means to murder us most surely.' I tried, on my poor aunt's account, to nerve myself up, though aghast at this appalling intelligence.

'Are you certain,' I asked; and how unnaturally hollow my whispering voice sounded! 'that he does not suspect you saw him?'

'No, I got strength at the moment, somehow, and walked quietly from the room; but oh, Maggie, what are we to do?'

'We must,' said I, bracing myself for this fearful emergency, 'first of all gently wake up Susan, and then try, all three, and get out the door and off, before he finds out that he's discovered. Where are the keys?' Great goodness! they had been taken up, we then remembered, as was the custom every night, and left in a small basket on a table in my aunt's room.

'Sure I saw it there,' she exclaimed, 'and the table, you know, is just by the bed; but I forgot in my fright what it was, and all about it. Now there is no earthly hope left; we can't possibly escape from the house; the windows are barred, the doors are locked, and the keys up close to where that fearful wretch is lurking.'

'I fear, indeed, dear aunt,' I exclaimed, bursting into tears, and throwing my arms round her, 'that our destruction is inevitable.' And I shook with convulsive but suppressed sobs.

'Don't, don't, my poor darling child,' said my beloved relative soothingly, now aroused and excited by the violence of my emotion. 'There is One who can help us in the last extremity; let us ask Him.' And with our arms encircling one another we sank upon our knees, while Aunt Osborne uttered a few trembling petitions, in a whispered but earnest voice. We rose strengthened and encouraged.

'Better,' I said, 'to call up poor Susan. If it comes to a last struggle, three together might do something; you'll not be afraid to stay here if I slip down to her?'

'No, dear,' she answered; 'you know he has no idea that we suspect anything, and he'll be quiet for a while.'

I stole softly out, and down the stairs to the basement; the room which the housemaid occupied, and the cook with her when she was at home, was in a remote part of the house, off a passage at the other side of the kitchen; while the man's apartment was at the opposite extreme end of the lower story. I passed quickly on, and opening the door, called out in a low tone, 'Susan, Susan,' There was no reply. Going up to the bed. 'She has covered herself up in the quilt,' I muttered; 'poor thing, she was so tired and sleepy; how tossed, though, all the clothes are!' I drew down the coverlet. Useless to try and describe the sight that met me, the icy chill I felt; she had been barbarously murdered! A handkerchief or string of some kind was tied so tightly round the throat that it had cut the skin; the eyes were protruded with a glassy stare, and a frothy mucus covered the parted lips; both hands were clenched as in the last agony. That there had been a fierce struggle was evident, as well from the disordered state of the bedclothes, as that one of the shut hands contained a woolly curl that I knew must have been torn, in the conflict from the murderer's head. The coldness and rigidity of death were already creeping over the frame. 'Poor unfortunate girl!' I groaned out, as I staggered against the wall, 'this was the cry we heard.' In some strange way the sight of that disfigured corpse imparted a sudden and almost unnatural courage. 'God helping me, I'll thwart this ruffian yet,' I said, 'and there's no time to be lost; my poor, kindhearted Susan!' I leant down and quickly detached, with the aid of a knife, the string by which she had been strangled, and then closed the eyes, drew the stiffened frame into a full-length posture, and, adjusting the bedclothes, I reverently drew the quilt again over the dead discoloured face; and with a firmer tread than I had entered, left the room.

'Let me see,' I said, 'I must try and not tell aunt yet;' and when I returned, 'on second thoughts,' said I, 'I have determined not to awaken Susan awhile, at all events, till we see what may be done; she would be sure to cause some disturbance in her fright.'

'Oh, nonsense,' aunt whispered, 'I won't have the poor creature perhaps murdered in her bed, without knowing or hearing a word; come, I'll go to her myself.'

'Stop, aunt,' I said; 'you must not.'

'Why? Oh, Maggie, is there anything more.' For she saw the agitation that I could not conceal.

'No use,' said I, 'in concealing it; he has murdered her already, we have but our own safety now to think of.' I dreaded the effect of this intelligence upon one who was already so entirely unnerved by our terrible position; she sank back into her seat, and folded her hands, with a look of passive despair.

'Poor thing!' she murmured; 'I suppose she has only preceeded us a little.'

'Look, now, dear aunt,' and I knelt down beside her chair, and was wonderfully steady and strong, 'I am resolved in our last effort for our lives. You know that I have acquired by practice a peculiar ability of moving about when I choose, without a sound. I little dreamed that I ever should need to exercise it thus; but you remember that poor unfortunate Susan and Mrs. Gwynne used to say that I could creep along like the cats, when I lay in wait, or followed them in the dark to frighten them. Now, I'll just go up this moment, and see if I can't get into that room and bring out the keys, without his hearing me, and then we might readily escape. See, its our sole chance.'

Aunt Osborne shook her head, and seemed incredulous as to my ever succeeding. I saw with fresh concern that a kind of apathetic stupor was stealing over her, and I dreaded that she might get a fit.

'Come, courage,' I said; 'God will not forsake us. I'm quite certain that I shall succeed.'

Slipping off my shoes and folding my dress round my shoulders, so as to be less impeded, I literally *crept* up stairs, advancing with extreme care, lest the creaking of a board, or the slightest sound, might indicate my approach. When I reached the lobby, I stood by the cloak-hole, as we called it, already referred to, for some moments, to listen, but there was not the least sound; then with, if possible, a yet more stealthy movement, I went on to the door of the room, and again stopped, scarcely daring to draw breath for fear of arousing Parks' suspicions. I had felt marvellously firm and nerved up to this, but now that I was actually on the threshold of the apartment where the assassin was, the full consciousness of the impending danger came with such force that I *felt* the rapid beat of my heart, and my limbs shook so that I had to lean for support against the wall. I again called up the tragedy below that had imparted such a feeling of indignation as to quell the overpowering nervousness that had preceded it. I passed my hand gently along the door, which was half open, to ascertain if by chance the key might be on the outside, and to my great joy I unexpectedly found it was; truely, I thought a most merciful providence that it happened to be so. Somewhat reassured by this discovery, I went on into the room. Here I assumed a stooping posture, fearful lest a possible gleam from the window, falling on my full height, might do mischief. I had now, of course, need of the utmost caution; an unguarded stir, a sudden encounter with any article of furniture, and we were ruined. To provide against the latter peril, I kept swaying one arm gently round me, treading step by step, more, as I afterwards thought, like a person picking his way through some morass, and carefully feeling every foothold for fear of sinking. At last I reached the small table; there in a momentary pause I heard from the bed a heavy breath, an inarticulate mutter, accompanied by a restless movement. I stretched out my hand quickly, too quickly in the intense eagerness to clutch the basket with the keys, and turned it over with a loud rattle. To grasp them all with one desperate effort, to turn and fly, regardless of silence now, and to drag the door after me and turn the key, all was the work of an instant. They say that drowning men have one mysterious moment, when countless events of the past throng inexplicably upon the brain as life is ebbing. As strange, I can fully now recall, was the whirl of thought that well nigh maddened me as I stood outside the door; the fear that my cold and quivering fingers would never turn the key in time — that some impediment would bar the shooting home of the lock—that the exasperated villain would be out upon me ere I could escape. All these, and a hundred other thoughts and fears careered through my mind in that single, awful instant that intervened after I had touched the door, and before I succeeded in securing it. The relief with which I felt the key turn and heard the lock click may be better imagined than described. I knew, too, that it was a mortice lock, and could not be opened from within by unaided effort. As rapidly as my feet could carry me I hurried down to my aunt, with presence of mind enough, however, to seize the garment that came first to hand, from where they were hung, as I passed the place on the lobby, with which to protect my poor relative against the night air. I could hear, as I descended the stairs, the wretched assassin making most vigorous, but ineffectual efforts to force his way out; but in the hall, as I was wrapping my aunt up in the cloak that I had brought, we heard the window above let quickly down, and at once a long, low, peculiar whistle. 'Quick!' I exclaimed, seizing by the arm my half-scared companion, who could scarce be persuaded that the hope of extrication now open to us was a reality; 'we must go by the back door and out the little wicket at the other side of the yard; the fellow evidently has accomplices outside, and we have not done with danger yet.'' It was no easy matter to get poor Aunt Osborne on, she was in so great a tremor that her limbs all but failed. We got, however, to the yard, and out the small door, locking each after us: and so, avoiding the Laurel Walk, as the most probable place where the others might be watching or concealed, we ran on up the front avenue, and this it was I am sure that saved us; for those in the plot who were outside concluding, I suppose, that we would endeavor to reach the gate lodge as a natural refuge, remained posted at that end of the house. By the same favoring Providence that had so far conducted us, a company of soldiers, with two officers and a magistrate, were passing the gate as we reached it, upon some night patrol. I knew the latter gentleman, who lived in the town, and instantly informed him and the officers of what had occurred. A picked number of men were dispatched to scour the plantations, and try and secure as many of the gang as they could find, while some more repaired to the house. Nor was it till after a long and fierce resistance that Parks himself was finally captured. The pedlar was also apprehended, found hidden in the shrubbery.

I have little more to add. I must leave it to the reader's imagination to supply matters of minute detail. The miserable, treacherous black had, it was found, all his plans arranged to decamp in the night with his accomplices, after their deeds of murder and robbery had been effected. My beloved aunt had a slight stroke of paralysis the morning succeeding that memorable night, and survived altogether but three months; so that Parks, if he did not succeed in the accomplishment of his fell purpose, certainly shortened the residue of her days. He and the pedler both expiated their guilt on the gallows, and suffered the last penalty of the law (according to a perhaps not unwise usage of those troubled times, that made the scene of their crimes the place of the criminal's execution) at a cross road close by Blackwater Lodge, that for a long period after was—and for aught I can tell may still be—called Parks' Cross. And thus it came to pass that in less than a week subsequent to the terrors of that dreadful night, my hair, that had been before black like the raven's wing, was white as the driven snow.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

SINGULAR TORNADO.—As Mr. Scudder Woodward, who resides near this village, (Freehold) was engaged working on his farm a few days since, he was startled by a strange whirring sound in the direction of the southwest, and looking in the direction, he saw a panel of fence taken up and the rails thrown violently away. A large orchard intervened between Mr. Woodward and the strange phenomenon, between two rows of trees of which it made its way, sweeping along not two feet from the ground, neither shaking a bough nor rustling a leaf. Mr. Woodward then perceived it was a tornado, which (as he afterwards learned), spreading over the southwest, uprooting trees, &c., had concentrated its force within a focus of a few feet in diameter, and with a scream of a hundred pound rifled cannon ball was tearing its way through the country. This wonderful concentration of atmospheric power made its progress safely through the orchard without striking a tree; but when near the farmhouse it struck the body of a very large apple-tree, breaking it off within a foot and a half of the ground as though it had been a pipe-stem, and continuing its course it encountered a strong board fence, made of locust posts and heavy oak planks, secured with heavy nails. The concentrated tornado struck two of the bottom planks with a power impossible for wood and iron to withstand. Part of the nails were drawn through the solid two-inch oak plank, part of them were even drawn out of the post, the planks were thrown to quite a distance, and the tornado either arose in the air above terrestrial objects, or having expended its force lost its concentration, as no more traces of it were to be found.—*New Jersey Dem.*

A FATAL DUEL.—The N. Y. *Courrier des Etats Unis* contains the report of a duel, which was recently fought within 10 miles of New Orleans. It appears that Mr. P was riding in one of the city cars, when three young men, among whom was Mr. W., entered the car, and had a rather animated conversation about women in general, and also about the actresses of a certain theatre. Mr. W., among other things, spoke in a scandalous manner of a danseuse, Miss ——, from New York, whose affections he pretended to have won. At this Mr. P. rose from his seat, and addressing Mr. W., said: "You tell an impudent lie, sir; you insult a woman." They both left the cars, and arrangements for a meeting the next day were at once made.

The duel was fought with pistols, and ended in a most tragic manner. One of the combatants remained dead on the ground, and the other received a mortal wound.

Twelve shots were exchanged. Mr. W. fired his last shot while on his knees, being unable to stand from the loss of blood. He died soon after.

Mr. P. was shot in the breast, and was taken home in a critical state. Both gentlemen were residents of New Orleans.

HARTFORD, Conn., August 1.—A horrible murder was discovered at daylight this morning in the village of Oakland, in Manchester, nine miles east of this city. Mrs. Benjamin Starkweather, aged 46, and her daughter Ella, aged 14, were chopped to death in bed with an axe. The blows penetrated their skulls each time, and their bodies presented a horrible appearance. They were also stabbed in several places with a butcher knife, which, with the axe, was found. A son of Mrs. Starkweather named Albert, 24 years of age, is under examination to-day by the Hartford police, and it looks as if he committed the murders for a sum of less than $400 in money which was found in a drawer with a knife. He first gave the alarm, and the beds were found on fire—his own and his mother's. The daughter still breathed, but died in ten minutes. The scene was more awful than anything ever known here before.

The coming review of the English and French fleets at Cherbourg, on the 15th inst., is greatly exciting the continental papers. Scarcely a day passes without an announcement which is contradicted the next day. Italy, it is said, proposed to send her iron-clad squadron, but has abandoned the project. Austria is now reported to have made a proposal to send hers, and the Independence asserts that it has been declined. The Europe declares that England and France have sent invitations to several foreign powers to join in a great naval demonstration; and a Madrid journal asserts that Russia will send six vessels. After the review some eight or ten English ships will visit the various French ports, and a like number of French ships the English ports.—*English paper.*

The funeral of the late Sir E. P. Tache took place on the morning of the 2d August. Being an honorary Colonel in the British Army, his funeral was conducted with military honors. A firing party of Her Majesty's regular troops, and about 150 militia men of the different corps of Quebec, attended. The Governor General was represented at the funeral by his Private Secretary. All the public offices were closed on the day of the burial, and very many other marks of respect were shown to the deceased. He seems to have held a first place in the affections of his countrymen.

Another of Canada's great men, Judge Morin, has passed off the stage. He died at St. Adele, on the 27th ult., at the age of 63. Previous to 1855 he was mixed up in all the great political contests which agitated Canada. Simultaneously with the death of Judge Morin, we have that of the Hon. Mr. DeBeaujea, leaving another vacancy in the thinned ranks of the remaining life members of the upper branch of the Canadian Legislature.

Experiments are being made in Philadelphia in *infiltration*, a process by which a live hog may be converted into corned pork in twenty minutes. The animal is killed, his heart removed, and an instrument inserted in its place by which sweet pickle is sent through the main artery into every part of the pig. It is estimated that this process will reduce the price of food fifty per cent.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5, p. m.—The treaty between the South American States is published. It is binding for fifteen years, and provides for a common defence against foreign intervention in the affairs of either, and each binding itself to non-intercourse with any nation attacking either. It is to counteract the aggressions of Napoleon and Maximilian. The States included are Salvador, Botavia, Columbia, Chili, Equador, Peru and Venezuela. .... The Richmond *Republic* says a riot took place at Aquia Creek on Tuesday last between the whites and blacks employed there. The latter tried to drive the former away, and partially succeeded. The military interfered, killing one colored man and wounding many others.....Gold 143.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8, P. M.—The *Times'* Washington despatch has the following: "The Bureau of Freeman's affairs daily receive reports of gross outrages perpetrated on colored people by their former masters. A man named Allsop, in Stafford country, Va., recently armed himself, and threatened his servants with death if they attempted to leave. He also defied the authorities to take them. A guard of soldiers was necessary to rescue the colored people."....In the interior of the South slavery is still maintained with a determination on the part of the planters, to make as much as possible out of their servants before the authorities reach them.....Gold 141¼.

QUEBEC, August 9.—The Canadian Parliament assembled yesterday.....The Governor-General, in his opening speech, expressed the hope that ere long the Provinces would adopt the Scheme of a Federal Union. He believed that the re-establishment of peace in the United States would be constantly increasing developments of friendly relations between the Canadian people and the citizens of a great Republic. The circumstances which rendered it necessary to place a volunteer force on the frontier having ceased, the force had been re-called.....An attempt to kidnap Geo. N. Saunders and carry him over the lines, was defeated, and two of the kidnappers arrested. Several shots were fired, but no one hurt.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 14, 1865.

WE have little or no news to communicate to our readers in connection with the military encampment. The gallant fellows appear to enjoy their protracted Pic Nic about Spring Park, and are already deep into the acquaintance of the civilians. We have not heard that they have been employed on any service connected with the administration of our affairs. The country seems to be perfectly quiet—no gatherings, no disturbances, and no resistance to lawful authority, that we have heard of; Tenant League follies, which led to the coming of the troops, seem to be rebuked out of sight in their presence.

The irritation which was felt a week ago, at the sudden arrival of the troops, is rapidly wearing away. Our people, long accustomed to the presence of a small force here—are beginning to experience a revival of their old feelings of attachment to the red coats; and this is all the more easily accounted for, when they are told—as we have been by a person in authority—that the subsistence of the troops is not, and will not be, chargeable upon the Colony, but will be borne out of the Imperial treasury. This will put a considerable amount of money in circulation. The farmers will certainly get a better price for their fat cattle and for their produce, than if there were no troops here; and we suspect that the Tenant Leaguers themselves, who are foolishly pledged to resist Her Majesty's laws when put in force for the collection of rents, will be only too glad to take money drawn from Her Majesty's treasury in payment of their commodities. This Colony will, of course, be charged with barrack accommodation, or in lieu of barracks, such accommodation as the troops have at present—rent of fields, and the construction of some small offices about the grounds. But the Government hold the proceeds of the sale of the old barrack ground and buildings, amounting to some thousands, which they were permitted to sell—very injudiciously, we think—by the Government of Great Britain, with the understanding that they should provide accommodation for troops, if ever found necessary. The necessity has arisen sooner than was expected; and the Government will now be sadly bothered to get grounds and buildings suitable for the purpose. They have no money at their disposal. They may, perhaps, be bold enough to dip their hands deeply into the Treasury chest, and trust to their facile majority in the Legislature to indemnify them. It is clear they cannot take the money arising from the sale of the old barrack ground, because that is specially appropriated by Act of Parliament towards the maintenance of the Volunteer Force, which will soon dwindle away to nothing, since the arms have been withdrawn from the principal Companies (those in Charlottetown), and recalled from all the Queen's County ones. However, the Act is in force, and the proceeds of the sale of the old barrack ground are supposed to be kept in trust for the use of the Volunteers, until otherwise appropriated by an act of the Legislature. In the meanwhile it is very clear that some preparations must be made for putting the troops into winter quarters. If their presence is at all required as a check upon lawlessness, that check will be as much, if not more needed in the winter than in the summer. To keep them here for the holidays, cooling themselves in the suburban shades of Spring Park, and then send them back to Halifax when the cold weather approaches, would be supremely ridiculous. It would be a farce a little less absurd than that of calling out the *posse comitatus*.

Altogether the Government are not in a very envious position—they are in a worse plight than the man who received a present of an elephant, and did not know what to do with it. They have three elephants on their hands: the great unsettled Land Question (more unsettled now than ever it was), with all their broken promises attached; the Tenant League, as the natural offspring of their time-serving and chicanery; and the Military Force, brought here for the avowed purpose of overawing the refractory League. We may safely assume that the latter will be less demonstrative than they were before the troops came—there will be no disposition on their part, we should think, to provoke hostilities; but still their organization may continue, their grievances will assuredly rankle in their breasts, and the land question, or leasehold tenure, we should say, may appear to them to be a more intolerable nuisance than ever when they find that their respect for the law can only be secured by the display of military force. The Military must be kept here in anticipation of a violent outbreak on the part of the League,—the one will watch the other;—the League, profitting by the lessons they have been taught, and the lessons that are before them, will not, we think, provoke a collision with the Military; while the gallant detachment of the 16th Regt. can have no excuse or authority for interfering with the League. The present attitude of the two belligerants affords a new reading to the old epigram on the duel between the Earl of Chatham and Sir Richard Strahan:

"The Earl of Chatham, with his sword drawn,
Was waiting for Sir Richard Strahan;
Sir Richard, eager to be at him,
Was waiting for the Earl of Chatham."

We cannot say what the Government will do with their three elephants, but it is highly probable that they will be "gobbled" up between the animals before another year passes over our heads.

HAIL CALEDONIA!

The annual Scottish Gathering, under the direction of the Caledonian Club, will take place on Wednesday next. The day has been ordered to be observed as a holiday in the public offices; and if the weather proves fine, as we trust it may, there will be such a concentration of Scottish spirit and sentiment about Charlottetown as was never witnessed here before. The only fault we have with the Caledonians is, that they claim, as peculiarly their own, all the best music, all the best poetry, and all the most spirit-stirring games that were ever devised by human genius, when it is as clear as mud—(see Mooney's History of Ireland for proof)—that all the best music, all the best poetry, and all the best games are clearly of Irish origin. However, we are not going to quarrel with the Sons of the Gael simply because their forefathers committed petty larceny in the way of the fine arts on their brother Celts; it was a national pastime in the "ould, ancient days of antiquity," for one nation to filch all that was good from another; and if the Irish tried to steal from the Scotch any thing that was worth stealing—and we suppose they were not over scrupulous—they made a great mistake in not stealing some of the Scottish thrift and cunning, which would have made all their other acquisitions valuable.

TRIP OF THE "PRINCESS WALES" TO OF MURRAY HARBOR AND GEORGETOWN.—The above named fine Steamer left the harbor about half-past one o'clock on Monday morning last, for a pleasure trip to Murray Harbor and George town. The owners of the Steamer issued cards of invitation for a very numerous party, and we understand that about 200 ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the courteous offer. The party had a very pleasant trip—the beautiful landscapes about Murray Harbor and Three Rivers, dressed as they are now in their most gorgeous robes, were, as might be expected, very much admired. The Steamer returned early in the evening—and although there was a little seasickness amongst some of the party, they were all the better for it, and well pleased with the way in which the day was spent. Captain Evans and his brother officers showed their accustomed attention to the guests, who speak in the highest terms of the urbanity and kindness of those officers. We regret that other engagements prevented us from accepting the invitation of the Steam Navigation Company to be one of the party.

HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL AND CONTRIBUTION.—A complimentary address was presented to the Rev. Pius McPhee, P. P., of St. Andrew's, on the 31st ult., by the Committee who superintended the late St. Peter's Bay Tea Party, accompanied by a Purse, containing £170 3s. 2d., the nett proceeds of that party, which the Committee, in their address, requested the Reverend Gentleman to appropriate in any manner he thought fit. The Rev. Mr. McPhee acknowledged the receipt of the address and the donation, in suitable terms. It is needless to say that this was a very handsome compliment, and a high proof of confidence in the Reverend Gentleman; and still less need is there to observe that our excellent friend is worthy of it all, and a great deal more.

THE ST. DUNSTAN'S TEMPERANCE TEA, lately held on the St. Dunstan's College Grounds, and of which notice has been given in the several papers, realized, after expenses were paid, over fifty pounds, which amount was handed over to, and duly acknowledged by, the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, of this City.

Nearly all the stores and shops in the city were partially closed to-day, and flags in numerous places floated at half mast, in respect to the memory of the late United States Consul, and in testimony of friendly feeling towards the country he so worthily represented. His remains were followed to their last resting place in the Protestant Cemetery, this afternoon, by an immense concourse of all ranks and classes of the citizens of Charlottetown.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for July, has been received, and is an excellent No. The stories, in continuation, are kept up with much interest—"Sir Brook Fossbrook," especially, gains largely on the attention as the narrative proceeds. Cornelius O'Dowd continues to philosophise, in his own quaint, humour-way, on "Things in General;" and we have read with pleasure, in this No. of Blackwood, a very excellent critique on Carlyle's History of Frederick the Great. Some of the other papers in this No. we have not yet read, but we have no doubt they will sustain the character of this time-honoured Magazine.

ITALIAN WINE.—Mr. W. H. Wilson will please accept our thanks for a sample of his Italian wine. It is a light, pleasant beverage, just suited for this season; and the price is low enough to bring it within the reach of hundreds who cannot afford to use the other wines usually brought into the market.

☞ It will be seen, by an advertisement in our columns, that a large sale of Building Lots is to take place at Summerside, on the 30th inst. This sale will exhaust the only considerable quantity of land in the market in the business portion of that rising town, and hereafter a good lot will be a difficult thing to obtain there.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL.—Died, at his residence in this City, on the 11th inst., of Congestion of the Lungs, J. H. SHERMAN, Esquire, United States Consul for P. E. Island, in the 63d year of his age. The deceased was a native of Albany, New York, and previously to his appointment as Consul for this Island was a resident of Vermont. Possessing a well cultivated and active mind, he was an able and strenuous supporter of the views and policy of the Federal Government; and he combatted with great vigor and ability the arguments adduced in behalf of the Southern Confederacy. His letters, which appeared in the columns of some of our contemporaries during the early period of the recent rebellion, in defence of the Federal cause, gave ample evidence of the writer's knowledge of the subjects at issue between the two contending parties; and the spirited and manly manner in which he defended the leading principles of the North could not fail to secure for the author the esteem even of his opponents. Many of the parents and friends of those who left this Island, and entered the field of battle in the States of America, found in the deceased a kind and attentive friend—always ready and willing to do whatever was in his power to obtain for the bereaved every possible information and relief. His many acts of kindness, thus conferred, will long be remembered in this Island. His virtues were exemplified by a readiness to contribute to the wants of the needy, and every enterprise having for its object the good of society, he liberally patronized.—*Com.*

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE HON. MR. COLES.

HIS VIEWS RESPECTING THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—FURTHER INCIDENTS OF HIS TOUR.

Charlottetown, 5th August, 1865.

MY DEAR MR. WHELAN;

In my last I briefly touched on the Reciprocity Question as agreed to at the Detroit Convention; and now I propose to enlarge on that question, as well as to allude to some incidents connected with my mission as a Delegate to the Convention at Detroit.

The prospects of a renewal of the Treaty upon anything like the former exchange of products, is entirely out of the question under the resolution passed at the Convention, and the almost unanimous feeling that the debt of the United States must be paid to the last cent, and every resource must be taxed, is illustrated by the following paragraph taken from a small pamphlet handed to me in Detroit, headed: "British Free Trade, a Delusion;" written by Mr. G. B. Stebbins, and recommended by E. B. Ward to be carefully read by the people of the United States:—"Just at this critical juncture, as we are warned by our Consul at Liverpool, the leading classes and aristocracy of England are plotting to reduce even our present tariff." "Let us remember that our fathers in the time that tried men's souls favoured protection to home industry. Washington and Jefferson saw that the people's industry and skill must be self-sustained above the reach of foreign craft or power. * * * * We must avoid foreign debt, decrease importations, protect home industry by a tariff which shall thoroughly guard its interests; and we shall have no panic nor Bankruptcy, but health in business, work and fair wages for all." Now, Sir, this was the almost unanimous feeling when the Delegates met at Detroit, and the amendment to the resolution to enable a unanimous vote to be carried, foreshadows those views. The Financial and Commercial reports, classified and considered, of the results of the Treaty since it came into operation, show a large balance in favour of the United States; and that, not taking into account the great benefits the Americans gained by the free admission to our waters of their fishermen, not only as a nursery for their Navy at no cost, but largely increasing the wealth of their Fishermen, as shown by the statement of Messrs. Tar & Dean, laid before the Committee on Reciprocity at Detroit—that not only had their profits trebled, but the increase of vessels employed also had trebled, and annually millions of dollars worth of fish were taken from the waters around this Island, for which we got nothing in return, as the exchange of the growth and productions of this Island and the United States are about equal under the Treaty, independent of the fisheries. Now, Sir, the address of the Legislature of this Island, in 1852, to Her Majesty, "praying that Her Majesty would be pleased to remove the restrictions of the treaty of 1818, prohibiting American citizens from fishing within certain prescribed limits on the shores of this Island, provided the American Government admit articles the growth or production of this Island duty free into the United States, in accordance with the Act of the General Assembly of this Island passed in the 12th year of Her Majesty's reign, also vessels built on the Island to American Registry." This small favour of allowing our vessels to American registry was refused, notwithstanding that at that time, under an Imperial act, American vessels were allowed British registry, and the benefit of the coasting trade, so that the Americans have had, during the late civil war, the benefit of sailing their vessels under the protection of the British flag by merely registering the vessel in the name of some British subject in the employ of the American owner; and enjoyed the coasting privilege to the great detriment of Colonial ship owners. Those advantages are not looked at by a few lumberers or mill owners, who opposed the Treaty and voted for the resolution, expecting protection by a tax on all Colonial productions, to meet the enormous interest on the public debt of the U. States, and thereby prevent a few bushels of wheat and a few feet of lumber from competing with their productions. But if the Colonists are true to themselves, and if the Home Government will aid them, a far more favourable Treaty will be obtained than the former one for the Colonists. Let the fishing restrictions be enforced—the Lake and Canal accommodation be well taxed, and the British Government remove the American privileges of registration and coasting, as far as the Colonies are concerned; and in lieu of that concession let the Colonies give the British manufacturer differential duties on his productions, and those of the Americans, which now flood our towns and cities; and then we soon would have those protectionists whose influence are so personal that a resort to bribery is necessary in the lobbeys of Congress to carry any measure of an enlightened and free trade principle, as I have read that those members who voted in expectation of pay for the last treaty are now the most clamorous against a renewal of the treaty, expecting that the Colonial Governments will grease the ways. Mr. Marcy, in his correspondence with Mr. Crampton on the former treaty, in urging that registration and coasting should not be insisted on, because the shipping interest would be opposed to the treaty, remarked, that, "as all articles used in shipbuilding are about 30 per cent. *ad valorem* under our tariff, the value of such articles used in the construction of ships is very considerable, so much so as to place the British Colonial shipbuilders on a better footing than those of the United States. Such a change would be regarded as an alarming departure from a policy long established; and I flatter myself that this article will not be insisted on, for if it is, I frankly say to you that, in my opinion, the contemplated arrangement, which is, in so many respects, advantageous to both countries, must be abandoned." Now, Sir, if our shipping interest, with that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were regulated by the same selfish views, where would the great cities of St Louis and Chicago be, which now supply those four lower Provinces with hundreds of thousands of barrels of flour, to the detriment of Canada; and that reason is considered sufficient, the United States Government adhering to 30 per cent. duty on ship chandlery, when the Colonies, in order to encourage trade, admit ship chandlery duty free, or at a nominal charge of 2½ per cent; and many articles imported from the United States which give encouragement to their trade to the disadvantage of Great Britain, while we allow their vessels to load and discharge part of their cargoes in each province, whereas ours must be re-shipped, if loaded for the United States, in American bottoms,—that is, if part is for Boston and part for New York, when their vessels can discharge a part at St. John, part at Halifax, and the remainder at Charlottetown, if it is to the shipper's interest to do so; and this because an American Minister has no power to regulate tariffs, but a corrupt party in Congress, who can see nothing but the mighty Dollar. But, in my opinion, if the shipping interest, as Mr. Marcy implied, would prevent the Reciprocity Treaty from passing, if registration and coasting were insisted on, surely the influence of the same interest ought to be sufficient to reduce a tariff that would put them in a position to compete with the Colonies in free trade.

In my last I forgot to mention the great Tobacco Mart at St. Louis, where are stored thousands of hogsheads of leaf tobacco, and every morning an auction takes place there. The tobacco is stripped off the hogshead, and an inspector draws out in two or three places a sample, and by that sample it is sold; and while Mr Heard and myself were there a great number of hogsheads were sold, bringing from 5 cents to 55 cents per lb; so great a difference is there in the quality. One of the large manufacturers then invited us to his manufactory, where hundreds of young and old negroes were employed in the different branches—some stripping it off the stems, and tying it up to dry, *for the British market*, to save the duty on the stems; others in manufacturing the different figs and cakes, which those who prefer the weed can appreciate, when it is made from the leaf, differing so much in price. This is one of the advantages Reciprocity gives the growers of tobacco, by getting the article admitted into all the Colonies duty free; and being pressed and in casks, bears the mark of a manufacture; much more so than our hay, which being pressed, is subject to a duty, as the American authorities have decided that it is not in the original state, and must be considered as manufactured.

There was another act of courtesy and kindness which we received at the hands of the Ladies of Ann Arbor, distant about two hours' ride by rail from Detroit. On the day of the closing of the Convention an invitation was received for an excursion to Ann Arbor, and immediately after dinner a number availed themselves of the invitation. The great attraction here is the College or great Educational Establishment, second to none, as we were informed, in the United States, and where many Colonists get educated. The great attention and kindness of the Professors enabled us, during the limited stay we made, to visit every department, and to return to the great Library, where the ladies had prepared a most sumptuous repast, and from their lady-like deportment in attending and serving the numerous tables, surrounded by Colonial and American Delegates, added to and made it the most agreeable hour spent during our tour. The very low charge for the whole course of instruction, which will fit a young man for any calling or profession he may choose to embrace, is for six years only fifty dollars, paid in advance, and boarding and lodging at the lowest rates that can be obtained in America. The students are chiefly taken into private families; and from the apparently respectable and comfortable residences, as well as the kindest and most accomplished ladies, I am satisfied nothing but good moral lessons would be taught at the boarding houses where the youth are well cared for, as I was assured they are, by one of the Professors.

The only other enterprise that attracted my attention, as applicable to this Island, were the great Cheese Manufactories of Ohio, where the best English cheese makers are employed, and the most of the farmers for miles around these establishments sell their milk. Some of those mammoth milk converters, the milk of four or five hundred cows is converted into cheese, the farmers having no trouble but to milk the cows and send in the milk. The most of this cheese is sent to the English market, made to suit in size and taste. Some establishments send round and collect the milk, but it is thought the best cheese is made when the milk is sent in as soon as milked.

Now, if we are not to get a renewal of the reciprocity treaty, I would advise our farmers to encourage similar establishments throughout the Island, and turn their attention to grazing. From the quality of the best cheese made here by the Messrs. Hyde and Sample, as well as by many others, our cheese will compare with the best made in Ohio; and the export to England would not cost half what it does from Ohio and the Western States. Our land would be improved, and we should be saved half our present labour and expense in ploughing and sowing oats, which crop has nearly run out the best of our farms.

Yours truly,

GEORGE COLES.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE.

Prince Napoleon reached Bristol in his steam yacht on the 21st ult.—The whole British squadron of iron clads is to muster at Cherbourg for the 15th of August, in honor of the Imperial festival.—Accounts have been received of the loss of the emigrant ship Fusilier, belonging to the "Black Ball" line of vessels, the property of Messrs. Baines & Co. She was on a voyage from Calcutta to Demerara, with 400 coolies, and was wrecked off Port Natal on the 25th of May, when a shocking loss of life took place.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Valentia, July 21.—The cable was landed to-day for the earth connection, and two miles was paid out to sea. The main shore end of the cable will be landed to-morrow if the weather continues favorable.

THE ELECTIONS.

Six hundred and twenty-six members have been elected, 353 Liberals and 273 Tories. Liberal gain reaches 24. The South Lancashire election resulted in the success of Gladstone, but his two colleagues are Conservatives. Mr. Walter, editor of the London *Times*, has been defeated in Berkshire. Mr. Adam Black has been defeated in Edinburgh, his place being filled by Mr. McLaren, a man of great debating power and financial skill, and like his brother-in-law, Mr. Bright, an extreme radical.

THE ROAD MURDER CASE.

On the 21st July, at Salisbury, Miss Constance Kent pleaded guilty in open court to the murder of her half-brother Francis, four years ago. After the plea of guilty had been recorded, Mr. Coleride, who appeared for the prisoner, said—"Before your lordship passes sentence, I desire to say two things—first, solemnly, in the presence of Almighty God, the prisoner wishes me to say that the guilt is hers alone, and that her father and others who have so long suffered most unjust and cruel suspicion are wholly and absolutely innocent; and secondly, that she was not driven to this act by unkind treatment at home, as she met with nothing there but tender and forbearing love." Mr. Justice Willies then assumed the black cap and passed sentence of death. His Lordship, in doing so, said: "Whether her Majesty, with whom alone rests the prerogative of mercy, may be advised on account of your youth at the time the murder was committed, and the removal of suspicion from others by your confession, to alter the sentence, is a question it would be presumption in me to answer." While the Judge pronounced the sentence, he was deeply affected, and at one point entirely broke down and shed tears. Miss Kent also burst into a flood of tears and sobbed audibly. The scene in court was painful in the extreme. The jury and every one present were visibly affected. It is understood that there is not any likelihood that the sentence will be carried out.

DR. PRITCHARD'S SECOND CONFESSION.

The confession which we published in our last issue as made by Dr. Pritchard, and in which he admitted that he murdered his wife, but denies the murder of his mother-in-law, and seemed to implicate Mary McLeod in his guilt, was not believed; and five days after he was induced to tell the whole truth, as follows:

"I, Edward William Pritchard, in the full possession of all my senses, and understanding the awful position in which I am placed, do make free and open confession that the sentence pronounced upon me is just.

"That I am guilty of the death of my mother-in-law, Mrs. Taylor, and of my wife, Mary Jane Pritchard.

"That I can assign no motive for the conduct which actuated me, beyond a species of 'terrible madness,' and the use of 'ardent spirits.' I hereby freely and fully state that the confession made to the Rev. R. S. Oldham, on the 14th day of this month, was not true.

"And I hereby confess that I alone, not Mary McLeod, poisoned my wife in the way brought out in evidence at my trial.

"Mrs. Taylor's death was caused according to the wording of the *indictment*, I further state to be true; and the main facts brought out at my trial I hereby fully acknowledge, and now plead wholly and solely '*guilty*' *thereto*: and may God have mercy on my soul!"

TURKEY.

CHOLERA IN CONSTANTINOPLE—CONFLAGRATION IN CASSADA.

Constantinople, July 12.—The cholera is spreading here. The total number of cases that have proved fatal is 32 in the naval hospital and 11 in the city. Strict sanitary measures have been adopted.

Vienna, July 16.—Advices from Smyrna to the 18th state that the town of Cassada has been the seat of a great conflagration. Half of the town was destroyed, and many lives were lost. The damage is estimated at about 20,000,000 piastres.

EGYPT.

THE CHOLERA—ALEXANDRIA AND CAIRO.

Despatches from Alexandria speak somewhat cheerfully of the decrease of the cholera in Egypt. The devastation has been chiefly amongst the native population, comparatively few cases of the malady having occurred in the European quarter of Alexandria. Nearly 20,000 European residents have fled from that city to various parts of Europe. The cholera has now appeared in Cairo in a manner that gives rise to serious apprehensions.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The steamer with the monthly mail from the West Coast of Africa has arrived. Trade at the different ports along the coast is reported pretty brisk, and the health of the Europeans good. It was believed that the disputes so long pending between the Government at Lagos and the chiefs of Abeokuta were on the eve of being finally adjusted. Intestine wars had broken out amongst the natives in Mellicourie country, near Sierra Leone, and several European factories had been destroyed and plundered. The authorities at Sierra Leone were adopting measures to punish the marauders and obtain reparation for the losses sustained by British subjects during the disturbance.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Everything continues quiet on the Bhootan frontier, but there were rumors of an attack by the Bhootans on the Dooars after the rainy season. The news from China is unimportant.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. Panter, Harding, and Goldwyer, three English explorers in Western Australia, have been murdered by the Aborigines.—The *South Australian Register* gives the failure of vegetation and water as the reasons why the Government has determined to abandon the settlement of Camden harbour, to which great importance was at one time attached.

In New Zealand a collision had taken place between the Governor and General Cameron, which it was thought would result in one or the other of them returning home.—The supposed murderer of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, Church of England missionary, had been arrested.

GERMANIA, 9 P. M, off Cape Race. Shore and Atlantic Cable landed successfully. Connection made with instruments. Knight of Kerry invoked success on undertaking; in conclusion called upon Sir Robert Peel, who made an admirable address. Cheers given President. Paying out heavy shore end and splice completed successfully. Terrible and Sphinx accompanying Great Eastern. Telegram from Valentia 24th says insulation defects took place Monday afternoon. Mischief supposed exist three miles west of the shore end splice, believed caused by too much stram from Great Eastern. She hove to ten miles from shore. Caroline is picking up under-running splice and repairing fault. Expected damage will be rectified immediately—rest of cable remains perfect. Telegram from Great Eastern 25th says Cable all right rgain. Signals perfect, small fault discovered and cut out. Great Eastern now paying out in lat. 50, long. 12.

FRANCE.—Municipal elections favorable to Government. Everywhere whole municipal reelected. Trade quiet—flour risen two francs the sack.

ITALY.—Government received official despatch from Spanish Cabinet recognizing kingdom of Italy, and expressing most friendly feeling. Consols, heavy depressed 89¾ a 90.

TROUBLES IN P. E. ISLAND.

We mentioned recently that difficulties had occurred in P. E. Island between the tenant leaguers and the authorities in that place. So great have they become that it has been found necessary by the authorities here, acting upon a request from the Government of P. E. Island, to despatch a number of troops to Charlottetown for the purpose of aiding the civil power in upholding the law. For that purpose then, two captains, four subalterns, eight sergeants, and one hundred and twenty privates, of the 2nd 16th Regt., under the command of Major Tydd, embarked this morning at 9½ on board the steamer *Merlin*, for P. E. Island, where they will remain until their services can be dispensed with by the Government of that Island. There can be no doubt that the appearance of an armed body of men amongst the discontented leaguers in the Island will have the effect of making them obey the law; and although they may have grievances to complain of, the taking of the law into their own hands will do more to retard the object they have in view than all the opposition that can be brought to bear against them by their opponents.—*Halifax Express, Aug. 4.*

HIGH APPROVAL.—MRS. S. A. Allen lately received a letter from a lady, stating that at the suggestion of numerous friends she purchased a bottle of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, and after using a few times, her hair, which was quite grey, was restored to its youthful color, and now hair was fast appearing. No lady's toilet is complete without these preparations. Every Druggist sells them.—W. R. Watson, Agent for P. E. Island.

The surgeons' reports show that our armies have suffered greatly from chills and fever, which is induced by the miasma and change of climate to which they are exposed. They also find Ayer's Ague Cure is an effectual remedy for this distemper, and are urging the government to adopt it within the regulations. The Surgeon-General hesitates because it is put up in a proprietary form. However great that convenience to the public, he prefers the physicians of the army should give their own directions for the doses. Whatever professional pride may dictate, he knows as well as we do, that Dr. Ayer's "Cure" is an almost perfect antidote for the Ague, and that the soldiers should have the benefit of it, as well as the people.—[Washington (D. C.) Correspondent.

CALEDONIA CLUB.—The Second Annual Gathering of the Clans will take place at Charlottetown, on Wednesday next, the 16th inst., on the beautiful field of John Williams, Esq., on the Spring Park Road. The arrangements made by the Committee for the accommodation of ladies on the Grand Stand, Dancing Platform, Refreshment Booth, &c., &c., will, we trust, meet the wants of the thousands who will assemble on this important occasion. Everything that will contribute to the amusement and enjoyment of the public has been attended to, and if the weather prove favorable will be the most imposing affair which has taken place in the Colony for some time past. We understand that a telegram was received from the Club in Antigonish, to the effect that several of their members would be present.

Since the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone (says the *Times*) has been Chancellor of the Exchequer the income tax has been reduced from 9d to 4d, about £10,000,000 of indirect taxation has been taken off, the national debt has been reduced £18,000,000, and yet there is every reason to believe that next year the Government will again meet the House of Commons with a surplus.

Some Canadian negroes went to Rochester a short time since, and visited the theatre. Under the mistaken notion that they were members of a party of wealthy Cubans stopping at one of the hotels, they were given first rate seats in the dress circle. Great was the consternation when it was found, the next day, that they were "only niggers."

Prince Edward Island Potatoes were sold at Halifax Market Wharf on Friday, from 12½ to 15 cents.

The crop of hay in Maine is enormous, and the crop of potatoes, it is estimated will reach 8,000,000 bushels.

An enormous steam hammer is being made in England which will strike a blow equal to seventy-five tons.

A country schoolmaster was met by a certain nobleman, who asked his name and vocation. Having declared his name, he added, "And I am master of this parish." "Master of this parish," observed the peer; "how can that be?" "I am master of the children of the parish," said the man; "the children are masters of their mothers; the mothers are rulers of the fathers, and consequently *I am master* of the whole parish."

HE LIKED THE SAMPLE.—"One of the dryest humorists I have ever met," says Sala, is P. T. Barnum. On board the river steamers in the States they feed you for a moderate outlay very sumptuously, but the portions supplied are usually of microscopic dimensions. Barnum had taken passage by one of these stately Noah's Arks. He called at tea time for a beefstake. The negro brought him the usual little, shrivelled mite of broiled flesh, certainly not sufficient for more than two mouthfuls. Barnum poised the morsel on his fork, scanned it critically, as though it were a sample of steak submitted to his inspection, then returned it to the waiter, saying 'Yes; that's what I mean. Bring me some of it.'"