

ANOTHER FENIAN RAID

ALLEGED PREPARATIONS IN NEW YORK.

The following is from the New York World. Last month the Fenians meeting at Pittsburg, conducted as usual with closed doors, afforded a silent indignation of renewed vigor and life in the organization to create a murmur of apprehension in the Canadian mind that new and formidable boisterous was in store for them.

The approaching meeting of the Fenian magnates in high council in this city on the 10th of August perhaps has given rise to many of the new and startling rumors that for a day or two past have been mysteriously floating about in the metropolitan breeze.

A VISIT TO THE FENIAN HEAD QUARTERS in Fourth street, near Broadway, yesterday, was convincing evidence that there was quite a revival in the life and energy of the organization. During the winter but few persons were seen entering or departing from the premises, and with the exception of the few clerks attending to the dull and idle routine of business, the place seemed almost deserted.

THE APPEARANCE of things in the building is significant of active and warlike operations. Stands of arms, packages of mysterious import, flags, boxes, muskets fresh with the glitter of recent burnishing, and equipments kept in useful order—all are mute but full-telling whispers of what may, night, and perhaps will be about to happen before the leaves of autumn fall.

AN AWFUL ADVENTURE to start a new riding campaign this fall, if the administration on the neutrality law continues to be the same as manifested towards the Cuban expeditions. It will be remembered in this connection that all the equipments, arms, ammunition, &c. captured by our government from the Fenian army in the year 1866 campaign, was restored under heavy bonds a year ago, and is now available for instant use.

THE PLAN OF THE NEXT CAMPAIGN is to enter the Canadian territory at a point never before attempted, and with the co-operation of Indians already there, to grasp certain railroads and capture strongholds before there is time or suspicion to thwart them.

THE RECIPROcity TREATY.—Washington, Aug. 3.—I learn from the most undoubted authority that Mr. Thornton the British Minister, to-day received an important dispatch from Ottawa. It is ascertained that the dispatch came from Mr. Rose, late Financial Minister of the Kingdom of Canada. He disavows any intention of discriminating in favor of American as against English manufactures.

Miraculous Escape.—Presence of Mind.—On Saturday last, as the mail train goes west over the Ogdenburg and L. C. Railroad was nearing a road crossing about a mile east of Malone, and while under full headway, the engineer, Hiram Weeks, saw something on the track, which he at first supposed to be a dog, but on getting near it proved to be a child about 3 years old. He at once sounded the whistle for breaks to be applied, and at the same time put over his reverse lever, in order to stop the train as soon as possible.

Recent engagements have placed in the hands of the Republican leaders a large number of prisoners, and they are now in a position to prevent the wholesale massacre of Cubans and their friends, which have taken place through the power of the volunteer organization.

Gen. Quesada has completely destroyed all communications between Porto Principe and the coast, and telegraphic communication with Havana, and were it not for the unhealthy condition of that city he would have occupied it some time ago.

A curious phenomenon near Stockport Columbia County, N. Y., is now attracting great attention. About three acres of ground has sunk a depth of seventy feet, taking with it fences, &c. A large Hickory tree, which before the slide occurred, stood at the top of a hill on the edge of the Columbiaville road, now stands in the centre of the sunken ground below.

The drapery of a Sicilian Church took fire recently, during the celebration of a great festival. The fire was subdued, but a panic seized the congregation, and in the rush for exit 16 persons were trampled to death and many more seriously injured.

A contract has been made in San Francisco for the supply of 20,000 Chinese laborers, to be employed as plantation hands in the States of Tennessee. It is understood that the passage of these laborers will be paid by their employers, and they will be paid \$30 per month. Another force of 25,000 is being contracted for to proceed to the State of Mississippi.

Very Latest Telegrams.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The British Parliament was prorogued yesterday with the usual ceremonies. The speech from the Throne reflected the principal measures adopted during the session, and expressed desire for and belief in continued amicable relations between the United States and England.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—The Spanish Consul at Bayona telegraphs that the Carlists are gathering again on the frontier, and intend to make an irruption into Spain to-morrow. The government is fully prepared to meet them along the line. All Carlist bands now in the country are seeking refuge in the mountains.

LONDON, August 18.—The difficulty between the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt excited no apprehension of war among Europeans. Ismail Pasha has decided to concede to the demands of the Sublime Porte.

It is reported that General Prim intends offering the Crown of Spain to King Louis of Portugal. General Prim is in Paris, and will return to Madrid after the Parisian festivities of the 15th are over.

The London Times commenting on the disestablishment of the Irish Church, deems that measure one of the boldest and greatest acts of modern legislation.

A party of Fenians, twenty-five in number, attacked a house in the County of Sligo recently, and carried off a lot of firearms. Six of them have been arrested.

The King of Portugal has accepted the resignation tendered by the Ministry.

New York, Aug. 13.—Cuban advices up to the 21st inst., state that active operations have been commenced by Generals Jordans and Quesada. Quesada's force are closing on their opponents, who now have no troops outside of Nuevitas, except those confined in Puerto Principe.

Advices from Cuba gives favorable accounts of the operation of the insurgents. The Cubans are represented as being successful in all their strategic operations, and victorious in every encounter lately had with Spanish volunteers.

The London England News, in an article on the late session of Parliament, prognosticates an early reform in the House of Lords, and urges that until such does take place, the two Houses will meet in suspicion, and not in harmony.

The Wheat crop in Southern Russia is reported very great.

Advices from Rio Janeiro are to July 14th. The rebellion in Uruguay has ended. General Caraballo and other leaders have been taken and are waiting trial.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Priests charged with complicity in the Carlist insurrection have been arrested at Burgos.

The afternoon of August 25th has been fixed for the international boat race between Harvard and Oxford.—Yesterday the Orangemen in Ireland celebrated the anniversary of the capture of Derry. No disturbances took place.—The specie in the vault of the Bank of England, have been decreased 190,000 pounds.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The Journal Official to-day publishes a decree in which the Emperor, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Emperor Napoleon I. grants full and complete amnesty to the Press, to political offenders, to persons convicted of evasion of taxes, to deserters from the army and navy.

New York, Aug. 18.—Col. William J. Nagle, formerly of the Irish Brigade, and one of the Fenians released some time ago from an English prison, was killed yesterday, by a fall from the window of his residence, No. 81 Madison Street. Gold 133 3/8.

ST. PETERSBURG, C. B., Aug. 12.—The St. Peter's Canal was formally opened to-day. There was a large gathering of people, and great enthusiasm manifested by the large number of persons present.

HALIFAX, Aug. 17.—The Gov. General's levee was held to-day, and was largely attended. A public Banquet will be given on Thursday evening.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—At a great Orange demonstration in Clowes, Ireland, yesterday, about 30,000 people took part in the procession.—At meetings in Thurles and Watford resolutions have been adopted asking general amnesty for Fenians.—A riot took place in Sheffield yesterday, occasioned by the miners' strike.

LATEST CUBAN NEWS

Threatened Retaliation for Spanish Atrocities.—Marked Successes and Strong Hopes of the Cubans.

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Gen. Jordans reports himself and troops in excellent condition, and asserts that his command is equal to 63 times the same number of those who oppose him. They are well-organized, well drilled and fight like demons. His force is daily increasing by recruits from former slaves and Spanish regular troops. He expresses entire confidence in his success.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1869.

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

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT.

SIR JOHN YOUNG'S visit and reception are the grand topics of the day. It will be seen by our news columns that His Excellency received a warm reception from the Government of the Island and the citizens of Charlottetown. This is as it should be. The people of the Island should not allow their political leanings to prevent them showing every mark of respect to the Representative of Her Gracious Majesty.

Our distinguished visitors were honored and welcomed rather as guests than as confederate ambassadors. There was nothing to hinder our Government from paying every attention to the Governor General, and to an eminent Canadian statesman, without committing themselves on the subject of Confederation one way or the other.

It is not natural to suppose that our Canadian visitors should be anxious to induce our people to lend a favorable ear to the proposals which they may have to make. We are decidedly of the opinion that it is bad policy to keep the negotiations secret one moment longer than is absolutely necessary.

The people are naturally suspicious; they are nervously fearful of being betrayed. If much of a mystery is made of these confederate propositions, their excited imaginations will conjure up all sorts of dangers. Every leading man in the country will be distrusted. We have every confidence in the Government. We do not believe that there is a man among them who dreams about annexing the Island to the Dominion, without first appealing to the people.

The decision is to be left to them; still secrecy and silence have an ominous appearance. Diplomacy, in countries enjoying constitutional government, is fast losing its mysterious character. State business is now being transacted much more openly than it was when the people had a smaller share of political power than they now possess.

THE SPEECHES made at the banquet are sufficiently non-committal. They were, of course, loyal to the Queen and respectful to the Confederation; but it is a very difficult matter from their tenor to conjecture what is to be the future course either of the statesmen of Canada or our own leading politicians.

We hear that our distinguished visitors were very much pleased with the Island. They have visited it at a favorable time. The scenery is, we think, more beautiful at this season of the year than at any other; and the indications of rural wealth that are everywhere seen, prove beyond a doubt, that we are a prosperous and a prospering community.

OUR TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND.

WE have been taking our walks abroad lately, and we have seen very much to gratify and encourage us. Our Island is certainly a beautiful country, and it is improving rapidly, as well in appearance as in fertility.

Now the landscape is very different. From every eminence a stretch of lovely country charms the eye. This country is delightfully diversified by hill and dale, sparkling water, beautiful groves, pleasant corn fields and cheerful homesteads. For fifty miles west of Charlottetown, the traveller passes through a succession of small but well cultivated farms. We do not think that there is an unoccupied hundred-acre lot between Charlottetown and Grand River; and on nearly every such lot there is a comfortable house with outbuildings in good repair attached to it.

ing gracefully, and looking full and plump. Wherever we looked we saw signs of thrift and prosperity. It is quite evident that our farmers understand their business much better than they used to do. It was foolishly supposed, once upon a time, that any fool could make a good farmer. It required no brains, it was said, to chop and stump, and pile, and fence, and plough, and harrow; and, consequently, the greater blockhead a lad was, the better farmer he was likely to make.

People are beginning to find out now that this was all a mistake, and that it requires as much brain work and as much intelligence to cultivate a farm properly, as to teach a school, to plead a cause, or even to preach a sermon. Our farmers are becoming a more intelligent class of men than their fathers. They make farming a study, and proceed in their operations on something like scientific principles. They are taking a pride in their calling, and well they may. The farmer is the most independent man in the community,—he is as respectable as any one, and there is nothing to hinder him from being as well-informed as any professional man in the country.

We are glad to see that many of our young men take kindly to farming. The young man entering life stands a much better chance of living happily and achieving independence, if he sticks to the farm, than if he ventured upon the treacherous sea of mercantile speculation, or entered any of the already over-crowded learned professions. A sturdy, hard-handed, broad-shouldered farmer has fewer anxieties, and enjoys life better than the briefless lawyer, the doctor with a big diploma and a small practice, or the parson who depends upon the whims and crochets of a few noisy and unmanageable ignoramuses, for the bread which he and his children eat.

We advise our Island boys by all means to stick to the farm, if they desire health, happiness, and a moderate competence. Every one who is steady and industrious can make a decent living off his farm; but very few, comparatively speaking, possess the peculiar mental and moral qualities necessary to ensure success in medicine, at the bar, or in the church.

WE regret to state that the Vicar General, the Revd. James McDonald, is about to leave the parish in which he has so long ministered to the spiritual wants of the Roman Catholic population which it contains. Mr. McDonald is much beloved and greatly revered by his flock, and his gentlemanly deportment and obliging, friendly disposition, have earned for him the respect and regard of Protestants of all denominations.

He will be much missed in Summerside, and in every other part of his very extensive parish. It will be next to impossible to find a Priest who can adequately fill his place; for not only is he zealous and faithful in performing the purely spiritual functions of his office, but he is possessed of rare business capacity, which has enabled him to keep the temporalities of his denomination in this part of the Island in excellent order. It is almost altogether owing to his energy that our Catholic neighbors have such a handsome burial ground, that the Convent School has been established among them, and that a Church is now being built in our neighborhood which bids fair to be one of the most beautiful structures on the Island.

The cause of the Rev. gentleman's departure from amongst us, is, that he has been appointed to take charge of St. Dunstan's College, in place of the Rev. Angus McDonald, who, we are grieved to say, leaves that institution on account of failing health. Our best wishes—and, indeed, the best wishes of the whole of Prince County—attend the Vicar General in his new sphere. We again express our regrets, that so useful an ecclesiastic and so friendly a neighbor, is about to leave our little town and neighborhood.

In another column will be found an address, presented to the Rev. gentleman, by his congregation in this Parish "SOUND ON THE GOOSE."—Among the many other nuisances with which our townspeople are afflicted, the flocks of geese that bivouac in the streets form no unimportant part; and it is high time some remedy were applied. The running at large of Sheep and Cattle should also be prevented. We wonder very much that our Representatives who promise to do so many things at election times, have not ere this, introduced an act for this purpose.

WHAT OF THE MARKET HOUSE?—At the last session of the Legislature, the sum of £500 was granted to purchase a site for a Market House and other public buildings, in Summerside. What has become of the money?—Our country folks, we know, who are compelled to hawk their butter, meat, &c., through the streets under a scorching sun, for the want of a Market House, would like to hear what has become of the grant? Was it only a sham, or was it a real bona fide grant? We shall be happy to hear from our representatives about the five hundred!

THE STEAMERS.—For the benefit of the public, and as an answer to all the inquiries made about the Steamer, we would state that the arrangement as advertised in the JOURNAL will be continued, at least so far as this end of the route is concerned. The St. Lawrence will, we learn, be ready to run about the first of September.

THE GOV. GEN. IN CH'TOWN.

Grand Banquet!

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

I send you a short, and necessarily imperfect, account of the visit to this city of the Governor General, Sir John Young, and Lady Young. The Steamer Napoleon III., with His Excellency on board, arrived here on Wednesday evening last. On Thursday morning, at about 11 o'clock, the Governor General and Lady Young, Sir George E. Cartier, and others of His Excellency's staff, left the side of the steamer, and were received at the head of the Steamboat Wharf by His Honor the Administrator of the Government, the Mayor and Common Council of the city, the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and Archdeacon Reid, the Hon. Col. Gray, Adjutant General, Colonels Longworth and Hodgson, Provincial Aides-de-Camp, and a number of the elite of the city.

A Guard of Honor, composed of the First Battery of Artillery, and the Prince Edward Company of Volunteers, received His Excellency with presented arms, and the Volunteer Band greeted him with an anthem. He immediately took up his quarters at Government House. On Friday the City Corporation presented their Address, to which His Excellency made a suitable reply. On Saturday the Governor General held a levee, and Lady Young had a reception. The levee was well attended—the reception by a very few of the "Select." On Saturday evening a grand banquet was given in honor of His Excellency. The Assembly Room was prepared for the occasion, and was tastefully decorated with flags. Conspicuous was the Irish and Scotch Standard, and the Stars and Stripes; but over all was the glorious old UNION JACK, from behind the folds of which looked down the bright eyes and beautiful faces of the ladies who occupied the gallery.

Considering the short time there was for preparation, Mr. Murphy and the other caterers performed their part very creditably. The distinguished visitor, of course, occupied the seat of honor. At his left hand sat the Leader of the Government, the Administrator, and Sir George E. Cartier; at his right, Mr. Justice Hensley, the Hon. Edward Kenny, the Adjutant General, and the U. S. Consul; and ranged on both hands were the Members of the Executive Council. The signal given, festivities commenced, and all partook freely of the good things prepared.

Toasts followed. "The Queen" was received with cheers. "The Governor General," proposed by the Honorable R. P. Haythorne, was responded to by His Excellency in a pleasing speech. He said he had been advised by the Premier of Canada to visit P. E. Island, and he was pleased that he had taken the advice; he admired the beautiful scenery of Prince Edward Island; he complimented the citizens of Charlottetown upon their substantially built houses and their nicely laid-off city; he complimented the inhabitants of the surrounding country upon their well cultivated farms and neat cottages. In his younger days he had dabbled in farming, and it gave him peculiar pleasure to observe the superior manner in which the farmers of Prince Edward Island prosecuted their calling. He spoke of the wealth of our fisheries, and alluded to the political relations at present existing between the neighboring Republic and the British North American Colonies. While the desirability of a Reciprocity Treaty was felt and acknowledged by all business men in these Provinces, he declared that the people of the United States suffered ten times more than the Provinces by the abrogation of the late Treaty, and the imposition of restrictive duties. He could not speak with certainty, but he might state that he had reason to believe that the day was not far distant when the Island and all the British Provinces would again enjoy the benefits to be derived from Reciprocal Free Trade.

He touched upon Confederation. That great question was, doubtless, the subject uppermost in the minds of many present. He would not at length descend upon the benefits to be derived from a union of this Island with the Dominion of Canada, but would content himself with reminding them of two true, and oft-quoted axioms, viz.: "Thy knowledge therein is power," and "In union there is strength." If the people of this Island would willingly unite their fortunes with those of the people of the Dominion of Canada, he had not the slightest doubt but such a union would result in advantages to both, and he expressed a hope that such a union would soon be consummated. He thanked those present for their kind attentions, and trusted that he might be enabled very many times to meet them again. He concluded by proposing "Prosperity to Prince Edward Island." This toast was suitably responded to by the Hon. R. P. Haythorne, who, before he resumed his seat, proposed "The Prince and Princess of Wales." After this toast was duly honored, the same gentleman proposed "The Administrator." Sir Robert responded in a short but neat speech.

In proposing "THE ARMY AND NAVY," Volunteers and Militia of Great Britain, and her Colonies," the Hon. T. H. Haviland dilated at some length upon the noble achievements of the British Army and the British Navy, and declared that the same pluck, the same bravery, the same contempt of danger, which had won for them the respect and admiration of nations in times past, animated the hearts of British soldiers and British sailors at the present day. Even in Prince Edward Island, there was left a spark of the old fire. When the neighboring Dominion was invaded by the dastardly Fenians, the Volunteers of P. E. Island showed their loyalty to the British Crown, and their attachment to British institutions, in declaring their readiness to take up arms to assist in repelling the invaders.

The toast was drunk with right good will. Col. Gray responded for the Army, Capt. Carnegie for the Navy, and the Adjutant General for the Volunteers and Militia. The Hon. G. W. Howland proposed "The Government of the Dominion of Canada," with which he coupled the name of Sir George Cartier, Minister of Militia. Sir George, for himself and in behalf of his colleagues, responded. He paid a high compliment to the beauty and fertility of our "P. E. Island," and a still higher compliment to the fair ladies of Charlottetown. He took great interest in the prosperity of the Island, and he wished that a closer bond of union existed between the Island and Canada. The territory embraced by the Dominion now extended from the coast of the Pacific Ocean on the West, to the coast of the Atlantic on the East. The grand experiment of Confederation had proved a decided success—a success in the General Government, and a success in the local departments. He repudiated the idea that it was at any time the intention of the Dominion Government to attempt to force a union with this Island; but said that if our people desired to annex Canada to the Island, they, of the Dominion, were ready.

He proposed "The Hon. Leader of the Government and his colleagues." The Hon. R. P. Haythorne responded. He was glad to observe that a change had come over the spirit of Canadian politicians in regard to this Island. Before they treated us with a certain degree of contempt and had even gone so far as proposing to move the Island up into one of the Canadian lakes; now they talked of annexing Canada to the Island. In regard to the question of Confederation he was extremely cautious. He would never consent to a Union of the Island with the Dominion, without the consent of the people. He proposed "The President of the United States." The U. S. Consul responded. "The Legislature of Prince Edward Island" was proposed by the Hon. Joseph Hensley. Hon. E. Palmer and G. W. Howland responded. The Hon. T. H. Haviland proposed "Lady Young and the fair daughters of P. E. Island." The Governor General returned for Lady Young, and proposed "Our next meeting," and the proceedings were brought to a close. The Volunteer Band was in attendance. Ch'town, Aug. 17. TRIO.

Address to the Very Rev. James McDonald, V. G.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR:

It is with feelings of profound regret that we are assembled, on the present occasion, to present you with this Farewell Address, as a mark of the esteem which we cherish for you. During your pastorage of twenty-seven years in this Mission, you have ever been a zealous teacher, the wise counsellor, the untiring pastor, and the sympathetic friend; ever ready to respond to the calls of duty, and always faithful to your Master's cause, and the best interests of those intrusted to your charge. The handsome Church property; the ample burial-ground; the neat and well appointed Convent; and last, though not least, the splendid Church now in course of erection,—all attest your ability and foresight in providing those accessories which are so well calculated to promote the advancement of religion, and conduce to the temporal and eternal welfare of your flock. The adherents of our Church in Summerside, from being few and scattered in the first years of your mission, have, with the blessing of Providence, under your ministering care during years of devoted watchfulness, risen to be quite a respectable congregation in point of numbers and influence. We shall always cherish the remembrance of your social freedom and accessibility at all times; and in doing so, we feel that they have tended, in no slight degree, to promote that cordiality of feeling which has so happily existed between you and the congregation under your charge. And now, dear and Reverend Sir, in bidding you farewell, we feel assured, from what we know of your zeal and ability, that the new field of usefulness to which it has pleased your ecclesiastical superior to call you, will be as abundantly blessed as the one in which you now labor with such profit in the cause of our Heavenly Father. In conclusion, we fervently pray that you may be spared for many years of usefulness in the calling it has pleased God to place you; and that a full measure of success may always crown your efforts in the cause of religion and morality, is the sincere wish of us.

Your affectionate parishioners, Owen O'Neill, John Gaffney, D. H. McDonald, Linus B. McMillan, Thomas Kelly, P. Delaney, John McKiernan, James Brazil, R. McDonald, John Costin, D. McDonald (Bedque) Pierce Doyle, (And many others.)

Reply:

To Messrs. J. Gaffney, L. B. McMillan, D. H. McDonald, P. Delaney, T. Kelly, O. O'Neill, J. Brazil, J. Costin, and others.

DEAR FRIENDS:—

Allow me to thank you very sincerely for those warm expressions of regard and attachment, and to say that I reciprocate fully those feelings of regret occasioned by the object of our meeting this evening. Your reference, in terms far too flattering, to my efforts in behalf of the missions entrusted to my charge, affords me the acceptable opportunity of bearing testimony to the hearty concurrence and generous assistance received from you in every good work.

The new Church will, I trust, be completed as soon as we can obtain the aid of the Convent, I fondly hope, will continue to prosper, diffusing around the blessings of a sound, religious and moral education, and imparting a knowledge of those higher branches so universally esteemed. I confidently commend it to your solicitude, knowing well that you form a just estimate of its importance, and that you appreciate as well the sacrifice made by the Ladies of the Convent in consecrating themselves unreservedly to the education of youth, as the cheerfulness with which it is fulfilled.

I resign the pastoral charge of these missions with no small regret at the severance of so many intimate ties; and whilst on entering new duties, the recollection of the many years passed here in peace and harmony, and the various ministrations of general and confidence received from you, shall become a source of pleasure and encouragement.

Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of my heartfelt gratitude for your lively expressions of friendship, and of my earnest prayers for your temporal and eternal welfare. JAMES McDONALD.

THE Editor of the Herald vents his indignation upon Mr. Lawson, and calls him all sorts of hard names, because he imagines that gentleman wrote the two or three paragraphs that appeared in our paper, in which his name was mentioned. Poor fellow, he is altogether astray! He has poured the contents of his viol of malice on the wrong head. He had better call in the help of the "New London man" next time, to do his guessing. When Mr. Lawson condescends to give the Herald man a whipping, he devotes more than a few lines to him.

IT would take a Philadelphia Lawyer—let alone a Summerside one—to write or understand that correspondence in the last Progress, signed "A Travelling Agent." What object can the writer have in view in speaking so distastefully of the Protestant Churches and their Ministers, in this place? Keep a good watch, Mr. Editor, on these "travelling agents" who seldom or never travel very far, and who see but very little.—COM.

HONES.—We hear that the price of horses, in the St. John and American Market, is now very low.

MILK PAILS.—The nicest and best adapted Pail for milking is on sale at Mr. John Bethune's Tin Shop. It will hold two gallons, is partly covered on the top, has two handles, and best of all it has a complete straining apparatus inside leading to the spout. Every milk maid should have one. The patent Egg Heater made at the above establishment, is also a useful article to the house-keeper. They save time and do the work well. Go and get one.