Thirdly.—Pregnant with advantages to the Province of Canada as the proposed Union may appear, and fraught with corresponding benefits as such Union may be—under certain modifications of the 'Quebec Scheme'—to one or more of the Maritime Provinces, we regret our inability to suggest any modification of that "Scheme" which could with safety be adapted to the peculiar position and circumstances of this Island, and which would, at the same time, prove acceptable to the people of Canada.

Fourthly.—To make suitable provision for the vast Public Works now contemplated by the Government of Canada, the Tariff of the Provinces, if united as proposed, must necessarily be greatly augmented, and the burdens of the people proportionably increased. That this Colony, if included in the proposed Union, would be subject to that Tariff, is certain; but that its people would participate in an equal ratio with the other Provinces in the benefits anticipated as the result of this excessive taxation, is by no means probable, believing, as we do, that although the trade, commerce, and manufactures of the Continental Provinces would be greatly stimulated by new and extended railways, new and improved canals, and the opening and working of valuable mines, the trade, commerce, and manufactures of this Island would not, to any appreciable extent, be beneficially affected thereby.

Fifthly.—Since the year 1851, when your Majesty was most graciously pleased to concede to the people of this Colony the rights and privileges of self-government, Prince Edward Island has made—and is still making—steady advances in population and material prosperity, and its inhabitants are now perfectly satisfied with the free and liberal Constitution under which it is their happiness to live,—the number of those who are willing to incur the risks and dangers inseparable from a Union with the large and more powerful Provinces of British North America being, in our opinion, extremely insignificant and unimportant.

Sixthly.—We are not insensible to the obligation resting upon this Colony to contribute its fair share towards defraying the expense of resisting foreign invasion or aggression, and have cheerfully sanctioned the placing of the entire resources of the Colony at the disposal of the Government for the attainment of this desirable object.

Seventhly.—We say with the utmost confidence on the wisdom and justice of your Majesty in the present crisis, believing as we do that the necessities of Canada and the importunities of its Government will not be deemed by your Majesty of sufficient importance to warrant a change in the Constitution and form of Government of this Colony opposed to the wishes and hostile to the feelings of its inhabitants,—a change which, it is generally believed, must prove subversive of our liberties, and highly detrimental to our best interests.

"May it therefore please your Majesty graciously to withhold your Royal sanction from any measure calculated to deprive Prince Edward Island of the Constitution which it now happily enjoys, and more especially from any measure intended to effect a union of Prince Edward Island with Canada and the other Provinces of British North America."

To His Excellency GEORGE DUNDAS, *Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Legislative Council having unanimously passed an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, expressive of their opinion on the subject of the proposed Union of the British North American Colonies, have respectfully to request that your Excellency will be pleased to cause the same to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

The Legislative Council, at the same time, beg leave to express to your Excellency their earnest hope that the opinion of the Legislative Council, as conveyed to Her Majesty in the said Address, may be deemed conclusive on the part of those whom they represent in this Island, in case any further action may be taken by Her Majesty's Government in reference to the question of Confederation; and that your Excellency may have no further cause of appeal to the Legislature of this Colony, or deem it necessary to take any further action on the part of this Colony respecting the further consideration of a question on which both Branches of its Legislature have, for the second time, passed such a solemn and conclusive opinion.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, a bill relating to the conveyance and transfer of real and personal property vested in mortgagees and trustees, was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Henderson presented to the House a bill "to prevent the concealment of arms and munitions of war intended for unlawful purposes," which was read the first and second time, committed to a committee of the whole House, and reported agreed to without any amendment.

Adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, May 11th.

Hon. Attorney General moved that a bill "to prevent the concealment of arms intended for unlawful purposes" be now read the third time.

Hon. Mr. Lord: Before the question is put I would observe that I do not think there is any provision in the bill to protect a merchant who may have arms for sale in carrying on his lawful trade. Suppose they import a number of arms and enter them at the Custom House, will they be liable to be sold when they are discovered?

Hon. the *President*: The bill says "for unlawful purposes."

Hon. Mr. Lord: Yes, but that must be proved; and it might be a difficult matter to prove it. The arms might be sold to mischievous persons, and how are the parties selling them to know what the arms intended for?

Hon. Attorney General: The bill is intended to provide against the concealment of arms, whether they are imported or manufactured in the Island. If they are concealed the presumption is that they are intended for unlawful purposes, and a warrant will be issued for their seizure. It will not interfere with parties importing arms for sale. Whether it would be proper to go that length or not I am not prepared to say, but there is nothing in this bill to prevent persons from importing and keeping arms for sale as formerly. Still, if there should be a large importation, and they were suspected to be for unlawful purposes, I think the Government would very properly interfere, and let the parties prove that they were not intended for unlawful purposes, and give bonds to that effect. I think that might be done as the law stands at present.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Beer from the special committee appointed to report on a petition of Robert Jones and others respecting Charlottetown Ferry, presented the following:

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Friday, May 11, 1866.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of divers inhabitants of Queen's County, complaining of certain irregularities on the part of the Contractor of the Hillsborough Ferry, having heard the Petitioners as well as the Contractor, and also the witnesses produced by the latter, have to report—

That a similar Petition to that referred to your Committee was presented to the House of Assembly, which has strongly recommended the Executive Government to make such arrangements with the Contractor as will cause the Steamer to run more frequently on the said Ferry on Market-days, in which recommendation your Committee respectfully join, being of opinion that the rapidly increasing traffic on this Ferry imperatively requires that increased facilities for crossing the same should be at once provided.

GEORGE BEER, Chairman.

Adjourned till half past three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half past three o'clock the House met, and at four His Excellency, George Dundas, Esquire, came down to the Council Chamber, and, having taken his seat in the Chair of State, assented to thirty-six bills passed during the Session. His Excellency was then pleased to close the Session with a Speech.

EXAMINATION OF ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.

The annual examination of the students of the above named institution took place on Wednesday the 11th ultimo, in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of persons, the young gentlemen acquitted themselves in the most creditable manner. The classes in the classics, and in Geography and History were especially successful, and elicited much applause from the audience. The Examination was, as customary on former occasions at the College, enlivened by vocal and instrumental music—the performance on the violin by the Rev. Mr. Babineau, from Montreal, was especially attractive. This gentleman presided, with infinite credit and applause, over the musical part of the entertainment.

His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, with his usual zeal for, and devotion to the interests of this admirable institution, was present on the occasion; and he was surrounded by the following clergymen from the diocese:—Very Rev. James McDonald, Indian River; Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, Charlottetown; Rev. Geo. Belcourt, Rustico; Rev. Dougald McDonald, East Point; Rev. D. F. McDonald, Souris; Rev. F. X. DeLaegle, South West; Rev. Wm. Phelan, Vernon River; Rev. P. McPhee; Rev. Ronald McDonald, and Rev. Chas. Boudreault, Magdalen Islands. From the diocese of Chatham, we noticed the Rev. Joseph Pelletier; and from the diocese of Montreal the Rev. Charles Baubien.

The examination lasted from ten a. m. until 3 p. m. At the close of the exercises His Lordship the Chief Justice distributed the numerous prizes awarded for proficiency in the various branches of learning, and after doing so, complimented the young gentlemen on the great success which attended their examination. His Lordship bore unqualified testimony to the usefulness and efficiency of the institution, so far as he was enabled to judge from the very creditable examination at which he had then assisted. General Scammon, the American Consul, who also graced the occasion, spoke briefly and in the most complimentary terms of the success of the examination. He stated that the greater part of his life had been spent in Collegiate and Academic pursuits, and with the experience acquired therein he felt competent to pronounce an opinion respecting the young gentlemen who had just then passed through their exercises. That opinion was, that on no similar occasion had greater efficiency been manifested by the Students of any collegiate institution of which he had had any experience; and he frankly confessed that he did not believe their superiors could be found in any similar establishment. The Hons. Messrs. Coles and Whelan also spoke in brief addresses, approvingly of the whole course of the examination. They congratulated the Rev. A. McDonald, the indefatigable Rector, and his associate Professors, on the admirable condition of the institution; and expressed their gratification that the Colony was so fortunate as to possess an establishment where a superior education could be had for the rising generation; and a great proof of its efficiency was to be found in the fact that St. Dunstan's College has steadily enjoyed the generous patronage, even from the time of its establishment, of Catholic families in the neighboring Provinces; and a further proof of its usefulness was to be seen in the fact that several Protestant families in the Colony availed themselves of the institution to procure a superior education for their children.—*Ex.*

The Herald.

Wednesday, August 1, 1866.

THE ELECTIONS!

We understand that the principal reason why the Executive have not decided in favor of an election in midsummer is, that the Confederate members thereof—whose influence is paramount—are under the impression that the Canadians will have this Island included in the Confederation project which they hope to have passed through the Imperial Parliament this summer, and that, therefore, no election, under our existing constitution, will take place. We know that the Confederates still entertain this idea, and pray that it may be realized. Whether the change of Ministry in England had taken place or not, we did not fear that this Colony would be dealt with so summarily; but the hope that such a fact is cherished by a number of our legislators and of the Executive Council, and that their influence is sufficient to put off the election until the most inclement season of the year, should teach the people the precaution to return no candidate who is not pledged to oppose Confederation, otherwise they may be served as unfortunate Nova Scotia has been served by her Legislature, which basely betrayed the rights of the people, who are almost unanimously opposed to Confederation. We trust that a word to the wise is sufficient.

Since writing the foregoing, we have read the following paragraph in the *Islander* of Friday last, which more than confirms our suspicions as to the reasons why the Government wish to defer the elections until some time in December—the most disagreeable and inclement season in the year:—

"THE ELECTIONS.—We have been repeatedly asked "When shall we have an election?" We beg to inform our readers that we are not in the secrets of the Government. We presume, however, that the election will not take place until after the Imperial Government makes known to this Island the course which Her Majesty's Ministers intend to pursue toward the Island on the subject of Confederation."

It also confirms our own opinions of the preponderating influence of the Confederates in the Councils of the Government. We trust the anti-Confederate members of the Executive, and their friends throughout the country, will not allow themselves to go to sleep and be sold at the very moment that the victory is within their grasp. The country looks to them in this crisis, and they should understand that if they, through any diplomacy or pressure that may be brought to bear upon them, betray the rights of the people now in their keeping, they will be called to a strict account. Now that negotiations have commenced in Downing Street to consummate Confederation, and that our local champions of the scheme openly boast, and express the belief which they cherish, and are ready to assist in carrying into effect, that Prince Edward Island, willing or unwilling, will be legislated into Confederation, we by no means feel half so secure with a semi-Confederate Government in power, as we should be if a thorough anti-confederate Government ruled. An election should, therefore, immediately take place, in order to enable the country to return men to power—whether Conservatives or Liberals it matters little—in whom the utmost confidence could be placed in their dealings with this all-important question.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

One or two City Meetings have been held to adopt the readiest means of placing the Fire Department on an efficient footing. On Wednesday last, after a long discussion upon the relative merits of steam and hand fire engines, a resolution was moved and carried, that the Government, and the Banking and Insurance Institutions, which had subscribed towards providing for the city a Steam Fire Engine, as also private individuals who contributed thereto, be requested to allow their subscriptions to be appropriated towards providing two more Hand Fire Engines, a supply of new Hose, and the building of more water-tanks, and enlarging certain wells in the city. This Committee reported to a City Meeting on Saturday evening, that the majority of the subscribers to a Steam Fire Engine refused to allow those subscriptions to be appropriated to any other purpose. A Steam Fire Engine, with all the requisite appurtenances, has consequently been ordered, and, in the meantime, tanks are to be provided, and new hose for the hand-engines immediately ordered. This is as it should be, for not only is the Steam Engine required, but the present appliances for suppressing fires should be improved and rendered as efficient as possible. Whilst we are as much opposed to additional taxation as anybody can be, yet it is folly to object to a reasonably increased expenditure where the safety of the whole city is at stake. To render the Fire Department thoroughly efficient and in good working order, at all times, night and day, no reasonable man, or one who has property to be protected, will object to contribute thereto, however much he may condemn and oppose folly and extravagance. The time has gone by when the city can be protected by the present water supply, engines, hose, and organization; and the sooner an adequate supply of water, proper buildings, engines, hose, and engineers are procured, and regular fire companies formed, the better for the city. For the want of system, no person is safe, not alone from fire, and the destruction of property from the misdirected zeal of an unorganized crowd, but—degrading as the confession is—from being plundered, as the history of the last disastrous fire fully testifies. What we want now is *action*, and not talk, and we hope to see some degree of energy infused into the Corporation at this juncture and with reference to this matter.

THE *Patriot* of Saturday last has a very disingenuous article, headed, "Objections to the Cunard Estate Purchase," wherein suppositious objections to that purchase are placed to our credit, and then very skilfully demolished. While we rejoiced at the purchase of these Estates, we simply expressed the opinion in opposition to the *Islander*, which was disposed to take great credit to the Government in the matter, that by means of the Land Purchase Act and the Loan Bill of the Liberals, the most of the Proprietory Estates in the Island might have been bought up long ago upon much better terms than the Cunard Estates have been purchased, but for the opposition of the *Islander* and the party of which it is the exponent. We go further, and say that no disinterested or impartial person doubts the accuracy of our views, however it may suit the *Patriot* to seek to deny it. Our contemporary's reasoning on the Loan Bill is simply nonsense. If he can get any person to believe that a loan for *ten* years at *six* per cent. interest, is better than a Loan for *twenty* years at *four* per cent. interest, why, it would be folly on our part to attempt to reason with him. The Imperial guarantee once given, the money could always be obtained at four per cent. interest, however the English money-market might fluctuate; and our contemporary knows, or ought to know, the inconvenience which the present arrangement entails upon the commercial community, and will continue to entail for some time yet to come in the way of obtaining exchange and other accommodation at the banks. However, we have not much sympathy with the merchants of Charlottetown, for they have always been opposed to progress, and were the loudest and most determined in their opposition to the Loan Bill, and if they now suffer for their own acts, they have themselves to blame. The wisdom of the Liberal party in proposing the Loan Bill, and in endeavoring to bring capital upon long credit and easy interest, into a young country, whose resources and trade would have been immensely developed thereby, is so manifest, that we are astonished any intelligent person would seek to deny it.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE!

THE news of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable was received at Mr. A. McNeill's Reading Room on Monday last. In 1858 and 1865, the attempts to connect Ireland and the Continent of Europe with Newfoundland and the Continent of America proved failures; but determination, science and experience have at length accomplished the vast enterprise. The Atlantic Cable is now in successful operation, and Europe, as well as Asia and Africa, are now within an hour's communication with the New World. The greatest achievement of modern science—*the* Event of the Age in which we live, and, indeed, we might say, the Event of the present century, is the laying of this Cable. The dim vision of the immortal Shakespeare, of putting a girdle round the earth, is now an accomplished fact; and the farthest parts of the distant and fabled East are now brought within speaking distance of the broad Continent of America. An early day, we have no doubt, will be set apart to celebrate this triumph of science, civilization, and progress. In the meantime, the *Great Eastern*—the only ship in the world capable of laying an Atlantic Cable—has returned to mid-ocean to grapple for the broken cable of last year, and we may expect every moment to hear of the successful splicing of that cable. Afterwards, Newfoundland and Cape Breton will be connected by a new cable; and another between this Island and Cape Breton will be submerged. It is stated that new cables, until six are in successful operation, will be sunk each year between Valencia, Ireland, and Heart's Content, Newfoundland, so that uninterrupted communication will always be insured between the Old and New Worlds. All the particulars of which we are possessed will be found in our telegraphic news.

A CASE OF SUFFOCATION.

THE method of restoring suspended animation from drowning, suffocation, strangulation by garrotting, or the inhalation of noxious gases, should be known by the public generally, in order that immediate efforts may be used to promote recovery. Physiological science has reduced this process to the most simple operations, which may be begun and carried on by any person or persons of ordinary strength and intelligence. The one simple object to be first attained is, to effect *artificial* respiration, the *natural* function will then readily succeed.

The case I am about to relate was a successful one, considering the long suspension of breathing,—the favoring circumstance being the retention of warmth under the beds. I shall detail it simply as it occurred, in the belief that the public mind will be better instructed thus by abstract teaching.

The late disastrous fire rendered many families homeless, and several took refuge in the lower room of Temperance Hall, sleeping on beds, etc., spread on the floor. On Saturday morning, 21st July, the family of Mr. Patrick Sweeney rose at the usual time, leaving, unconsciously, one little girl, 6 years old, asleep in her bed, which was on the outer side. In order to "tidy the room," two of their beds (one upon the other) were thrown upon her bed, with all the bed-clothes, and over all a thick mattrass,—the whole being hard pressed down to effect a neat appearance. About an hour or a little more after this, the child was missed; and, after some search and enquiry, it occurred to them that the child was covered up, as stated, where she was found—a black and breathless (apparent) corpse. When I arrived, the poor, distracted mother was carrying the body about the hall, embracing it with frantic agony, and it was with great difficulty that I succeeded in getting it from her. The body was then laid on the back on a mattrass, sloping considerably towards the feet. The tongue was drawn forward, and the body gently rolled half over upon its face, and then back again to its original posture. This process of semi-rotation was continued for about ten minutes, each movement occupying about two seconds, or about fifteen semi-rotations in a minute. I then changed the movement by taking hold of the arms above the elbows, and lifting them over the head until they firmly touched; then, in about two seconds, depressing them down firmly to the side, and continuing these alternate movements for about a quarter of an hour longer without apparent benefit. I began to despair of success, and determined upon more strenuous efforts, upon the same principle; and, taking hold of each hand in mine, I raised them above the head, and clasping them in mine, extended the arms upward with considerable jerking force, even to the suspension of the weight of the body, still continuing the alternate elevation and depression. After five or six such elevations, there was audible evidence of air passing by the windpipe; the nostrils were then irritated by ammonia, and occasionally a severe dash of cold water upon the face, raised the respiratory muscles to action; the child began to breathe naturally and to move her arms, and with a violent scream (which I shall not soon forget) she raised herself up to restored life, after being breathless for more than an hour and a half.

This case affords an encouragement for future efforts, and suggests matter for great thankfulness that enlightened physiological science has so simplified the method of resuscitation as to render it far more easy and successful than under the *old* regime of the Royal Humane Society, and I am painfully conscious that several cases have failed, to my own knowledge and some under my own hands, that by the present much more simple method might have been recovered, and perhaps yet alive.

H. A. JOHNSON, Health Officer.
Charlottetown, July 30, 1866.

A MODEL GOVERNMENT ORGAN.

THE Editor of the *Islander* is doing his best to keep a good face on Confederation, however drooping may be his own hopes of the accomplishment of this measure. In last week's issue of that journal, the Editor *presumes* to say that "the Election will not take place until after the Imperial Government makes known to this Island the course Her Majesty's Minister intends to pursue towards the Island on the subject of confederation." This presumption—and a cool piece of presumption it is—is quite in character with the confederates. Some of them, the Editor of the *Islander* especially, have risked high stakes on confederation, and new begin to see and fear their own fate. They dread the next general election, and would willingly prolong the evil day to the latest hour. The proclamation which will call for a new Assembly, they know will be their knell of departing place and power, and hence their subtle attempts to mislead the public mind, and to misrepresent to the British Government popular feeling on confederation. How rejoiced would be the confederates who are now conspiring to sell the colony could they obtain any expression of public feeling in this Island that might read thus: "We are waiting in this Island for the will and pleasure of the Government of Canada to be expressed in some Bill which is to be brought into the British Parliament. In the meantime we are endeavoring to reconcile ourselves to the sad fate in store for us when we are to surrender ourselves as a sacrifice towards relieving the necessities of Canada, and for securing the personal aggrandizement of a few self-seeking and unprincipled men." When any material proportion of the inhabitants of the colony is reduced to this state of degradation, our confederates, we suppose, will appear a little more cheerful than they do at present. The *Islander* is certainly a pattern for a Government Organ! If, however, the Government harbor three zealous confederates or unionists in the Executive, and occasionally submit to be defiantly bearded by them, we suppose the Queen's Printer thinks he is not to be trammeled by such a thing as *principle* either.

TEA PARTY AT SOUTH WEST.—A Tea Party and Pic Nic come off on last Thursday at the South West Settlement, on the Parochial grounds. Hundreds of persons from the surrounding districts, and representing all denominations, attended from early morning till sundown. The proceeds, which could not have been inconsiderable, are intended to be offered by the parishoners to the Rev. Mr. DeLangle, as a mark of their appreciation for his zeal and services in their behalf. Everything passed off well—not a circumstance occurring to mar the pleasure of the day, and all present seemed earnest in sharing the sports and amusements provided for their entertainment. Two brass bands and bag-pipes discoursed music, and the "light fantastic toe" turned to good account.—*S. P.*

LOT 11 TEA PARTY.—The Tea Party at Lot 11, in aid of the Episcopal Church at that place, was held on Wednesday, the 18th instant. We are informed that it was quite a pleasant affair, and was numerously attended by all classes and creeds. At the close of the proceedings, the large assemblage of persons were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Swabey, Hon. Mr. Warburton, G. W. Howlan, Esq., and others. The sum realized was £56 12s. 9d.—*S. P.*

MALPEQUE.—We are informed that the Bazaar, etc., held at Malpeque on Tuesday, was a very pleasant affair, and realized a handsome sum, which is to be appropriated towards the completion of the new Presbyterian Church in that neighborhood. A number of our friends from Summerside helped to swell the gathering with their presence.—*S. P.*

One of the Mechanic's Fishing Company's Schooners last week discharged 150 barrels mackerel on Queen's Wharf, Charlottetown. They are estimated to be worth sixteen hundred dollars, gold.

ST. DUNSTAN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The regular Monthly Meeting of the above Society will be held at St. Andrew's Hall, on Monday evening next, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. A full and punctual attendance is requested. W. C. GRANT, Sec'y.

☞ THE English Mail for this Island arrived here yesterday evening by way of Brule, per steamer *Heather Belle*. The news is not much more important than that contained in our telegrams.

Quite a number started from Charlottetown on Monday night in the steamer *Princess of Wales*, to attend the Catholic Tea Party, which was advertised to come off at Summerside yesterday.

☞ WE beg to direct attention to the advertisement in to-day's paper, announcing a Pic-Nic for the 8th inst., under the auspices of the Masonic Body. The proceeds are to go to the relief of those who have suffered by the late fire.

THE Toronto *Globe*, the organ of the Hon. George Brown, announces that the Canadian Government have abandoned the idea of carrying Confederation during the present sitting of the English Parliament, and that the scheme is consequently postponed for another year. Should this prove true, we think ex-Secretary Pope will discover that he was over-hasty in throwing up his office and bidding for promotion and reward from the Canadians, when he anticipated that nothing further was to be gained from this Island. We trust he will devote all his leisure to "defences," and by the time that Confederation is consummated, he will have the Island thoroughly fortified.

THE *Patriot* says that "on Tuesday night last, as Private Dickinson, of the 4th Regt., was returning to Barracks, he was met on Black Sam's Bridge, and brutally assaulted by three or four ruffians." Dickinson is said to be a most inoffensive man, and we hope that his assaulters—doubtless some drunken ruffians who wished to keep their hands in practice upon the first victim that fell in their way—will be apprehended and severely punished.

The election for Mayor and five City Councillors takes place on Tuesday next. We trust there will be a complete new batch returned, and it would be well, we think, to call a City Meeting to nominate a Mayor for the coming election. Who will move in the matter? No time should be lost.

In order to make way for local matters, telegraphic news, &c., we yield up a portion of our editorial space this week.

A vessel from New York, with three cases of cholera on board, has been placed in quarantine at St. John, N. B.

Our citizens are busily engaged in repairing the destruction by the late fire. Mr. James Barrett, Blockmaker, has a large two story shop nearly finished. Mr. Martin Hogan and Charles McKenna, Tavern-keepers, are building small wooden sheds on the rear of their property, which will, in the meantime, be used as dwelling houses, but which are really intended for out-houses. Mrs. Blake and Sons, butchers, are framing a new slaughter house, and W. R. Watson, Esq., and Mr. Alexander McKenzie have commenced the cellar wall of a four story flat roofed brick building, to be completed this fall.—*Pat.*

We regret to learn that Mr. Morin Lowden, of this City, met with a severe accident in Pictou, on Wednesday last. He had been out driving, and was taking his horse to the stable, when the breeches broke, and the horse kicked him, and broke and bruised his leg severely.

The Bark 'Undine,' Kickham, with a general cargo of goods from Liverpool, G. B., to Hon. J. C. Pope and others, arrived here on Thursday last.

ARRIVAL OF THE L. C. OWEN.—This fine clipper ship, close on the heels of the Undine, made her midsummer voyage hither on Saturday last, in 33 days from Liverpool. She has a full freight, we understand, and is advertised to sail again for Liverpool on the 4th August. Mrs. Wade and one child (of Tignish) came passengers. We are requested to state that the L. C. Owen spoke, in the English Channel, the barque Warren, of Pictou, Page, master, from Liverpool, bound to Buenos Ayres.—*Ex.*

The Wesleyan Sabbath School Anniversary Tea, on Wednesday last, was a most happy festive occasion. The hundreds of children present enjoyed themselves to their heart's content, and we feel assured that many of them, in singing the praise of the Redeemer, felt it to be a foretaste of that time when they shall join in the Alleluiahs of those who surround the Throne.—*Pat.*

The Princetown Bazaar and Tea, on Tuesday last, though sadly checked by the unfavorable state of the weather, realized, we are happy to hear, the comfortable sum of about £150. The ladies deserve the highest praise for the manner in which they provided for the occasion, and had the clouds but withheld their watery treasures during the early part of the day, doubtless double the amount would have been realized.

THE CROPS.—The appearance of this Island is now very beautiful. There are indications of an abundant Harvest. The Hay Crop will be unusually heavy. Wheat, Barley and Oats promise well.

The inhabitants of Charlottetown were again aroused from their slumber at an early hour on Thursday morning last by the cry of Fire and the ringing of the Fire Bell. A fire had broken out in the basement story of a building in Water Street, in the possession of Mr. W. B. Dean. The place was occupied as a Salt and Meat Store, in one corner of which was a small quantity of straw, which was on fire, and which soon filled the whole premises with dense volumes of smoke. How the fire originated it is hard to state. It was soon extinguished. From the frequency of fires of late one is led to suppose that the hand of the incendiary is at work in our midst.—*Ib.*

The fine Bands of the 4th and 47th Regiments, will give a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, in the Horticultural Gardens, on Wednesday evening next, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Charlottetown, P. E. I. The admission fee will be one shilling sterling, and children half price. School children will be admitted for three-pence.—[*Hx. Journal, July 30th.*

The Alberton Bazaar and tea, we are glad to learn, realized the handsome sum of £59.

The "Halifax Citizen" says that the Nova Scotia Delegates are—

Messrs. Tupper, Archibald, Henry, M'Cully, Ritchie and M'Farlane.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 24.

Scotia with Liverpool dates to the 10th has arrived.

The Government stated in the House of Lords that preparations were making to arm the British troops with breach loaders.

Another serious suspension, that of the Birmingham Banking Company, was announced on the morning of the 14th. Its liabilities are computed at over two millions sterling. It is a severe calamity for the large Birmingham houses.

The accounts as to the progress of French mediation are conflicting. Nothing authentic has transpired.

The threatened armed intervention of France is not confirmed, but French vessels have gone to Venetia. It is reiterated that Prussia has declined the armistice.

The London Globe regards the Prussians as within a week or ten days of Vienna.

The Bavarians assert that the battle near Kissenger had no result. Caldiel occupied Borgo. A flying column of the National Italian troops had achieved successes over the Austrians on the Stelvo.

The Moscow *Gazette* of July 10th contains the following highly important announcement.

Russia does not desire any change in the present state of things in Europe. If Austria and Prussia will render themselves tools of France, Russia can no longer depend on them as heretofore. Venetia without Rome, would constitute no progress in Italy.

The submission of Austria to France is not advantageous, but dangerous to European equilibrium.

The supremacy of Prussia in Northern Germany, narrows that of Russia in the Baltic.