and a little boy of three years old, were mutually surprised by a large wolf. The dog did battle bravely, but by the time the shepherd came to the rescue which was laid prostrate by his ferocious assailant.—The poor beast's life was at first despaired of, but his master, determined to save him if possible, had his leg amputated, and now "Tambour," with his three sound legs and a wooden one, is almost as active as ever, and trots his ten miles without grumbling.

The largest kitchen in the world is in South America, on the river Uruguay, and for the manufacture of Liebig's extract of meat. The building covers an area of 20,000 square feet. In one half there are 200 meat cutters, which can dispose of four bullocks each per hour. There are twelve digesters, in which the meat is boiled by steam. They hold altogether 144,000 pounds of beef. About eighty oxen per hour are actually slaughtered for this immense manufactory of meat extract.

A MONSTER TROUT.—The largest trout ever caught in this country, so far as the record of piscator exploits is known, has just arrived in New York city. His imperial troutship when caught was forty-one and a half inches in length and twenty-four and a quarter inches girth. His weight was thirty-two pounds. He was captured by Thos. Shatney, a Frenchman, on Grand Lake, between Maine and New Brunswick.—N. B. paper.

A noted Chinese bandit and black mailer, Linsian-mon, has been captured in Shanghai. He will be punished by being put into a box of such a shape that he can neither lie down, sit, nor stand; his head and hands will be left exposed to sun, wind and rain, until he dies of exhaustion or starvation.

When the present King of Prussia was young he and his brother Charles had a quarrel about a pretty girl whom both of them wished to marry. Charles dealt William a blow on the forehead, and the monarch carries the scar to this day. The lady was a poor professor's daughter, and is now a middle-aged school-ma'am.

A Paris correspondent says that the celebrated Coral Pearl received for a New Year's gift from Prince Napoleon an emerald necklace worth a "king's ransom," each emerald of which was wrapped in a bank note of a thousand francs. There are seventy emeralds. Prince Napoleon has lately paid assiduous court to this damsel, having given her his arm in public in all the principal theatres in Paris.

A one-eyed schoolmaster is seldom a thriving man, because it is so easy to get on the blind side of him, and he's always one pupil short.

A colored woman whose age is said to have been not less than 110 years, and might have been 150 for all that anybody knows, died recently at Chicago. She left a poor orphan boy, scarcely 100 years old.

Madrid is now the headquarters of upwards of seventy newspaper correspondents from all parts of Europe, and the telegraph business from that capital is more than twenty times as great as ever before.

A Roman correspondent says:—"A very beautiful statue of the Indian Bacchus has been dug up on the Ostian Road and is now to be seen at the studio of the Sculptor Altini, in the Via S. Nicholo dei Tolentini, Naples. It is evidently of Greek origin, with a beautiful head entirely undamaged. It is offered for sale by its present owner for 60,000 francs, and but for the poverty of the Treasury, it would long since have been purchased for the Vatican Gallery.

Eight hundred charitable institutions exist in London, independent of many private local and parochial charities.

The Zion's Herald says.—The last political act in the great warfare against Slavery was taken by Congress last week, in the passage of the Amendment to the Constitution, forbidding the States from disfranchising the negro.

It has passed the House under the lead of Mr. Boutwell, and Henry Wilson has introduced it into the Senate, which it will probably pass this week. Thus it reads:—

ARTICLE.—§ 1.—The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, by reason of race, or color, or previous condition of slavery, of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this Article.

This will probably be adopted by twenty-four States this year, and the four now necessary to make up the two thirds can be found in the yet unreconstructed States of Virginia, Texas, Mississippi and Georgia. If passed, it sweeps away the last political barrier against the equality and fraternity of man. Then comes the next duty, social equality. The State has done its legal duty, the Church must lead in this social reform. Its advance is everywhere discernible. Black and white mingle at the same conferences, at the same board, in the same schools and colleges. They are becoming unified in the South. Let the Church lead this last assault, and make the brotherhood of man in America complete in the Lord.

We have it upon good authority that although there is a question of the removal of the troops from some portions of the Dominion, the garrison at Halifax will remain intact.

We are informed on the best authority that orders have been received in this garrison for the removal, in the spring, of the three batteries of Royal Artillery stationed here, to the West Indies and Bermuda, on their being relieved by three batteries from Canada.

The 16th and 50th Regiments are about to proceed home, on being relieved by the 29th and 53rd Regts from Canada. The two companies of the Royal Engineers will not be removed.

So much for the reports recently industriously circulated that Nova Scotia would be denuded of all Troops.—H. Reporter.

NEWFOUNDLAND COMING INTO CONFEDERATION.—We have authority for stating that the Assembly of Newfoundland has passed Resolutions in favor of Confederation by a vote of Twenty to Eight; and that the Legislative Council have adopted the same unanimously. This important information may have a good effect in Hants County.—Telegraph.

The Amherst Gazette reports a new coal mine on De Wolf's Brook, about 10 miles below the village of Parisboro. Two gentlemen of the county are the proprietors, and have already commenced active operations. The coal is of excellent quality, and there is evidence that it exists in large quantities, the vein exposed being four by fourteen inches, only a few feet from the surface. It is also conveniently situated for shipment.

The Bank of England prints 28,000 bank notes every day. The windows of Westminster Abbey are all being filled with stained glass.

There is a regular epidemic of scarlet fever among the children of New York. Surratt is in Brazil. Arkansas claims to be perfectly healthy. Wisconsin is more than half Roman Catholic.

Missouri is to revive the bureau of Statistics. Turkish mosques are adopting gas for illumination. Three hundred velocipedes are already in use in New York.

Torchlight sleigh-rides are the fashionable thing in Minnesota. A sewing machine, driven by electricity, is on exhibition in Paris.

Professor Blot is organizing a company for the manufacture of soap in New York. More rare and beautiful marble have been discovered in Rome.

Poor Carlotta is said to be more beautiful than ever before. Bismarck can only get sleep by listening to the strains of a fine music-box lately given him.

The New York Times has appeared in a new suit of type adopting larger sizes throughout. M. Llyae has accepted an offer to deliver a series of lectures in America for his expenses and \$160 in gold for each lecture.

James Armstrong, Semmes, lieutenant on the Alabama, is a resident of Halifax. He has become a British citizen.

Sir John Bowring's translation of "Hwa Tien" (The Flower Scroll), a Chinese novel, has lately been published in London. The legislature of Nevada has enacted a law bringing back the business of the State to a coin basis.

A patent has been granted for a threshing machine which takes out the grain and leaves the straw suitable for cobler sucking. Grant and Farragut were weighed at Baltimore, Thursday, and when it was found that Farragut weighed 151 and Grant 155 pounds, the old sailor accused the soldier of having "bummed" four pounds of tobacco to make up his weight.

At a factory in Massachusetts, says a Tennessean, I saw the iron of Pennsylvania, the steel of England, the ash wood of Maine and the coal of Cornwall, combined by the skill and labour of its operatives into the common shovel, which finds a market in every retail shop in Christendom.

District Attorney Courtney, of New York, having applied to Attorney General Evarts for instructions in the case of Commander Braine, of the Confederate navy, tried and sentenced to imprisonment for offences connected with the rebellion, Mr. Evarts has instructed him to direct the release of the prisoner, under the recent amnesty proclamation. He has not, however, been liberated, but is still confined under an indictment for murder on the high seas. The charge against him does not speak of his connection with the Confederate naval service, consequently the amnesty proclamation of Andrew Johnson does not reach his case.

A pretty good slice has been got out of "Uncle Sam" by the contractors of the Pacific Railroad. The Chicago Tribune states that the road has been built at \$35,000 a mile, while \$51,000 has been charged as the cost, and the difference pocketed. The builders of the Union Pacific clear \$18,000,000 (eighteen millions) and of the Central Pacific \$10,000,000 (ten millions) besides lands by millions of acres which promise to be even more valuable than the Government subsidies and the monies raised on first mortgage bonds over and above the actual cost of the road.

Many people, particularly children, suffer with the ear ache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure and simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.

Capt. Charles Sager, who keeps a superb stock of livery horses in Portland, Me., informed us recently that he uses the Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders regularly in his stables, and that the expense incurred under an indictment for murder on the high seas, and that the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep his horses always in good order.

Very Latest Telegrams.

London, Feb. 16th.

The formal opinion of the new Parliament, which was postponed last year in consequence of the resignation of the Disraeli Ministry, took place this afternoon. The members of the House of Commons were summoned to attend the Bar of the Chamber of Peers to hear the Royal Speech. The Queen was not present, but Her Majesty's Speech was delivered by a Royal Commissioner, and was read to the assembled House by the Lord Chancellor.

The Speech is, in substance, as follows: The Queen assures the Lords and Commons that the relations of Great Britain are at present on an excellent footing. The hostilities which threatened to break out in the East have been prevented by the Conference of the Great Powers at Paris. Hope is expressed that the negotiations with the United States will place on a firm and durable basis the friendship which should ever exist between England and America.

The disturbances in the Colony of New Zealand are to be regretted, but the Queen is sure that prudence and moderation on the part of the Government will prevent a recurrence of such unhappy events. The estimates which will be laid before the House by Her Majesty's Ministers are framed on a basis of economy coupled with efficiency, in the administration of the Public Service.

The continued suppression of the writ of Habeas Corpus is regarded as unnecessary. The ecclesiastical arrangements for Ireland are to be considered by Parliament. The legislation for their final adjustment will make large demands upon the wisdom of these Houses on this subject.

The Queen concludes as follows:—"I am persuaded that careful regard will be had to the interests involved, and to the welfare of religion; and that through the application of the principles of equal justice to the question before them.

Parliament will secure the undivided feeling of the people of Ireland on the side of Loyalty and Law, efface the memory of past contentions, and cherish the sympathies of an affectionate people.

New York, Feb. 15. Captain-General Dulce of Cuba, on Saturday issued a proclamation rescinding his previous amnesty and establishing the former censorship of the press. Persons violating the press law, and all political prisoners, will be tried by court martial.

London, Feb. 17. The address in reply to the Queen's Speech was agreed to unanimously in both Houses of Parliament.

In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Disraeli expressed his sorrow that the ratification of the Convention with the United States was not announced. He hoped, however, for a speedy completion of the treaty. Mr. Gladstone was sure that the negotiations would end in the same spirit in which they commenced. The final issue would doubtless be satisfactory to both countries.

March 1st has been named for the opening of the debate on the question of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. London, Feb. 15. The following news, which is official, has been received: All the insurgent Chiefs of Crete have submitted to Turkish authorities. The island is now quiet.

Madrid, Feb. 16. Olosaga has resigned his appointment as Ambassador of Spain to France, also his seat in the Constitutional Cortes. Ex-King Ferdinand, father of the reigning King of Portugal, has accepted the candidature of the throne of Spain.

Arrests of Carlists continue in Madrid and different parts of the country. Regiments of regulars and large numbers of volunteers are daily offering their services to the Government, for the suppression of the revolution in Cuba.

London, Feb. 19. Later despatches from China report that a collision took place at Swatow between the Chinese inhabitants and crew of the British gunboat "Grasshopper." The fight was obstinate and bloody. The sailors fought desperately, but were overwhelmed by the natives, whose numbers constantly increased, and were compelled to retire to their ship with eleven of their number wounded. Many Chinamen were killed and wounded in the affray.

News has been received from Japan, via Shanghai, that the Mikako had received the Ministers of the foreign powers at Yedo with great ceremony, and showed an earnest desire to maintain peaceful relations. The Ministry issued instructions countermanding the recent order for warlike preparations. New York, Feb. 19.

The Cuban news this morning does not announce any apparent change in the situation on that island. The revolutionists seemed to be gaining ground, as they have been doing since the movement began, and the government continues to increase the rigor of its administration over the territory it still holds. The American Consul at Havana has sent to Washington asking protection for American citizens.

New York, Feb. 16. An immense mass meeting of citizens in favor of the freedom of Ireland and the liberation of American citizens held prisoners by England, took place last night at Cooper Institute. Mayor Hall presided.

The following is Gen. Grant's reply to Committee appointed to notify him of his election as President:—"Gentlemen, please notify the two Houses of Congress of my acceptance of the important trust to which I have been elected and of which you have just notified me, and to say to them that it will be my endeavor to so discharge it that they and those who elected me shall have no reason to regret their action."

The racing steamers Russia, of the Cunard, and City of Paris of the Inman Line, which left New York together on Wednesday last, were seen on Thursday, 183 miles from New York, the Cunsarder being a mile and a half ahead.

Washington, Feb. 16. The remains of the assassin Booth have been given up to his friends by direction of the President, removed to Baltimore and buried near the grave of his father.

London, Feb. 17. Considerable excitement was created in Madrid, Monday, by an unsuccessful effort to assassinate Gen. Prim. Three arrests have been made. Popular demonstrations have again been made in favor of the freedom of Religious Worship, and also for the abolition of Capital punishment. The people gathered on the streets of Valladolid yesterday and protested against Military Conscription.

Active preparations are going on for the immediate embarkation of six thousand more troops for Cuba. Don Escalante,

will go out with the reinforcements, with instructions from the Provisional Government.

M. Walewski has reached Paris on his return from Athens with the reply of the Greek Government to the resolution of the Conference. The Conference will meet again to receive the response of Greece. New York, Feb. 17.

A Havana despatch, dated to-day, says General Dulce continues active measures. Permission to carry arms has been revoked and all arms have been ordered to be delivered to the Government within 4 days.

A telegram from San Francisco brings Mexican news to Jan. 31. There had been terrible floods in the State of Sinaloa, in consequence of prolonged rains. Many streams overflowed their banks, doing great damage to property. Several villages are reported to have been entirely destroyed, involving great loss of life. The people fled to the hills to escape the danger.

Ottawa, Feb. 17. There was a meeting of Privy Council to-day occupied with matters of routine. La Minerve gives currency to an absurd rumor that Sir George Cartier will remain in England as permanent confidential adviser of the Colonial Department, and will be elevated to the Peerage.

It is not anticipated that delegates in England will be able to effect a final arrangement for the multitude of the North-west.

Sergeant Davis and Detective O'Neill have put in claims to the City Council for the reward offered by it for bringing to justice the murderer of McGee.

O'Farrel has written in the Quebec Chronicle, threatening with prosecution newspapers which have "ascribed" him by representing him implicated in the McGee murder conspiracy.

It is expected Parliament will be called to meet towards the close of March. Official advice from Newfoundland announces that Resolutions in favor of the accession of that Province to the Union have passed the Lower House by a large majority and the Upper House unanimously.

Montreal, Feb. 16. Rumored that Cartier is to remain in London as Plenipotentiary of the Dominion Government, and that he is to be made a Lord. Ottawa, Feb. 13.

Whelan's body was interred in the Jail yard the night after the execution. Mrs. Whelan and a few female friends were permitted to wash the body on Thursday night, and an officer of the Jail buried it at a certain hour purposely kept secret.

Ottawa is entirely free from excitement. Detectives and certain newspaper reporters pretend great stir in Fenian circles, but twofolds of these statements are complete juggle. Supposed likely other arrests will yet be made.

Full nature of Whelan's confession not yet divulged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor:—A friend has kindly sent me the Herald of the 13th ultimo, in which I observed a letter over the signature of "Echo," from Lot 7, purporting to be a criticism on my letter which appeared in the Journal of the 10th ult. That "Echo" writes under feelings of intense malignity is very apparent; consequently I shall deal very leniently with his insolent and puerile production.

As it is wholly devoid of any reasoning, and savours highly of egotistical bragging, my reasoning faculties—"if I possess any"—certainly will not be much exerted in being called upon to make a few observations concerning it. Well, Sir, when I had waded through the contents of the first two sentences of his ponderous twaddle, you may believe I felt terrified; indeed, I could hardly imagine into whose Samson-like arms I had fallen; but my suspense was but transient, for by a further perusal his stupidity, uncouth expressions, and lack of caution, gave positive proof of his degenerate source. I say I was terrified when I first found the perusal of the letter in question, but Sir, when I had reached the end thereof, I could not help smiling and exclaiming with Esop the hero of fables, "Behold a mountain was in labor and brought forth a mouse!"

Then, to his "precipitating and tossing arguments," after propounding several very sensible (?) interrogatories, he proceeds to say:—"A Tutor" seems to know all about female schools; therefore, I presume he has surperped the School Visitor's authority, and has visited a school taught by a female, who showed him the door and assisted him out. This, then, must be the naughty sentence to which he alludes as containing his "precipitating and tossing arguments," and is it not terribly convincing? I can have no knowledge of educational matters without usurping the School Visitor's authority! Logical, very. I wonder how he acquired such knowledge as he professes to have of female schools? Can it be possible that he has been trying the same game and failed? In all probability he has, and hence his displeasure. That "Echo's" mind here reverts to some of his own naughty blunders I can readily conceive, for I have heard a very amusing story relating to a recent visit to a pedagogical mansion, situated not many miles from said locality. But here is the final settlement of the whole discussion. He says:—"Permit me, Sir, to say that female teachers are as successful in teaching as the male teachers." Now who dare argue to the contrary? This modern Darwin puts forth the edict, "FEMALE TEACHERS ARE AS SUCCESSFUL AS THE MALE TEACHERS," and O ye pedagogues, what shall be your fate if you attempt to gainsay it! Keep silence, then, and laud the very name of this mighty controversialist, whose astounding disquisitions are resounding through the wilds of the "West." Alas! that such talent should be buried!

A guilty conscience needs no accuser; hence we find "Echo" taking great umbrage at me for saying that there are many male teachers who are no ornaments to the profession, and, in pure school-boy phraseology, turning round and saying "you're another."

He thinks that I have neglected my culture when I say:—"I am not aware that any of our female teachers have ever risen higher than the first class." We may excuse him for being ignorant of the Eleventh Rule of Syntax, but Sir, we cannot be so lenient with him respecting the First. The word "Teacher" in the possessive singular should be in the possessive plural. It is a typographical error.

In bidding "Echo" adieu, Mr. Editor, I most cordially congratulate him on his improved knowledge of the commas; for, Sir, information on this point was very desirable.

Yours, &c., A TUTOR. Cascumpec, Feb. 12th, 1869.

PUBLIC MEETING. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Oyster Cove and Shipyard, Lot 18, was held on the 22nd ult., for the purpose of selecting a name for these settlements. Wm. McNeill Simpson was called upon to preside, and the undersigned was appointed Secretary. After a number of names had been suggested, it was finally resolved, on motion of Mr. Alex. McKelvie, seconded by Mr. Arthur Owen, that the places above named should hereafter be called Hamilton. Some time was then spent in the discussion of matters of a local nature, after which the meeting dispersed.

JAMES RAMSAY, Sec'y. Hamilton, Feb. 10th, 1869.

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

A TRIP WESTWARD.

On Friday morning last we undertook a journey to the Western part of the Island. We had heard the roads were not good, but we were fully convinced of it ourselves before we got very far. We think many of our Commissioners either neglect their work, or allow the road overseers to neglect their duty. It would be far better if the overseer would compel the inhabitants of each road district to break the track and keep it broken on the main road, and not allow it to run in and out of almost every second field, much to the annoyance of the traveller after night. It is also the duty of the overseer to see that the pitches are filled up. This is, so far as the Western Road is concerned, altogether neglected. We heard of a settlement near Kildare Bridge, where the inhabitants agreed among themselves that each man should keep the portion of road broke opposite his own farm. The plan works well, and gives general satisfaction. Why do not other settlements do likewise? We could not help thinking how much better it would be to spend a little more money in improving our roads and repairing some of our rotten bridges, over which we passed, than to construct a railroad on a route where it would be of little use to one-tenth of our farmers.

Along the Western Road, we noticed that preparations were being made to run the telegraph to Alberton. Many heaps of cedar posts, intended for this purpose, lay along the side of the road. We hear that the Government have already granted the money for that purpose. The line of road on which it will be run, is, we learn, as far as Bloomfield, and thence through Hill's River Road to Alberton. This same road will, no doubt, before long, be the mail route from Summerside to Alberton, with branch couriers to West Cape, Campbellton, and all the other way offices. We believe it was the intention of the late Postmaster General, when the present contract for the Mails Westward expired, to have made this change.

In passing along we were really astonished to see the number of houses that have been erected during the past year. Where but a year or two ago, a dense woods stood, may now be seen a large clearance and a house. The woodman's axe has certainly done a great work along this road. Many valuable farms are to be found in Bloomfield among the Canadian settlers. We fear that too much of our fine forests are being cut down or destroyed by fire. In a few years hardwood will be scarce, if something is not done to prevent the wholesale destruction which often occurs from fires. The crops in that section of the country were very good last fall; the wheat crop especially. In every settlement through which we passed we were glad to hear that there was plenty of fodder this winter. Very different from this time last year, when hay was selling for seven and eight shillings per cwt.

We passed through Alberton, the rival village of Summerside. It appeared to be pretty quiet and dull, very much like our own town at present. Still it is a quite a stirring little place. But a few years ago it could only boast of one or two small stores; now it possesses three or four large mercantile establishments that would do credit to large towns. Success to their enterprising owners. This thriving little place can also boast of sending three representatives to Parliament.—Messrs. HOWLAND, BELL and REID. The day on which we were at Alberton, Saturday last, we were told that Cascumpec harbor was partly open, and that there was very little appearance of ice outside.

From Alberton we passed through Montrose. A new road has been partly opened up, near the house of R. Gordon, Esq., leading out to the Western Road. It is, we believe, to be completed early in the spring. From Kildare Bridge we saw, on the ice, quite a number of mud diggers at work. Many hundreds of loads of this fertilizing matter have been taken up there this winter. All along the road near the bridge were many mud mountains. The farmers in that locality, and even those living at a distance of ten or twelve miles from it, seem determined to avail themselves of that which Nature has for so many years been laying up for them. The mud in that place is of a very superior quality. It is believed that a dredging machine in that river would very soon make a channel where the water is now shallow, so that vessels would be able to load at the bridge at all times. We almost forgot to mention that the Messrs. Montgomery have a nice little store near the bridge, and are doing a good business. One of them recently "accepted the situation," and joined the union.

But we must pass on. On the road to Tignish we were surprised to find such a workshop as that owned by Mr. J. Hamil. In this establishment is made furniture, waggons, carving, &c. Some carving and painting we saw, executed by Mr. Hamil, was really beautiful. Persons who would wish a life size painting of themselves or family, can have it done at the above place. We had not much time to spend at Tignish, but as we hope to visit it again soon, we will endeavor to call on some of our friends. From Tignish we steered our course around through Mimingash. As far as we could see the gulf, nothing but open water met the eye. We saw no ice but a little along the shore. We wonder that some enterprising fellows do not try to catch codfish along there in winter. We believe it might be done with profit and ease. Through this part of the country we did not notice much improve-