BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP RALEIGH AT SEA.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST—ARRIVAL OF THE SURVIVORS AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 25.—The Steamship *Raleigh*, from York, for New Orleans, was burned yesterday about 20 miles off the coast. Eighteen of the passengers and crew were brought here by a tug this morning. Thirteen lives are supposed to have been lost, including Captain Marshman. Twenty-four persons are still missing; they were last seen in the boat or clinging to the wreck.

LATER.

The Steamship Raleigh took fire about 20 miles off the coast of South Carolina, on Tuesday at noon, while making the passage from New York to New Orleans. There were on board at the time 55 persons all told. Of this number, eighteen have arrived at Charleston, and four others are believed to have been saved.

The Raleigh was 853 tons burden, two decks, schooner rigged. She was 172 feet long, 45 in width, and 17 feet depth of hold. She was rated as 1*, and was owned by the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company.

The Purser telegraphs that the fire broke out at 12 o'clock, on the 24th, and in five minutes the Steamer was in flames. Thirty-one of the fifty-five persons on board are reported saved thus far. The loss by the burning of the Raleigh is not known exactly, but it is estimated at from $350 to $400,000. The agents in this city have no account of the cargo, the Purser having taken all the papers with him. The vessel was worth about $175,000, and was partly insured. The friends of Capt. Mills were much rejoiced this morning at receiving news of his safety. Messrs. Livingston, Fox & Co., agents of the Steamship Company, this morning received a second telegram from the Purser of the Raleigh, announcing the safety of a second boat containing thirteen persons. The names of the passengers and crew saved are not yet known.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 25.—The following persons are known to have been saved, and are now here:

Purser McManus and his wife; D. B. Rice, Chief Engineer; John Smith, Seaman; Thomas Keating, baker; James Crowley, third cook; John McDonald, seaman; Margaret Martha, stewardess; Capt. N. R. Mills, officer of the New York Police; Chas. Whittson, passenger. C. W. Bartlett, chief officer; Gordon Young, second officer; Chas Smith, quarter-master; Gibbney, messman; Thomas P. Brown, Fireman; E. Roberts, G. Short, and Francis Mehal, steerage passengers.

The following are probably saved: C. P. Marshman, jr., son of the Captain; Patrick Harrington, Fireman; John Larkins, fireman; Eugene Ellis, captain's boy. These persons escaped in a large boat, and are known to have others with them whose names are unknown, and it is believed that they picked up several persons who were floating on portions of the steamer.

The following persons were lost: Henry Pelvin, chief steward; Thomas Colopy, third steward; James Penfield, waiter; Thomas Welsh, a boy of New Orleans; Joshua Silvernail, a coal passer; D. Lovelle, fireman; Mrs. Bryant, a passenger.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 26—even.—The third boat of the steamship *Raleigh* reached Kiawah Inlet yesterday with thirteen more persons from the wreck. They reached Charleston to-day. Their names are: Dr. J. Cass, Lawrence Sweeny, James Brady, John Sloan and Angelo Garraghan, passengers; Charles P. Marshman, jr., Acting Quarter Master, and the following members of the crew: N. Boyd, Wm. Welsh, Eugene Ellis, Jas. Penfold, Michael Larkin and Patrick Harragan. Thirty-one persons in all from the *Raleigh* have arrived here, and twenty-four are still missing, of whom ten were certainly drowned.

Hopes are entertained that Captain Marshman and those who remained with him on the steamer when the first boats left, have been rescued by some passing vessel. Tugs from Charleston were cruising yesterday at the scene of disaster, but without success in finding any of the missing parties.

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

The steamship *Cuba* from Liverpool via Queenstown, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon, bringing dates to the 21st ult.

The papers are largely taken up with notices of the recent Fenian outrages. The diabolical outrage perpetrated at Clerkenwell, resulted in the death of four persons, and the wounding, in many cases most seriously, of over sixty others. The accounts of the sufferings of of those in the hospitals are most heart-rending, and have naturally called forth from all classes, from the Queen to the humblest of her subjects, the most unbounded sympathy, and large sums of money have been subscribed for the relief of the sufferers. It is not to be wondered at that the wildest rumors have prevailed both in London and elsewhere as to Fenian demonstrations. It has been officially announced that no less than three attempts were made in London between the 14th and 16th, to cause incendiary fires in the metropolis by throwing bottles of Greek fire through the windows of houses. In one house in Grosvenor Square, recently occupied by Earl Fitzwilliam, the consequence might have been serious had not an alarm been given in time by two policemen who happened to be near. Notwithstanding the extraordinary precautions taken by the police generally, throughout the country, each morning has brought rumors of real or imaginary plots to destroy public buildings. From Birmingham and Wolverhamptom come reports indicating elaborate preparations of the Fenians. It is said that in the latter town a plan has been discovered of a simultaneous attack on the Armories in the various parts of England, and at the Birmingham Station a box containing ball cartridges has been found.

Sir Henry Storks has been appointed "Comptroller-in-Chief" of the War Office, with the position of Under Secretary of State; and, it is said the Government are about to begin a course of reform in the administration of the army, which will ultimately be attended with increased efficiency and economy.

Referring to the explosion which occurred on the 16th, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, a Liverpool paper says:—The police seized a quantity of nitro-glycerine, which was taken to the town moor to be poured away; the Sheriff and Town Surveyor standing by while this was done. The compound suddenly exploded; a policeman and three men in charge of the cart were literally blown to atoms, and the Sheriff and Surveyor so frightfully injured that they have since died. As might naturally be expected, the disaster was at first connected in the public mind with the Fenians; but it would appear that the explosive material, which was used for blasting purposes, had been stored for six months in a cellar close to the branch Bank of England, on behalf of a commission agent as a regular article of commerce.

The Irish Reform League—a body whose avowed object is to secure "the political amelioration of the people, and to obtain Parliamentary reform by constitutional means"—has decided, "for the protection of the members of its council," to suspend its meetings "until such time as the liberty of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland is again protected by the Habeas Corpus Act."

The latest advices from Abyssinia are of a mixed character of good and bad. Giving precedence to the unfavorable aspect of the affair, the mortality, officially described as "alarming," among the beasts of burden around the landing-place at Annesley Bay, is an evil omen. A difficulty of this kind would go a long way towards entirely defeating the expedition. On the other hand, the troops were reported to be well, and, with abundant water and a temperature ranging between a maximum of 75 and a minimum of 36 degrees, no present cause for apprehension on sanitary grounds was to be discerned.—From the natives whom they had encountered, so far the expedition had received something more than imperial treatment, presents and offers of supplies being frequent. It is reported that King Theodore had destroyed Debra Tabor by fire, and intended to march on Magdala; but later accounts, which however require confirmation, state that his Majesty is disposed to "escape in" and accede to the demands of England.

Sir Culling Eardly, the son and successor of the baronet of that name, who was so well known in connection with religious movements, was killed by a fall in the hunting field.

10th ult., upon a warrant charging him with having, on the 12th September last, married a lady named Elizabeth Allen, his former wife, Emily Florence, being then and still alive. The prosecution was instituted by the father of his first wife, Mr. McGee, who, with his daughter, was in 1859 residing in America, where the defendant made their acquaintance. On the 12th December in that year he was married to Miss McGee at an Episcopal church in the diocese of New York. A deed of separation was executed in October, 1863, and the defendant being advised that his first marriage was illegal, contracted a second one three months ago in London, without any attempt at concealment. The case was remanded and application for bail refused.

Accounts from Italy are gloomy and conflicting. The old feelings of loyalty to the King are said to be perceptibly shaken at Turin, and secret societies are spreading rapidly through Piedmont and Venetia.

Saturday, the 14th instant, being the Anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort, who died in 1861, at Windsor Castle, the Queen and various members of the royal family paid the usual visit to the Prince's mausoleum at Frogmore, and the remainder of the day was passed by Her Majesty in retirement.

The following notice of the division in the House of Commons at Ottawa on Mr. Fisher's motion for reducing the duty on "tea, molasses, and several other articles," we find in the St. John *Telegraph*. It will be observed that the members have a very different style of conducting themselves at the "capital," from anything to be witnessed in the legislatures of the Lower Provinces; but then we cannot expect that the legislation of a nation will be carried on in the same routine as that of a petty Province.

"Meanwhile the division call had summoned the members from their various haunts above, below and around, and from the reading room, the library, the saloon, and the committee rooms they came, pouring into the chamber. Some, like Galt and Howe, with steady step and dignified demeanor, never forgetting that they were looked at, others with less of dignity and more of haste swarming like a flock of school boys at the master's summons into the room. It is some minutes before they are seated, and there are evidences in the occasional flight of a paper pellet and an imitation cat call now and then, that the Members are not disposed to confine themselves entirely to legislative duties. Meanwhile the noise has awaken the sleepers, who for a while look strangely around, and try to remember what is up. The Speaker states the question, emphasizing in a manner just a little sarcastic, the words "several other articles" Calls are made of 'carried,' 'lost,' 'divide,' and a good deal of confusion ensues during which sir John leaves his seat and passes down to Fisher's desk and exchanges words with him which we can't hear, but imagine him to be persuading the latter to withdraw his motion. Fisher gets red in the face, talks rapidly and gesticulates considerably, but holds firm. Sir John retires with a look of mingled disappointment and disgust.—Those in favor of the motion are called to rise by the Speaker. Sir John adds half contemptuously, "Mr. Fisher *and several other Members will rise.*" In an instant the Nova Scotia representatives are up in solid phalanx and those from York, Carleton, Albert, Charlotte, Queen's, Sunbury, Westmorland, Restigouche and Gloucester, with several others from Ontario and Quebec combine to make Mr. Fisher's following of "several others," a very respectable one. The names are called and they take their seats one by one.—A good many names are warmly cheered. Cat calls and occasionally a groan greet others. Joe Rymal, the joker, gets quite an ovation of cheers which he acknowledges with a comic bow, and receives a "tiger" in response. Finally all are down, and before the nays are called the bombardment with paper pellets commences again. During this interesting performance a French member receives one of these balls in the eye, and springing up seizes the cushion and hurls it at his assailant, who 'dodges,' and the unwieldy missile takes effect upon a little old man of a peaceful disposition. He becomes angry, and would make a formidable demonstration perhaps, but just then the nays are called to stand up. The result is that the motion is declared to be lost by a vote of 43 to 88."

The London *Times* of December 11th discusses the rights and liabilities of naturalized citizens. It says it is for the United States Courts to decide what effect a renunciation forever of all foreign allegiance may have in the United States territory. It is for the Courts of England, France and Prussia to decide whether an English, French or Prussian subject can so divest himself of his nationality by the process of naturalization in America, as to place him in the position of a foreigner on his return to his native country. It claims one of our own leading writers on the law of nations, Mr. Wheaton, as against us. It says that, when Mr. Wheaton himself was a resident in Berlin he refused the protection of his government to a Prussian, naturalized in America, who had been required to perform military duty in his native country. "Having returned," he said, "to the country of your birth, your native domicile and national character revert so long as you remain in the Prussian dominions, and you are bound to obey the laws exactly as if you had never emigrated." The *Times* speaks of this nation as one created and recruited by emigration. The *Times*, however, finally and wisely concludes, in view of the magnitude of the subject, that as a question of policy, not to say common sense, the argument for revision is irresistible. It acknowledges that the theory, that a man cannot renounce his nationality is quite untenable, when any practical strain comes to be put upon it, and its maintenance may at any moment become the source of very serious embarrassment. This is very well said. We do not propose to throw the Ægis of the Great Republic over foreigners who have assumed American citizenship merely as a cover and a shield, under which to levy war and commit crime in the lands of their nativity. But when a Prussian or British subject has become a *bona fide* citizen of the Republic, with honest intent to be a good citizen, we must insist that the old feudal claim of an indefeasable allegiance to this or that European reigning family shall be given up, as really absurd in these days of swift locomotion and changeableness of abode. The European governments, it is true, can band together and make common cause in defence of this absurd principle against our government. But we have means of making them yield to the dictates of reason and common sense in this matter without a resort to war. Europe cannot dispense with our custom. If the subjects of the various European sovereigns find it for their temporal welfare to come over to our side, we must see that they suffer no detriment for their voluntary adoption of our nationality. Indeed it is ridiculous for foreign nations to boast of their voluntary abolition of slavery, while they attempt to hold to allegiance expatriated citizens only casually returning to their native land. What harder servitude could there be than such a condition? In fact, it practically makes citizens, in this sense, no better than serfs, the *adscripti glebæ—bound to the soil.—Boston paper.*

Correspondence.

TENANT UNION DISTURBANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir:—I find in the Appendix (G) of the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1866 a rather lengthy document, dated Government House, August 2nd, 1865, comprising no less than thirty paragraphs, and dedicated to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M. P., &c., &c. This dignified and truthful instrument (?) purports to emanate from the quaint essence of wisdom, loyalty, truthfulness and sobriety of the dignitaries of P. E. I., who, for the time being, held the reins of Government, and appear to be very solicitous to maintain Her Majesty's laws and their own honor inviolate, but at the expense of truth, of the people's love of good order, and regard of valuable property.

It may appear invidious that an humble individual in obscure life should venture to impugn the statements of so formidable and dignified a body of gentlemen as composed the Government of P. E. I. in the year of our Lord 1865. Our only apology is, the discharge of a duty we owe ourself as an individual, and to our coadjutors in the tenant union cause. We appeal to the candor (if they have any) of those gentlemen, that wherein the tenant union doctrine, or action, infringed the law, in violating the rights of others, they, the Government, as guardians of the public rights, deemed it a duty incumbent on them to move in a manner so that any wrong committed by the tenant union should not be done with impunity; so we tenant union men are in duty bound to ourselves to see that wherein we have been wronged (if possible), to expose the wrong, and have it rectified, however exalted are our traducers.

The 19th paragraph in this communication to the Secretary for the Colonies, recounts four incidents, each of which appears to be minutely narrated. Their truthfulness or otherwise is not enquired into; it is sufficient for the purpose that "it has been reported so." The last incident in the 19th paragraph reads thus: "On or about the 27th May last, one of the proprietors of Township No. 36 succeeded in serving several writs upon his tenants A few days after, his barns were destroyed by fire. The affidavits placed before the Executive Government, on which a proclamation was issued, offering a reward of £500 for the discovery of the incendiaries, ascribed the destroying of the barns to the serving of the writs." This event, so pathetically given, discloses the desire of the Government to bring the tenant union institution into odium. Involving them in the crime of incendiarism is transparent. On what fact they found their exposition is not known to the public, nor do we think it is known to themselves. The fact of a barn being consumed by fire does not, to us, naturally suggest its being done by tenant league men than it would be to attribute to that body the ravages of fire in Charlottetown a year or two ago. But an object was to be gained; no scruples were to be entertained, the means used would justify the end. The character, the reputation, the loyalty of the people was staked, and sacrificed, if need be, to attain it, and without the shadow of proof it was done; a large body of the "wealthier portion of the people" of the Island were stigmatized as incendiaries, neither caring for life or property. The fact of it being so indirectly stated rather aggravates than palliates the offence. It is a stab in the dark, and the untruth here so insidiously insinuated is only to be afterwards used as opportunity occurs to found statements still more humiliating and degrading to the people. What is here equally written is fully amplified in plain language with deadly effect by the High Sheriff, only two weeks after, in his "report," where it is said: "While their system of terrorism, by which they intimidate the well disposed under threats of burning their premises and taking their lives, is so complete, that it is utterly impossible to look for any assistance outside of the town, and I attribute the capture of Doucette wholly to the fact that he and his accomplices saw the fire-arms which I had placed in the hands of my constables."

In further proof of what we have stated, we have only to turn to another sentence in the same 19th paragraph, to find the following: "In the same month, the streets of the capital were paraded by several hundreds of persons, headed by a band of music, and carrying colors, on which were painted various mottoes, such as "Free Lands," "Tenant's Rights," &c., &c. A man in the procession was arrested by the Deputy Sheriff; the officer was knocked down, and the prisoner rescued from him, within a few yards of the police station.' The rescue is mentioned in Lieutenant-Governor Dundas' despatch to you, dated 23rd March, 1865." In comparing this extract with the language used by Lieutenant-Governor Dundas, on the 23rd March, to which it refers, it does not require much discrimination to see that there is a labored desire to aggravate the offence. It is not enough to color the facts, but simple untruth must be added, manifesting a sad absence of ingenuousness, which cannot be attributed to "ignorance," but rather to "design."

We now extract from Lieutenant Governor Dundas' Despatch of 23rd March. The second paragraph records the same event as mentioned in His Honor the Administrator's despatch of 2nd August. The Lieutenant-Governor says: "And during last week, a constable who attempted to take a man from a procession of this league was prevented from executing his duty." The Lieutenant-Governor does not say one word about a man being "arrested by the Deputy Sheriff, and the prisoner rescued from that officer." There is a great disparity between the two accounts given of the same event. The one is a plain statement of truth unadorned; the other professes the highest state of polish and refinement. The Governor must have suppressed a part of the truth, or the Administrator must have added more than was absolute fact. We never learnt more of this affair than Samuel Fletcher, who, by his own dexterous movements, avoided being taken "prisoner." If Mr. Fletcher was "arrested" and then "rescued," we ask who rescued him? Was any warrant issued to take the party, and by which of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace? Every school boy knows that Samuel Fletcher was hunted day and night by the constables to take him until he left the Island; but it is not known that any warrant was issued against any other party or parties connected with this affair for "rescuing" Fletcher from the Deputy Sheriff. If there was an "arrest and rescue," and no warrants issued, great dereliction is chargeable to some parties.

That gentlemen of talent, education, of ample means, and occupying the highest positions, to whom was confided power and authority, should so far forget what is due to themselves, as to aspersе the character of the people who placed them in power, who are an ornament of moral rectitude, sobriety, industry, loyalty, in darkly insinuating the damnable crime incendiarism, and fabricating highly colored statements and naked untruths to Her Majesty, degrading Her Majesty's liege by inflicting unlimited proscription without citation or trial, of inscribing on the imperishable pages of history charges, uninvestigated and unproven, thus furnishing future generations the means of reproaching one an other with derision, is a state of things much to be regretted.

We most sincerely regret to have thus to speak of the actions of persons whom we have honored, respected, and confided implicit confidence in all that respects our common civil rights and liberties, but self respect, love of fair play and candour, cannot silently brook so wide a departure from those privileges secured to us as the birth-right of every Briton.

For the present, I remain
MANOAH ROWE.

Montague Bridge, 23d Dec., 1867.

ORWELL YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

THE Members of the "Orwell Young Men's Institute" held a meeting on the 17th inst., for the purpose of appointing their officers for the ensuing year. They stand as follows:—Patron, Hon. C. Young, L. L. D.; President, Mr. Wm. McPhail; 1st Vice do., Mr. N. A. McDonald; 2nd do., do., Mr. Archibald McLeod; Secretary, A. R. McQueen; Treasurer, Mr. Donald Montgomery; Librarian, Mr. A. McLeod; Committee—Mr. J. H. Fletcher, Chairman; Messrs. A. Martin, John Gordon, D. McDonald and Wm. McDonald,

REPORT OF OFFICERS.

Gentlemen:—We are now about entering on our sixth year of existence, with brighter hopes and more cheering prospects than have greeted us in any year of the past. We cannot refrain from congratulating the Institute, on the great amount of good it has been the happy instrument of effecting. Six years ago a number of young men, of this place, joined together, drew up a Constitution, met, and organized the "Orwell Young Men's Institute." From the experience which some of them acquired in other similar avocations, they so framed teirh Constitution, and planned their operations as to steer clear of the shoals upon which so many other prominent Societies had stranded. They discarded the discussions of frivolous and foolish questions—discountenanced all subjects of a political and sectarian character, and entirely prohibited anything approaching to personality. Finding that the discussion of these higher questions could not be profitably entered into, without ample reading, as subjects of thought, or, would at best be confined to few, they set to work and established a circulating library, controlled entirely by the Institute. By a yearly accumulation of standard books, and donations from friends of the cause, our Library at present comprises nearly 200 volumes, by which much good has been done. Young men acquire habits of reading and meditation, so that the evenings once spent in visiting and gossiping, are now spent over history, biography, poetry, and other equally profitable studies. And not only have the members of the Institute profited by its establishment, but others unconnected with the Institute have become subscribers to it, and a general impetus has thereby been given to the cause of Education.

We have to lament the absence of several of our young debaters this year, who have gone to seek their fortunes in distant parts of the world, but we have reason to believe that we are to receive fresh force, which will fully compensate for the loss we are thus called upon to sustain. We are also happy to learn that, a number of our once most active members, are in a fair way of adorning the higher professions of life, and it will doubtless be pleasing to us all, to know that two of our best debaters have carried off the first prizes in their classes, in one of the Colleges of Nova Scotia. In one or two years hence, these men may again be among us, not in their former avocations, but as doctors, lawyers, and ministers of the gospel. We cannot help thinking that our Institute has had a share in prompting these men onward.

In conclusion, we believe, that a change of officers yearly, as far as possible, is highly beneficial. We, therefore, hope a good selection will be made. We would also urge upon them the great importance of obtaining as many good lectures as possible, of increasing our stock of Books, and of providing evenings of entertainment, in the shape of Recitations, Readings, &c. It is difficult to find suitable subjects for discussion at all times, and variety tends largely to create interest. We would say then to our successors, go on in the good work, we have done much, there is much yet to be accomplished, and the task of doing it is in your hands for the year 1868.

On behalf of the Institute,
J. H. FLETCHER, President.
A. R. MCQUEEN, Secretary.

Orwell, Dec. 20, 1867.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CRAPAUD.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and influential meeting took place in the new Hall at Crapaud on New Year's Day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessary improvement in Crapaud Harbor, and more especially for deciding upon a suitable site from which to extend a public wharf. The meeting was largely represented from Lots 28, 29, 30 and 67. The undersigned having been called to the chair, the meeting entered into the discussion of the matter, in which Messrs. E. Locke, D. McQuarrie, Wm. and Richard Lea, Wm. Dawson and others took a prominent part. D. Cameron, Esq., one of the Representatives of the District, being also present, spoke in favor of the contemplated project; after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:—

1st. Moved by Mr. E. Locke, seconded by Mr. Alex. McKay—

Whereas the dredging of Crapaud Harbor having failed to give the facilities to shipping that were anticipated; and the present condition of the Harbor being such as to admit of only a small class of schooners loading at the wharfs, thereby subjecting the country to serious loss and inconvenience, and retarding the general trade and progress of the community, therefore

Resolved, That in order to meet the growing requirements of our trade, and place Crapaud in a position to compete with its sister ports, it is necessary to construct a Bridge connecting Victoria with Sandy Point, and thence extend a wharf into an arm of the Basin, a distance of 400 yards, where a sufficient depth of water can be obtained for the accommodation of a steamer and general shipping.

Moved by Mr. Donald McQuarrie, seconded by Mr. Francis Malone.—

Resolved, That, taking into consideration the embarrassments to our trade, resulting from the inefficient state of our Harbor, and the very great and serious losses sustained by this vast community in the absence of the necessary accommodation for a large class of ships; and being also compelled to pay a heavy export tax to which no other port in this Island is subject, we earnestly solicit the grave attention of the Executive Government in our behalf, and also that an application be made to the General Legislature of this Island for a special grant in favor of the improvements mentioned in the first Resolution.

3d. Moved by Mr. Charles Harrington, seconded by Mr. James Gorman.—

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to one of the Charlottetown papers for publication, with a request that the others will please copy.

WILLIAM INMAN.

FORT AUGUSTUS LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The young men of Fort Augustus have formed a society called the "FORT AUGUSTUS LITERARY INSTITUTE," having for its object the purchasing of a library, giving lectures, recitations, and discussing such subjects as will tend to the improvement of all concerned. Debating every Saturday night. Lectures and recitations once a month—alternately. Rev. Thomas Phelan, Patron; Hon. Francis Kelly, President; James E. Kelly, Vice President; Michael N. C. Lafferty, Secretary; John F. Fletcher, Treasurer; James Mitchell, Librarian. Patrick Clarken, John Power, John Duffy, John Haggarty, John Carr, Edward Mitchell, William Hennessey, James Brogan, Neil McConnell, James Duffy, Patrick Hughes, Committee. First subject—"Which is the best method of acquiring information—Reading or Travelling." Opened in favor of Travelling by Mr. Lafferty. After debate it was decided by vote in favor of Travelling. Next subject—"Were the Southern States justified in rebelling against the Government of the United States." Opened in the negative by Mr. Lafferty.

M. N. C. LAFFERTY,
Jan. 11, 1868. Secretary.

The Herald.

Wednesday, January 15, 1868.

MOUNT VESUVIUS,

Like those excitable chaps, the Fenians, is in a state of eruption. This historic mountain, which, in the year of our Lord seventy-nine, belched forth its lava and ashes in such prodigious quantities as to desolate the surrounding country and completely bury the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, now presents a scene of wild magnificence not observable since 1855. The eruption of the year 79, which is the first on record of this volcano, was accompanied by a violent earthquake, and so sudden and overwhelming was the flow of burning lava which issued from its mouth, that the citizens and the Roman sentinels who guarded the gates of the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, were scorched to cinders and overwhelmed with the fiery mass whilst employed in the discharge of their respective ordinary duties. It is somewhat remarkable that the present eruption has been preceded on this side of the Atlantic—in the West India Islands and various parts of the States—by shocks of earthquake more or less violent, leading to the belief that these internal rumblings of the earth have an undoubted connection with the volcanic eruption which now divides public interest with the politics and diplomacy of Europe. We learn that at night Mount Vesuvius presents the aspect of large volumes of sheeted flame rolling up from the top of the mountain for hundreds of feet, and lighting up the Bay with a lurid beauty. Meantime the molten lava pours down its sides, creating consternation among the population at its base. The inhabitants call to mind the fate of the Pagan cities above referred to, and are preparing to leave the vicinity as soon as possible. The indications are that the present eruption will be equally disastrous with that of the year 1834, and prudence would dictate a timely withdrawal beyond the range of its destructive power. That Volcanoes, the principal of which is Mount Vesuvius, serve a wise purpose in the economy of nature, there can be no doubt, and our own opinion is that if it were not for these natural outlets to the earth's internal heat and gases, which sometimes accumulate in undue proportions, earthquakes would be much more general and destructive in their character than they now are. But as this is a theme the discussion of which would require more time and research than we have at our disposal at present, we are forced to leave its investigation to one of our Literary societies, which might very profitably devote some of its spare hours to the discussion of this and similar subjects of interest.

ANOTHER ESTATE PURCHASED.

THOSE who read Mr Henley's Report of his mission to England last summer, are aware that the Government, deeply interested in the settlement of the Land Question, were engaged in negotiations with the remaining proprietors of Township lands in this Colony with the view of purchasing the same and re-selling them to the tenants. If the *Patriot* and the *Examiner* are correct, as we dare say they are, the Government has been successful in inducing the Rev. George Townshend, the owner of 3000 acres of land in Township No. 43, to sell the same at the rate of 6s. per acre. This announcement will convince the tenantry that the Government are in earnest in their efforts to settle the Land Question, and will give strength to the hope and belief that before their term of office expires, they will have successfully accomplished the task of settling finally and satisfactorily this vexed question, which has so long agitated the minds of the people and retarded the prosperity of this Colony. The figure at which the Estate has been purchased is a low one, considering the locality and quality of the land, and we have no doubt but that it will prove an eminently self-sustaining transaction. We expect every day to hear of the purchase of other estates, upon even more favorable terms than those upon which the purchase of the Townshend Estate has been accomplished. By this means will every class of tenants on the Island be relieved from the odious system of rent-paying without the intervention of outsiders, or the aid of an $800,000 bribe, and, what is of infinitely more value, without losing our Colonial independence, which,

"Once destroyed,
Can never be supplied."

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SOME of our contemporaries have found out that the Legislature of this Island is to be called together for the dispatch of business on the 4th of March next. If this be so, the fact will soon be officially announced to the public, and, in the meantime, it would be well for all parties who are desirous of applying for special favors, whether for new roads, bridges, post offices, or other objects not at present included in the general service of the country, and which will require a money grant from the Legislature, to hurry in their petitions *to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council*, through the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's office. All such petitions ought to be in the hands of J. W. Morrison, Esq., by the 1st of February next, to ensure action being taken on them. Want of attention to this hint may defeat many a work of public utility because sought for too late to enable the Government to square its expenditure with its income. This is the only object which the Legislature had in placing the initiation of money votes in the hands of the Executive, and every intelligent person will see that, as long as the Colony does not possess a Finance Minister, as in all other countries and provinces, it will be necessary to enforce this rule, if we desire to escape financial complications and reckless expenditure in the management of the revenue.

LITERATURE.

By the mail on Monday night we received from New York, Blackwood's Magazine and the North British Review for December; and from Montreal, the New Dominion Monthly for January. The late hour at which we received these publications prevents our noticing in detail their contents; but after a hasty glance through them, we promise ourselves a rich treat some of those long evenings when we shall have time to sit down and read at our leisure. We notice, too, that Mr. Maguire's promised work on "The Irish in America" has at length made its appearance, and is highly spoken of by some of the London critics. Next week we will quote a review of the work from the London *Star*, and in the Spring we will import a lot of the books for sale.

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

IN our remarks upon Fenianism last week, the above couplet, which is from the pen of the "inspired ploughman," was inadvertently attributed to the poet COWPER. We have too much veneration for Scotland's great poet to wittingly rob him of any fine sentiment to which he has given utterance, such as that which we quoted from his inimitable composition, "Man was made to mourn." Quoting from memory, as we did last week, the similarity in the sentiment of the lines above quoted and Cowper's poem entitled "The Negro's Complaint," put us astray, and occasioned the error which we now rectify.

The reports of destitution from the Southern States are absolutely appalling, and efforts are being made throughout the North to assist the victims of rebellion and want. Viewing the misery and destitution which so largely prevail in various parts of the world at the present time, the results of short crops and desolating tornadoes and storms, the people of this Island have reason to be thankful to Providence for their comparatively happy and prosperous condition.

The Original Tale of "Abdallah; or, the Syrian Youth," came to hand too late for this week's paper. As the first effort of a young friend at romance-writing, we will give it insertion next week, and we avail ourselves of the opportunity to say that we hope to receive more polished productions from his pen during the course of the winter.

The French authorities, according to late telegrams, have pounced upon the Fenian Head Quarters in Paris, and seized their papers and forwarded them to the British Government. This is faithfully carrying out the principles of International law.

FIRE.—We learn that the dwelling house of Mr. Lemuel LePage, butcher, Royalty East, was consumed by fire on Monday night last. We have not learned any particulars as to the origin of the fire, or whether the house was insured or not.

ST. PETER'S ELECTION.—There is not likely to be any contest in this district at the forthcoming partial election, as the leading men of both parties deprecate putting the electors to any unnecessary turmoil and trouble.

The financial condition of British Columbia, which is to be part of the New Dominion at no distant day, is most wretched. The ordinary expenditure over the revenue last year, was $133,874.88.

In consequence of the telegraph lines being down, no despatches have been received for the past two days.

SUPREME COURT.—The Hilary Term of the Su Court opened yesterday.—both Judges presiding. following are the names of the Grand Jurors: nam John Morris, (foreman,) James Reddin, Stephen Sw Stephen Boyer, William Haslam, Henry Long Robert Robinson, Lauchlan McMillan, James Orr, C Peake, Wm. Wright, Charles Kennedy, Charles H David McEwen, John McLeod, George McKay, and Butcher, Esqrs.

The business of the Court is comprised in the fol cases:—

Mark J. Willock *vs.* Robert Mutch, and an Summerside Bank *vs.* Thomas Crabb; James Jenk another *vs.* The Government; George Beer and a *vs.* John Reardon, absent debtor; Archibald McLe another *vs.* D. W. Palmer; William McGill *vs* Currie; Wm. H. Hobkirk *vs.* George Bell; Haszard *vs.* Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insuran Michael Treanor *vs.* London and Lancashire Co Elisha Weatherbe *vs.* James Wisner, jun.; Weatherbe *vs.* James Fitz Simmons; Thomas W and another *vs.* J. W. Johnson; Edward Palmer Government.

SUMMARY SUITS.

Rebecca McMurdo *vs.* Joseph Green; Richard *vs.* John T. Jenkins; John Campbell *vs.* Ewen I. C. Hall *vs.* James Bourke and another; Donald *vs.* Edward Martin; I. C. Hall *vs.* James Bou another; J. S. Carvell *vs.* Bertram Moore,—beside appeals.

MRS. DUNDAS gave the pupils of the Bog Sc usual New Year's entertainment at Governmen on Tuesday evening last. After partaking of stantial tea in the Dining Room, the youngster number, of all creeds and colors, amused themse the hall till 10 o'clock at plays and games of kinds. Their behaviour during the evening was most orderly and becoming, reflects muc upon their efficient and pains-taking teache Harvie, who is doing a very good educational the west end of the city. Before the party br Mrs. Dundas made each one of them a present article of winter clothing. To the boys she ga shoes, jackets, pants, etc.; and to the girl hoods, boots, gloves, etc. Such acts of benevo the great ones of the land cannot be too highly and we are sure that when the period of Mrs. stay in P. E. Island comes to a termination, hope it will not do "yet a wee," no one will re departure from our shores more than the pup Bog School, whose young hearts she has so of dened with her kindness and liberality.

Those deeds of charity which we have d
Shall stay forever with us; and that wea
Which we have so bestow'd we only kee
The other is not ours.

—*Pat.*

DISASTER AT SEA.—Capt. Brown, of the sh Owen,' belonging to the port of Charlottetow date Havre, France, Dec. 12, 1867, writes t W. Owen of this city, the following particula 10, a. m. on the 24th of November, during a hi we fell in with a ship water logged. We ra her, and saw that all hands were on the mizzen tops. We hove to under her lee, as a very heavy sea running. At 3 p. m. they boat out, and 10 of them entered it and came the 'L. C. Owen.' We took them on board With the heavy waves their boat got smash our ship, and as they had not another, and c not live in such a sea, we had to remain by all night. The next day we managed to boats, and take the rest of them (15) off t making 25 in all. They had been three days nights without anything to eat or drink As had filled all at once, they saved nothing clothes they had on Her name was wood,' of Newburyport, from Quebec, Liverpool. We met her in Lat. 42° 7m. 45° 43m. W. Three days after we took t board we fell in with a barque, on board o put eight of them. After six days more we another barque, and put seven on board of other ten we brought with us to this port.—

EXPORTS FROM THIS PORT FOR

We have been furnished, by the Deputy C the Port of Bedeque (Henry Lawson, Esq., following correct statement of exports there May 1, to Dec. 1, 1867. The column give timated value is our work. We may have in stances overrated some of the articles, thoug not, while in many others we may have rathe low the mark. We have valued Oats at bushel; Barley, 3s. 9d.; Potatoes, 1s. 6d. 1s.; Eggs per doz., 9d.; Oatmeal per bbl., 30 10s.; Game, 50s; Pork, 8½s.; Poultry, 2 per lb. 1s.; Horses average, £25; Sheep, 15 Cattle (beeves), £6 10s. each; Live Poultry Pigs, 40s.; Pork, per carcass, 50s. each:

Exports.	*Amounts of.*	*Estim*
Oats, bushels,	234,177	£3
Barley, "	14,145	
Potatoes, "	37,610	
Turnips, "	4,772	
Eggs, barrels,	594	
Oatmeal, "	835	
Oysters, "	3,940	
Game, "	14	
Pork, "	76	
Poultry, "	16	
Butter, tubs,	401	
Horses, head of,	183	
Sheep "	2,290	
Horned Cattle,	207	
Live Poultry,	362	
" Pigs,	33	
Pork, carcasses,	176	
—*Progress*		£3

TEMPERANCE HALL COMPA

The annual general meeting of the Tem Company was held on Monday, the 6th statute. The Hon. Charles Young, L. L dent, in the chair. The Secretary and Tr mitted the Report and accounts for the showing a balance in favor of the Compan 10½d. the accounts were audited by the p (Thos. DesBrisay, Esq.,) and, on motion mously adopted. After some further rou the shareholders proceeded to elect, by b rectors and Secretary for the ensuing resulted as follows:—

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Dr. Young, re-elected,
Mr. J. W. Morrison, "
" W. C. Trowan, "
" J. B. Cooper, "
" W. F. Morris, "
" G. W. Milliner, "
" J. P. Tanton, "

J. W. Morrison was elected, by ballot. The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Directors held thereafter, the Hon. Dr. Young was re dent, and J. W. Morrison, Esq., Treasur

Charlottetown, January 8, 1868.

EXPORTS FROM CASCUM

Through the kindness of the Collector the Port of Cascumpec, John M. Clark, been furnished with the following list of thence. This, though, does not by any whole of the exports from that port, as have been shipped to Charlottetown, Su we are told, to Port Hill:—

Exported from the Port of Cascumpe day of May, to the 1st day of December

19,693½	bushels	Oats
11,653½	"	Potatoes
1,060	"	Barley
680	"	Turnips
135	tubs	Butter
25,800	lbs.	Beef, besides 26 bbls.
800	lbs.	Mutton
83	bbls.	Pork, besides 42 car