CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. WAILIN,—Tu be prented in yer noospaper fur the infurmashin ot the folks every whar what I seed.

Monday evening, jest arter I swallerd a harf pint of kongo and bilen water, sturd up with molassis, I a takin, as gineraly I does, the grit of the perskription of sumbody that's ded I guess, but forgets the name, but by him cifered out strait is a lamper eal a swimming, and clar as saw dust, the rules and regelations agin indingeston, bitters an fisik, in which he a kinder like pints out and sots down his everlasting nostrum to jest exercise the critter, and particularly arter tea tu walk a mile, fur he declars it be good fur a man's wholsum, and keeps the intarnals a working out ther own bisiness. Wal, actin on that ar perskription fur the benefit off the hull man, I footed out intu the bouels of the City, an jest as I was a passin Merkery Korner, my head down strait is a pea stik, an a lookin on the sile, kalkilatin and turnin over my notion off the eend of that a most all fired fitin down tue Vixburg, and a figering up *the chances an a sotten down results*, it appard tu my understandin that atween Gineral Joe Johnson and the other Ginrals, cute as a mouser agoin to put her paw upon her victem, backed up *by them fellers they command*, and all on em tuff as hickory, jest diggin intu Gineral Grant's rar, an goin tue tuck hem up behind with their bagnets, while Vixburg petts him on his fore end, that he'll be pretty much, and his hull army, like tue a unfortunate lemon a fixt intue a squeezer set tite to both euds, thare be nuthin left on em but the skin; jest as I figered that competation of events tue cum, I hern a feller crien out full blo, hillo thar, Zack, are you a lookin fur wurms tue hook smelts, or a kalkilatin on pickin up cents ur greenbacks with yer nose tu the arth, like a porker rootin for ground nuts. Whar ar you goin, Zack? A lookin up, and wipin my ise, I seed my old friend Seth Spool from Conneticut, a standin afore me, and I sais, I ain't goin no whar that i knows on in pertickler, but jest a footin out tue skarr up this ar stumick of mine to due his duty, an make the hull machiury jog on all slik is a wissel; that's all the trouble, sed I. "Wal that's all strait as a hippotenoose," sais Seth, "but if you ain't goin nowhar, I'm goin somwhar. Im off fur the allmity exhibition of the defenders of this ar island, all on em amost in a flock, sot out in mi-li-ta-rie close, and gun and bagnet and so on, down tue the squar whats advertised to be sold, tu pay off the debt of the kolony. Didnt you hern on it, Zack," sais he. No, sais I, not a bit. "Then you aint fust figger, Zack, or youd a hern on it frum sum on them fust class critters a struttin about these locations, consated as a turkey cock in hatchin time; but don't feel riled about that, Zack, it dont matter a wooden nutmeg. *Cum, hold up your snout like a young* suckin pork, a lookin fur his brekfist, and skower off with me, and we'll jest see and figer out our own sums in kalkilatin the whoppin mi-li-ta-rie what's to arthquake all creation, partikerly the Yankees, arter we hev squashd them infarnal Suthern kanguroos, and coiled em all up tite is a catterpillar in a frosty mornin." Wal, I don't car if I does, Seth, but do you kalkilate its safe tu go thar? Is thar to be no shootin and blazin away with that infarnal gunpowder, case I hev hearn sum on them kinder mi-li-ta-rie is so smart a lodin an firin off ther fusees, they furgits tue return ramrods, and sends them flyin afore the powder like mad. Wal, if one on them iron rams was tu butt a feller jest by mistake, it id be jest as bad as if it was did a purpus, and one mite be drilled tu death by a smart soger fur nuthin, and no glory and no pension to the critters left behind. No, Seth, that kinder thing wont do me, nur my helpmeet, nur babies down tu hum; but howsumever, thinkin agin, I'll go, but take car not tu stand afore them shocken muzzles—them kinder Commissioners tue Death, who generally practises with a sythe hisself. Havin squard my mind up tue go, Seth and i sealed it down in the rale Yanker tauu'd tu *the mi-li-ta-rie squar*, and when we cumd thar, I seed the hull on em, amost fifty blue, red and gray backs, nary green back among em, no counterfit, all rale sogers, drawd up in a kinder dreadful fighten line over the grass. The Osifers was a walkin about with ther sords a glissinin, and the sogers' bagnets glimmerin, fur all creation natral as the sunbeams playin and friskin on a heap of tinman's shavins. Wal, it was a site; it was purty; it was lovlie; it was dazzlin; it was formidable lookin. I never lookd upon the like afore. Thar stood the clar grit of the allmity power of the pertectors of the widders and the orphans, and sisters and siters, in this ar iland. Wal, wal, said I, Seth, its a everlastin fine site; its a noble institution, hatched by settin on generosity and patriotism, and fotch out fur sho; its sublime; its sentimental; its glory in embrio; its valor in the eggshell, waitin fur the occasion tue pick itself out. Its a caution tue invaders; its the mulcum in parvoo of the gallantry, the glory, the devotion, and the security of this ar Kolony, agin eny foe that dars tue stick his toenails intu this ar sile. Jest as I was amost swittin in admiration off the livin pictur afore me, a Osifer squeeld out sumthin about bagnets charge; it was a dredful minit; it made me feel as I'd all tue wonce grow'd all over full of pimples. I was afeard. I shuck and I skedaddled, and kiverd my body with the peazzor, and feeling safe, I said tu myself, it wud be a plaguy mad operation of us a thinkin of cummin down har with a hostile feeling; so I cifered down on my pocket slate the hull institution, intendin to send the hull tue Abe at Washingtown and tue all my *friends tue hum*. Jest as I made the last hair stroke tue my figerin, I peeped from behind my kiverin place, and I seed a terrible fuss and a waving and a waggin of the all colours crowd, jest like so many maggets strugglin fur uppermost and foremost; and presently I seed a carriage and 2 hosses or mars, I cant declar which they be, druv by a Osifer, and cumin full split on eend. An a hind him sot three folks, an one on em in mi-li-ta-rie close. Them must be sumbody, sais I tu the post. All to wonse the *Osifer* coachman drawd up the hosses tu a stand still, and a help with a cockade on tother side on his hat jumped a kinder stiffish from the frunt, and slap bang opened the carriage dore, and the 3 folks kim out and slid along towards the sogers, until they cumd to a flag aflyin frum the eend of a bean stick, an thar they stopt and spide at the trups in the distance, a standin on the grass, an seemed as a kalkilatin if it wud be entirely safe tue git eny nearer tue the dogs of war. Wal, as they stood a eyin them thunder and litenin critters, I was a watchin em tue, because I didnt know but they mite a blirted rite out, an I was watchin to skower if they did. Wall, I didnt kno no folks thar, an I was curious as a woodpicker chisselin intu a rampike to find out sumthin to serve my everlastin appetite fur intarmashion. So I arskt a feller with fire red har and hickory face what is them folks a standin under the flag tied tue that ar bean stick? Who ar that in the green close an scissor tail, streakt down with black velvit and filligreed over with yallar ornamentils? "That's our Orange Commander in Chief," sais he, "in the green, but it appears anomalous that the orange should don the green." I don't understand that bit of speech "amaualous." Is it Garman fur a creepen thing? "No, Sir," sais he, "it don't mean anything of the sort—its a word derived from——." O dont say nurther about the derives, sais I, I aint got time to listen till you goes inter the gineoligy of the tarm, not even tu the 1st gineration, but just as quick as wittle, whop out the menin on it. "Anomalous," sais he, "as applied in this case" (I gess the speaker was a liyer) "infers opposition party charisticks, inasmuch as the orange and green so considered are embletic of antigonistic principles." Wal now, friend, as you hev giv that kalkelation, *I kin git from it the letters* tu spell the hull total on the sum figeratively, and I start a figerin that ar dress on hissin mite not "amonalous" on him, case as I citers he ar rite and you am on the rong rail, fur praps its a most likesum he has drawd hes own pectas tue a shavin in them ar close. You see, friend, he's got yallar lace plastered all over his green. Now, you kin figer that the plaguy fine yallar lace, shinin like goold, on his swaller tail and siters, signifies Orange percivities; and that ar green supportin the orange mite jest represent his intarnal self in the verdant degree; and them ar 2 colors, a twistin and twinin together like eel grass, mite jest figer out the hull sum of the Chief Commander, clar as radius is to the base, and so on. When I sed this, the feller kinder lartt, but didnt say nuthin, but he put his fust finger tu his nose purty much the shape on a broad bean pool, and storkt off, but looked back, and sayin good evenin, guv a snort. Arter no time the hull bilen on them, blue, red and gray backs, skirld round the squar, and fugelin ther sords, parsd them 2 guverners—the green guvernor and the tother guverner from sum ter-ri-to-ri on the everlastin british pussessions. Seein thar war no blazin an firin a doin, I gessed twudnt be risky fur me tue crawl out from my kiverin post, so I slidder'd strait on end nare tue the guverners. As the marchin was a futtin on, an a heap of fellers with wissels was a playin to my notion. "See the konkerin heroes cums," an sure enuf they did cum, a trampin like mad; an I declar i felt a kinder onpleasant; but seein them horrid shiney bagnets a stickin tu the muzzle on ther fussees, and a pintin every whar in the air, I wusnt so narvous as afore. Wal, them 2 guverners was a standin at the bean stik, rite onder the flag tied tu the upper eend on it, with a tarry string, an thar they eyed the sogers a parsin on em, jest like weasels looking arter a hen; and the guverner, not the green one, aturnin a half round tu his Se-ca-ta-ry, guv a wink, an he a kinder skrewd his upper lip up tu the middle on his cheek; but why, the mity ony knows. I kalkelate it coudnt a been at the sogers, fur they looked dreadful purty. I was amazin struck with em—every man on em looked harkless like—it was a shocken fine sho. I'll never furgit it while garlick and inyins grows down tu our everlastin glorious United States, and Old Abe sets on his stool tu Washintown, and is sot down in historie as the biggest tarnation star *on the* hull on the cluster and breed of the generals and statesmen livin and shinen tue our free an inlitend Union. Wal, I was plaguy pleased with the sho, and thought a most everything on the sogers an osifers that's a clar fact, but I was purticklerly drawd tu one en the osifers, who fetched up the rar off the red and the gray backs, an I sais tue a feller a standin thar, who is that Osifer at the hinder eend of them sogers, a holdin his sord a slantin over his sholder like a sythe, an with iron spurs tue his *heels resemblin a rooster* agoin tu battle? "Why, thats the Adjutant," sais he, "I cud pick him out of a crowd if I saw only his foot." How cud you a durn that? sais I. "By its pertickler splaw," sais he. What kinder talk is that ar splaw? "Its flat, broad, extensive," sais he. O, I understand yer— he's a flat fut, sumthin like a sno shue, and I sees, as he stampedes, his toes turns in as if he was a tryin tu mock a club fut; he'd make a fine feller fur treddin husks off bild corn, he'd narley kiver a bushel tue one tramp; he's a fine soger maybe; I swar but he's got the rale bend forrid, like a ingin goin through a spruce swomp, a huntin fur gum; but raley he dont figger the rale jeremiar fur the soger bissness; but as he is in the trade, he shud a bin a riddin on top on a hoss. What on arth am them ar spurs tu his heels fur? Is they tu tickle the grass, or wound the mud, or rattle on the stones, or fur ornamentals, like Bombastuses was with rowels big round as a cirkler saw? No, siree, it can't be no how — but they is fur peltin intue a hoss on the field a sho days, and a makin him kick, skamper and cock his tail on eend, like a wren's tail when he's a singin. I never afore seed them folks what wars spurs a stumpin on fut a sho days tu the field—they was allers on the pigskin across a hoss, aridin here and thar like fuss and fury, an goin round and round about like turnin a grindstone, and givin orders themselves, an not a lettin subordinates do the hull operation. Arter a short standin tue case emselves, the blue backs got a kinder wrathy, and sot tue work at them big guns, and I seed them stuffin em with that infarnal shootin powder, and rammin it down ther throats, jest fur all the world like stuffin turkies with doe nuts. When I seed this ar work agoin on, I kalkilated it was jest *time tue slide, so* I skowered off, and got onder kiver of the post over tu the peazzor agin, clar of the smoke, oakum wads, and rammers; an I jest cum onder kiver, when they fird bang, wack, an continered a while, but stopt short off as a rabit's tail, cause I spose their amenition was bust. Wal, jest arter this the hull sho was tue an eend, and the 2 guverners went tu hum in the carriage druv by the Osifer koachman, and as tha druv away, the whislers whissled, "Go whar dinner waits yer." Wal, when the Guverners was out a hearin the wisslers shut up to wonce, an as the hull assemble, sogers an all, futted hum, the wisslers squeaked out agin,

"If I had a dunkey, an he wudnt go,
I send him volunteerin, I gess so."

Wal, sais I tue Seth, I never seed sich an allmity spectacle as this ar tu our everlastin harmonous and victorious mi-li-ta-rie Union. "Nur me nathur," said Seth. An it was sich a thing as we may never see agin, sais I.

Your friend,
ZACK.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

THE FORTNIGHTLY PERFORMANCE OF THE VOLUNTEER BAND.

In a work entitled "An English woman in America," published about six years ago, the fair authoress, whilst descanting on men and things as she saw them in Prince Edward Island, alleges that the Colony could not afford an instrumental Band. If Miss Bird were amongst the large assemblage of persons who listened to the performance of several pieces of music by the Volunteer Band on Thursday evening last, on the Barrack Square, she would have to admit that we have made a musical step in advance since the period, some of the characteristics of which, she so graphically describes. The Fortnightly Performance of the Band on the Barrack Square is a move in the right direction. As good music is a thing with which we have no cause to complain of being satiated in Charlottetown, we think that those high in authority should induce the members of the Band to play on the Square at least once in each week during the summer months, as that could not be considered "too much of a good thing." But being of that happy number who are generally thankful for the "gifts the gods provide," and moreover being desirous that such of your readers as do not know should be advised of the fact that a pleasant hour can be passed in walking on the Barrack Square, and inhaling the refreshing breeze floating from the Hillsborough, whilst enjoying the sweet strains of the Volunteer Band, we think the subject not undeserving of a few words. Though there exists here, unquestionably, much musical talent, yet there is not a place, perhaps, of equal wealth and population in America having less cultivated musical talent nor fewer public musical performances. Were it not for the "diverting vagabonds" that stroll this way, with their Italian Barrel organs, the rendering of the gems from the works of the great masters would be unheard, save to a few private parlors. It is, therefore, with much pleasure we notice that the Band intend to play during the summer months on the Barrack Square. The Band is composed of young men, and considering that they have been under the instructions of Mr. Galbraith but a short time, their playing on Thursday evening, the 18th instant, was remarkably good, both in time and style. Besides performing several popular marches, waltzes, and gallopades, the Band executed, with excellent taste, a difficult piece from Donizetti's "La Faforita," and another beautiful part from Comer's opera "The Enchanted Beauty." A musical ear might easily detect several errors in the playing of the Band on Thursday evening. The chief ones observable were in the bass instruments being loud and harsh, without being full toned, in the *Forte* passages: and in the *piano* passages of several tunes the leading cornopeans completely "drowned" the reed instruments. But it requires long practice to bring from brass instruments the softness of tone which constitutes their chief excellence as a Band instrument. On the whole, however, the performance of the Band was highly creditable to the young members and their attentive leader. Were an E Flat Clarionet and a Bass Sax Tuba added to the present number of instruments, in a short time the Band would be able to make as good music as, in this place, we could expect or desire.

X. Y. Z.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR;—

Four years ago our wise rulers promised a reformation in the staff of *public officers*. At the last election they made no such promise, no doubt knowing they were bound hand and foot by the Orange party. Hence the office that was so ably filled and conducted to public advantage by Mr. Thornton was turned over to Mr. Beer. This was bad enough, but what do we see now? Mr. Beer's children sinned in voting for Mr. Wightman, and the father had to pay the penalty for this grave offence, and the office of Commissioner of Roads is now in the hands of Swain Campbell's son, an Orangeman of 4 or 5 and 20 years of age, who can neither read, write, nor speak common English. His first act was to dismiss all the Overseers in the district who did not belong to the fraternity of Orangemen. His next act was to go to District No. 8 for an Orangeman to superintend Montague Bridge, when the Road Act declares that the Commissioner shall appoint a man from the district in which he resides, whose duty it shall be to superintend the Bridge, and so on. Thus you see that an officer, if he be an Orangeman, can evade the law as much as he likes, in order to place his brethren of the lodge in power.

Respecting the ability of this young Orangeman, I will give you one idea out of many of his actions since he came into office. He got so uplifted that he thought all King's County was under his control. He went to Georgetown, carrying the seals of his office with him, to inspect the public wharves there. After walking the deck of the little steamboat "Ino" for about two hours, thinking it was the Queen's wharf, he proceeded up the Main Street to inform the authorities that their wharves needed no repair, that "the top of the wharf looked better than his kitchen." The parties, ashamed to see him there, gave him the needful to pay the ferry, and sent him to the woods, where he ought to be, and not disgracing the office that has been so ably filled by such men as Lewellin, Thornton and Beers.

It is rumored that this Orange official is to be discharged, and paid his salary. If such be the case, the Government will act wisely; and it will be a public benefit if they pay him three years' salary, and discharge him at once. I shall watch the movements of this official with interest, and let the public know his proceedings,

And remain yours,
A LOOKER ON.

Montague, June 22d, 1863.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, June 29th, 1863.

THE BARRACK SQUARE AND VOLUNTEERS.

A public meeting is advertised to be held in the Mayor's Court to-day, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity as well as propriety of petitioning Her Majesty the Queen to withhold her assent to the Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, intituled 'an Act to authorise the Government to sell the Military Barracks in Charlottetown.'" The requisition to the Mayor, in accordance with which this meeting has been called, is signed by 57 persons, a large majority of whom are Conservatives. This we cannot but regard as highly satisfactory in more than one point of view. It shews that a considerable body of the Conservatives of Charlottetown will not slavishly support the Government in every measure which they may bring forward, without regard to the public interests. The Bill to sell the Military Barracks was introduced and passed as a Government measure; and although it is one about which we do not care a great deal, as it cannot to any appreciable extent affect the Island at large, still we cannot but regard it as a most silly piece of legislation. The Imperial despatch which gave the control of the Barracks to the local authorities certainly conveyed no power to sell them, or the ground upon which they are erected; and this Mr. Dundas and his Government will learn to their mortification, when they find that the Bill has been disallowed, as it most assuredly will.

The reason assigned by the local Governments for the proposed sale of the Barrack Square is, to raise funds for the support of the Volunteers. We showed in a former No. that if it be necessary to have Volunteers at all, it is very important that there should be a piece of ground like the Barrack Square, where they may be drilled and reviewed in fine weather, and where there may be artillery practice occasionally, without a drawback to the amusement in seeing scores of windows broken in all directions, as is the case when the large guns are fired from the centre of the town. Besides, where could we find a point so suitable for defensive operations as the Barrack Square, in the event of a marauding visit from rascally Yankees. Col. Gray assured the House of Assembly that such an event was quite probable —that the Yankees *might* attempt to come in here, ravage our homes, commit untold atrocities upon our wives and daughters, and carry away the treasure of our Bank—(to a greater amount, we may add, than ever a certain official could do); but the brave Volunteers, said the gallant Col., will prevent any calamity of that kind—they will repel invasion, they will preserve inviolate the virtue of our wives and daughters, and the sanctity of our firesides. And the very ground upon which military operations might be advantageously carried on, which is indispensable if a military organization is at all necessary, Col. Gray proposes to sell in plots to Tom, Dick and Harry for the sake of the few hundred pounds that may be realized out of the business!!

This act of the Government thoroughly exposes the sham nature of the Volunteer movement, so far as defending this Island against foreign invasion is concerned. The real object of the movement, as we long since foresaw, was to put arms and ammunition in the hands of the Orangemen. That object has been accomplished at a heavy expense to the Colony; and now the movement, in its strictly military aspect, is suffered to go to the dogs. The review which was got up a few days ago, in honour of Governor Gordon's visit, was a very shabby affair. It was with considerable difficulty about fifty men were mustered out of a Force alleged to consist of more than fifteen hundred. When the Volunteer Movement came in vogue, young men liked soldier playing, not from any sentiment of patriotism, but for the novelty of the thing,—they imagined they looked well in uniform while their clothes were new, and made a great *impression upon the hearts of the girls*; but now that the enthusiasm has evaporated, and their uniform become thread-bare and tattered, they have lost all relish for military exercises. But through the agency of *Government* officials they have been organized into Orange Lodges—they are allowed to retain their arms, with which to menace and overawe the Catholics; and putting arms in the hands of reckless and unscrupulous Orangemen is all, we believe, that the Government of this Island ever desired or expected from the great Volunteer Movement.

THE LAND COMMISSION.

CAN any one tell us what has become of the Report of the famous Land Commission, about which there has been so much agitation in the Colony, and for which the people of this Island have paid a very large amount of money? What has become of the address from the Legislature to the Queen, passed in a great hurry last Session, by which it was proposed that the Award should be put in operation, whether the Duke of Newcastle was willing or not? The address referred to, which was made up of bits and scraps from old despatches, was agreed to on the 21st March, and was, we believe, forwarded to England by the Mail of the 26th. We remember that Col. Gray strongly urged the House of Assembly to agree to the address in time for the Mail, "as it was a matter of so much importance." Now, more than three months have passed since the address was sent to England, and we have not heard a syllable about the fate of this "matter of so much importance." Has the Duke sent out an answer, short, tart, and unsatisfactory, which the Government are ashamed to publish? Or, has His Grace treated the whole matter with the most sovereign contempt? Either alternative is disgraceful to the Island Government,—it shows that they have no influence with the Imperial authorities, and that they have been willfully practising a huge and expensive humbug on the people of this Island. It is useless for the apologists of the Administration to plead that the Colonial Minister has been, perhaps, too busy, and all that sort of thing. The Duke has replied to other addresses passed after the Land Commission address was sent home; and a private communication, addressed to His Grace, after the close of the Session, on the subject of the Orange Bill, has elicited from His Grace a courteous reply—thus showing that he has not withheld his attention from the parliamentary proceedings of this Colony.

The plain matter of fact is, that the Land Commission has ended in delusion and disappointment, as we always said it would. We shall, one of these fine days, amuse ourselves by turning over the files of the *Royal Gazette*, and quoting from the numerous addresses presented to the Lieut. Governor in various parts of the Island, as well as from His Excellency's replies, all the fine promises and predictions that were propagated and encouraged with regard to the Award of the Commissioners. The rich specimens of clap-trap and humbug which they supply will afford entertaining reading by the light of the experience we have since acquired.

ONE of Mr. Dundas's servants, who unites the duties of editor of the *Monitor* with the drudgery of third Clerk in the Executive Council, has discovered a new grievance in connection with the Catholic Church in this Colony! Donald is evidently bent upon imitating the head Clerk, W. H. Pope, by an exhibition of zeal against the Catholics. The present grievance consists in the mode in which His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown performs the functions of his sacred office, as regards the appointment of priests to certain parishes. Mr. Donald Currie asserts that the appointments are bad in several cases—that Scotch priests are put in the room of Irish ones, and that consequently Irish Catholics are grossly insulted and outraged by such *proceedings* on the part of his Lordship. It is news to us to learn that the Irish Catholics are dissatisfied with any act of their venerable and beloved Bishop; and it is marvellous to see a Scotchman in a fury at alleged favouritism shown to his own countrymen to the prejudice of Irishmen. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown does not take advice from a petty servant of Mr. Dundas as to the appointment of priests to the different parishes of his diocese.

In seriousness, we must give one word of advice to Donald Currie. Don't imagine, my good fellow, that you can raise a schism between Catholic Scotchmen and Irishmen in view of any act which may emanate from the Bishop. It is an old and a very stale trick—that of exciting national prejudices. You are not equal to it, Donald. Men of talent and influence, without principle, rarely succeed in accomplishing the nefarious work. You have only one requisite for it—and that is the absence of moral principle. As regards your sympathy for the Irish people, try to exhibit it in *propria personæ*—take, for instance, the Monaghan Settlement, wherein, you suppose, the people are very indignant at the Bishop for the removal of the late Rev. Mr. Brady—and make a speech there against his Lordship in the spirit of your article in the *Monitor;* and we assure you, Donald, that you will not be killed with kindness, whatever treatment you may receive at the hands of a people whom you would thus wantonly insult.

A Presbyterian Synod and a Wesleyan Conference *are now sitting in Charlottetown, transacting* business in connection with their respective Churches. We hope that the visitation of the very many holy men who sanctify these places will be attended by good results, and that *our* friend Donald will become rich in grace—(rich beyond any idea he could form from the enjoyment of a long tenure of office at £66 13s. 4d. stg. per an.); and we further hope, that when the third Clerk of the Council shall be thoroughly evangelised, he will agree with us, that it would be extremely indecent, vulgar and impertinent, on our part, if we made any remarks as to the manner in which the Presbytery and Conference regulated their own Church affairs.

THE CITY RECORDER ON ORANGEISM.

WE have much pleasure in reprinting from the *Islander* of Friday last, the following letter from the venerable and learned Recorder of this City, *giving his reasons* for having signed the anti-Orange Petition. We cannot, however, understand how Mr. Lawson should make the mistake of coupling the name of this paper with the *Monitor*, and asserting that *we* have attributed motives to him in signing the Petition, which he considers it necessary to "disclaim." We certainly made no allusion to motives of any kind on the part of the learned gentleman; indeed, we do not remember that we have at all publicly noticed the fact of his having signed the petition. We are not in the practice of following the coarse and indecent example of the *Monitor*, whose narrow-minded scribblers would allow liberty of conscience to no man, but more especially not to a person who has been long regarded as an adherent of their party.

The manly spirit in which Mr. Lawson has given his testimony against Orangeism cannot fail to excite the liveliest admiration. It is the more valuable from the high position which he holds—from his learning, his long experience of the world, and his character as a Protestant Conservative, who was not expected to speak out so honestly and so firmly on such a subject. We hope his rebuke of the bigots will have a salutary effect upon these people; and that well meaning, though ignorant Orangemen, may learn to regard their institution in the light that he does, as "AN ATTACK upon *those loyal subjects and peaceable members of society, their Catholic neighbours.*" Let those who have raised, and those who have been frightened by, the cry of "Catholic ascendancy," ponder likewise upon these words from Mr. Lawson's pen: "I look upon the fears of the members of the Orange Association respecting Catholic ascendancy to be frivolous and unfounded."

As regards the passage in the Petition relating to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, upon which Mr. Secretary Pope has harped so much, denouncing it as "grossly libellous," &c., &c., Mr. Lawson, it will be seen, differs from those who regard it as even a "personal reflection" upon the Lieut. Governor. Now, we ask, will the Orange Secretary again attempt to force upon the public his false statement regarding this part of the petition? But we shall not keep our readers any longer from the perusal of this excellent letter:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ISLANDER.

SIR;—

The motives for signing the anti-Orange petition, which have been imputed to me by both the *Monitor* and the *Examiner*, I feel myself called upon to disclaim. My reasons for signing that petition are totally different from those asigned to me in those pnblications.

If Prince Edward Island is ever to attain the rank among these northern colonies, to which under proper management it is fairly entitled, it can only be achieved by the determination of all its inhabitants to exert themselves with unanimity, coupled with zeal, for the public welfare. It is strange, but unfortunately too true, that men, otherwise clear-sighted and prudent in the common affairs of life, if once imbued with a religious hatred of any *particular sect of characters, differing* in faith from that which they hold to be true, lose all command over their judgment, and say and do things which those who are not actuated by the same feelings cannot but regard as proceeding from a species of monomania. And this feeling is unfortunately like the Italian vendetta, transmitted from father to son, from generation to generation. In this category ranks the Loyal Orange Association. However necessary the association, or praiseworthy the motive, for entering into *it might have appeared to its first founders*, it might reasonably have been expected when the succession to the British Crown had been placed out of danger from pretenders, and beyond dispute — when public feeling has become so thoroughly changed that men claim kindred with Jacobite ancestors with feelings of pride—when by an act of public justice the Catholic was placed on the same political footing with his Protestant fellow-subject, that the Orange Association ought to have been quiety dissolved, one of the ends for which it had been *originated* having been attained, and the other repudiated. In Ireland, however, the flame was kept alive and sedulously ministered to. Why it should have been brought across the Atlantic and rekindled in the woods of America, it is impossible to give any satisfactory reason. It is productive, as we have seen, of dividing a community which, for their common interest, should be as closely united as possible. It is behind the age. In these days of just and liberal feeling, when Jews have been admitted into Parliament, when the *Government* has ordered the disuse of the forms of prayer for the 30th January, 29th May and 5th November, as tending only to perpetuate remembrances of religious and political discord that are better consigned to oblivion, when Orange processions, by children of larger growth, by men of sense untainted by bigotry, are looked upon in the same light and viewed with the same feelings of pity and contempt as those of Guy Faux by children of smaller stature, when the whole aim and object of Statesmen of both parties in the Mother Country is by timely concessions to obliterate all these vestiges of religious and political animosity that have been so injurious there, is it not extraordinary that a policy directly the reverse should be adopted by the Government of this Island? *Is this progression?* The insertion of an episode from the history of the Island may not be out of place as tending to shew to what length religious bigotry will carry people, otherwise men of sense and character.

In the year 1834, a petition of the Ministers, Elders and Presbytery of Prince Edward Island was presented to the House of Assembly, praying "That the Glebe Lands—reserved in the original grants of the Townships, and claimed by the Church of England — should be exclusively devoted to the purposes of education." In that singular document, preserved in the Journal of that session, occur the following passages. After stating that a renewed application for that purpose "to their truly patriotic King" would not fail of success, it goes on to state:—

"That when he ascended the Throne he found the Nation groaning under the intolerable burthen of an Established Church, and though He has not yet been able to free His subjects from that galling yoke (a yoke which cannot be borne much longer by freemen), He is certainly too well acquainted with the discontent which has been produced in every corner of Great Britain, and the *miseries, burnings and murders which have been inflicted upon poor, oppressed Ireland*, by this anti-christian system, which took its rise in the dark ages, to wish to entail such a fruitful source of mischief upon his Cis-atlantic subjects.

"That attempts have been made, and still are making by Episcopalians to seize upon all the Glebe Lands in the Island, does not in the least surprise the Petitioners—that hitherto that Church has been the favorite child of a partial parent, supported in luxury at the expense of all the other children of the family—that this fond partiality has produced (as such treatment uniformly does), a covetous, haughty, peevish, and overbearing spirit—that now when about to be deprived of that support from the mother country, to which it never was justly entitled, it would plunder its neighbours of their just rights.

"That Petitioners are not aware what valid reason Episcopalians can assign for their grasping spirit—they are not more loyal subjects or peaceable members of society than their *Catholic neighbors* or dissenting brethern—they have not more correct views of the best interests of the country or the doctrines of our holy Religion.

"That were it but a solitary deed of plunder and rapacity now meditated by Episcopalians, a deed which would soon cease to be felt by the public, Petitioners would not have intruded upon the attention of the House—but should they succeed in their unjust, not to say unchristian attempt, *to appropriate 7,600 acres of land to themselves* and their successors, the seeds of discord would be sown, which would not cease to produce an abundant harvest of pride and haughtiness on the one hand and of hatred and envy on the other; till that Church which they are labouring to uphold by such unworthy means shall be overturned both root and branch."

It is sincerely to be lamented that their successors in the Presbytery did not inherit the same charitable feelings towards their "poor oppressed Catholic brethren," which seems to have animated the signers of that petition. That their animosity towards the covetous, haughty, peevish and overbearing Church of England must have cooled down, is evident, for they have associated themselves with its ministers and members for the purpose of an attack upon *those loyal subjects and peaceable members of society, their Catholic neighbors.* I lent the aid of my opposition to the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island for the same reason that I have signed my name to the Anti-Orange petition, a dislike of everything that tends to injustice and oppression. I look upon the fears of the members of the Orange Association, respecting Catholic ascendancy, to be as frivolous and unfounded as those of the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island respecting the Church of England.

One word more. It is said that one of the passages in the Anti-Orange petition contains a personal reflection upon our worthy Lieut. Governor. I differ in opinion. We live under a responsible Government; every public act, whether of omission or commission, to which the Lieut. Governor's name is appended or withheld, must be understood to be that of his ministry; and when he issues a proclamation, or his name is used—as it must be to public Acts—his advisers, and not himself, are the parties liable to censure or applause. I objected, when the petition was presented for signature, to the clause as being totally irrelevant and out of place, and as so much surplusage; and I cannot for a moment suppose that any *one* acquainted with the aim and scope of responsible Government can ever associate the public acts of the Representative of Her Majesty with any feeling derogatory to his private character. No man in the community has a higher opinion of Mr. Dundas, either in his character of an upright and constitutional Governor of a colony, or in the not less estimable one of a private gentleman.

I am, yours, &c.,
J. LAWSON, Q. C.

June 24, 1863.

☞ WE have received a communication signed "A Protestant," Head of St. Peter's Bay, reflecting on the conduct of certain narrow minded individuals who have established a little Orange Lodge in that quarter, whose affairs are conducted with great secrecy, as if the members were ashamed of it, and conscious that the Orange Society is a disreputable and disloyal institution. Our correspondent draws a striking picture of the harmony and good fellowship which prevailed about St. Peter's, between Catholics and Protestonts, before Orangeism was introduced into this Island—shows how one denomination of Christians used to help another in the erection of Churches, Chapels, parsonages and glebe houses—how gratifying was the interchange of sentiment and feeling at weddings and funerals. "But now," says our correspondent, "all this is passed, and it may be a long time before the old harmony again prevails." Our correspondent then goes on to show, that a conceited person named D****, who was a candidate at the last election, and who only wanted something over six hundred votes to qualify him for a seat in the House of Assembly, has been the originator of the Orange Lodge at St. Peter's, and had the presumption to think that on the strength of his bigotry and fanaticism he might work his way into the Assembly. Our correspondent is exceedingly severe on this presumptuous individual; and makes some remarks regarding matters of toll in the Mill business not very creditable to an ardent professor of religion. But it is the old story. The unscrupulous wretch who would make religion subservient to political schemes would sell his own soul as readily as he would sell the peace of the community to accomplish his infamous designs. We refrain from pnblishing the letter of "a Protestant," not because we think the castigation administered to an ex-candidate is unmerited, but because we think it would give him a degree of importance which his own abilities can never procure for him.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP *CANADA.*

THE R. M. S. *Canada* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon last. Latest English dates are to the 14th inst. The Mail for this Island arrived on Friday morning.

Business is reported satisfactory in Britain. The money market is at once active and easy. Harvest prospects are pronounced excellent. Immense quantities of goods are stored in the bonded warehouses of the country, waiting the termination of the war in America. The Bank of France has raised the rates of discount from 3½ to 4 per cent. British Consols steady at 91⅞ to 92 for money, and 92¼ to ¼ for account. Breadstuffs unchanged. Sugar improved. In the London markets prices are firm for every description of Colonial produce.

On the 5th the state document assigning the crown of Greece to Prince William of Denmark was signed in London in the presence of the English, French, Russian, and Danish authorities. It seems that the young King will not take up his residence amongst his subjects for several months to come.

An alliance between the young King of Greece and one of the daughters of Queen Victoria seems probable.

No doubt, we believe, exists that England, France, and Austria are now perfectly agreed about the course which is to be followed in Poland. They have united in a joint note to the Emperor of Russia, in which an amnesty of an ample kind is asked for the Poles, together with representative institutions, the admission of the Poles to a share in the Government offices and employment, complete liberty of conscience, and the reception of a Papal Nuncio at St. Petersburg.

In the House of Commons Colonel Dunne called attention to the present depressed condition of Ireland, together with the amount of taxation imposed on that country, and moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the causes of such depression, and the effects of the existing taxation. The hon. and gallant gentleman entered at some length into statistics, to show the diminution of the population of Ireland, and of the cattle and agricultural productions of that country. He urged that at present Ireland bore far more than her fair proportion of the imperial taxation.

FIRE AT THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—On Monday afternoon the utmost consternation and alarm was experienced by the members of the select committees of the Houses of Lords and Commons, as well as the witnesses attending them, at the announcement that a fire had broken out in the building. When the flames were extinguished, it was found that a brick flue from the kitchen passes over the wooden roof of the corridor, and that by some means or other a brick had become displaced, and by the opening and draught the heat had communicated to the woodwork near it, and having, no doubt, been for some time subjected to it, had thus taken fire.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Crawford asked if a claim for damages had been made in the case of the schr. *Will o' the Wisp*, seized in Mexican waters near Matamoras last July by a Federal cruiser, but released by the Court at Key West. Mr. Layard said the question involved a statement which had not been proved, and was liable to doubt, viz: that the vessel was seized in Mexican waters. The prize court decided that the vessel should be released, but thought there were sufficient grounds to warrant the seizure and refused to give damages. The only course for the owners was an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The *Times* says the last demand made by the Brazilian Minister, was that the Eglish Government should express regret, or some slight shade of regret, for having violated the territory of Brazil and wounded the susceptibility of a nation with which we were on the most friendly terms. This would have amounted to an admission of wrong doing on the part of England, and as a measure of policy upon Lord Russell's refusal to comply with this demand, the Brazilian Minister had left London for Paris. In so doing, he acted strictly on his instructions, not from any personal feeling whatever. The Times still hopes that diplomacy may find some means of restoring a good understanding.

At the opening of the Brazilian Chambers on the 3rd May, the Emperor in his speech said that the solution of the difficulty with England depended upon the King of the Belgians. The Chamber, in the address which they unanimously adopted in reply to the Emperor's speech said, "all the Brazilians are ready to make the sacrifices necessary to maintain the honor of Brazil."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT to LONDON.—Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Princesses Helena and Beatrice, came to London on Tuesday by special train on the Great Western Railway. Her Majesty was met at the station by Prince Alfred, and proceeded thence to the Horticultural Gardens, the Equerries attending on horseback, to see the statue of the Prince Consort, which was to be formally inaugurated the next day. Her Majesty made a lengthened inspection of the Memorial, visiting every spot from whence a fresh view might be obtained. Her Majesty then returned by the Eastern Arcade to her carriage in Exhibition-road, and drove to Marlborough House to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince of Orange paid a visit to Her Majesty at Marlborough House. The Queen returned to Windsor at two o'clock.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.—Her Majesty visited the International Exhibition building this morning, and was received by Lords Derby and Granville, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, and other members of the International Commission, Her Majesty, who looked remarkably well, was dressed in mourning, with a slight widow's cap.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 12.—The Emperor has received the congratulations of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia on the capture of Puebla. The report of Gen. Forey is not expected to arrive in Paris until the beginning of July. On the 18th ult., a division of the French army was marching on the city of Mexico.

The declaration of the bishops relating to the elections and the letter of the Archbishop of Tours have been referred to the Council of State on account of their being an abuse of power.

PARIS, June 12.—The Paris evening papers announce that the orders for sending reinforcements and war material to Mexico are maintained. It is asserted the notes of the three Powers on the Polish question will leave to-morrow for St. Petersburg. The Patrie expresses hopes that the negociations will be successful, and states that the Russian Government inclines towards an arrangement. At Paris a general hope is now expressed that an early termination of hostilities may be possible. The Liberal journals urge this course, as it would enable the Government to regain the freedom of its movements on European questions.

With reference to Mexican affairs, a correspondent (says the *Times*) points out that the French Government have given a substantial proof of their regard for the interest of the British bondholders, by having put aside 25 per cent. of the Customs duties at Vera Cruz for the bondholders, in conformity with the hypothecation contained in the bonds. A sum of 700,000 dollars, he adds, had up to the end of March been paid into the hands of the British Consul from that source. The policy expressed at Paris is that "France repudiates all idea of retaining an inch of territory in Mexico. But will persist in seeing such a government established as will respect order. Meanwhile the most scrupulous attention will be paid to English rights."

ITALY.

TURIN, June 12.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Mecche questioned the Ministry respecting the international relations between Italy and Rome, and asked about the intention of the Government relative to the Polish question. The Minister will reply to-morrow.

THE GREEK THRONE.

The Greek government has ordered that there shall be three days of public festivity in commemoration of Prince William of Denmark. In Elis the portrait of King George had been torn down by the mob. The National Guard were obliged to interfere.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

BUCHAREST, June 11.—Prince Couza has nominated himself Councillor-in-Chief of the Moldo-Wallachian troops.

BELGIUM.

The Government has lost six votes in the Chamber, and gained three in the Senate. The Ministerial majority, which was 67 to 49 in the Chamber, is now 61 to 55. In the Senate it was 30 to 28, and is at present 33 to 25. At Antwerp the five Liberals have been succeeded by Clericals and Radicals. In Burges one of the senior members of the Liberal party, M. Devaux, was beaten by the Clerical party. The principal member of the Cabinet, M. Reqier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was beaten in the small borough of Dinant, after having given up his seat for Antwerp, on account of the fortification question. Can the ministers continue to govern with a majority of six members? Will the Catholics dare to risk a dissolution? On the whole the Government is placed in the most delicate position.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.—A despatch from San Francisco to the New York *World* states that a vessel at that port from Japan, with dates to the 11th of May, reports that a war between England and France and Japan is imminent. The English admiral had demanded of the Japanese government a large indemnity, and the surrender of the murderers of Mr. Richardson, failing which France and England would declare war against Japan. There were 13 British war ships and the French admiral's flag-ship at Kanawaga, and unless the Japanese government acceded to the demands of England before the 26th of May, hostilities were to have been commenced. The Japanses had nearly all left there, and all the merchant vessels had been detained to take on board foreign residents in case war ensued. The American Minister wae endeavouring to reconcile matters. The *World* thus alludes to the subject:—

A most striking illustration was given yesterday of the uses of that marvellous instrument the electric telegraph. On Friday there arrived in the harbor of San Francisco a vessel from Japan, bringing dates from that remote empire down to the middle of May. The news which this vessel brought was of the highest importance, pointing immediately to a war between the naval powers of Christendom and the Japanese government. On Saturday the telegraph had delivered this news in New York, and yesterday saw the wires at work flashing the official notifications of the foreign consuls here to their governments over the telegraph lines all the way to Cape Race, where the despatches would be put on board the Saturday's steamer for Europe; and so in about six weeks time authentic intelligence of the condition of things in Japan will reach the foreign offices of Great Britain and France.

Whether the governments of these countries will look with pleasure on the warlike aspect which matters have for some time been assuming between the Japanese of high degree and the foreign residents may be doubted. But, be this as it may, it will be necessary for France and England to act together in the premises; and when we consider the high temper, the varied resources and the mechanical skill of the Japanese nation, it is evident that the cloud gathering over that country is infinitely likely to be followed by a war much more trying and more formidable than the allied campaign against the "Central Flowery Kingdom."

FIRE IN YARMOUTH.—On Thursday afternoon last, there was an alarm of fire, which was discovered to proceed from the Pump and Block establishment of Messrs. Horton, Lewis & Co. The Firemen, with their accustomed alacrity, soon had the Engines on the spot, and the tide being high, they succeeded in saving the building from destruction. The total damage to the machinery, building, tools, &c., amounts to about $300, a small sum when compared with the value of the entire property, which must have succumbed to the devouring element, but for the timely exertions of our gallant Firemen. —*Yarmouth* (N. S.) *Tribune.*

DEATH OF A P. E. ISLANDER IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.

We take from the *Boston Herald* of the 16th instant the following notice of the death of a son of the Hon. Joseph Wightman, of St. Andrew's Point. The young gentleman was, indeed, as has been truly said by the *Herald*, a person of very promising abilities. On most reliable authority, we further observe, respecting him, that in Boston he stood high in the estimation and friendship of many individuals distinguished not only for their private worth, but remarkable for their attainments in literature and science; and the head of the Medical Faculty has declared him to have been the most talented young man that he ever had under his tuition.

And scarcely less honorable to the memory of the deceased than this high testimony to his worth, is that which is most affectionately borne to it by those under whom, in his still earlier years, he studied in Charlottetown; who aver that it was scarcely possible for any one to be more eager and diligent in the pursuit of learning and knowledge than he uniformly was; and that —free from every species of frivolity, vanity, deceit and perverseness—by none could he be surpassed in delicacy of sentiment, or in modesty, gentleness, and propriety of deportment.

"Fame was the spur which his clear spirit raised,
To scorn delights and live laborious days;
But, when the guerdon fair he hoped to find,
Came the blind Fury with th' abhorred shears,
And slit the thin-spun life."

This is true, sadly true; but no less true is it—and let its truth be the comfort and solace of all who loved the good and noble youth who is the subject of this brief obituary notice, and who now weep for his death—that,

"Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glistening foil,
Set off to the world, nor in broad rumor lies;
But lives and spreads aloft by those pure eyes,
And perfect witness of all-judging Jove,
Of so much fame in heaven shall be the meed."

With the parents and family, under their sad bereavement, we deeply sympathise; and although

"It is not given us to unfold
What worlds or what vast regions hold,
The immortal mind that hath forsook
Her mansion in this fleshy nook;"

yet we rejoice that we can confidently remind them that the good *die* not, but are only happily translated

"To the blest kingdoms meek of joy and love."

MILITARY.—Intelligence has been received of the death of Assistant Surgeon James Wightman, of the 2d regiment, which event occurred yesterday at the Armory Square Hospital, in Washington, his disease being typhoid fever. He was a son of Joseph Wightman, of Georgetown, P. E. I., and a graduate at the last term, of the Massachusetts Medical College, and was a young man of very promising ablities. He was only 22 years of age. The Surgeon General of this State has telegraphed to have the body embalmed and sent here, and it will then be forwarded to his relatives.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BANGOR, June 20th.

Reported 3,000 Confederates at Hagerstown, and increasing, who appear to make head quarters there.

Parties making incursions into Pennsylvania return with horses, cattle and negroes; one detachment entered McConnellsville and sacked the stores.

Herald's despatch says it is evident that Lee's main army is still near the gaps of Blue Ridge range, but on which side is unknown.

Stuart's cavalry reported at Warrenton, 12,600 strong.

Deserters state that Lee with 80,000 is in Shenandoah Valley near Fort Royal, and preparing to march, probably to attempt to turn Hooker's right flank and cross into Maryland.

Army of Potomac is marching trim and moves rapidly.

Small raid making into Indiana. Governor has issued a call for 20,000 Volunteers, six month's men.

Flour declined 5 cents.

BANGOR, June 22.

Confederates reported occupying south bank of Potomac from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry. Rhodes having 20,000 at Williamsport.

Latest reports 40,000 strong at Hagerstown and fortifying.

Troops at Harrisburg expecting marching orders.

Confederates made their appearance at Frederick, Md., and four miles this side. Supposed enemy had designs on Baltimore.

Earthworks and barricades of tobacco hogsheads are being erected.

Small Confederate force also raided into Gettysburg.

Unionists in Western North Carolina reported organized in considerable force.

Confederate iron clad steamer Atlanta, formerly English steamer Fingal, captured the Savannah.

Celebrated blockade runner, steamer Herald, sunk while attempting to enter Charleston.

Steamer Gallypso captured off Wilmington, N. C.

Propellor Boston captured and two Barques destroyed by Confederates, at mouth of Mississippi.

ST. JOHN, June 23.

The Richmond papers report an explosion of the Confederate iron-clad Chatapoocha, designed to attack the Federal fleet at Apalachicola, twelve men killed.

The Federal cavalry drove the Confederates from Frederick yesterday.

News from Pittsburg states that great excitement prevailed there, from apprehended attack by the Confederates, and that business was entirely suspended. The Confederates are reported at Union Town, forty miles distant from Pittsburg.

The Confederates re-occupied Chambersburg this forenoon, supposed to be in considerable force. They also occupy Green Castle. Two thousand Confederates are also reported at Miles Town, eight miles distant from Gettesburg.

A despatch from Harrisburg says that matters are approaching a crisis.

Gen. Lee's main forces, including A. P. Hill's corps, are undoubtedly on the western slope of Blue Ridge, between Snicker's Gap and Winchester.

Gen. Carter, with two thousand mounted infantry, has made another successful raid into East Tennessee.

ST. JOHN, June 24.

A special despatch to the New York Herald from Harrisburg states that the Confederates sacked all the stores in Chambersburg.

Gen. Rhodes says ten thousand men and thirty pieces of artillery are half of them on the road to Darnsville.

Federals hold Carlisle, Shippensburg, and Gattesburg Heights.

A despatch from Baltimore says information was received there last night that Gen. Ewell's forces, about forty thousand strong, are in Maryland, at Boonesborough Valley, having crossed at Antietam Ford and Shepard's Town.

A despatch to the New York Times says the Confederate cavalry advanced to Courtland yesterday, and that the fortifications at Pittsburg are nearly finished, and the city is considered to be safe.

An expedition from Milliken's Bend destroyed the town of Richmond, Louisiana.

Gen. Johnston's forces are reported as moving towards the Yazoo City.

The Confederate ship Tacony made her appearance off Massachusetts on Monday last, burning six schooners, belonging to Gloucester, and three ships.

Gold about 43.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says:—"The mineral wealth of Canada is slowly but surely and most satisfactorily becoming developed. It is something less than six years since the copper regions of Lower Canada first attracted attention, and we now find them filled with mining enterprise, drawn by the rich promise from Europe and the States, bringing abundant capital and giving employment to hundreds. The Acton mine, in the county of Bagot, was the first to which much attention was directed, and the success of the operations in regard to the production and money value are supposed to be without parallel. Within three years after it was opened, four hundred and ninety thousand dollars worth of ore had been obtained, and five and six hundred hands were employed in its working."

Mr. Kinglake's profits on the first portion of his history are estimated at $5,000. Miss M. A. Braddon, the author of "Lady Audley's Secret," and "Aurora Floyd," is said to have made more than $50,000 within the last six months.

Through the able management of the late Prince Consort, the Duchy of Cornwall now yields a revenue which might almost make its possessor independent of parliamentary grants. The actual income received from it is not less than £45,000 a year.