REJECTED

[D]OINGS OF THE SHENANDOAH.

(From the London Times)

[It] is impossible not to share the indignation so [widel]y expressed on the other side of the Atlantic [at th]e continued depredations of the Shenandoah [on t]he North-west coast of America. Several [mon]ths have now elapsed since the American [war] terminated *de facto*. No formal treaty of [peac]e was executed by the Confederate Government, for the simple reason that all its leading [mem]bers were either captives or fugitives; but [its] generals had signed capitulations, the armies [wer]e disbanded, the only existing civil authorities [had] taken the oath of allegiance to the United [Sta]tes, and the most influential citizens in the [Sou]th were suing for pardon. Yet, so lately as [the] end of June, and when the surrender of Gene[rals] Johnson and Taylor was already known [thro]ughout the ports of the Pacific, Capt. Wad[dell] was still burning and plundering American [me]rchantmen in the name of the Confederate [Sta]tes. It appears from accounts published in [the] San Francisco press, that, although in pos[ses]sion of full reports, he professed to disbelieve [the] ruin of the Confederacy, on the ground that [he] had no information of it except from Northern [pa]pers. It remains to be seen how far this plea [wil]l avail him if he should be overhauled by a war [ve]ssel of the United States. In the meantime [th]e utter illegality of his proceedings can admit [of] no dispute. From the moment that peace is [co]ncluded between two belligerent Powers, all [ac]ts of hostility are *prima facie* wrongful, and [th]is rule applies *a fortiori* where the one is so [pr]ostrated as to be incapable of making any con[di]tions. Had the Confederate Government been [in] a position to enter into regular negociations, [so]me date would, no doubt, have been fixed after [w]hich all captures by land and sea should be null [an]d void. As it was, the Government suddenly [c]eased to exist, and henceforth all persons claim[in]g to act in obedience to its orders were left to [c]arry on war or make their submissions on their [o]wn responsibility. Capt. Waddell has thought [p]roper to adopt the former alternative, and he has [d]one so at his peril. Unless he can show that [h]e had neither actual nor constructive knowledge [o]f what was known to every one else in the same [l]atitudes, and discredited only by himself, he has [n]o claim to mercy. It would be absurd in such a case to entertain the question raised by jurists as to whether there must be an official notification of a peace, and whether an individual can be responsible for ignoring a peace of which he is technically ignorant. The commander of a vessel like the Shenandoah carries his life in his hand; his enterprise, at best, is only distinguished from piracy so far and so long as it is authorized by a sovereign, or at least belligerent, State. If he chooses to prolong his cruise after being positively informed of facts which make his commission wast paper, and render him a subject of the United States, he can expect no presumption to be made in his favor.

AWFUL FLOOD IN MEXICO.—The floods in the valley of Mexico have been fearful from the 31st of August to the 3d of September, caused by the most violent and continuous water-tempests ever known in that Montezuma region, the mountain streamlets becoming Niagaras, the rivers immense lakes, and the valley a gulf of waters, doing considerable damage in cities and villages and swallowing up the highways and the hamlets of industry. Many families are left without homes, bread or employment. Many of the poor Indians along the small streams, with their tapia dwellings, have been swept away never to be heard of any more. The extent of the damage has not as yet been ascertained. The Emperor was compelled to return from Pachuca and to embark in a canoe from Texcoco, in which he was taken to the city. In the city all the basements, many dwellings of trades people and mechanics, in the districts and streets of Merced, San Lorenzo, San Felipe, Las Cruses, Correo Mayor, Santisima Olmedo, Balvanora, Jesus Maria, and a hundred others, were filled with water. The people were hurrying from their homes at midnight to save themselves from drowning, some carrying their sick, their dead, and their children; but without beds, and scarcely sufficient clothing, seeking for charity, places of safety and rest for the balance of the night. The Emperor has taken all steps in his power to remedy the great evil among those left utterly impoverished. He has granted one real per diem for grown persons and a half real for children, and for families who have lost their *tapia-cabins* in the suburbs, $12 each to aid in rebuilding them when the floods subside or for leasing tenements.

A CURIOSITY.—We saw last Saturday at the rooms of the Portland Railway Company something which excites the attention of naturalists and physiologists. It is a piece of the bark of the yellow birch, about four feet long, taken from a tree, about 30 miles from Quebec, about 30 years since. On this bark is the form of a man or animal. The form does not appear to be connected with the bark around the sides, but is confined to it by fibres near the centre. The legend of the curiosity is that long years ago a Catholic priest was seized by the Indians, his face split open and his body then lashed to the tree where it remained until turned into wood. The form on the bark shows marks of where a cord or something else was lashed around the body.

The relic was in possession of a Catholic for 28 years, and then fell into the hands of Mr. Hough, former Sheriff of Quebec, from whom it was obtained by Mr. G. Palmer, Esq., of this city. It will probably be exposed for exhibition.—*Portland Press.*

TOUCHING SCENE.—On one of the thoroughfares leading to Winshaw station, the Caledonian Railway, a touching scene was exhibited on Monday morning, 31st ult. With hanging head, and rueful countenance, two men walked leisurely, bearing between them a small trunk. Following at a short distance were between twenty and thirty persons, male and female, walking with slow and measured steps. All eyes were bent to the ground, the men as if in poignant grief uttering suppressed sobs—the women, at short intervals, overcome with the deepness of their feelings, gave utterance to short plaintive wails. Several acquaintances intercepted the mournful company in their march, and asked the cause of their grief and lamentation. The sympathy thus expressed was the signal for a new outburst of feeling. All wondered, many sympathised, and, when nearing the station, an acquaintance of seemingly more than ordinary interest stepped in front, and half in entreaty and half authoritively asked the cause of such painful grief. After a severe effort to suppress emotion, which caused another severe outburst from the party, the individual to whom the question was put half cried, half sobbed, and shouted—'Sure it's Mickey M'Grath goin' away to Amerikay, boo-ooo-oo.'—*Hamilton Advertiser.*

A FELON'S END.—In the Cadiz newspapers there was lately mentioned an opulent navy contractor's death, long known at that seaport as Don Lopex Cavajal, but from papers found among his effects he was proved to be a Frenchman, native of Tarascon, on the Lower Rhone. Inquiry for his heirs-at-law established the fact of his identity with a notorious felon, guilty of murder in 1836, originally a charcoal dealer, but subsequently an outlaw in the Pyrenees, and chargeable with a host of misdeeds. He had broken out of the prison at Foix (Arriege,) and was supposed to have perished in sundry smuggling conflicts on the frontier. His inheritance is considerable, and does not lapse to the Crown of either country by felon's forfeiture as in England.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.—The *Globe* regards the rupture and probable war with Bokhara as a new phase that Russia is entering upon in Central Asia. In her advance south she has hitherto had to contend with desert tribes. She has now to encounter two states Khiva and Bokhara, possessing a more complete organization. They can each send into the field armies of from 30,000 to 40,000 men. The mere fact that Russia has relations with Bokhara, whether hostile or friendly, is striking enough. Within the last twenty-five years the Russian frontier over a breadth of about 2000 miles has been carried about 1000 miles southward, and now Russia is conterminous with Bokhara.

The resignation of Major-Gen. Burnside has been accepted, and he has gone into business in Rhode Island. There are hundreds wearing shoulder straps who might follow his worthy example with advantage to the country.

THE EXECUTION OF EX-PRESIDENT BARRIOS.—The final act of a political tragedy has been lately played in the little republic of San Salvador. A man who, two years ago, was the President of the country, has been executed as a rebel against its laws. It is very difficult amid the manifold revolutions of the Central American Governments, to gain an impartial idea as to the genuine merits of the present case, if any indeed exist. But the late President Barrios was personally known here, and the sympathy of that limited number of our citizens who take any interest in Central American affairs will be with him.

Gerardo Barrios, formerly President of San Salvador, was the victim of a revolt of certain of his people, aided, it is alleged, by the army of Guatemala. He fled from his capital in 1863, and Duenas was elected President in his stead. Barrios came to this country, where he made many friends. Two or three months ago he started to return to lead a revolt which had been organized in his favor. While he was on the sea, his adherents were routed in a battle with the forces of Duenas. The vessel in which he had embarked was struck by lightning, and obliged to put into the port of Realejo, Nicaragua. The United States Consul here declared that the vessel's papers were forgeries, and she was seized by the Nicaraguan Government.

It appears there is an extradition treaty between Nicaragua and San Salvador, and the latter power demanded possession of Barrios. The Nicaraguan authorities gave him up with the express stipulation that his life should be spared, and Barrios was conveyed a prisoner to the capital where so recently he had been the chief magistrate.

Here he was tried by a court-martial, and, notwithstanding the stipulation with Nicaragua, was sentenced to death. Late in the night of the 28th of August, he was told that in a few hours he would be executed.

He met his fate with great resignation. The night was spent in prayer in the prison chapel and in making a hasty will. A prelate of San Salvador, the Bishop Saldana, attended to his spiritual wants, and, with a few friends, was with him to the last.

He was led to the scaffold at half-past four o'clock on the morning of the 29th, and gave directions as to the disposition to be made of his body. He requested that masses be said for the repose of his soul, and his dignified demeanor was the admiration of everybody. His sudden execution has awakened a deep feeling in San Salvador.

Notice is given in the Washington papers, that citizens in the United States having claims against foreign governments not founded on contracts which may have originated since 1863, are to send them into the State Department without delay. This is supposed to refer to claims arising from captures by Confederate cruisers.

The Alabama State Convention adjourned on the 30th ult. A memorial was adopted praying President Johnson to grant a general amnesty and pardon to the Southern people. A resolution was adopted declaring that, as the people of Alabama have given unmisteakable evidence of their loyalty, they therefore pray that the President will withdraw the troops from the State.

A San Francisco despatch of the 29th ult says the Central Pacific Railroad Company have been for several months surveying the ground at the Sierra Nevada mountains, preparatory to the location of the route across the mountains. They find they are able to construct a road from the summit of the mountains to Tucker River on a grade not exceeding 90 feet per mile, where they expected a grade of 105 feet.

The season has been an unfavorable one for the Hudson's Bay whale fishery. A whaling captain, recently returned, says that no vessel has secured over five hundred barrels of oil, and that whales are very scarce.

An alarming statement was made in the Temperance Convention at Saratoga, that no less than 1,300 rich men's daughters in the State of New York, are on the list of applicants for admission into the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton.

The desks of the late Confederate House of Representatives have been sold for twenty-five to fifty cents each, there being no further use for them. They were little black painted tables of the plainest kind, about eighteen by twenty-four inches on the top, and covered with cheap blue cloth.

One afternoon last week a large she bear, with two well-grown cubs, undertook to make a reconnoissance of the shore near Everett's shipyard, St. Mary's Bay. Observing two human "belligerents" endeavoring to execute a 'flank movement' against them, they first retreated up a bank, but disliking the lay of the land concluded to take to the water. They were pursued by the two men in a boat, armed with an axe, and after a hot chase of nearly a mile, they were overtaken and the deadly weapon sent successively deep into the cranium of each of the brutes. Their carcases were got into the boat and brought to land, where they were divested of their skins. Bears seem to be unusually numerous and daring in the Provinces this year.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR SCHOOLS.

MR. EDITOR:

SIR:—Up to 1863 the educational machinery of our Island had been gradually progressing in almost every one of its departments; then, however, a blight of *amendments* marred considerably its budding progress. To this I may attend hereafter; but the object of the present brief article is to point out what I consider a defect in our educational system, as far as it relates to District Schools. It may not appear arrogant for a practical educator thus to lay his views before the only and best judges—the public; yet I expect many will sneer at the suggestions offered in this communication. The writer's motives are, however, neither pedantic nor selfish, but simply a desire to improve the educational system of our Colony—to remove every obstacle that may impede the progress of youth in the tedious career of learning.

I now beg leave to state that, in my opinion, the holidays of our country schools take place at a very improper season, as regards the comfort, health, and educational progress of our children. As matters now stand, some five weeks of the best time in the year are thrown away by the spring and fall vacation, while during five or six weeks in midsummer, very little is done in the way of mental improvement. Fancy, sensible reader, an ill ventilated room of 18 or 20 feet square, crowded with 30 or 40 children and youths—ceiling about a foot clear of your head, unless you are very tall—time a scorching "dog-day," with thermometer between 85° and 90° in shade; *what a favorable condition for mental capacity!* Result—younger children sound asleep, while many of the older ones would be nearly as well employed in following their example. No one, except those practically engaged, or those who may investigate the matter on scientific principles, can form a just idea of the langour and mental depression, caused by the heat and confined air consequent on such a state of things. I feel confident that more could be accomplished in the way of learning, in *one week*, during the time of spring and fall vacation, than in *three* weeks during mid-summer. Again, if the *mental improvement* is small, the *physical injuries* sustained during the heat of summer, by children of delicate constitutions, are often considerable. Not a few serious and fatal cases of fevers, headaches, and other disorders, could be traced to over-exertion on the play-ground, some scorching day in July or August. In the eagerness of children at their games of chance, they quite forget being exposed to a heat many degrees greater than the natural warmth of their bodies; when after an hour's play, the fond mother might well be startled at the flushed face and dripping hair of her children. The number who daily leave school from sickness, during the warm season, is sufficient proof of these statements. Any observant teacher can testify to the facts here presented.

We acknowledge the propriety of spring and fall vacation *when the Act was framed*, [in the absence] of their children at those busy seasons; but the case is different *now*, when the greater number are beyond the necessity of depriving their sons of educational advantages, for the trifling service they may render during spring and harvest. But even where the assistance of the school boy *is* required, almost all the girls and about half the number of boys (those under nine or ten) could attend school; but at present they are made to exchange some five weeks of the most agreeable time in the year, for the roasting weather of July and August, the result of which I have endeavoured to describe. Let the vacation then be changed to midsummer, as in town schools; or let the time be determined by a majority of the school supporters. Should neither be adopted, I would suggest, further, that, during the months of July and August, country schools should open at 6 a. m. and dismiss at 12, rather than continue the present mode. No doubt some will consider such an innovation highly absurd, as, indeed, most deviations from the established rules (however faulty) are consided. The principal objection will be the early hour of opening; but most children are astir long before six, while no one will deny the morning to be the best time for putting forth mental effort. The consecutive hour of play at noon and its consequent evil results would thus be obviated, as a recess of ten or fifteen minutes at the end of each hour would suffice. Although I would, of course, prefer having the vacation changed, as already suggested; yet, by adopting the latter mode, I feel confident there would be fewer sick children to break up the attendance during those two months, than at present, besides the greater progress in learning.

Fearing, Mr. Editor, lest this article may have already exceeded due limits, I will conclude, hoping that those who assemble monthly to forward the education of our Colony, and also those who have power to make and amend our laws, will not deem this matter unworthy of consideration.

I remain, yours, &c.
GAEL.

Prince County, Sept., 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

DEAR SIR:—Taking it for granted that you take a lively interest in King's County generally, and believing that the people of this section of it are almost as near and dear to your heart as our neighbors who claim you as their representative, we fully trust you will allow us room in your journal to say a little concerning a Grand Temperance Demonstration which came off, according to previous announcement, in Souris, on Michaelmas Day, the 29th ult.

It is merely telling what you and everybody else already know, when we say the weather was favorable; but the day *was* fine, so unusually fine for a Michaelmas Day that those who believe in the truth of the old saying,

"If Michaelmas Day be fine and clear,
We'll have two winters in one year,"

have a rather frosty future to look forward to.

A public gathering on Michaelmas, conducted on strictly temperate principles, is a rare occurrence, and in some places might prove rather a formidable undertaking, but we are happy to say that the Party in Souris, on Friday last, was as successfully and respectably conducted as any public meeting we have ever attended. Many persons are apt to exclaim, "O Temperance is a humbug, and its advocates fanatics;" but if such exclaimers against what Christian men consider a good cause had just done themselves the honor of attending the meeting to which we refer, they might have seen for themselves the good which the temperance movement has already accomplished in this place. In years past Michaelmas Day, wherever it was "kept," was almost invariably characterised by horse racing, drinking, and rioting; on this occasion innocent and rational amusements, accompanied by that happy spirit of "peace upon earth to men of good will," marked the whole proceedings. The arrangements were everything that could be desired, reflecting great credit upon the lady managers, as well as upon the members of the managing committee generally. It would be useless to attempt to particularize. Suffice it to say that after Tea, games, dancing, &c., were over, the people assembled in front of the speakers stand, where they were ably addressed by Hon. D. Beaton, Chairman, the Rev. A. McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College; Rev. D. McDonald; Rev. Henry Crawford; W. S. McGowan, Esq., and Mr. A. Scott. The prizes were then distributed by Mrs. Beaton. The names of the individuals who drew prizes are as follows:—

Rodk. McDonald, threw 12lb hammer 87ft.
" " " 16lb " 59ft. 4in.
Michael Leahy, high leap 4ft 4in.
Donald Campbell, running, 4ft 5in.
Donald Maclean, foot and hurdle race.
Willie McDonald (Gabriel) Boys Race.

On counting up the proceeds it was found that the sum realized amounted to about £100, which sum is to be appropriated towards the erection of a Hall in Souris East, which is to be called "Colville Hall." Last but not least, we have to say that the thanks of the whole community are due to Rev. D. F. McDonald, the zealous and popular Priest of this Parish, chiefly through whose instrumentality the whole affair was brought to a successful and satisfactory issue.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Yours most respectfully,
A FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a public meeting was holden at the School House, Milton, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain propositions, contained in a published communication to the Hon. John Aldous, recommending the cultivation of crops possessing more money value for export than oats, &c., especially that of Flax; and as to whether its cultivation is deserving the attention of the farmers of P. E. Island. The question being an important one, information on the subject was looked forward to with great interest, as the attendance at the meeting fully proved.

The meeting having been constituted by the appointment of Henry Holl, Esq., as Chairman, and Mr. George Charles Hooper, as Secretary, a very animated discussion took place, which elicited much valuable and practical information on the subject; several extracts were read showing its successful and remunerative cultivation in Ireland, Canada and New Zealand; whereupon it was resolved by John Johnson, Esq., and seconded by Mr. John Coles:

"That this meeting, called for the purpose of considering the desirability of the more extensive cultivation of Flax, are of opinion, from arguments and statements that have been adduced, that it may be profitably cultivated."

Moved by Mr. F. H. Horn, seconded by Mr. R. Crabbe:

"That, having read the published communication to the Hon. John Aldous, from a gentleman in England, on the subject of Flax growing and the erection of Mills, this meeting, desirous of the establishing of Flax manufacture, pledges itself to adopt its cultivation."

Moved by Owen Curtis, Esq., seconded by Mr. George Hooper:

"That this meeting deems the subject of great importance to the Agriculturalist, and hopes that other portions of the Island may be induced to give the matter their serious consideration, that its cultivation may be universally adopted, and thereby necessitate the erection of mills for its manufacture."

Moved by Mr. George Hooper, seconded by John Johnson, Esq.

"That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Hon. John Aldous for the interest he has manifested in bringing this subject to the notice of the Farmers of P. E. Island, and that the Secretary be requested to convey the same to Mr. Aldous."

Moved by Mr. C. Hooper, seconded by Mr. Otto Curtis:

"That a report of this meeting be furnished to the newspapers for their insertion."

GEORGE C. HOOPER, Sec'y.

Milton, Oct. 11, 1865.

FORT AUGUSTUS LITERARY INSTITUTE.—A general meeting of the young men in this locality was held in the School Room, on the 19th inst., for the purpose of forming a Society, similar in principle to the "Orwell Young Men's Institute," discussing such subjects only as tend to improve the human mind, and further the cause of intelligence, science and general literature. This society will endeavor to obtain as many lectures as practicable. The following Officers were elected for the current year:—President, Hon. Francis Kelly; Vice do, W. P. Hughes; Secretary, J. J. Fletcher; Librarian & Treasurer, M. Murphy; Committee, John McKenna, James Kelly, Wm. Hennessy, John Power, John Haggerty.

JOHN J. FLETCHER, Sec'y.

Fort Augustus, 30th Sept., 1865.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, October 16, 1865.

INACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT, AS RESPECTS THE DEMAGOGUES OF THE TENANT UNION AND THEIR DUPES.

AT the time of the arrival of the military detachment, at present located amongst us, we were of the number of those "*moderates*" who, although decidedly opposed to the Tenant Union, on account of the flagrant dishonesty of their *principles*; were yet of opinion that the disturbances which had been occasioned by a few of those deluded and misguided men, had not been of so serious and alarming a nature as to justify the action of the Government in sending for troops, on the plea that their presence here was necessary to ensure the preservation of the public peace, and to enforce submission to the laws.

Since then, however, outrages of so daring and criminal a character have been perpetrated in the country, either—it is most certain—by Tenant Unionists, or their immediate and active disciples, that, as we truly value and desire the maintenance of peace and good order, and would earnestly deprecate anarchy and confusion among our people, we feel ourself obliged to admit that, in sending for troops, the Government did no more than was fully warranted and, indeed, imperatively demanded of them by the state of the country, the most populous sections of which were found to be most deeply tainted with the dishonest and rebellious principles of the Tenant League — a League or Union, for the intimidation and repression of which — as they understood and duly estimated their high functions and the weighty responsibilities resting upon them—it behoved them to have recourse to the most ready and effectual means.

Opposed to the Government as we have been, and still are, and unsparingly as we have censured all such of their acts, as we have considered to be either adverse to the just rights and true interests of the people, or unconstitutional in principle, we yet think we may venture, without any fear of being accounted a renegade to our long-cherished and professed political creed, freely to award to them, on this occasion, that meed of praise to which we conscientiously believe they are entitled; and that is, that their having procured the *sending of troops* to the Island, at the present conjuncture of our internal relations, must be regarded, by every truly honest and right-thinking man in the community, as an indisputable evidence of their being possessed of those qualities, which are so much needed by ruler's on all such occasions of popular disquiet or commotion: we mean foresight to anticipate events, wisdom to determine on the proper course of action, and moral courage to pursue it, how obnoxious soever it may be to the prejudices of the many.

So far, in approval of the *preventive* policy of having procured troops to be sent hither, we have written freely, fearlessly, and conscientiously. But, at the same time, to guard against the possibility of any, either *innocent* or *wilful*, misconstruction of our sentiments, we honestly declare that we believe no man in the country can entertain a more sacred regard for the rights and liberties of the people than we do, or would more boldly and strenuously oppose any attempt at the establishment of military rule, over or amongst us, than we would; unless it should be justified by circumstances of dire and stern necessity.

Such incidents, however, as would justify the establishment of martial law, either throughout the whole Island, or in any district or division of it, we devoutly trust will never occur; but such trust does not, in our opinion, forbid either the adoption, or the approval of the adoption, of such restrictive and restraining means as experience has shewn will be the most likely to prevent such manifestations of rebellious intentions, or such positive acts of insubordination or resistance to the law, as would warrant the Government's having recourse to the suspension of the civil rights of the people, and the establishment of a military jurisdiction in their stead.

The few troops at present amongst us have been sent or brought hither, for no other purpose than that of overawing and keeping in check an unlawful and *rebellious* association, unhappily strong in its numbers and wide-spread in its ramifications. To none but the members of this association, and those who, from questionable motives, countenance and encourage it, can the presence of the military be offensive or objectionable. For all others it must be acceptable and re-encouraging.

It is now very evident to all—and, to the Government, it happily appears to have been so some weeks ago — that this association could have effectually withstood our *unaided* constabulary force, in any effort to give effect to the decrees of justice and the operations of the law against them. Their own confidence in their ability to resist the law, is now, however, fast waning before the presence of the military; and if the needful introduction of the troops be wisely followed up by further energetic, salutary, and repressive measures, on the part of the Government, their present consternation will be speedily followed by their complete disruption. Before the arrival of the soldiers, the leaders and promoters of the League, when warned that their unlawful and rebellious proceedings would necessitate their introduction, spoke most contemptuously of such a threat, saying:—

"Let the Government bring soldiers as soon as they please. In the event of their doing so, it will be they, and not we, who will have reason to deplore the step. The attempted aggression will not injure us, but themselves."

Almost these very words, have we ourself heard uttered, at a public meeting of the Unionists, by one of their chief demagogues. Now, however, that the soldiers are come, such contemptuous and insulting language is, we believe, no longer heard among them. The demagogues, rash and shallow-brained as they are, have yet too much sense and prudence to give utterance to such bounce and bombast in the face of a power which they dare not attempt to resist. They are well aware that it could not fail to render them supremely ridiculous and contemptible, even in the estimation of the most stupid and foolish of their dupes. Both they and their dupes well know — although they have never proved it by having come into actual collision with the military—that, as Macaulay expresses it—

"Peasants and ploughmen, however brave, are unable to stand their ground against veteran soldiers, whose life is a preparation for the day of battle, whose nerves have been braced by long familiarity with danger, and whose movements have all the precision of clock work."

The recognition of this fact, in the wholesome dread with which the presence of the military has inspired them, has compelled them to acknowledge the truth of Falstaff's often-quoted apothegm:—

"Discretion is the better part of valour."

Their spirit is broken; and, provided the Government follow up the advantage which, by the introduction of the military, they have already obtained over them, by promptly putting in force, against their leaders, that power with which the laws and constitution of the realm have most amply clothed them, for the suppression of illegal and treasonable associations, their victory will, ere long, be complete.

Now, although we have thus freely admitted the wisdom by which the Government were actuated in procuring the sending of troops into the Island, we can by no means exculpate them from the charge of culpable inaction and supineness, to which they have subjected themselves, in having so long delayed to put in force, against the seditious demagogues of the League, those statutes of the empire, which have been especially devised and framed for the suppression of rebellious associations, and the punishment of the traitors composing them. Much apparent reason, on this score, has there been for inculpating the Government, through their passiveness, in the guilt which attaches to the movements of the Unionists. So much, in fact, that most respectable men — supporters too of the Government—have been heard to say publicly, that they were forced to allow that the inaction of the Government, as respected the Tenant Union, gave but too much colour of truth to the accusation of some of their opponents, that they contemplated, with secret complacency, the seditious movements of the Tenant League, hoping, no doubt, to derive from them some such advantages as would enable them to effect some selfish scheme of their own; and that, for their own part, they were sorry to admit that they could assign no colourable excuse for it.

Whilst, with such friends of the Government, we find it impossible to assign any colourable excuse for the inaction, as respects the League, of which, in the estimation of a large portion of the respectability and intelligence of the country, they have been, and are still guilty; we hesitate not to exonerate them, so far as our verdict will go, from the charge of unworthy motives for that inaction; for which, after all, candour compels us to admit that — although we are unable to divine them — they may have had good and sufficient reasons.

Our opinion, however, is, that, in some respects, as regards the existence of the Tenant League, they have been wanting in that parental solicitude for the welfare of the people, which ever distinguishes a good and truly patriotic government, in times of internal commotion. The existence of the Tenant League in our midst, is as great — nay, perhaps, a greater — evil to us than is that of Fenianism in Ireland; and the course which we would have our Government to pursue, for its suppression, is exactly that which is now being pursued by the Imperial Government for the extinction of Fenianism in Ireland. That course, as briefly indicated in an article of a late number of the Halifax *Morning Chronicle*, together with some of the very sensible comments concerning it, contained in the same article, we beg leave, very earnestly, to recommend to the serious consideration and practical observance of our Government:—

"THE FENIANS. — One cannot help admiring the paternal care with which the British Government has taken charge of the Fenians before they had brought irretrievable ruin on themselves, and trouble and loss on the country, which is the intended scene of their exploits. The secrets of this boasted organization are out. Informers have been busy betraying the confidence reposed in them. Each mysterious 'circle' and 'centre' has met with some one crafty enough to penetrate its heart, get a hold of its plans, and then tell all to the authorities at Dublin Castle."

"In America, the only class that earnestly opposed and denounced Fenianism were the Roman Catholic clergy. The clergy were sagacious enough to see that *their poor people were making fools of themselves, and spending their money and their time for nothing.*"

"The best friends of the Irish—their clergy—saw through the wild schemes concocted by *hare-brained demagogues*, or by *greedy money-seeking adventurers*, and, from the very first, warned their flocks to keep clear of the charmed 'centres' and '*circles*.'"

We may here observe that we have never been an advocate or an admirer of political preaching, nor do we think it at all seemly for men, invested with the priestly character, and whose chief duty is to teach and to practise the love-abounding precepts of Christianity, to be prominent in the ranks of party or political belligerents, as, we regret to say, was the case, a few years ago, with too many of the clerical body in this Island, when they converted their pulpits into political rostrums, whence, in a most uncharitable, a most unchristian spirit, to denounce all who were politically opposed to the arbitrary and intolerant party to which they had allied themselves. If now, however, some of these political parsons were, patriotically and charitably, bold enough to denounce, from their pulpits, the unlawful and nefarious principles and schemes of the Tenant Union, we are free to admit they might do the state some service. Their doing so would be creditable, at once, to their intelligence, their loyalty, and their charity.

But to return to our extract:—

"Fenianism in America is a mere trifle. It will rise to a certain height, and then explode and vanish. A host of lazy and tricky dogs will fatten on the money they managed to extract from their dupes, and their will be an end of it."

"The case assumes a different aspect when the scene of operations is transferred to Ireland. The joke may become too serious if allowed to be carried on too far in the midst of a sensitive and high spirited but not over intelligent population. The leaders would, no doubt, take care of themselves, *but there might be thousands of sincere fanatics who would rush on ruin, hardly aware what risk they were running.*"

Is not this the case with the vain and evil-minded demagogues of the Tenant League and their infatuated dupes? The wily ringleaders may *possibly* escape the punishment which is due to their wickedness; but their dupes do, and must, suffer. Indeed, the punishment which the latter have already undergone, in loss of time and money and through neglect of their farming operations, must, we sincerely regret to say, be severely felt by hundreds of them; but, we very much fear, that that will not be the whole amount of the penalty they will have to pay for their indiscretion. The chastisement due to seditious contraveners of the law and riotous disturbers of the public peace, hangs over them; and, unless by immediate disseverance of themselves from the League, they should be so fortunate as to escape it, they will, doubtless, be made to feel it in all its unmitigated severity.

"It was not till the facts became patent that the Fenians were arming, that the Government has taken them in hand. The promptitude of the step is as wise as it is generous. It will save life and property."

"We observe that some of our American contemporaries sneer at the British Government for taking any notice of the Fenian movement. *They forget the importance of nipping a dangerous plant in the bud. It is merciful to the misguided Fenians themselves—it is but justice to the population, thus to put a sudden extinguisher on a movement which, however abortive, might prove very mischievous.*"

"No where will there be greater thankfulness for prompt action than in Ireland, for the vast majority of the population are peace-loving and contented. To them Fenianism is a mere nuisance—an impertinence—and they are glad to be rid of it at almost any price. They have a stake in the country, are desirous for its prosperity, and know well that the only effect of a serious attempt at "rebellion" would be speedy conquest, degradation, and material ruin."

Every word of the froegoing extracts concerning Fenianism, and the prompt measures being taken by the British Government for its suppression, are so pointedly applicable to the *Tenant Unionism* existing in our midst, and so plainly indicative of the course which our Government ought to pursue—and which to a certain extent, it must be admitted, they have pursued—for its extinction, that there is clearly no necessity for our saying another word upon the subject, beyond expressing our satisfaction with what our rulers have already done, and our hope that, for the effecting of the complete extinction of the treasonable conspiracy, they will see the necessity of causing some of the most audacious of the delinquents to be brought to trial, on a charge of having entered into an illegal and seditious association, and of having conspired to withstand the operation of the law. That the Government have not done this already, is certainly surprising; for all must admit that, in the cabinet, although there may be some dull subjects, there *are* men who are not by any means deficient either in judgment, tact, or moral courage. For their dilatoriness on this score, we, however, trust they will now speedily make amends. They can be at no loss to determine who are the most guilty and deserving of punishment; and they need have no hesitation about bringing them to trial, lest there should be a want of convictive evidence against them; for, of that, they may have abundance.

THE "BLOODY DESPATCH" IN EARNEST.

THE *Islander* of Friday last very plainly announces the policy of the Government with respect to the collection of rents. There is to be no "trifling"—no mincing of matters—the "Bloody Despatch" is now in full operation; rents must be collected if blood should flow as freely as mountain streams after a freshet. The bayonet and the minnie ball are regarded as the only effectual persuaders for Tenant Leaguers who refuse to pay their rent. Well, thank Heaven! all this violence and threatened bloodshed are likely to be confined to Queen's County—the favorite seat of Toryism and religious intolerance, because the other Counties are for the most part, happily undisturbed and unpolluted by the tread of the Tenant League. The following extract from the article in the *Islander*, to which we refer, (written evidently with the sanction of the Government), shows that the "bloody despatch" is to be put in operation in earnest, and that minnie balls and bayonets are the arguments now to be relied upon for the support of landlordism in this Island:—

"Scores of writs have been issued, and will be issued; enormous costs will be incurred, and these costs, and the rent must be paid. The Sheriff may be beaten off, but he will return, accompanied by troops, and will do his duty in spite of all the opposition of the League. The process of enforcing the law may be slow, but it will be sure, and attended with ruinous consequences to very many. The majesty of the law will be vindicated in Prince Edward Island, even should a regiment of Infantry and a body of Artillery be required for the purpose, AND ALL AT THE EXPENSE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. We wish the Leaguers to understand that if they resist the Sheriffs' officers, while accompanied by the troops, the soldiers will be ordered to overcome the resistance offered, by the use of the bayonet or minnie ball. The time for trifling has gone, and those who have disregarded the friendly counsels of their friends must be taught their duty as loyal subjects of a Sovereign who possesses the power of causing her laws to be respected in all parts of her Dominions."

CONFEDERATION.

The North American Confederation question is taken up in the London *Daily News*, which argues that the time has arrived when the matter should be settled:—

"No reasonable man can conceal from himself the fact that so far as military preparations are concerned, the British Provinces are without the shadow of defence, and that the number of British troops now stationed there are rather a temptation to the invader than a security against him. On the other hand, it must be admitted that even if the Province is capable of defence, the expense must be enormous, whilst the financial condition of Canada makes it difficult, if not impossible, to supply her share in the common burden. A country liable to be overrun by a powerful neighbour, and yet without the means of providing for its own defence—what should such a country do? If the Canadians had no English exchequer to lean upon, can any reasonable man doubt what their policy would be? If the people of this country intend to defend the Canadian Province at all hazards, let them boldly say so. If they do not, let Ministers plainly define the terms upon which the connection must be maintained; and if these terms are not accepted, let both sides agree to dissolve the partnership. Thus only can false expectations be dissipated, and the bitterness which they generate be prevented.

We clip the following notice of the death of a native of this Island, from "The County Perth Herald" of Canada West, of the 27th of September:—

DEATH OF THE COUNTY CLERK.—It is with feelings of regret that we announce to our readers the death of Mr. J. D. Macdonell, our highly esteemed and efficient County Clerk. His death was both sudden and unexpected—many of his friends were not aware of his illness till they heard of his demise. He died, after a few days' illness, on the morning of Wednesday last. The disease of which he died was congestion of the brain and lungs. On the Saturday previous to his death he went, per rail, to St. Mary's, on the Sunday he returned, and on his way home got a severe wetting which brought on his illness. Mr. Macdonell was a native of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. He was a member of the Bar of that colony, and, while there, practiced law as a profession. A few years since he removed to St. Mary's, intending to become a member of the Canadian Bar, but never took the trouble of passing the necessary examinations. Last January, on being appointed County Clerk he removed to this place. We can say of our departed friend—we never met with one in whose breast beat a warmer heart. He was naturally kind, and succeeded in making friends of all with whom he came in contact. He died regretted by all. His remains were laid in St. James' Church Cemetry, on Thursday last.

THE REV. MAURICE SWABEY, B. A., Missionary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, who has officiated for the past seven years as Assistant Minister in St. Mark's Parish, in this city, has been appointed to the Rectory of St. Jude's Church, Parish of Victoria, Carleton, (St. John), vacant by the decease of the Rev. John Armstrong. Mr. Swabey will not, we understand formally take charge of the parish till after the return from England of the Rev. George M. Armstrong, Rector of St. Mark's, who is expected by the steamer which left Liverpool on Saturday the 30th ult.—*Church Witness.*

EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY.—At Giarre, in Sicily, on the 19th ult., a shock of earthquake took place about half-past one in the afternoon, of the same character as that which recently destroyed the village of Fondo di Macchia. The shock commenced at Salita del Servo, and passed Milati near Acireale, greatly damaging the houses of the villagers the wine-presses, and storehouse. There was fortunately no loss of life, the inhabitants being all away at work in the fields. A firm opinion prevails that a new volcano will establish itself in that region, and general alarm is felt among the population.

The Picton 'Standard' of Tuesday last says:—"The public wharf has been built to within about a hundred feet from the channel of the harbor. The commissioners have determined not to go out any further this season, as it is doubtful if it could be properly secured against the action of the ice before the winter sets in."

The Halifax 'Express' says, Hon. A. J. Smith, Attorney General of New Brunswick, and an anti-Confederate, has been re-elected for Westmoreland County, without opposition.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' states that one thousand five hundred persons have died from cholera this year at Marseilles.

COMMERCIAL.

[Prices in the Currency of the place named]

CHARLOTTETOWN, Oct. 7th.—Oats, per bushel, 2s. Potatoes, per bushel, 1s 3d *a* 1s 4d. Barley, per bushel, 3s 3d *a* 3s 9d. Pork, by the carcase, per lb., 4½d *a* 5d. Owen Connolly, Esq., bought 20 large carcases yesterday at the latter price.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 30th.—Oats, per bushel, 45 *a* 47 cents. Potatoes, per bushel, 45 *a* 50 cents. Barley not quoted. Oatmeal, per bbl., $5.75c *a* $6. P. E. I. prime mess pork, $22 *a* $23.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 28th—Oats, per bushel, 40 *a* 44 cents. Potatoes per bushel, 60 cents. Barley low. By a telegram yesterday to a gentleman in this city, the price was quoted at 70 cents per bushel, with advice not to ship.

MONTREAL, C. E., Sept. 29th.—Oats, per 32lbs., 32 *a* 33 cents. Barley, per 48lbs., 70 *a* 75 cents. Pork, mess, per bbl., $24.

TORONTO, C. W., Sept. 28.—Oats, per 32lbs., 27 *a* 30 cents. Barley, per 48lbs, 79 *a* 81 cents. Pork, prime mess, $21 *a* $22.

BOSTON, U. S., Sept. 29th.—Oats, Northern and Canada, per bushel, 58 *a* 60 cents; western do., 62 *a* 65 cents. Potatoes, per bushel, 60 cents. Pork, prime, per barrel, $27 *a* $28; mess, $33 *a* $35.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28th.—Oats, per bushel, 58 *a* 62 cents. Barley, State, per bushel, $1.20; Canada, do., $1.33 *a* $1.35. Potatoes, per barrel, $1.75 *a* $2.50. Pork, prime, $27.50 *a* $28; prime mess, $30 *a* $30.25; and new mess, October delivery, $32.50 *a* $31.75.

EXPORTS FROM THIS PORT FOR THE WEEK.—Oats, 8042 bushels; potatoes, 6681 do.; pork, 35 barrels; mackerel, 800 do.; herrings, 180 do.; eggs, 77 do.; oysters, 16 do.; oatmeal, 16 do.; butter, 73 firkins; codfish, 43 quintals 50 drums and 17 boxes; 1 head of cattle; 30 sheep; hay, 21 tons; deal, 66,344 feet; oil, 10 casks; sheepskins, 68 bundles; calfskins, 3 do.; and malt, 321 bushels.—*Patriot, Oct. 7.*

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Two cases of Asiatic cholera are reported to have occurred at Southampton, but the paper which first gave currency to the statement hesitates to endorse its truth, and, after showing that instead of sweeping over Europe from east to west, it has on the present occasion simply skirted the shores of the Mediterranean, passed over Gibraltar, and was last heard of at Seville. "But Seville," it adds, "is a long way from Southampton, and the epidemic has never yet taken such a leap as over the distance between those two ports. If it should pass directly from Seville to this country, it would certainly furnish an incident in its history as mysterious as any that have yet been observed."

The rate of interest is creeping up again. The bank has increased the discount from 4 to 4½ per cent., an act tangible enough when the return for the week ending the 28th is looked at. This return shows a decrease, in round numbers, of more than a quarter of a million in gold, and of £396,000 in the reserve of notes.

PRIESTS AND FENIANS.—It is to the credit of the priesthood of Ireland, that it vehemently of late has denounced the so-called Fenian movement. Latterly, the Rev. J. Maher, parish priest of Craigne, Queen's County, has seen fit to issue a counter address to the men of Queen's County, as a sedative to the exciting language held during election time, especially by the gallant captain who asked for their suffrages. The priest in his address, which we hope to see widely spread through Irish newspapers, or at least extracts from it, says:—"The gallant captain played upon their credulity when he told them that 100,000 Fenian warriors in America and 100 iron ships were ready to set all things right in Ireland. The project of iron clad ships, or any other scheme of Fenianism, was not a whit more ridiculous than if the defeated candidate had announced the approach from New York of a fleet of monster sea-gulls, carrying on their backs 100,000 warriors, each with a revolver in his hand, and powder and ball and provisions for a month in his pocket, to take possession of that green isle; and if they were coming, was not the prudence of the gallant captain in publishing it at the hustings to be admired, in order that England's fleet might be in readiness to assist at their landing? How long are the people of Ireland to be abused, cajoled, and exposed to the contempt and sneer of the world, by yielding, even for a season, to foolery of that kind?"—*Court Journal.*

Three young sisters suffocated themselves with charcoal recently, in Paris, and were found dead in a kneeling posture by their mother. Their father had committed suicide by throwing himself from a church steeple, and their brother, a soldier, had blown his brains out.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT SCAREBOROUGH.—On the 26th, the promenaders on the sands at Scareborough were greatly shocked to see the dead body of a gentleman handed from one of the small pleasure boats or cobles that ply on the beach. It appeared that the deceased had been out with a friend shooting sea-fowl; that he had laid his gun in the bottom of the boat; and that in drawing it towards him by the muzzle, both hammers being down, the piece suddenly went off, and a strong charge of No. 5 shot entered his right breast, passing through the lung and the principal vessels, and lodging in the back, where the shot could be felt through the unbroken skin. Death was almost instantaneous. The unfortunate gentleman proved to be Mr. W. Crowther, a member of a highly respectable family at Huddersfield.

The Fenian conspiracy has collapsed. There have been several additional arrests during the last few days, but as regards social position they are nobodies; and the most surprising thing about the affair is the absence of leaders of any mark. Several of the persons now in custody are not new to the trade of sedition, and were connected with the old Phœnix conspiracy. Labourers, mechanics, shopmen, attorney's clerks, a few tailors, some publicans, such are the status of the men who embarked in this nefarious scheme to upset the British Government.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Cork, Oct. 1st:—"Considerable excitement here, caused by the arrest, on sworn information, for high treason, of a number of Fenians in Cork, Dublin, and all over the country, on Friday night and Saturday morning. The Channel fleet are at Bantry Bay."

The Cronstadt papers give accounts of a fearful storm at Revel. It commenced on the 12th, and lasted till the evening of the 13th Sept. The damage done to the shipping has been considerable. On shore trees of a hundred years standing were blown down. Two merchantmen went down in the roadstead. The waves were so high that they dashed over the walls of the port. It also blew a gale at Cronstadt, but not like the tempest at Revel.

The marriage of the Hon. Arthur Gordon, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, youngest son of George, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, K. G., to the eldest daughter of Sir John G. Shaw Lefevre, K. C. B., took place Wednesday se'night at St. Martin's Church. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Oxford, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, Canon of Salisbury. After its conclusion, a breakfast was given by the father of the bride, at his residence in Spring-gardens, to upwards of 100 guests.

It is stated in a private correspondence addressed to the *Messager du Midi*, that orders have reached the naval authorities at Toulon to arm all the gunboats and ironclads which, since the last Italian war, have been anchored in that port. This piece of news has created some sensation, inasmuch as the necessity for such a measure remains a secret. The *Patrie* denies that this increase of the French fleet is to accomplish any political mission.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—*North American* passed Father Point yesterday..... On Sunday last the people of San Francisco were terrified by two of the severest shocks of earthquake ever experienced there. Buildings rocked, walls cracked, and in some instances chimneys fell. The entire population left their houses and ran into the street. In the churches where religious services were at the time in progress, the utmost consternation prevailed. The shocks were several, felt in Sacramento, Stockton and San Jose, and in Santa Cruz two buildings were destroyed..... The treasure captured among Jefferson Davis's effects has been counted at the Treasury Department. It amounted to $87,878 in gold, mostly old coinage, $8,822 in silver, 146 pieces of foreign gold and silver, value not yet estimated, and 56 bricks of silver, weighing over five pounds each, the estimated value of which is $100,000..... Gold 145¼.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, P. M.—The *Tribune's* Matamoras correspondent of Sept. 14th says, the Guadalonpe Ganien reports that a loan of $5,000,000 has been effected by the liberal minister to the United States. He also says, arms and other warlike materials have been purchased. If this be true, the liberals can raise a legion of from 100,000 to 200,000 men, which would enable them to regain the country, north of Santa Fe River..... Gold 145.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—President Johnson has withdrawn martial law and revived the right of *habeas corpus* in Kentucky. Gold 144¾.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Delegation from South Carolina arrived to day, having been appointed by the late State Convention to wait on the President, and urge the release and pardon of Jeff. Davis..... The trial of Wirtz will be resumed to-morrow, Friday. The ex-Rebel Surgeon General is here to certify in behalf of the prisoner. It is estimated that this trial will cost the Government $100,000..... The President has allowed the following prominent rebels their liberty on parole:—Vice President Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia, John A. Campbell of Alabama, John A. Reagan of Texas, Geo. A. Trenholm of South Carolina, and Charles Clark of Mississippi..... It is estimated that two million dollars worth of five twenties will go by Saturday's European steamers; also, nearly 20,000 shares of the Erie Railroad, and considerable Illinois Central. Gold 145¼.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, p. m.—The *Herald's* Acupulco (Mexico) correspondent gives an account of a sad state of affairs in that town, owing to the occupation of the Imperialists, who occupy the city during the day and retire to the fort at night; there are but four hundred of them. The Liberal forces were withdrawn to the interior. Cases have occurred where the Imperial troops have remained in the city over night, but they were found the next morning nailed to posts, with their ears and noses cut off, a piece of barbarism performed by Alvarez scouts in the vicinity. Gold 145.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, p. m.—The Jackson, Miss., special despatch to the *Herald* says that guerilla operations have been resumed with vigour. A government waggon train was attacked near Bolton, between Jackson and Vicksburg, and one teamster was killed, and four mules stolen. Gold 145¾.

BELFAST, ME., Oct. 13.—A fire last night consumed nearly the entire business portion of the city, below Washington and Cross streets. Over 100 buildings were destroyed, and the loss is, at least, $300,000.

The Royal Mail Steamship *China*, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Monday morning last, after a rapid passage of only eight days. It is said she would have arrived on Sunday had she not encountered heavy weather. Her dates are to the 30th ult. Sir Fenwick Williams has received the temporary appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and will leave England on the 28th instant.