The skill of their Generals? They are good, but where is the proof that they are better than General Cameron, or General Mansfield, or any one of ten thousand officers to whom our aristocratic system leaves so little chance of early command? But the American numbers?—The delusion which exists upon this point is absolutely inexplicable. For purposes of defence the resources of the United States are almost unlimited; she could call a million of men to arms just as we also could, just as in 1815, with only half our present population, we actually did. But her resources for aggressive war are certainly not greater than our own, but are probably less than our own."

The *Spectator* then proceeds to argue that, if England accepted the advice of Mr. Lowe, and attacked the States themselves, then Great Britain might reasonably reckon on meeting irresistible force, and goes on to shew that this is a very different matter from an aggressive war. Referring to what might be done in cases of emergency, the authority already quoted says:—

"We can do for Canada, if we choose, what we did in 1857 for India, when we had no volunteers, despatch an army of 70,000 men and keep it up to that strength, while the Canadians close up their ranks as the Sikhs did behind us.—The territory is not greater, the climate is not worse, the duty to be done far less obnoxious to the moral sense, and we have for allies instead of the 200,000 natives who accepted our pay, 20,000 Canadians, brave, eager and accustomed to the severity of border life. Why are our trained soldiers to be beaten by Sherman's—volunteers from the Canadas by volunteers from Maine? We have no generals? How many had we when the mutiny exploded, and how long did we remain without them? As Mr. Disraeli wisely said, no man should speak of campaigns without reckoning the possibilities latent in individual genius.—hope to conquer Sebastopol without allowing for a possible Todleben. The United States cannot do more against Quebec than they have done against Richmond, and Richmond was defended by an army inferior to that of Great Britain, and a population less hardy than that of Canada."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Respectfully I request you will permit me, through the medium of your valuable and widely-circulated journal, to avail myself of the opportunity of making a few remarks on a communication in a late No. of the *Examiner* signed "That's me." The controversy now going on between these parties may not be very interesting to the public; but, at the same time, while full scope is allowed to a certain unprincipled writer and his accomplices to assail a certain man by making it their sole aim to raise themselves to distinction by endeavoring to overthrow the reputation of others, I think, therefore, that you, Sir, will, as an honest and independent journalist, allow every person so slandered to reply, provided it is done in a becoming and decorous manner. You are well aware, Mr. Editor, that the whole controversy arose out of a public meeting held in Lot 10, on the Union of the Colonies. An ill-bred, impertinent fellow, calling himself "Common Sense," and a few others of the same stamp vainly endeavored to make little and to cast opprobrium upon the persons who attended said meeting; but finding that they had not the ability to put down the men who opposed them in this controversy, they then, coward-like, came out on another ground altogether, and, through spite and malice, can think of nothing vile enough to attack Murphy with. The communication alluded to is, in fact, so supremely absurd, both as to its manner and its matter, it is so transcendentally silly, it is such a farrago of nauseous twaddle, of irrelevant matter and empty assertions, that it cannot fail to provoke the ridicule of the educated reader, and the disgust of the man of taste. The scribbler alluded to has evidently, in the face of the world, proclaimed himself to be either a simpleton or a knave, the dupe of the malicious slanders of others, or a malicious slanderer himself. I think the parties who are backing out their ill-bred [illegible] in them, of his disgusting personal productions. Now, Sir, it is not my intention to enter into a very elaborate review of this hireling scribe's communication, nor do I wish to go over matters that passed some years ago between parties; still, I trust the public will perceive that I was not the aggressor, and will pardon me while I refer to matters of the past. I will let the first part of his letter on the Lot 10 meeting pass for what it is worth, and address a few words to this pretended great liberal Catholic, or liberal rowdy—the latter name is, I think, the most applicable. He, in the first place, makes use of the same weapon against Murphy that his pet wielded on a former occasion some three or four years ago, in the magistrate affair to which he alludes, when he quoted some old musty extracts of letters he had been nursing for three or four years previous; but Murphy did, very satisfactorily, rebut the flimsy and foolish letter in his reply published in the *Islander* at that time, and challenges this pet to appear again, as he had reserved ammunition enough for another engagement. He says "a few years ago Murphy was an out and out liberal." It is true that Murphy was, I believe, once favorable to the liberal party; but, like many others, when the said party violated their pledges, and began to work for themselves instead of for the country, Murphy immediately, although holding the office of Road Commissioner at the time, did not crouch or stop from exposing such a faction, and for so doing he was put out of office and another man appointed in his stead. This does not show that Murphy was working for himself, when he came out manfully against the liberal party while holding office under them; and this magistracy affair, that is almost worn threadbare, and always resorted to by the same gang when they are beaten on any other subject, was not as lucrative as the Road Commissionership. It is not likely that if Murphy was so selfish and so ambitious as these snarling and spiteful creatures would wish to make him appear, he would sell his principle for the empty title of Esquire when that of a Road Commissioner would not keep him in the liberal ranks. So much for the magistrate affair. Again he says "Now the said Joseph is a Catholic, and for a liberal and a Catholic to band himself with Tories and Orangemen—with the supporters of Proprietors and the defamers of the Priesthood, was almost to unite religious with political apostacy." I will now, Sir, take up his own weapons and use them against himself. He insinuates as much as that Murphy banded himself with the supporters of Proprietors. This empty fop and ass—as I must term him—forgot, when he was penning the above remarks, that the liberal Government was then strongly supporting the Proprietors—for proof I will refer him to the bloody despatch, and let him put that in his pipe and smoke it. As regards Murphy being a Catholic, there is not the least doubt of that, and by no means a nominal one. He has ever and always, up to the present day, complied with the rules and duties of his Church, and did not, as far as I can learn, cast any discredit upon it, by bad example or otherwise, and can to-day, I feel satisfied, get the character of a Catholic from his Parish Priest. I feel doubtful if others who figure so conspicuously in the columns of the *Examiner* would obtain such a character. There are some worthless and calumniating people who think that it is quite sufficient to go to Church on Sunday and act as hustings rowdy, and vote for the liberal party, and slander his neighbors, and do the dirty work of others. Such men sometimes call themselves good Catholics, and possibly they think themselves such. Let not this champion of liberalism try to make people believe that the term Liberal and Catholic should go hand in hand, because, if he were conversant with political parties over the world, he would say that of all the parties that ever banded together for the suppression of the Catholic Church and the defamation of the Priesthood, the Liberal party, wherever they were, had taken the lead. Look at the Canadian liberals, the Belgian liberals, the Italian liberals, the Piedmontese liberals, etc., and I can tell him that whenever you see a political party in any part of the world favorable to the Catholic Church, it is the Conservative party, and I defy this insignificant scribbler to gainsay it. Now, if I am not mistaken, Murphy never voted for a liberal in his life; he only voted at four general elections, and then he voted for the Conservative Candidates. I will now say a little to this great liberal and nominal Catholic on the defamation of the Priesthood; and as he has opened the subject in a manner suitable to himself, I will take the liberty, though with much reluctance, to show him the other side of the picture. In the days of the Liberal Government, there was a Liberal appointed to the magistracy by the name of Fitzgibbon, who lived at that time in some hovel in Tignish, and who was notorious for his defamation of a certain Catholic clergyman in that locality.

I will now ask this howling creature a few questions, and he shall either have to answer them to my satisfaction, or, if not, I shall be put to the disagreeable necessity of doing so for him. First, when a liberal member of the Government asked a gentleman what sort of a character was Fitzgibbon, as it was intended to appoint him a justice of the peace, what answer did this Liberal member get? However, he was appointed, and after being appointed he became an annoyance and a pest to society, and when the people of Tignish, together with their priest, petitioned the Liberal Government about the doings of this man, what answer, let me ask, did the Liberal Government make to this ever-to-be respected clergyman? I pause for a reply. Again, this notorious Fitzgibbon commenced to write a series of letters in defamation of this clergyman and another Catholic gentleman; these letters were of the most libellous kind. He requested the publisher of the *Islander* to publish these scandalous letters, but he very judiciously refused to comply. I ask again was it not a liberal journal that published them? He was then taken to the Supreme Court to prove his slander, and he utterly failed to do so. Here now are the doings of a liberal magistrate under the liberal government, defaming the Priesthood, and the liberal Government refused to comply with the prayer of the petition by answering in an unbecoming manner, and also a liberal journal giving publicity to all this slander. Are these the men that this great champion wishes people to believe are going to be friends of the Catholic Church. God forbid, I say, that the Catholic Church would be depending upon politicians of any class. It has, I am proud to say, a much greater power to aid and assist her than such whining politicians of the liberal stamp as "That's me." Murphy has always voted for the Conservative side, and will, in my opinion, continue to do so as long as he considers they are the best friends of the country. "That's Me" says that Murphy "has the unblushing effrontery to hold up his head among honest people, and publicly to prate about 'ambition and selfishness.'" I believe I know Murphy as long, and longer, I think, than either of these meddlesome scamps, and I can safely affirm that he never did anything that should cause him to hold down his head, and I feel glad to say, that there is not one of the slanderous gang that Murphy is not able to defeat. Murphy can boldly hold up his head in the face of the public, and challenge his defamers to state one solitary disgraceful act against him. It is true that Murphy has been a stumbling block in some people's way, and it is also true that he has cut the ground from under the feet of some wily and cunning politicians. It is useless, Mr. Editor, to proceed further in the matter, although not for the want of material. There are yet a good many things to be told, and as I have a good memory, I will not be likely to forget them. I shall be very attentive to observe passing events, as I have always been, and will most likely treat "Common Sense" & Co. to some gall and wormwood before long.

It is not my wish to enter into a political controversy, but if they persist, they must only put up with all they will get. They can call Murphy "spud" as long and as often as they please, it only goes to show the depraved habits of the writers in the *Examiner*. You cannot scrub the black-a-moor white, or make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, so neither can you expect, by any amount of argument or labored reasoning, to persuade these worthies to think, speak, and act like decent men. They forfeit all claim to be treated with more consideration than that which, according to the laws of charity and courtesy, we are bound to bestow upon the convicted liar and slanderer; upon him who states that which he knew to be false, but who, afraid of the consequences of his mendicities, like the coward sneak, seeks shelter beneath the unclean gabardine of a defamatory anonymous correspondent. They suppose that they have exposed Murphy to the satisfaction of their own mean minds; but, instead of that, they have exposed themselves, and have given me and every other man an opportunity to deal with them as they so justly merit. To make the best of them they are [illegible] fabricate of truth and manners, otherwise they would attend more to their own business, and let the affairs of others who would scorn their company, pass without their vulgar ridicule. My gorge rises at such scum, who are by nature prone to slandering, and they deserve to be treated as all such meddlesome wretches generally are—with silent contempt.

I am, yours respectfully,

OBSERVER.

The Herald.

Wednesday, June 7, 1865.

CONFEDERATION.

The Government of New Brunswick are about to despatch a Delegation to England to counteract the influence at Downing Street of the Canadian Delegates, who are evidently determined on forcing upon the people of the Maritime Provinces the Quebec scheme of Confederation. There are many rumors and hints afloat that the Canadians have succeeded in impressing upon the Home authorities the necessity of Confederation, and that the British Government will adopt some vigorous line of policy in order to ensure the success of the scheme. What the representations of the Canadians may have been, we already know from their publicly reported speeches, and that they are founded upon falsehood we have every reason to believe. M. Cartier, for instance, asserted at an entertainment which was given him and his colleague, Mr. Galt, shortly after their arrival in England, that Confederation was defeated in New Brunswick by the small majority of 500 votes, polled in the most ignorant and thinly-settled districts in the Province. He had no better authority for this statement than the reckless assertion of a partizan St. John paper, which there is every reason to suspect was regularly bought by Canadian money; but M. Cartier when he made that statement, and endeavored thereby to bias the opinion of his hearers and of the British public wherever his statement circulated, *ought* to have known better if he was not actually aware of the true state of the case. He certainly must have known that the County of St. John—including the City—which is decidedly the most populous, wealthy and intelligent in the Province, returned the whole quota of its representatives pledged against Confederation, after the scheme had been thoroughly discussed and canvassed in every possible way. The St. John *Freeman*, too, and other papers printed in the Province, published the result of the voting, and conclusively showed by indisputable figures that there was a majority of SEVENTEEN THOUSAND and upwards against Confederation, and not five hundred, as asserted by M. Cartier. Other equally erroneous representations, no doubt, and especially in reference to the horrors of an imminent "Yankee invasion," have been made to the members of the Imperial Government with the view of inducing the latter to adopt compulsion towards these Provinces in the matter of Confederation. The assertions of M. Cartier and his colleagues, in reference to the great wealth, resources and capabilities of Canada, might be very amusing if it were not that they are very injurious to the inhabitants of British America; and, in the event of the miscarriage of Confederation, the Canadian taxpayers will smart for these statements which are now advanced by their representatives for the purpose of carrying a scheme of union which was concocted by a few discontented lawyers and needy office-hunters, and to whom alone the scheme would prove of any special advantage. The effect of these representations as to the wealth and resources of British America, has been the issue of a Despatch from the Colonial Office calling upon the Legislature of this Colony to pay the salary of its own Governor for the future. Canada, which is so very loyal, wealthy and all that, is also called upon by the people and Parliament of England,—in fact, by the taxpayers of Great Britain,—to provide means for the defence of the colony out of its superabundant wealth. This is nothing but reasonable and natural. If British America is as wealthy, &c., as the Delegates at Quebec have represented it to be, then it is extremely shabby to say the least of it, for the wealthy people of the Provinces to ask the poor tax-payers of Great Britain to pay our Governors, to build our fortifications, and to fight for us and to defend us. It is rather remarkable, however, that, while the Canadian Delegates and a portion of those of this Island, who have been striving their best during the past six months to prove to the world, and particularly to the British Government, that these Provinces possess the wealth, resources, &c., &c., which are requisite to the formation of a third or fourth-rate Power, they should at the same time give their sanction to whining petitions to the Home Government, praying the continued payment of the Governor's salary out of the Imperial Exchequer, and urging as a plea therefor the poverty of the colony. Canada, too, sends her begging deputations to obtain money from the tax-ridden people of Great Britain, for fortifications and other purposes purely colonial. This is the exact light in which the Delegates present themselves to the world, but it is a shuffling and dishonest course, unworthy the representatives of a great colony, and altogether foreign to men of conscious rectitude. The misrepresentations of the Delegates now in England may indeed induce the Imperial Government to adopt an unwise and compulsory policy towards the non-consenting Provinces; but if we know anything of the spirit and temper of the inhabitants of this and the neighboring Colonies, and perhaps we have studied them as closely and correctly as those of maturer years, there will, notwithstanding the loyalty of the people and their attachment to the Mother Country, be aroused such a spirit as will teach the Canadians and the Imperial Government that no measures of compulsion can, in the present day and on this side of the Atlantic, be enforced with success by any Government in Europe. If the people of the Maritime Provinces, of their own free-will, decide upon accepting Confederation upon the terms laid down in the Report of the Quebec Conference, they will do so; but they *cannot* and WILL NOT be *forced* into an acceptance of that scheme by any influence the Canadians can set in motion. By one plan, and by one alone, can Confederation upon the terms proposed be carried; and a short time will tell whether that plan will be attempted or not, and what measure of success shall attend its adoption. For the present, we decline speculating upon the course of events; and prefer rather to await the developments which a few weeks will unfold.

LATEST FROM EUROPE!

By steamship "Belgian" at Father Point, we have dates from Europe to the 19th ult.

The "Times" points out that if Galveston is still blockaded, the Federals still exercise belligerent rights.

The Russian squadron conveying the remains of the Czarowitz, which put into Plymouth, was received with appropriate honor.

The "Epoque" says the French Government, in order to be prepared for all eventualities, has determined to reinforce its naval stations on the American coast.

A fortnightly line of steamers is advertised to soon commence running between Liverpool and New Orleans. Some Liverpool firms also announce an early resumption of business relations with New Orleans.

The Daily Telegraph says: "Not many days ago we expressed the belief that Johnson would have to choose between the policy of Butler and the policy of Grant. Already the choice has been made, and it is, to our thinking, disastrous and insensate."

In the House of Commons Mr. Griffiths called attention to President Johnson's proclamation for the capture of Jeff. Davis, and asked Lord Palmerston whether he would intimate to the United States Government that extremities will be deplored by the whole civilized world.

Earl Russell has addressed a letter to the heads of various departments, dated May 11, stating that in the existing state of the civil war in America, and the uncertainty as to its continuance, it appears to her Majesty's Government that the time has arrived for ceasing to enforce so much of the orders given in the letter of Jan. 31, 1862, requiring belligerent vessels to leave British ports within 24 hours, and restricting their supplies to their actual requirements.

The various customs collectors at all the ports have been notified of these modifications.

The "Times" of the 18th, in its city article, says: "The English funds yesterday experienced a fall of 1-4 per cent., chiefly in consequence of rumors of a failure at Bombay involving liabilities to the extent of between three and four millions sterling, but of which rumors there is a complete absence of confirmation. At the same time the allegation that enlistments are now being allowed at Washington and New York against the French in Mexico increased the feeling of depression, while some disappointment was also felt at the tone of the proclamation of Pres. Johnson, pronouncing Jeff. Davis and many other Americans to have been accomplices in the recent assassination, a charge, which, without such proof as has rarely accumulated in any case, will not be entertained for an instant by any one who shares, as all Englishmen do, the conviction of Mr. Seward and the late President, that assassination is a crime totally repugnant to the American character."

Havana advices of the 27th inst., state that the "Stonewall" was delivered to the Captain General as a deposit, to await instructions from the Home Government as to what disposition will be made of her. She will probably be given up to the United States.

Prediction of the Assassination.—*La Gazette de France* mentions that 18 months ago, at a spiritest meeting held at Dieppe, in the presence of well known and perfectly trustworthy witnesses, Mr. Douglas Home announced that President Lincoln would be assassinated within the coming two years. A note, or rather a *proces verbal* was taken down of this incident, and the paper is currently handed about in Paris, with the dates and signatures.

On the 14th of April, Orsini, Charlotte Corday, Ravillac, and Booth, committed their crimes; and William III., Anne, George I., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., Washington, President Lincoln, and others, have all died on a Saturday.

Miss Constance Kent assigns as a reason for the murder of her brother that she wished to annoy her step-mother.

News by Telegraph.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, May 29.

Gen. Canby, under date New Orleans, 26th, officially announces to the War Department the surrender of Kirby Smith, and the rebel forces of the Trans-Mississippi Department, including the men and material of the army and navy.

Orders have been issued for the release of all prisoners sentenced to confinement or hard labor during the war. This shows that the Government considers the war at an end.

In the evidence taken on Saturday at the trial of the assassins a copy of the order of J. A. Seddon, Rebel Secretary of War, was produced, authorizing the raid of St. Albans.

Gold 136.

New York, May 30.

Belgian at Father Point brings Liverpool dates to the 19th inst.

Earl Russal has instructed heads of Departments that belligerent vessels be not required to leave British ports within 24 hours as heretofore.

Large meetings are being held in England and liberal contributions in aid of the free blacks of America.

Flour market dull and tending downward.

Wheat firm, Corn 20s. 3d.

Provisions dull.

Consols 90¾ a 90⅞.

New York, May 30.

President Johnston has signed an amnesty proclamation; among the classes excepted from its benefits are diplomatic or foreign agents of the Rebel Government, military officers above the rank of Colonel and Lieuts. in the navy, all officers educated by the United States at West Point or at the Naval Academy, judiciary officers who joined the rebels, Governors of rebel states and participators in the rebellion, whose property is worth over $2000. A special clause is inserted providing for cases of pardon by the President.

Another proclamation appoints loyal provisional Governor in North Carolina.

Gold 138¼.

New York, May 30, P.M.

It will take sixty million dollars to pay off the army, and the money is ready.

It is believed Breckenridge has reached Texas.

The "Tribune's" despatch says the letter of condolence from the Empress Eugenie to Mrs. Lincoln, although received some time since by the French Minister, is detained by him evincing ill-feeling on his part.

A despatch from Nashville says Gen. Upton has captured the archives of Tennessee, together with six hundred thousand in specie, which the rebels were endeavoring to carry off.

Gold 138.

New York, May 31.

A Washington despatch says that Jeff. Davis is expected to arrive there to-day, will be arraigned soon after his arrival.

Intelligence from Hayti says the insurgents have occupied the capital.

Havana advices of the 27th inst., state that the "Stonewall" was delivered to Captain Gen. as a deposit, to await instructions from the Home Government as to what disposition will be made of her. She will probably be given up to the United States.

President Johnston will soon issue a Proclamation announcing the re-establishment of peace throughout the country.

Gold 136¼.

New York, June 1.

Persia, with dates to the 21st, arrived.

Paris correspondence of the London press state that recruting in the United States for Mexico creates profound sensation in France. The Empress and ministers are anxious for return of the Emperor from Algeria.

Liverpool markets exhibit little change. Breadstuffs firm; Corn 29s. 3d. to 29s. 6d.

Judge Cartou, of the U. S. Supreme Court, died at Nashville last evening.

One hundred and twenty thousand troops will be paid off and discharged during the month of June.

To-day being the National Fast appointed by the President all business is suspended throughout the country.

New York, June 2.

Beverly Johnston one of the Counsels for the assassins, is preparing a protest against the jurisdiction of the commission.

The Macon, Georgia, "Telegrapli" says, Gen. Thomas orders for the restoration of civil authority are liberal, and conciliatory, and it knows they will be met in a corresponding spirit by the people. They will tend to dissipate the gloomy apprehensions that the Federal authority is to be exercised in a rigorous and oppressive manner.

New York, June 3.

Sec'y. Seward has officially rescinded the order December 17th, 1864, requiring passports from foreigners entering the United States.

Harris, member of Congress from Maryland, who was convicted by a Military Court of aiding Rebels, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment has been pardoned by President Johnston. A portion of the Texas expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe yesterday in fifteen large steamers, Gen. Weitzel in command; the fleet will rendezvous in Mobile Bay.

Restrictions with exportation of anthracite coal have been removed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Gold 137.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The Passport System has been abolished by the United States Government as we anticipated.

The Steamer *Commerce* arrived at this Port on Saturday evening, and left again on Monday evening.

☞ Remember the Moonlight Excursion to-night. The Ferry Steamer "Ora" leaves Prince Street Wharf at 8 o'clock and at a quarter past nine.

Quite a number proceeded on an excursion to Pictou on Monday morning last per steamer "Heather Belle"—the fare having been reduced one-half for the occasion.

Times are said to be excessively dull in the States this Spring for mechanics, &c., and many young men from the Provinces, who proceeded thither in search of employment, have returned to their homes and to their former employments.

To Correspondents.—"Juvenis" has been received, but, on account of his unnecessarily crushing severity, we shall hold his favor in reserve for some future occasion, when its publication may, in our opinion, be deemed necessary to teach simpletons their proper position, if not to inspire them with a little wholesome discretion.

It is said that an "irrepressible conflict" is pending between the Grand Orange Lodge, under the direction of Mr. Secretary Pope, Dr. Kaye and Thomas H. Leeming, on the one hand, and the Tenant League on the other. Of course the aforesaid Secretary, and the Land Agents, Proprietors, jobbers and officials in and around Charlottetown, have not excited this onslaught against the League and feel no interest in its success. Of course, not! However, the only comment we shall make is to say: "Let 'em fite."

A Lot of intending emigrants to Mexico were recently arrested by United States authorities at San Francisco, and are being detained in custody until instructions as to their disposition are received from the Washington Government.

The second Annual Gathering of the Caledonia Club is advertised to be held at Charlottetown on the 17th August next. Prizes varying from $1 to $20 will be awarded to successful competitors in the various performances.

Late American intelligence announces the fact that Gen. R. E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the defunct Confederacy, will be tried on a charge of treason against the United States Government.

A barn, the property of John Archibald McDonald, Esq., of Tracadie, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Some doubt exists, we believe, as to the origin of the fire, which is supposed by some to be the work of an incendiary.

More Steamers.—It is reported that the Boston Steamboat Company are about to place a new steamer on the route between this Port and Dalhousie, calling at Summerside, Shediac, Richibucto, Miramichi, Caraquiet, Bathurst, &c., making her trips once a week.

Music.—The Volunteer Band will perform on Hillsborough Square to-morrow evening, and will probably continue to do so once a week during the summer. It is hoped that the City Amateur Band will perform either on Hillsborough or Queen Square, on some other evening of the week, and contribute its quota of pleasure to the citizens, who, on their part, will not, we trust, forget the claims of this Band upon their patronage, as the other Band is largely subsidised by Government.

☞ Notices of Temperance Lectures, before the St. Dunstan's Temperance Society, will appear next week.

During the last two or three days the weather has been much cooler than it was in the earlier part of the week. On Thursday night there was a sharp frost, which we learn has damaged some of the more tender plants. Vegetation is well forward for the season, the trees being already almost in full leaf; but owing to the heavy rains in the latter part of May, many of the farmers have been unable to cultivate some of their flat and clayey lands at the usual time. Most of the crops, however, especially grass, look very promising for the season.—*Prot.*

Mr. W. W. Butcher, agent for the "Toronto Globe" and "Canada Farmer," is canvassing Charlottetown for those papers, and visited us a few days ago. He favored us with a copy of the "Farmer" which contains a great amount of matter interesting to the tiller of the soil; and at the low price asked, should be in the hands of every agriculturist. It is a sheet of 16 pages, issued every fortnight, at $1.00 per annum, and 13 cents postage.

Cricket.—We are requested to state that the opening match of the season will be played to-morrow evening, the 8th instant, between Eleven of the senior Club and Twenty-one of the junior Club, and not between the Married and single, as previously announced. Wickets to be pitched at 12 o'clock precisely.

Coroner's Inquest.—An Inquest was held at Mount Stewart Bridge on Saturday the 20th, and on Monday the 22nd May, by John R. Bourke, Esq., one of the Coroners for Queen's County, on view of the body of John McCormack, of Goose River, Lot 42, when it appeared that on the 17th of April last, deceased left his home for the purpose of going to town to obtain employment. When he came to Mount Stewart and while waiting there for the Steamer, he got in company with some friends, and, it appears partook rather freely of liquor; when the Steamer arrived, and was in the act of discharging her freight, the deceased was going on board, when, on so doing, he nearly fell off the gangway into water; when the master of the Steamer observed that he was under the influence of liquor, he ordered him on board; he refused to go, but was ultimately compelled; after the Steamer left for Charlottetown, the deceased and his companions went to the East side of the Bridge and sat upon a log; sometime after one of the men (the deceased's cousin,) came into Mr. Phelan's house, where they had been before. Mrs. Phelan asked him where was his companion. He in reply said, did he not come back? She said no. Nothing more was said or heard of the deceased until Friday the 19th of May, when the body of a man was seen floating up the river, and, when taken on shore, proved to be the body of the said John McCormack.

The Jury wishing to elicit all the information they possibly could, had several witnesses examined, and found it necessary to postpone the Inquest until Monday the 22nd of May, in order to subpœna Angus McCormack, of Fox River, the man who was last seen with the deceased, and who was his cousin, but could get no satisfactory account from him; but the last he saw of him was the deceased and the other man looking for a hat near Mr. Phelan's house. The other man who was in his company has some time since left for the States.

The Jury then returned a verdict that the deceased John McCormack, came to his death by falling over Mount Stewart Bridge on the 18th of April last, about 11 o'clock at night, when under the influence of liquor, and was drowned.

At the same time, the Jury would beg to remark that many accidents occur on Mount Stewart Bridge in Consequence of their being no railing on it. They therefore would recommend and urge the necessity of having a strong railing placed thereon.—*Com. to Isl.*

Cricket.—The ground lately leased by the Cricket Club from the Hon. George Beer, situated on the St. Peter's Road, has now been completely fenced in, and great pains has been taken to make it as level as possible. The Club are now in possession of a better ground than they ever had before, and the members hope to play a number of matches both at home and abroad this season. General practice days, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock, p. m., and also on any other days that may suit. It is proposed to play the first match on Thursday next, between the "Married and Single;" wickets to be pitched at 11 o'clock. Punctuality is particularly requested on the part of the players.

College Honors.—Among those who carried off prizes at the various Institutions abroad, we find the names of the following students belonging to the Island, viz:—At Dalhousie College, Halifax, Robert Shaw obtained the hightest prizes in Classics and in Mathematics. John J. Cameron, from Montague River, having entered the second year classes, and with more work than any student of his class, has obtained the first place in Logic and Classics, and high honors in Metaphysics and Mathematics. At Queen's College, Kingston, John R. Thompson, Suffolk Road, has, we are pleased to see, graduated as B. A., with honors, and has maintained the distinction previously acquired by him. We have not learned all the particulars of his success. Alexander Nicholson of this city, who gained the "Mowat Scholarship" by competition at his entrance, has overtopped all competitors in Greek and Latin, and distinguished himself in Rhetoric. He has, moreover, attained the hightest number of marks, of his year, and lastly gained the "Toronto Scholarship."

We are delighted to see these instances of talent and industry on the part of our young men. They are the best certificate that can be given to the efficiency of our own College. In the Classical department our young men seem to carry off everything. In the Mathematical we see they are climbing fast.

We may also state here that two of our medical students, Alex. D. Robertson and Francis Cox—son of J. B. Cox, Esq., Morell—recently returned from Canada, having passed a very satisfactory examination at the close of the winter term of McGill University. So that it appears we do not require Confederation to enable our young men to gain distinction among their Colonial brethern.—*Prot.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Low Spirits, Despondency. Sickness soon weighs down the most buoyant spirits unless they be maintained by the hope of speedy recovery. This salutary hope may safely be based on Holloway's world-esteemed remedies, which are the safest and most efficient curatives of all diseases affecting the exterior or interior of the human body. They raise every organ to its its natural standard by purifying the blood, stimulating the nerves, and dislodging any obstructions in the vessels or glands. In skin diseases and childrens' complaints, Holloway's medicaments are invaluable. In all the maladies to which females are liable these remedies are particularly useful in rectifying and strengthing those organs, upon the due performance of which functions the health depends.

Reputation Established. Mrs. S. A. Allen for twenty years past has been manufacturing her World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, and the millions of bottles sold every year in the United States, Great Britain and France, (each year largely increased sales over the Previous) is a guarantee that the articles are unequalled. We know they will restore grey hair to its youthful color, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth You can procure them at any Druggist's.