The Herald.

VOL. I. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1865. NO. 49

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 2 0

half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING.

Of every description performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR AUGUST.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 7th day, 1h. 17m., morning.
Last Quarter, 13th day, 5h. 30m., afternoon.
New Moon, 20th day, 3h. 5m., morning.
First Quarter, 29th day, 7h. 34m., morning.

DAY of MONTH.	DAY of WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water		Moon sets		Days	length
		h m	h m	h m		h m		h	m
1	Tuesday	4 47	7 25	5	4	morn.		14	38
2	Wednesday	48	24	6	2	0	35		36
3	Thursday	49	23	7	2	1	23		34
4	Friday	50	22	8	2	2	17		32
5	Saturday	51	21	8	57	3	17		30
6	Sunday	52	19	9	49	rises.			27
7	Monday	53	17	10	33	7	14		20
8	Tuesday	54	15	11	24	7	51		24
9	Wednesday	55	14	even.		8	25		18
10	Thursday	56	13	0	53	9	8		16
11	Friday	57	11	1	41	9	40		13
12	Saturday	59	10	2	35	10	10		10
13	Sunday	5 0	9	3	32	11	2		8
14	Monday	1	7	4	34	11	52		5
15	Tuesday	2	5	5	42	morn.			2
16	Wednesday	3	4	6	45	0	43		0
17	Thursday	4	2	7	48	1	39		56
18	Friday	5	0	8	42	2	37		53
19	Saturday	6	6 58	9	29	3	37		50
20	Sunday	7	57	10	9	4	36		48
21	Monday	8	56	10	48	sets			46
22	Tuesday	9	54	11	27	7	17		42
23	Wednesday	10	52	morn.		7	47		39
24	Thursday	12	50	0	4	8	16		36
25	Friday	13	48	0	39	8	45		34
26	Saturday	14	47	1	16	9	18		30
27	Sunday	15	45	1	57	9	51		27
28	Monday	17	43	2	42	10	30		24
29	Tuesday	18	41	3	33	11	14		24
30	Wednesday	19	39	4	28	morn.			17
31	Thursday	21	37	5	28	0	4		10

ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

AT

Bell's Clothing Store,

Queen Street.

THE subscriber has the honor to announce to his numerous customers in town and country, that he has just received, per "UNDINE," a

NEW and SELECT

STOCK OF GOODS,

suited for the PRESENT and COMING SEASON, and which he is confident will give satisfaction in

Style, Quality and Price,

to all who may favor him with their orders.

JOHN BELL,

Merchant Tailor.

May 24, 1865.

Dr. W. G. Sutherland

RETURNS thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing the practice of his profession, in its various branches, in this city, and trusts by attention and assiduity, that the same may still be continued towards him.

By the latest arrivals he has increased his present stock of

Drugs and Chemicals,

Choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, in variety; selected from the best London House by those competent of doing justice to the business.

The Dispensary department will be under his own immediate superintendence.

Dr. Sutherland begs also to observe, that he trusts the fact of having practised in Scotland several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive Colonial practise in every branch of his profession, combined with unremitting assiduity and personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and ensure satisfaction.

☞ Advice to the poor gratis.

Queen-street, Ch. Town, P. E. I., Jan. 4, 1865.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH

GALLERY,

Corner of Great George and King Streets.

THE undersigned being an operator of acknowledged skill, acquired by practical experience of over twelve years in some of the largest cities in the United States, and also in the Province, is now prepared, with every facility, to prosecute his profession in this City, for the accommodation of the public, at MODERATE PRICES.

PICTURES made in every style known to the art

CARTES DES VISITES.

Plain or Colored. Special attention paid to copying and enlarging old Pictures; also, for a King Childrens' pictures for which his light is admirably suited, and in which he acknowledges no superior.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, especially from those who have hitherto failed to get a good likeness. Pictures taken from seven o'clock in the morning until six in the evening.

Instructions given in the above art.

☞ Remember the place, corner Great George and King Streets.—Entrance on King Street.

C. LEWIS.

Ch. Town, May 24, 1865.

MR. WM. A. JOHNSTON,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

HAS resumed the practice of his profession in Halifax.

Office, - - Somerset Buildings,

Gr. Prince Street,

HALIFAX.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

—VIZ.:—

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THE American Publishers continue to reprint the above named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has increased, the price of paper nearly trebled, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:—

TERMS FOR 1865:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews,	7.00
For any three of the Reviews,	10.00
For all four of the Reviews,	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review,	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	16.00

Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit, in addition to these prices, TWENTY-FOUR CENTS A YEAR for Blackwood, and EIGHT CENTS A YEAR for each Review, to cover the United States Postage.

The works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall continue to give faithful copies of ALL the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in GOLD—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our CIVIL WAR, and, though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and country.

THE FOUR REVIEWS FOR 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by mail, post-paid, $8.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

38 *Walker Street, New York*

P. E. ISLAND

Steam Navigation Co's. Steamers

PRINCESS OF WALES & HEATHER BELLE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing Monday, May 22.

The Steamer 'Princess of Wales'

LEAVES CHARLOTTETOWN, for SUMMERSIDE, SHEDIAC, RICHIBUCTO, CHATHAM and NEWCASTLE, every MONDAY night at eleven o'clock, reaching Shediac in time for the morning Train on Tuesday.

Leaves SHEDIAC, for RICHIBUCTO, at nine o'clock on TUESDAY morning, and RICHIBUCTO, for CHATHAM and NEWCASTLE, at one o'clock same day, arriving at Chatham and Newcastle same evening.

Leaves NEWCASTLE, for SHEDIAC, at four o'clock on WEDNESDAY morning, calling at CHATHAM and RICHIBUCTO on way down.

Leaves SHEDIAC, for SUMMERSIDE and CHARLOTTETOWN, on WEDNESDAY afternoon at half-past two o'clock, immediately on arrival of the Train.

Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN, for PICTOU, every THURSDAY morning at half-past nine; returning, leaves PICTOU, for CHARLOTTETOWN, at twelve o'clock same night.

Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN, for SUMMERSIDE and SHEDIAC, every FRIDAY morning at half-past eight o'clock.

Leaves SHEDIAC, for SUMMERSIDE and CHARLOTTETOWN, at half-past two, every SATURDAY afternoon, arriving at Charlottetown at half-past ten same night.

The Steamer 'Heather Belle'

Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN, for PICTOU, every MONDAY morning at half-past nine.

Leaves PICTOU same evening—on arrival of Mail, about six o'clock—for Charlottetown.

Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN, for BRULE, every THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at five o'clock; returning to Charlottetown same evenings, immediately after arrival of Mail at Brule, at about five o'clock in the evening.

Steamer "HEATHER BELLE" also runs to MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE and ROCKY POINT, on the Hillsborough River, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY—being market days.

FARES:

From Charlottetown to Pictou, or back, Cabin 12s., Steerage 16s. 6d.		
Charlottetown to Brule, or back, Cabin 9s., Steerage 7s. 6d.		
Charlottetown to Summerside, or back, Cabin 9s., Steerage 7s. 6d.		
Charlottetown to Shediac or back, Cabin 18s., Steerage 15s.		
Charlottetown to Richibucto, or back,		$5.00
Do. Miramichi,	do.	6.00
Summerside to Richibucto,	do.	3.50
Do. Miramichi,	do.	4.50
Shediac to Richibucto,	do.	2.00
Do. Miramichi,	do.	3.00
Ch'town to St. John, or back,	£1 8s. 1½d., or	4.50
Do. Eastport,	do. 1 17s. 6d., or	6.00
Do. Portland,	do. 2 10s. 0d., or	8.00
Do. Boston,	do. 2 16s. 3d., or	9.00

FARES—FREIGHT.

Charlottetown to Summerside,	1s. per barrel bulk.	
Do. Shediac,	1s. 6d.	do.
Do. Richibucto & Miramichi,	2s. 3d.	do.
Shediac to Richibucto and Miramichi,	1s. 6d.	do.

RETURN TICKETS to or from Charlottetown and Summerside, 12s., available one week. Tickets void if parties leave the Island during the time.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS, at one first-class fare, may be issued at any Ticket Office, to parties of five or more going and returning together, to and from any one station within one week, it being distinctly understood that unless these conditions are complied with, the Tickets will be void.

SEASON TICKETS may be purchased at Office for individuals or families.

By Order,

F. W. HALES, Secretary.

Charlottetown, June 7, 1865.

SELECTIONS.

CONFESSION OF DR. PRITCHARD.

Yesterday forenoon Dr. Pritchard made a full confession regarding the murder of his wife, of which the following is a copy:—

"I, Edward William Pritchard, M.D., M. R. C. S. E., and L. A. S., &c., here make in writing, in the presence of the Rev. R. S. Oldham, M. A., the following confession, for transmission by him to the proper authorities:

"It was when my wife was at Kelmun, in the summer of 1863, that I first became intimate with the girl, Mary McLeod, sleeping with her in my house, 22 Royal Crescent. This continued at intervals up to the time of our removal to 131, Sauchiehall-street. She became pregnant in May last, and, with her own consent, I produced a miscarriage. I have reason to believe that Mrs. Pritchard was quite aware of this, and rather sought to cover my wickedness and folly. My mother-in-law, Mrs. Taylor, came last February to our house, and caught Mary McLeod and myself in the consulting-room; and the day before her death, having apparently watched us, she said to me in the same room—"You have locked her into a cupboard, which was true, but nothing more passed. I declare Mrs. Taylor to have died in the manner I have before stated, and I now believe her death to have been caused by an overdose of Battley's solution of opium. The scrolle found in that bottle was put in by me *after her death*, and designedly left there in order to prove death by misadventure, in case an inquiry should take place. Mrs. Pritchard was much better after her mother's death, but subsequently became exhausted from want of sleep. I accounted for this by the shock produced by her mother's death, and, hardly knowing how to act, at her own earnest request, I gave her chloroform. It was about midnight Mary McLeod was in the room, and in an evil moment (being besides somewhat excited by whiskey) I yielded to the temptation to give her sufficient to cause death, *which I did.*

"I therefore declare, before God, as a dying man, and in the presence of my spiritual advisor, that I am innocent of the crime of murder, so far as Mrs. Taylor is concerned, but acknowledge myself guilty of the adultery with Mary McLeod, and the murder of my wife.

"I feel now as though I had been living in a species of madness since my connection with Mary McLeod, and I declare my solemn repentance of my crime, earnestly praying that I may obtain Divine forgiveness before I suffer the penalty of the law.

"EDWARD WILLIAM PRITCHARD."

A SAD STORY.—The last issue of the Panama Herald says:

"At Callao has arrived on the ship Julian, the master, mate and one sailor of the crew of the British ship Ivercauld, which had not been heard of for over fourteen months. The hardships through which these men have passed are of the most heartrending description. The Ivercauld is a nearly new Aberdeen clipper; she sailed from Melbourne, May 2, 1864, bound for Callao; when eight days out, and in the neighborhood of Auckland Islands, in a hurricane with blinding rain, the vessel was driven on a desert Island. Six of the crew were drowned, and nineteen, including Capt. Delgarno, managed to get ashore. All they saved was three or four pounds of bread and as many of pork. Without clothes, shelter or food, these nineteen men lingered on month after month for one year and ten days, living on shell fish and roots of scrub, one by one succumbing to famine and exposure, till the Julian, from China to Callao, having sprung a-leak, put in to the very Island of their captivity, and rescued the three survivors. The Captain proceeds to England on the Chile to-day.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF STEAMERS.—The Navy Department still continues the work at various ports of disposing of superfluous vessels in the Government service. In addition to previous sales, nine steamers and two schooners were sold at auction in Washington, on Thursday, for an aggregate of one hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred dollars; and two steamers, two barks and one schooner at Portsmouth, N. H., on the same day, for ninety-eight thousand five hundred dollars. Fifty-one steamers belonging to the Mississippi squadron are to be sold at auction on the 17th of next month, at Mound City, Illinois, by order of the Secretary of the Navy.

The theatrical wardrobe of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin, which was picked up from the wreck of the schooner Marie Victoria, has been sold at auction in Canada.—Though most of the articles were greatly damaged by salt water, they realized high prices. A dressing case, nearly in pieces, brought fifteen dollars, and spoiled costumes were knocked down at twenty-five dollars each.

CONSTANCE KENT.—At Salisbury, on the 21st, Constance Kent was placed on her trial. She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to death. While the judge was addressing the prisoner he was deeply affected, and at one point entirely broke down and shed tears. At this point Miss Kent also bursted into a flood of tears, and sobbed audibly. The jury and every one in Court were visibly affected.

It is understood that there is not any likelihood that the sentence will be executed.

The infant son of the Prince and Princess of Wales is to be christened to-day at Windsor Castle. The King of Hanover is to be godfather, and the infant will receive the names of George Frederick Ernest Albert.—*London paper, July 7.*

MUTINY AT SEA.—A French ship, the "Fooded's Arca," sailed from Cette for Vera Cruz, in June, 1864, with a cargo of spirits. The crew mutinied against the mate and killed him, seized the captain and threw him overboard; the cook jumped overboard, and the cabin boy shared the captain's fate. The crew bound themselves to secrecy, and abandoning their vessel, were picked up at sea, giving out that the ship had foundered with her officers, while the latter were below to look for their papers. The men scattered to their own homes, but one of them named Chicot, living at Nantes, being grisly depressed, drew from him the whole story. The unerring and far-reaching French police have already arrested six of them, in widely separated localities, and hope soon to get the rest.

MEXICO AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—A singular story comes from Washington, through the medium of the New York World. It is nothing less than that the United States are to keep in Texas, as an army of observation, a hundred thousand men; with the ultimate object of compelling the withdrawal of Maximilian from Mexico. A protest, the story runs, is to be made by the Washington Government against the landing of any more French or Austrian troops in Mexico. If all this be true, it follows that nothing but a pretext for a quarrel is wanted; and even this requisite, it seems, is forthcoming. Gen. Slaughter is said to have transferred a Confederate battery to the Imperial Government, and an imperious demand for its surrender is to be made by the Federal Government. Besides, it is added, there are some 12,000 to 15,000 Confederates in the Mexican service, on the Texan frontier, and it is considered a hard thing, if they cannot be made the occasion of forays across the border.—The importance of this story depends entirely upon its accuracy; and until that point is settled, it would be useless to discuss the matter.

THE CONFISCATION AGENTS IN RICHMOND.

A Confiscation Department has been duly inaugurated in this city under the auspices of Judge Underwood, with his son as one of the chief officers. The preliminaries in the work of confiscation were commenced to-day by the seizure of the Tredegar Woods, the property of Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, and the service of notices upon the tenantry of other citizens of wealth to pay no more rent to the parties from whom they rent the property. Among these citizens I have heard mentioned the names of Joseph H. and Wm. G. Crenshaw, James H. Grant, Wm. C. Allen, the Haxalls former proprietors of the celebrated flour mills, and many others of the wealthiest citizens of Richmond. The confiscation agents were engaged all day in taking descriptions of the property liable to confiscating and giving notice staying the payment of rent to the reputed owners. This movement was apprehended since the failure of the deputation from this city to induce the President to modify the thirteenth clause of his Amnesty proclamation, which excepts persons worth twenty thousand dollars. It was suppose at first that this clause had reference only to parties who held commissions in the rebel army above the rank of colonel, or a corresponding rank in the navy. Now, however, the opinion seems to prevail that all persons in the confederacy not known to have been loyal to the United States government are subject to this decree of confiscation.—All seem now to concur in the idea that the agrarian policy is to be enforced, and that a sweeping system of confiscation, which will embrace all classes owning over twenty thousand dollars worth of property, has been fully and finally determined upon with a view to the payment of the Northern war debt, or as much of it as possible.

The consequence is a perfect stagnation of all enterprise in the way of rebuilding or improving house property. Fully three-fourths, if not more, of the lots included in the burnt district are liable to confiscation according to the principle which seems to be determined upon. This being the case, the city is destined to confine in its present condition for a long time to come, unless the decree of confiscation is promptly enforced, and the rights of property in this district finally determined.

The confiscation list as I understand, embraces among a series of other buildings in this city, the Spottswood Hotel, the property of Joseph H. Crenshaw; the United States Hotel, the property in part of the Cabell family; the Exchange Hotel, the property of Lancester & Son, brokers; the St. Charles Hotel, which was used as an hospital for a time by the rebel government, owned by a wealthy firm in this city; several houses the property of Mr. Wm. C. Allen, a citizen of large wealth, and a large number of other houses, a list of which I will endeavor to send you by next mail.

THE MONITOR DICTATOR.—The immense war steamer Dictator, built at New York at such an immense expense of time and labor and at a cost of nearly $2,000,000, left Newport, R. I., on Friday afternoon, July 21, and arrived in Boston Harbor Sunday afternoon. She now lies off in the stream, half a mile or more from Long wharf, from which point she was inspect by a great multitude of citizens. The Dictator is 320 feet long, has 50 feet beam and 22 feet of hold. She has six boilers, and a heating surface of 34,000 square feet. Her turret is 24 feet in diameter on the inside, and 15 inches in thickness. She is propelled by two of Ericsson's vibratory lever engines. Her guns carry 300-pound solid shot. She burns about 150 tons of coal a-day when steaming.

An early opportunity will be afforded to examine an immense war ship, which though nine-tenths, perhaps, under water, can turn completely around in three times her length, steaming ten to twelve knots per hour; fire solid shot (each weighing considerably more than a couple of barrels of flour) a distance of two to three miles, following it up every three to five minutes, sink any wooden ship that floats at a single blow from her prow, and probably vanquish any European man-of-war, whether iron or otherwise in a fair fight of an hour or two.

LAUNCH OF THE LARGEST IRON-CLAD IN THE WORLD.—Saturday morning, 22nd July, the great iron-clad ocean frigate Dunderburg was successfully launched in New York. Not less than fifteen thousand persons witnessed the spectacle, and no accident whatever occurred. It was found when she was in the water that she drew only fifteen feet aft, thirteen feet amidships, and nine feet six inches forward, a draft much less than anticipated by many, though about the figure Mr. Webb, the builder, had calculated upon. The Dunderburg, or "Thundering Mountain," is the greatest sea-going frigate ram in the world, and within six months she will be ready to make her fifteen knots per hour, and bid defiance to the world in arms. Her armament will consist of four 15-inch Rodman guns, and from twelve to fourteen 11-inch Dahlgren guns. The Dunderburg is the embodiment of the ideas of the famous shipbuilder Webb. Her plan is original and novel. She will be a floating fortification; her casemate, which is roomy, being peirced for twenty-one guns. Her sides are three feet in thickness, and an iron-plating of four and one-half inches. The ram is not fastened to the bow, but is a part of the bow itself. Several foreign officials were present at the launch.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF AN INSANE MAN.—Patrick Leahey, an inmate of the Insane Asylum at Northampton, made his way one evening recently, through a scuttle to the roof of the building, where he defied every expedient used to entice him back. With the agility of a cat, he would promenade the steep slated roof, going even to the gutters, and pulling up the slate, amusing himself by throwing peices at people below who were watching him. In this way he spent the night and following morning until 11 o'clock when he was taken in a fit (a frequent occurreace with him) and fell to the ground. He lived but a few moments after he was picked up. He was 22 years of age, and went to the Asylum from Chicopee.

London with a population of two and a half millions, is admirably governed, for about $12,000,000 a year. Paris, with a population of a million and a half, is kept in perfect order for about $10,0 0,000 per annum. But New York, which has a population of only eight hundred thousand, pays about $17,000,000 a year, and is miserably misgoverned and in the vilest disorder. That is what the New York *Herald* says.

People will scarcely believe the statement, but it is a fact that some days ago a woman and a mother in this City offered to sell the infant at her breast to strangers for money! This in the Nineteenth Century—in a civilized country—in St. John, New Brunswick! The woman was reduced to beggary; poverty had turned her heart to stone.—*Telegraph.*

A woman in St. Louis, killed her husband because he pulled her hair. It is something difficult for a husband to tell whose hair he is pulling, when he clutched that on his wife's head.

LATEST FROM EUROPE!

Arrival of the "Asia."

HALIFAX, Aug. 1.

The Royal Mail Steamship Asia arrived about half-past five yesterday evening, bringing Liverpool dates to the 22nd inst.

There is nothing additional to the news received by telegraph.

The number of Liberals returned up to last night was 350, the number of Conservatives 269, showing a majority for the former of eighty-one. The Liberal gains have been 57; the Liberal losses 32, counting 30 on a division.

A late Australian mail brings an announcement of the death in New South Wales of Sir Frederick Pottinger, whose father negotiated with China the first treaty which England ever had with that country, and for which he was created a baronet in 1839.

The borough elections have been followed by those of the counties, and the tide of success which commenced in the city of London in favor of a Liberal and progressive Government has been sustained throughout the United Kingdom—though occasional reverses here and there have naturally diversified the contest. It is now clear that, both with respect to parties and to men, the new Parliament will be a great improvement on its predecessor. While Lord Palmerston's majority will be largely increased, the divisions of party will be more strongly marked, and the Cabinet will not be compelled to rely as heretofore, on the forbearance of its opponents.

The Emperor of the French was said to be reviving his old project of a European Congress, with a view to a general disarmament; but the *Moniteur* has met the rumor with an emphatic denial.

The Great Eastern left the Nore on the 15th and arrived at Valentia on the 19th. The Caroline steamer, with the shore end of the cable, 27 miles, from Falmouth, on the same day. A telegram from Valentia of the same date says, "Weather very unsettled, and raining strong. The Caroline is in the ground and will commence laying the shore end at first opportunity."

A later telegram says:—"The cable was landed today for the earth connection, and two miles were paid out to sea. The main shore end of the cable will be landed to-morrow, if the weather continues favorable."

A noble Scottish earl, who has figured more than once in court of justice, and not by any means in an enviable way, has just been examined in bankruptcy before the sheriff-substitute at Linlithgow. The Earl of Buchan made a personal statement with regard to his affairs, said he had been without allowance or means before he succeeded to the title and estates in 1857, except £130 from his wife's fortune, and that since he became a peer his estates had been in the hands of trustees and he had been allowed £500 a year for the personal expenses of himself and his family. "In consequence of his limited income" he had incurred fresh obligations, and, together with these, he had become liable for the heavy damages awarded in a divorce case in which the noble earl had figured as correspondent. This is a melancholy story for a peer of England.

SOAP SUDS FOR GARDENS.—Soap Suds, although generally deemed only fit for being run off into the common sewer in the easiest and most expeditious manner possible, are nevertheless highly beneficial vegetable stimulants, as well as useful insect preventives. Hence they should never be wasted, more especially by persons having gardens, or even washing greens, as their application to the ground, whether in winter or summer, will show beneficially not only on ordinary vegetable crops, but also on berry bushes, shrubs, border flowers, and even window-pot plants; while if poured or syringed over roses, cabbages, etc., they will prevent, or at least mitigate, the mischief dones of green flies and caterpillars.

A mirage of unusual grandeur was witnessed at Rye Beach recently, when the Isles of Shoals, nine miles distant, seemed within a stone's throw; its hotels and other buildings appeared vast palaces reaching up to the sky, while the bleached and whitened rocks were like huge battlements, ready to pour death and destruction upon the peaceful inhabitants of Rye, and "ships dim discovered, dropping from the clouds," were seen. The illusion lasted for some hours.

In an English court lately a man who was called upon to appear as a witness could not be found. On the Judge asking where he was, an elderly gentleman rose up and with much emphasis said: "Your Lordship, he's gone!" "Gone! gone!" said the Judge, "where's he gone?" "That I cannot inform you," replied the communicative gentleman, "but he is dead." This is considered the best guarded answer on record.

The annual pic-nic of Catholic Sunday-school children, St John, N. B., this year, was a most decided success. The day was fine, and there were about 5,000 persons on the Bishops grounds, at Torryburn. Dancing archery, croquet, foot races, and various other amusements, were provided. A young man, named McGrath, engaged in a sack race, fell and broke his arm.

John Stuart Mill, one of the chief contributors to the Westminister Review, has been elected a member of the House of Commons. It is doubtful if he believes in any form of christianity; yet, a religious contemporary says "such a selection is creditable to the people of England."

In the Supreme Court, on Saturday last, the Chief Justice delivered Judgement in the case of Thos. J. Wallace, suspending him from practicing as a barrister and Attorney. Mr. Wallace we are informed, will appeal to the Privy Council.—Hx. *Express.*

The decree of LL.D. has been conferred on Lieut. General Grant, Secretary Stanton and Charles O'Connor, Esq., of New York by Union College Schenectady, during the commencement exercises of last week.

Quebec despatch says Sir E. P. Tache, Premier of Canadian Government, died od Sunday.

The anniversary of the coronation of the Pope was celebrated at Rome and in the Provinces with great loyalty and enthusiasm, as well by the French troops as by the native.