'And further, to cement the friendship which he would establish between the throne of Greece and this government, my royal master proposes to ally himsely to your serene majesty, by the ties of marriage,' continued the ambassador.

This was coming at once to the point, and the speaker paused in thought before he could reply, or commit himself upon the subject.

'Arasilus has heard,' continued the ambassador, following up what he seemed to interpret as a favourable expression in the sultan's face, 'that you have a child of surpassing beauty, named Esmah, and with her, your serene highness, he would offer to share his hand and throne.'

'Has the fame of her beauty reached so far?' he asked.

'Highness, it is known throughout all our kingdom,' said the ambassador.

'It pleaseth us well, for she is the best beloved of our harem.'

'Songs are sung in Athens of her beauty, highness; it is said they were written by the king himself.'

'By the king.'

'Highness, yes.'

The sultan cast a glance of ill-suppressed pride towards his ministers who heard these words, but said no more; while a slave at a sign from him handed the amber mouth-piece of the royal pipe to the ambassador, a compliment rarely bestowed.

To be Continued.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Lord Derby has so far recovered from his recent attack of gout as to be able to resume his duties in the House of Lords on the 1st inst.

It is understood that the prorogation of Parliament will take place on or about Tuesday, the 20th August, but certainly not before.

According to the Board of Trade returns published on the 30th July, the value of the exports for the month of June was £15,490,000, against £14,630,000 in June last year. The exports for the six months of this year amount to £87,613,000, against £92,857,000 for the same period of 1866, and £74,128,000 for the first six months of 1865.

MR. WATKIN TO BE KNIGHTED.

We observe by late London papers that Mr. E Watkin, M. P., is to receive the honor of knighthood as an acknowledgment of his services in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, which has been finally sanctioned this session, and the negotiation of which was brought to a successful issue between the British North American Provinces and the mother-country mainly through the intervention of the hon. member for Stockport.

THE CROPS IN IRELAND.

The papers report that of late the crops through Ireland have improved very rapidly. It is stated that there is no failure in properly cultivated districts except in turnips, which have missed generally in the central and southern counties wherever sown late. The cutting of oats has commenced in the counties of Wexford and Cork. The potato shows no signs of disease, and it is hoped that this season the crop may altogether escape blight. For many years the harvest prospects have not been so good in all parts at the close of the month of July.

THE HEALTH OF THE QUEEN.

When, a fortnight since, we stated that we had good grounds for making public the reasons which prevented Her Majesty from appearing at evening crowded assemblies, the statement was accepted by the vast majority of the press and the public as neither exaggerated nor incorrect. There have, however, been some exceptions to this rule. These would be scarcely worthy of notice had not the writers assumed that they were more or less authorised to impugn the accuracy of the paragraph which appeared in the *Lancet*. Upon a subject of so much delicacy we spoke with what we believe to have been a becoming and justifiable reserve. Our report was in no respect sensational or overstated. It was a plain narration of facts which, in justice to Her Majesty and to the source from which we obtained it, we felt bound to make public. The appearance of the Queen in public on a recent occasion was followed by a most distressing attack of sickness and exhaustion, which lasted for several hours. The inner life of the court is necessarily known but to few; even those in immediate attendance upon the Queen are not always in a position to arrive at a correct knowledge of Her Majesty's real condition. The privacy of the Sovereign should be as much respected as that of the humblest of her subjects. There are occasions, however, on which even that privacy might not be held too sacred. This is more especially the case when erroneous reports have gained general credence. Then it is right to be known that her Majesty, with the greatest desire to fulfil all those duties which appertain to her dignity or her hospitality, is occasionally prevented from performing them as bodily suffering of a character most difficult to be borne.—*Lancet.*

THE RUMORS OF WAR.

For some time past articles have been published in some of the English and continental journals, declaring that Europe is on the brink of a crisis, and that many months cannot elapse before another and more terrible war than any which has preceeded it will break out, probably commencing between France and Prussia. In reference to these rumors, the London *Morning Post*, Government organ, says:—

We are glad to be able to state that the alarming articles of certain of our contemporaries, are not as yet founded upon any tangible facts, and that there is no present cause to fear any disturbance of the peace. It may surprise the ingenious authors of that Russo-Prussian alliance which they have created as the last bugbear, to be informed that the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh and the Tuilleries are acting together in the Schleswig question, and holding the same language at Berlin. The justice of the Danish requirements, which cannot fail to be ultimately conceded by Prussia, is so obvious that the pressure brought to bear is only that of clear argument and friendly counsel. The treaty of Prague has not even been mentioned in the negotiations, which are conducted in the most amicable manner. The true cause of the general distrust is the restoration of the French army to what is called its normal footing—in a word, the increase of armaments in France. These give rise to nervousness in finance, and men's fears quickly interpret in the worst sense any pending question, and hence the rumor obtaining such easy currency. It is, however, undeniable by any fair observer that, after having seen an Austrian Army overthrown in a succession of battles in one week, and Vienna all but occupied, the French could not remain content with a force of 400,000 men. After deductions made for Algeria, garrisons, and sickness, they would find great difficulty in placing 150,000 troops in a line of battle; and how could such a force measure itself with the countless hosts of new Prussia. What we feel about our naval power, France feels about her military prestige. The whole of England is in alarm whenever it is said that a French navy only approximates to our own. In like manner, all France is agitated on finding that she is no longer the first military power of Europe, and will have to make great exertions to keep even a first-rate place. Apart from the uneasiness engendered by the precaution of our neighbors, there is as yet no single question upon which angry dispute exists or upon which a quarrel can be fixed.

REOPENING OF THE OAKS COLLIERY.

As the time draws near when the bodies of the unfortunate miners who have been entombed for more than seven months are to be exhumed, the interest of the public and the relatives is great. The work of getting up the debris is progressing favourably.—The last drift but one has been reached and effectually sealed, and little more than 50 yards of debris have to be removed before the crown of the arch which communicates with the works will be reached. The state of the air is of course one of the gravest points, but, as indicated by the escape pipe it is still favorable, and should no unforeseen difficulty present itself little more than a fortnight, it is thought, will complete the task of entering the workings. It is, however, apprehended that the roads, &c., will be in anything but a good state, and that some time and labor will have to be bestowed before the majority of the bodies are reached.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN AUSTRIA.

The Vienna journals speak of a disastrous conflagration which has laid in ruins nearly the whole of the town of Litchenworth, situated within a couple of leagues of Frohrsdork, the residence of Count de Chambord, and in which three women and five children perished. The Count, at the head of a number of his servants, was early at the scene of the disaster, and by his presence and exhortations, and even by his own personal aid contributed to the preservation of several buildings. One little girl was rescued by a servant of the count, named Chavean, who daringly penetrated into a burning house and brought out the child, already unconscious, and whose clothes had caught fire. The soldiers of the garrison of Neustads, the men employed in the various factories, and the inhabitants generally, exerted themselves to extinguish the flames, but only the church and some score and a half of private houses were left uninjured. An extensive cotton mill and 130 houses and granaries were destroyed.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN JAVA.

The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at the Hague sends the following:—"We have just received the Java papers of the 14th June, giving full particulars of the dreadful earthquake which occurred in the island on the morning of the 10th of June.—It was very destructive in the districts of Cheribon, Pekalongan, Banjoemas, Bogelen, Samarang, Djokjdokarta, and Sourakarta—The greater part of the indigo and sugar manufactories, private houses, and military establishments are destroyed at Djokdjo, but in other districts the damage was not so extensive. The losses, however, are incalculable. The sugar crop which had just been brought into the barns, is totally lost. A large number of Europeans and natives perished—the report says as many as 300. It was feared that other parts of Java might be visited by earthquakes, even at Batavia, shocks were felt on the day the mail started. The accounts of the rinderpest in Java are most distressing. In some districts the whole stock of buffalos has died out, and great destitution and misery prevail; indeed, the general effect of the news brought by this mail is very painful.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 11, 1867.

Sir:—In forwarding to you for publication the accompanying document, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am not influenced by feelings of animosity towards any party whatever, nor have I any desire to hurt their feelings or to challenge controversy. It is a simple, straight-forward statement of facts which, although possibly they may be denied in a few trifling details, cannot be stripped of their graver substance. If the proceedings before the Mayor's Court, in the case laid before you, have been in strict conformity with the usages of this Island and with public justice, then, Sir, all I can say is, that by publishing them without comment of mine, for the information of the community at large, I cannot accuse myself of trenching on any prerogative whatever, nor of showing a want of consideration towards a high public functionary who, doubtless from his own high sense of justice, would be the first to tear from them the least covering of secresy if such were attempted to be thrown over them.

The document was first offered for publication to the *Examiner* by the writer. The editor of that paper read it carefully over and pronounced it a very disgraceful affair. He promised to publish it in his very next issue. It was left with him under an anonymous signature, with a private note appended to it, giving the real name of the author, as is usual in such cases. The editor, pointing to the private note, said, "I presume this is intended to be *private*," upon which he was assured that it was. He then drew his pen twice across the face of the note, and the interview terminated. On the night of the publication of the *Examiner*, the article did not appear, according to promise, and the editor assigned to the writer of it, as his reason for not publishing it, that he had placed the document, private note and all, in the hands of the Mayor for a whole night, for his Worship's information, and that he, the editor, considered the charges contained it too serious for publication. The document was then taken to the editor of the *Patriot*, who declined to publish it on the plea of his near relationship to one of the parties named in it. It was next taken to the editor of the *Islander*, who declined to publish it because it was not taken to him in the first instance.

Under all these circumstances, it is right that the particulars connected with the whole case should be laid before the public.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
IXION.

Mr. Editor;—

On Thursday, the 25th July last, several very serious charges of assault and battery on the high seas, between Charlottetown and Liverpool, were brought before the Mayor and a bench of Magistrates, against Edward Jones, 2d mate of the ship "L. C. Owen," Robert Fraser, master, by Frederick McMahon, aged 16 years, son of Edmond John McMahon, Esq., Deputy Commissary General, residing at Falconwood, in this Island.

It would appear from the sworn depositions before the Court, and from other sources of reliable information, that the young gentleman above named was placed under the charge of the master by his father, and under instructions from one of the owners, that he was to proceed to Liverpool and back, to study something of navigation, merely as a supernumerary, without pay, and without being articled in any way, just for a voyage, to ascertain how he would like the sea for a profession, preparatory to getting him into one of "Green's" ships. There was sufficient to prove that, almost from the moment he left the port of Charlottetown until he returned (notwithstanding it was distinctly understood that the young gentleman should not be sent aloft in heavy weather, nor forced to do any very laborious duty on board, and that he was to be kindly treated and looked after by the Captain), he was subjected by the second mate to a series of brutal and degrading outrages which placed him in imminent peril of his life.—He was struck between the eyes by the second mate with his clenched fist, and on the head; kicked in the ribs; welted with a rope across the thighs, until they were black and blue; compelled to stand upright on the narrow rail of the ship's bulwark, without strap or protection of any kind, to haul up buckets of water for washing the decks, when the ship was in rapid motion, and when the slightest slip would have caused him to tumble headlong into the sea, at the risk of his life. Forced to ascend the rigging to the top-mast head in stormy and squally weather to take in sail—in a word, he was kicked, and struck, and knocked about, and so overworked and exhausted from daily holystoning the decks upon his knees, for four hours at a stretch, that it is almost impossible to conceive how he eventually escaped with his life.—The charges before the Court were limited as much as possible to the *return* voyage, and to the question of assaults; those with reference to the voyage home from Liverpool are in abeyance.

To make a long story short, as the old saying is, the trial before the Magistrates came to a close, and it may be just as well to remark that, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made by allin Court, who were interested in the ship, to quash the proceedings, there was not a title of evidence to show that the unfortunate young gentleman was ever otherwise than civil, patient, obedient and silent, under his bitter sufferings. He cried and sobbed, it is true, but his cries and sobs were wrung from him by reason of the injuries which he received, and still suffers from.

On the first day, on the occasion of the complainant making his sworn deposition, the Mayor and Councillors Mitchell and Yates sat on the bench; on the second day, Councillor Mitchell disappeared, and Councillor Butcher took his place; and on the third and last day, Councillor Butcher disappeared, and his place was taken by Mr. Lawson, the City Recorder, who knew nothing of the two previous day's proceedings, nor of the sworn depositions, which were never read over to him in open Court.

The Magistrates, viz., the Mayor, Councillor Yates, and Mr. Lawson, the Recorder, retired into a private room to consider their verdict. In a very few minutes they returned into Court, and the Mayor, addressing the accused in a mild and deprecatory manner, and with a smiling face, said: "Mr. Jones, the Court have given this case their careful consideration, and *without taking into consideration your general conduct towards the complainant, they find that you are guilty of having committed two separate and distinct assaults on Frederick McMahon, by striking him and kicking him*, you are therefore fined 30s. or 21 days' imprisonment."

The petty sum of 30s. for two months and a half brutal treatment of a young and delicate lad, who, during this time, was repeatedly and persistently kicked and struck by this savage bully, and without the very slightest pretext or provocation!!!

At the close of the proceedings, a remark was made by Mr. Owen, one of the owners of the ship, to the effect that "the great mistake which was made was, that *the boy was not articled*," in which opinion the Mayor coincided, saying "that was a great mistake,' upon which Mr. McMahon (the boy's father) indignantly exclaimed, addressing himself to Mr. Owen—"What, Sir! would his being articled have given a license to any person on board a merchant ship to commit savage and brutal outrages upon him to the danger of his life?" The Mayor at once reproved Mr. McMahon for speaking, and called out, "Marshal, do your duty," upon which the Marshal approached Mr. McMahon and ordered him to leave the Court, but Mr. McMahon merely looked at him and retained his seat, stung to the quick, no doubt, at the indignity offered him, whilst others in Court, some totally unconnected with the case, expressed their opinions openly and decidedly whenever they chose to do so.

Mr. McMahon has brought an action against the second mate before the Supreme Court, and he has been held to bail in the sum of (I think) two hundred pounds to appear to stand his trial.

The fine of 30s., let me add, was paid instantly by the captain of the ship, who, with the accused, and one of the owners of the vessel, left the Court in a very boisterous manner, shouting and flourishing their fists as they proceeded down the street, at the young accuser and his father, and taunting them in a very abusive manner.

It may be as well to remark, in conclusion, that only the day previous to this trial, a young gentleman was fined £5 (Five Pounds) in the Mayor's Court, for striking a young man whom he accused of having grossly insulted ladies under his protection; and on the following Tuesday, before the same Court, a gentleman was fined £2 for laying his hand upon another, without striking him.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
IXION.

The Herald.

Wednesday, August 21, 1867.

☞ Our Agent, Mr. Thomas Reilly, will start on a collecting tour through King's County on or about the 1st of September. As we have not during the past two years intruded upon our patrons in the East, nor enforced our honest claims against unfeeling delinquents, we have to request them to respond to this visit by paying their respective amounts as soon as called upon. Those who are unable to pay the full amount, can pay a portion, even if only a dollar. The old excuse that they were not aware that our Agent would visit them so soon, will not avail this time. Our patrons in Prince County will also take the hint to themselves, as our Agent intends visiting them in October. A word to the wise these hard times is sufficient.

DOMINION ELECTION NEWS.

The writs of election for the first Parliament of the Dominion House of Commons, have been issued. They bear date the 7th day of August instant, and will be returnable on the 24th day of October next. The local elections for the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Nova Scotia, are proclaimed in terms similar to those for the General Parliament. New Brunswick, having undergone a general election last year, is allowed to be exempt from the Proclamation regarding the local elections. There are, however, several vacant seats to be supplied at the same time. The Canadian *Gazette*, which contains the foregoing Proclamations, calls the General Parliament together on the 24th of September, but not for the despatch of business. The time of actual assemblage will be somewhere in the month of November. The elections for both the General and Local Parliaments, in each Province, will come off at the same time; but at different dates in the various sections and Provinces of the Dominion. Thus, the Elections in Ontario and Nova Scotia will not take place until the 18th of next month, although in Ontario and New Brunswick they will come off much earlier. The object of this arrangement is to strengthen the Coalition Government of Sir John A. McDonald, by causing the Elections to be held first in those Provinces where a majority of Ministerial supporters is confidently expected to be returned. We despise this dodgery, because we believe that if a Government is not deserving, upon its own merits, of the support of the people, it deserves to be driven into opposition and merited disgrace—a fate which we sincerely trust is in store for the McDonald Ministry. The "ruling passion," which is said to be strongly manifested even in death, is here prominently exhibited. The history of the Coalition Government has notoriously been one of make-shifts, of corruption and thimble-rigging. In the management of the elections, therefore, which promise to be the presage of the sudden death of the Coalition, we are not in the least surprised to see these corrupt principles attempted to be put in practice. We have too much confidence, however, in the intelligence and integrity of the electors to suppose that they can be gulled by such palpable and unworthy trickery into returning a majority of representatives to support a corrupt and extravagant Government. It speaks badly for the wisdom and patriotism of the Dominion statesmen, as well as for the harmonious working of the Constitution, to see one of the most baneful and objectionable features in the politics of the neighboring Republic carried into practice at the very outset, we may say, of the Dominion's career. We mean those continuous and never-ending elections by means of which the public mind is kept in a state of perpetual turmoil, and through which the interests of the country are made to suffer. There is nothing either in the situation of public affairs or in the provisions of the Act of Union, to prevent the elections being held both for the General and Local Parliaments simultaneously in all the Provinces. Common sense as well as experience proves that the simultaneous system is the best. Selfishness and political chicanery alone induce the McDonald Ministry to adopt the more objectionable plan,—objectionable because of its continuous turmoil, which is more or less fatal to stability; objectionable because it affords greater facilities for bribery and corruption; and objectionable because it naturally induces a servile following in the footsteps of certain favored or interested constituencies, to the injury of that healthy independence of action and of thought so necessary to insure purity of government. When, therefore, Sir John A. McDonald and his colleagues introduced the continuous system of elections, they established a precedent which will be apt to prove a curse to the Dominion.

Another feature in the working of the new constitution, which is not only bad, but so novel in itself, as well as contrary to the loud predictions of the Fathers of Confederation, that we cannot avoid noticing it. We were positively assured, time and again, that with the advent of Confederation, party spirit, and the bane of what is termed sectionalism, would be instantly abolished. But what is the actual state of the case? Why, that every public man who has not thought proper to pay absolute homage to the hydra-headed Coalition Ministry, has been not only rigidly excluded from both the General and Local Governments, but has also been attempted to be hounded down as a Fenian, an annexationist, or a rebel, and that with a malignancy of party spirit that has been rarely equal'ed. Mr. McGee, for example, with a modesty and good taste absolutely refreshing, recently addressed a letter to the Montreal *Gazette*, wherein he stigmatised his opponent, Mr. Devlin, and all his Irish supporters, as Fenians, many of whose lives he held at his mercy. A charge of this kind coming from Mr. McGee is ridiculous enough, but it serves to show the spirit which the leading Canadian statesmen wish to infuse into the politics of the Dominion. The Hon. John Sanfield McDonald was selected to form a Local Government for the Province of Ontario—the Governor of which, who is a mere creature of the McDonald Ministry, at the same time dictating, as he had been instructed to do, to the Premier, the names of the gentlemen who were to comprise the remainder of his advisers. Let the reader imagine, for a moment, that from some cause or other a new Government were required to be formed in this Colony, and that the Colonial Minister were to instruct Lieutenant Governor Dundas to entrust that duty to some creature of his own, who in his turn was compelled to select, from among characters of his own facile disposition, the requisite number of ministers pointed out to him, and the beauties of the political system at present being carried out, will be at once perceived. It is no wonder indeed that Sir John A. McDonald told his supporters the other day, that from the exhibition which Canadian politicians were making of themselves, neither British Columbia, Newfoundland, nor Prince Edward Island would come into the Union, to be witnesses and participators in their bitter quarrels and tortuous juggling. What with these unseemly proceedings, and the superincumbent weight of official expenditure and superfluous officers, annexation can only be a matter of time; and indeed from the present appearance of affairs, the sooner that measure of relief comes, the better for the Dominion.

The Dominion Cutter, *La Canadienne*, Capt. Fortin, arrived at this Port on Wednesday last. We had the pleasure of exchanging cards with her Commander and his Lieutenant, T. Tetu, on Thursday last, when we paid a return visit to these gentlemen on board their tidy craft. *La Canadienne* is a schooner-rigged vessel of one hundred tons, mounted with four six-pounder brass guns, and having a complement of thirty men. She has been in commission for about fifteen years, to look after the Canadian fisheries, which, previous to the Act of Union, comprised the Canadian coasts and rivers, the Magdalen Islands, Anticosti and the Coast of Labrador. Since the 1st of July, the coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been added to the domain of her supervision. Both Capt. Fortin and Lieut. Tetu are thorough gentlemen, and give the utmost satisfaction in the discharge of the delicate duties which they are called upon to discharge in connection with the Fisheries. Capt. Fortin has overhauled about one hundred American Fishing Vessels this season, and compelled them to take out Licenses. We have no precise information as to the object of La Canadienne's visit to this Port; but the rumor about town is to the effect that Capt. Fortin's mission is for the purpose of adjusting a difference arising out of the circumstance that the Dominion issues Fishing Licenses at the rate of fifty cents per ton, whereas, the Island Government demands one dollar per ton. As, however, the Dominion Licenses very unjustly permit their holders to fish around the coasts of this Island as well as those of all sections of the Dominion, we can readily believe that the Yankees have preferred the cheaper and more comprehensive Licenses of the Dominion to those of this Island. The Lieutenant Governor and three of his ministerial advisers went on board the Cutter on Thursday afternoon; but whether in connection with this License business or not we are not aware. All we can say is that the difference in License fees has not improved our revenue; and if a change for the better has been effected, we shall not regret it. His Excellency was honored with a salute of thirteen guns; and His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, who also visited La Canadienne the same evening, was honored with the salute due to the dignity of his rank—namely, eight guns. On Friday, she sailed for Gaspe, with the Hon. George Coles as a guest, he having gone on a cruise of ten days or a fortnight for the benefit of his health. We wish him a pleasant voyage.

The Annual Rifle Competition, which came off at the Model Farm on Monday and Tuesday of this week, resulted in Capt. Tanton, Queen's Own, St. Eleanor's, scoring thirty points at three and five hundred yards ranges, (five shots at each range), and thus winning the first prize—a National Association medal and £10 cash. Corporal Woodside, also of the Queen's Own, and Private Harper, Thistle Company, St. Peter's Road, having each scored twenty-seven points, fired off on Tuesday at the five hundred yards range for the second prize—an Association medal and £8 cash, and was won by the former. The all-comers prize was won by Private Peter Stewart, of the Lot 48 Company, who made thirty-one points at the same range.

Melancholy Accident.—We copy the following paragraph from a recent number of the St. John, N. B., *Freeman*:—

"The Rev. Mr. McDonald, of St. Francis, County Victoria, whose melancholy death we announced last week, was drowned while attempting to cross the River St. John near Fort Kent, at a ford. The night was dark, and it would appear that he missed the ford when first he sought it. The traces seen on the bank indicate that he then got out of his wagon and led his horse to the right track. It is supposed that he missed the landing place on the opposite side, and that the horse in endeavoring to jump up a rocky bank, some three feet in height, broke the pin which attached the forward part of the wagon to the body, and at the same time threw the wagon backward, so that Mr. McDonald was thrown into the river where it was deep and rapid. The wife of a farmer, living close by, heard his cries, and heard him call her husband by name, but she did not then know who was calling or suspect what the cries meant. The body was found next day on a shoal, three miles below the place where the marks on the bank show that the horse got ashore."

The gentleman above referred to was at one time the Parish Priest of Rustico and Hope River in this Island, and was beloved for his simplicity of manners, holiness of life and zeal in the cause of religion.

We perceive that our smart contemporary, the Halifax *Reporter*, has despatched a "Chiel" to Charlottetown to take notes among us. The dust nuisance and the want of hotel accommodation have not escaped his vigilant attention. The performances of the bare-kneed Caledonians, "stern and wild," which take place to-day, will also receive a portion of his spare time and lively pen-and-ink portraiture.

The *Islander* and *Patriot* appear to think that Mr Hensley has failed to negotiate a loan upon the terms of the act of last session. We think that they are premature in arriving at this conclusion. Whenever Mr. Hensley has completed his mission, the result will be communicated to the public without delay. At present it is idle to speculate whether the Loan can be obtained within the limitation of the Loan Bill. It is sufficient perhaps to say that without an Imperial guarantee the money can be obtained on as reasonable terms as the *Dominion* of Canada—a fact that speaks well for the credit of the colony.

LOCAL NEWS.

Tea Party at St. Andrew's.—One of the most interesting Tea Parties of the Season took place at the old College grounds at St. Andrew's, on Wednesday last. Spacious sheds were constructed for the accommodation of the party, which embraced people from all the neighboring localities, and persons of all denominations. The tables were very tastefully set out and most abundantly supplied with every delicacy usually offered on such occasions. There were places for dancing, and places for athletic games, and the light-hearted and swift-footed seemed to enjoy themselves immensely. The object of the Tea Party was to raise funds towards paying off a small debt on the very beautiful new Chapel erected on the College grounds, mainly through the zeal and exertions of the former Missionary Priest, the Rev. Pius McIlhee. His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, and nearly all the Clergy of his diocese, were present; the Rev. Mr. Harkins, a distinguished Parish Priest from Quebec, and the Rev. Henry Crawford, the popular Presbyterian Minister at Morell, also honored the occasion by their presence. We understand that a sum between £130 and £140 was realized by this very pleasant festive gathering.—*Ex.*

We observe by an advertisement in yesterday's *Islander* that an agricultural Exhibition will be held at Crapaud on Wednesday the 23rd day of October next. The Exhibition is intended solely for the Tenants of Lady Georgiana Fane, who has authorised her agent Henry Palmer, Esq., to expend a portion of her rental in prizes. This is an act of praiseworthy liberality on her Ladyship's part. Had all the absentee Proprietors dealt with their tenants in the same spirit, the history of the Land Question would be more satisfactory than it has been.—*Pat.*

New Boston Packet.—The *Alice Myrick*, built in the shipyard of Herbert Bell, Esq., M. P. P., Cascumpec, and owned by I. C. Hall, O. Connolly, Thomas and William Dodd, Esquires, and five others, arrived here yesterday, and now lies at Peake's Wharf, where her equipments as a sailing Packet between this port and Boston are being completed. The *Alice Myrick* is modelled much after the "Carrie M. Rich," and her materials and workmanship are of the best description. She is 133 tons, new measurement, and has a large carrying capacity, and good accomodation for cabin passengers. We wish her enterprising owners success. —*Pat*

The body of a man named Stramberg, who with several others was lost near Point Prim by the upsetting of a sail boat on the night of the gale, was picked up near St. Peter's Island, on Monday, and brought to this city, and, after a Corone's Inquest being held thereon, it was interred in the Protestant Cemetery.

Ringwood House, the property of Col. Cumberland, situate on Warren Farm, was destroyed by Fire on Monday the 12th inst. The fire originated by the setting on fire to the woods in the vicinity of the House.

The *Dominion*, one of our small but growing fishing fleet, returned yesterday evening from the gulf with 150 barrels mackerel. This fine schooner belongs to W. Welsh, Esq. The *Comet*, owned by Capt O. Evans, and Hon. D. Davies, and the *Model* owned by William Hearn, Esq., also arrived from the Gulf this week. The latter vessel sailed on her second trip yesterday. —*Pat.*

ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

☞ All the public offices are closed to-day, by order of the Governor in Council, in order of the Scottish Games on Government House grounds. The day is also generally observed throughout the City as a Public Holiday.

Quite a number of visitors to the Scottish Games arrived from Nova Scotia last evening by the steamer *Princess of Wales*.

Secretary Stanton has been dismissed by President Johnson on account of difference of opinion on the subject of reconstruction. General Grant succeeds him.

Her Majesty's iron-clad ship-of-war, *Favorite*, Capt. Short, which lay in Charlottetown harbor for ten days, sailed for Gaspe on Thursday morning last. She is detailed to look after the Fisheries of these Provinces, and is expected back here in the course of a few weeks.

Some Editorial remarks prepared for to-day's paper, upon the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition advertised in to-day's paper, are unavoidably crowded out.

The *Patriot*'s rumor about a special messenger from Downing Street on important business, and a despatch thither from this Government by the Atlantic Cable, is, we learn, without foundation.

The Wesleyan Sabbath School Tea came off at Spruce Avenue on Wednesday, and the Bible Christian Society at Willow Farm on Monday last.

We learn that the Cod are on our North shore in great abundance, and the fishermen are making fine hauls. The fish are, however, generally small in size; but what is lacked in the quality of size is made up in the quantity. The Mackerel are beginning to strike in, but not in any great numbers as yet.—*Pat.*

The friends of Gen. Meagher having given up all hope of recovering his body, will have a solemn High Mass celebrated on the 8th of August at the Jesuit's Church, Sixteenth street, N. Y. for the repose of his soul.

The Paper Mill on Little River, N. B., about two miles from town, was totally destroyed by fire about four o'clock this morning, with all the machinery, warehouse, and outhouses, stock, &c. Nothing was saved Insured for about $5,000. Loss fully $12,000.

Bishop McKinnon returned to Antigonish on the 12th after an absence of nearly three months in Rome. His Lordship met with a very enthusiastic reception from his flock.