titious nature. She knew that he would fear and regard his oath.

'I have gone too far to recede,' continued the confessed the confessor. 'Let me know the whole. o what does this tend, and what will you have of me that demands such security?'

'Thou knowest well the child of the king Arasilus?' said the woman.

'Well, indeed, for a child who hath nobility written on his brow and in his heart. A sweet boy, upon whom I have ever looked with glowing pride—one on whom Greece shall learn to look with mingled love and respect; a child for whom I would do anything that might honourably be done, so much do I regard him.'

And this was true, for the priest had by some chance become the most dearly-loved friend the boy knew, sharing with him his little games and sports, and seemed with him once more to renew his childhood's days. Thus they were much together.

To be Continued.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The enclosed communication, addressed to T. W. Dodd, Esq., late High Sheriff of Queen's County, was duly forwarded to the *Patriot* for publication at its date, the only paper I subscribe for published in the Island. After a week or two's delay, Mr. Laird made and published in the *Patriot* a short comment on it—an unlicensed liberty taken with his correspondent, and, I opine, one-sided and cowardly.—It is like stabbing in the dark. Comment he has a right to, provided he gives the correspondence in extenso. A true "Patriot" loves to view all the aspects of a subject, and to afford the same privilege to all parties. With some patriots, dark deeds done, injuriously resting on a large portion of the community, must be kept in the dark, and an extra sly stab, now and again thrown in to boot, to serve a purpose. If Mr. Laird won't grind my grist, he could say so, or pass it by in silence. With me, 'tis doubtful policy to continue to supply oil to keep the *Patriot* mill a going, to grind out his peculiar notions.

I am, respectfully,
MANOAH ROWE.

Montague Bridge, Aug. 10, 1867.

TO T. W. DODD, ESQ., LATE HIGH SHERIFF OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

SIR,—Very recently my attention was called to a communication which you, in your capacity as High Sheriff of Queen's County, dated 15th August, 1865, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, and published in the Journal of the House of Assembly for 1866, which purports to be a report for the information of the Administrator of the Government, of your successful arrest of one of the principal rioters, when several of the Tenant League rescued the property which your Deputy had levied upon.

The concluding paragraph reads as follows: "I would say, in conclusion, that the great difficulty I experience in executing the Writs placed in my hands, arises from the active sympathy shown by all the tenants for each other; their ingenious device of giving warning to each other by means of blowing their trumpets upon the approach of any of my officers, effectually prevents a levy being made before a large number of men are collected; while their system of terrorism, by which they intimidate the well disposed, under threats of burning their premises and taking their lives, is so complete, that it is impossible to look for any assistance outside of the town, and I attribute the capture of Doucette wholly to the fact that he and his accomplices saw the fire-arms which I had placed in the hands of my constables."

The charge of arson and murder are here distinctly put upon a large portion of your fellow-colonists. The undeniable conclusion that this language induces is, that the tenant league instigated the members thereof to such diabolical acts, with the view of accomplishing their object, the purchase by the tenantry of their farms, by paying to the proprietors an amount they thought to be just and equitable. I am one of the Central Committee of the "tenant league," and for self and colleagues presume to ask you to put your hand on your breast and say whether you conscientiously and fully believe the charge you have deliberately preferred against the tenant union men? I envy not your position as a false and foul accuser. Innocence has no shield against such reckless conduct but in the consciousness of rectitude, when the accusation is laid in secret, kept in secret, and used in secret against the accused. If I, as a tenant unionist, have said or done anything offensive to the law, I am ready to present my back to the stripes of the law when convicted. But I want to enjoy my British privilege, to see my accuser on the witness stand before me. Are you prepared to confront me in the criminal box, in open court, as one of the accused tenant leaguers to testify to the truth of your allegations, that we tenant union men "intimidated the well disposed under threats of burning their premises and taking their lives?" If not, I cannot think of you other than a reviler, such as all lovers of their species would instinctively shun. With such information as you appear to possess, how is it that none of the parties breathing such threatening and slaughter, have not been apprehended and brought up for examination and punishment? and why were not those tenant union men, against whom indictments were found, prosecuted? Was there any evidence produced at the trial of Messrs. Dickieson, Doucette & Co., that burning and murder was a part of the tenant union doctrine, as you have so pointedly declared it to be? Has the peace and harmony of society been restored and preserved by such omissions? Be it so. But can you explain how the extension or omission of judicial clemency shall possess such charming influence, while the infliction to the full extent of political proscription is calculated to have the same effect? To pursue two opposite courses can never terminate in the same result, and that, too, under the constant tantalizing sneers of the *Patriot* and veracious *Islander*, who, eighteen months since, sounded the death-knell of the tenant union, and in his last issue seeks to excite the worst fears in the minds of the people for the future preservation of the peace of the Colony, "as the Island is again at the mercy of the tenant leaguers, and no adequate arrangement for the maintenance of law and order in the Colony." No doubt His Excellency has been largely imposed on in the past, and apparently W. H. Pope seeks to continue the same game, at the expense of the tenant union men. His Excellency's line of procedure towards the leaguers, under such information as is in his possession, cannot be regarded otherwise than consistent with due respect to himself, and the high position he occupies. But there are two sides to every question, and it is imperative on tenant unionists to use all legitimate means to remove from His Excellency's mind any misconception as to the means used by the organization to secure to the tenantry, by purchase, the fee simple of their farms, and to claim their right to their proper political position in the community.

In conclusion, I would suggest the expediency of a public meeting of the leading tenant union men, to consider the propriety of drawing up a paper to be presented to His Excellency, expressive of the rise, object, and the means used by the organization, and to disabuse His Excellency's mind of the wanton reproach resting upon so large a portion of the community by T. W. Dodd.

For the present, I remain,
MANOAH ROWE.

Montague Bridge, 2nd July, 1867.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Permit me, through the medium of your journal, to contradict a report circulated about Cardigan by Donald Stewart, Esq., to the effect that Hon. J. Wightman, M.P.P., informed him (D. Stewart) that I told Mr. Wightman that the sum granted by the Government for repairing Cardigan New Bridge was more than sufficient, and that we could spare some forty pounds of the money for Bradwell Wharf. Now, I most emphatically deny that I ever told Mr. Wightman, or any other person, any such words. And if Mr. W. told Mr. S. that I so spoke to him respecting the amount granted for the Cardigan New Bridge, I simply pronounce it a malicious untruth, and the offspring of Mr. Wightman's own brain.

When it was proposed last winter to petition for money to plank, &c., the Cardigan Bridge, and repair the Bridge on Launching Road, I was asked by Hon. Mr. McDonald what amount I thought would be required for the purpose. After a careful estimate of the probable cost, I informed him that it would require at least £100 for the two bridges—that is, £80 for Cardigan New Bridge and £20 for the bridge at Ryan's. And these amounts, as submitted, have, it appears, been granted by the Government. It is not likely, therefore, that I should now turn round and say we had got too much, and be so mighty liberal as to wish to send thirty or forty pounds of the money out of my own neighborhood, particularly as I am aware the sums are sufficiently small for the purposes required. It would be wiser for Mr. Wightman, in future, to study more closely the interests of his Electoral District, than to make false reports, with a view to the prejudice of any particular member of that constituency.

Yours, respectfully,
W. P. LEWIS, Rd. Commissioner.

Abbey Bank, Cardigan, July 8, '67.

The Herald.

Wednesday, August 28, 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.

AGRICULTURE AND LOCAL INDUSTRY.

FROM a perusal of our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Government have very properly taken the Agricultural and other Industrial Interests of the Colony in hand in a liberal spirit. As far as the revenue will admit, inducements have been held out to our farmers and mechanics to compete for excellence in their various professions. It is to be regretted that King's and Prince Counties have not been equally favored as Queen's, in being provided with the means for a local exhibition of farm stock, manufactured articles, and the products of the soil. In this respect, however, the present Exhibition will be in advance of any previous ones, inasmuch as it is open to the mechanics and farmers of the whole Island. But we shall not rest satisfied until each of the other Counties receives equal justice with Queen's in the appropriations for encouraging agriculture and originating local exhibitions for each County. Some general benefit may then be expected to result from the large sums annually granted for the importation of improved stock and seeds, and for keeping up an Agricultural Society and a Model and Stock Farm from which no one derives any benefit except those immediately connected with them and a few amateur farmers around Charlottetown.

In making public the list of Premiums, the Commissioners appointed to administer the grant of the Legislature for "the encouragement of Agriculture and Local Industry," are aware that some branches of industry may seem to have been overlooked, and others inadequately rewarded; it was impossible, however, out of the limited sum at their disposal, to give full encouragement to all trades. It would have afforded them much gratification to have been able to offer extra premiums for the best carriages and carriage harness, without limitation to value; also for the more expensive articles of Furniture, involving the employment of the most skillful artizans, and the choicest materials. With larger means at their disposal, premiums might have been offered for mowing machines of Island manufacture, with a view to ascertain whether the large and increasing demand for these useful labor-saving machines could not be supplied at a cheaper rate, from native resources, than by importation from abroad. Fancy needle-work and other articles, the production of cultivated feminine taste, for which no premiums have been awarded on this occasion, yet have not been forgotten. The Commissioners, therefore, wish the forthcoming exhibition to be regarded as an experiment on a somewhat larger scale than has hitherto been attempted in the Colony, and which, if successful, may induce the Legislature to sanction the application of a larger sum for a similar purpose on a future occasion.

It is gratifying to find that the Charlottetown Drill Shed is at length going to be appropriated to some practically useful purpose. Had only one-half of the money which has been spent in building drill-sheds and barracks, been devoted to fostering the industry of the country by means of judicious prizes, as the present Government is about doing, we would have considered the money well laid out. The best thing that can now be done with them is to use them for agricultural Halls, and similar useful purposes, and for this reason we highly approve of the action of the Government in selecting the Charlottetown Drill Shed for the Fair and Exhibition, advertised in our columns to-day.

THE CALEDONIAN GATHERING.

SCOTCHMEN naturally, and perhaps with good reason, regard themselves as the very "lords of creation." In war they have proved their prowess; as historians and metaphysicians they admit of no superiors; and even in the domain of poetry and fiction, where the exercise of the highest faculties of the imagination are required, they occupy the first position. This is somewhat surprising to those who, like Dr. Quill, in "Charles O'Malley," look upon a Scotchman as a being possessed of "an imagination as bare as his own shins." In proportion to their numbers, their influence in almost every foreign country is greater than that of any other nationality. In the Colonies, where their numbers are superior, their influence is perfectly overwhelming. This result is due to those habits of thrift and industry for which they are so remarkable, and also to the great fact that they devote themselves more exclusively to agriculture than any other class. Especially is this the case in the United States and the British Provinces, and we need scarcely say that in almost every country it is the industrious, hardy, independent tillers and owners of the soil who wield the greatest power in the State, and, therefore, we are not surprised that the influence of Scotchmen is felt and recognised wherever they settle themselves. Without indulging in generalities, we beg to congratulate our Scotch friends upon the influence which they possess both in Church and State in this Island. For example, the announcement of one of their interesting and popular Gatherings, is but the prelude to a General Holiday. Both the Executive Government and the City Corporation vie with each other to do honor to the occasion, and the Scottish Games which have been celebrated on Government House Grounds for the past four years have received an *eclat* from this circumstance which gives more of a Colonial than a sectional aspect to the affair. How different the treatment which a Benevolent Irish Society receives when celebrating the Anniversary of their National Patron Saint! Dark rumors of a Fenian gathering are mysteriously circulated beforehand; special constables are sworn in for the preservation of the peace; batons distributed; soldiers held in readiness, and the powder in the Government Magazine removed to a *green-house* for safety. This is the marked distinction. Government smiles and patronage in the one case; and proscription and special constables' batons in the other. We will not insult the intelligence of our readers by endeavoring to prove that there is so marked a difference in the character or social position of Scotchmen and Irishmen in this Colony, as to call for so distinctive a treatment between the two. We merely refer to this view of the case to induce Irishmen to emulate the Scotch in their habits of industry and economy, and what they lack in numbers will speedily be made up in influence. We are happy to know that many of the newly-formed settlements of this Island, which are almost exclusively occupied by Irishmen, have made as rapid progress, and exhibit as many evidences of an advancing prosperity as the other sections of the Island, which may be occupied by the natives of other countries. A few more years of persevering and well-directed industry upon their farms, will, notwithstanding their proscription for more than three centuries, confer upon them an enviable position, and banish forever the slightest distinction upon the part of the Government in their National celebrations and those of other countries. This is the "moral" we wish "to point." We shall have much pleasure in copying next week from the *Patriot*, a comprehensive report of the Scottish Games of 1867.

ALTHOUGH there was an understanding, we believe, that when the editor of the *Examiner* took the Queen's Printing, he was to abstain from advocating Confederation in any way, whilst he was the organ of an anti-Confederate Government; yet from time to time he has inserted in his paper paragraphs favoring Confederation. We have not referred to this fact before, nor would we now, were it not that we read in the *Examiner* a few weeks ago a paragraph to the effect that a general election is very likely to take place in this Colony this Fall upon the question of Confederation. We can only express our own opinion that if His Excellency were to take upon himself, either with or without the advice of his Council, to dissolve the existing Legislature upon any proposition to Confederate which may emanate from the Dominion, he would only succeed in returning a majority more decidedly hostile to union than ever. Sufficient time has not been allowed to judge of the working of the Dominion, and an appeal to the electors under such circumstances, would be merely subjecting them to needless expense and trouble. Should the Governor assume so serious a responsibility, he must be prepared to take the consequences. His continued residence in this Colony would not be agreeable to himself. We say this much in the belief that there is some slight foundation for the *Examiner's* rumor; for we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that enemies within ourselves are underhandedly using their influence to bring about a so-called favorable offer from Canada, with the view of humbugging the people into Confederation. But if there be no truth in the rumor, we wonder what the majority of the supporters of the Government think of the *Examiner's* course. In either case, the Government is placed in a false position by Mr. Whelan breaking through that reserve upon the question of Confederation, which he assumed when accepting the Queen's Printing. His duty evidently is either to resign his office, or otherwise hold his peace—a duty which the Government and a majority of its supporters are bound to see strictly carried out.

The "Patriot" gives an account of a brutal assault in Charlottetown, on the evening of the Caledonian Gathering, upon a man named Blue. We would hope that the reason of the assault is not that assigned by the "Patriot," namely—that Blue had carried a St. Andrew's standard at the Club's procession, which was mistaken for an Orange flag. The version we heard of the affair is, that Blue, who was under the influence of liquor, was proceeding down Pownal Street, shouting out for some person "to fight him," when he was met by a few equally intoxicated individuals, ready for a fray, who quarreled with him and beat him in a most inhuman manner, his nose being completely broken, and his head severely cut. Nothing can excuse such inhumanity, the perpetrators of which, we hope, will be brought to justice. The whole affair originated, we believe, as many another deplorable circumstance, in intoxication, and had nothing whatever of a party spirit about it, and we regret that the "Patriot" has thought proper to throw out the insinuation which it has done, that because Blue was mistaken for an Orangeman, he was unprovokedly set upon and abused. There are no facts to warrant such a conclusion.

The crisis in the Cabinet at Washington has given rise to a great many rumours and reports, many of which are probably groundless. For what they are worth, however, the reader may take those printed below:—

The Herald's Washington Special says one cause of delay on the part of the President in removing Secretary Stanton is the propriety of the step. Secretary Seward and Mr. Reed are opposed to the removal of Secretary Stanton. It is said that Seward has taken so decided a stand in the matter as to have occasioned bad feelings in the President's breast. It is said that the President has resolved to request Secretary Seward to resign in a note of somewhat equal politeness and brevity to that delivered to Secretary Stanton. Should this be true it is believed Mr. Adams will be recalled from England and offered the portfolio of Secretary of State. It is said, moreover, that Mr. Randall and Secretary McCulloch are not altogether to be depended upon in their fidelity to the Johnson policy. The people say the former contemplates resigning at an early day. As to McCulloch, there are many rumours, one being that the President believes the Secretary of the Treasury has brought discredit on the administration by appointing improper men into office, and that his management of the national finances have not been all that was expected of him. Another rumour as to the difficulty between the President and Secretary McCulloch, places matters at such an extreme point as to mention the name of his probable successor in the person of Moses Taylor, of New York. It has been stated, on very good authority, that one of the reasons which actuated Secretary Stanton when he refused to resign at the President's request, is that he has received information of a scheme which it is said is on foot for arming the military organizations in the late rebel states, whose ultimate object is another assault upon the Government, and he is determined to remain at his post to thwart their designs. It is said further that one of the causes of the late rupture between the President and Secretary Stanton, was the refusal of the latter to assign to a militia Company of Maryland, composed mainly of returned officers and soldiers, a battery of eight guns for which they had applied. The President, it is said, directed him to furnish the battery, but that Secretary Stanton declined, and still refuses to do so.

It would really seem that the President has the best of matters so far, and, certainly, if General Grant has taken the War Secretaryship, as reported yesterday, by telegraph, Mr. Johnson's position before the country will be a strong one.

THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA.

The Memorial Diplomatique gives out on the authority of a letter from Trieste, written by a person in whom it places perfect confidence, that the Empress Carlotta was poisoned before she returned to Europe. It says:

"The practical eye of so able a practitioner as Dr. Bulkens was struck with the abnormal symptoms of the august patient. However violent and painful may have been the emotions which the Empress experienced since her departure from Mexico, these could not, according to the laws of pathology, be the only cause of the mental exaltations and the moral prostrations which alternately succeed each other, and seem to defy the resources of science. It is certain that in the month of July, 1866, her Majesty, after having embarked at Vera Cruz, was seized with a sleepiness occasioned by a flow of blood to the head, and which continued during the whole voyage. Since then symptoms have constantly been remarked indicating a profound alternation in the blood, which, from Her Majesty's youth and robust constitution, cannot possibly be explained otherwise than by the pernicious action of a physical agent. Everything therefore tends to the belief that some subtle poison has been administered to the Empress by the traitors by whom the court of Chapultepec was only too closely surrounded, and that Her Majesty in leaving Mexico carried with her the germ of the frightful malady which broke out on the 4th of October following, at Rome. In fact, a few days after the departure of the Empress, certain American journals, probably initiated into the terrible mystery, pretended that during the transit from Mexico to the port of embarkation, her Majesty had given manifest signs of mental alienation; that news, then premature, was to be verified a few months later. The Empress herself instinctively suspected the truth; for as soon as her mental faculties began to be troubled, she was beset with the idea that she had been poisoned, and she still remains under the influence of that conviction.

The Ottawa *News*, a Conservative organ, is responsible for the following. These words of warning are timely, but they are thrown away upon the "leading minds" in this Colony:—

It is true that the Confederated Union is in danger. But not from Howe or Langtot, or Saufield, or any other of its avowed enemies. Our ship of State is running fast upon a rock, but the pilots are straining their eyes through glasses in another direction. The sea is lashing into foam around a fearful "breaker," but the captain heeds it not; a strange fatality bids his vision to a different point of the compass. The truth is that the Union is in danger from extravagance and corruption. Already a fear permeates every class of society that the complicated machinery of the new Government is going to press down the people with a fearful burden of taxation. Go where you will, in the city or through the country, the same undefined dread of approaching tax-gatherers is felt by all. The people on Dominion Day rejoiced over the accomplishment of Confederation. But when the bonfires were all burned down, and the last rocket sent up, and the last fire-cracker popped off, a prescience of coming danger seems to have settled upon the public mind. The country has had enough of Coalitions. That of '54 doubled the debt of this Province in four or five years. Give us a Coalition with an overwhelming majority in Parliament, and a railway to build, and we will show you a country rushing to bankruptcy and ruin as fast as reckless managers can drive it. The Intercolonial Railway, if entered upon with a determined spirit of economy, (or rather we should say common honesty), can be constructed without at all endangering the financial position of the Province; but if it is seized upon, as was the Grand Trunk, as a grand opportunity of enriching the innumerable cormorants that surround the Government, it will prove a millstone around the neck of Confederation, a rock on which the good ship "Union" will be hopelessly wrecked."

We see by the Montreal papers that Mr. McGee, who has forfeited the confidence of his countrymen, is endeavouring to blast their character, to the best of his ability, by denouncing the whole of them as Fenians, cut-throats and rebels. His so-called "disclosures" are as clumsy and trashy as the "awful disclosures" of Maria Monk, and will damn him for all time to come. It must be a dirty bird that fouls its own nest, and the utter want of judgment which characterizes his unseemely acts, is only equalled by his baseness. Mr. Devlin promises a scathing rebuke, and we feel sure he will redeem his promise with powerful effect.

☞ We think that our contemporaries should give us credit for articles which they copy from this paper. The *Patriot* of Saturday last copied one of our articles *in extenso* concerning the Dominion cutter, *La Canadienne*, and never gave us credit for it. The *Examiner*, following suit, designated the article a "judicious" one, but attributed its paternity to the *Islander*. This is not exactly "doing unto others as we would wish others to do unto us.

The harvest this year has been unusually early. Both wheat and oats have been already gathered in. The wheat is said to be of first-rate quality, and that which is still unripe promises well all over the Island. The unusual hot weather of this season has, no doubt, produced this gratifying result—the effects of which upon the financial condition of the Colony can scarcely be sufficiently appreciated or thankfully acknowledged, to a beneficent Providence. The oat crop is said to be light, but will still be an average one—the mussel mud manure now so generally used, manifesting its fertilizing effects, despite long-continued droughts and other drawbacks. Altogether the prospects of every class in the colony are bright and cheering, from the certain prospect of an abundant harvest of both cereals and root crops.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW for July, which has just come to hand from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York, contains the following articles:—1. The Early Administration of George III; 2. Agriculture and prices in England (1259—1400); 3. Professor Ferrier's Philosophical Remains; 4. The Council of Constantinople; 5. Indian Costumes and Textile Fabrics; 6. Life and Speeches of Lord Plunkett; 7. Wine and the Wine Trade; 8. Josiah Wedgwood; 9. Burton's History of Scotland; 10. The Military Institutions of France.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, which has also been received, contains seven articles, besides a comprehensive review of Contemporary Literature. They are: 1. Mimicry and other Protective Resemblances among animals; 2. Lucius Annæus Seneca; 3. The Last Great Monopoly; 4. Lyric Feuds; 5. The Future of Reform; 6. Jamaica; 7. The Religious side of the Italian Question.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Steamship *Alhambra*, with freight and passengers, arrived at this port on Saturday, and left for Halifax and Boston on Monday.

An English mail was brought from Pictou last evening by the Princess of Wales.

THE Hon. Mr. Coles arrived home on Saturday night from his short cruise in *La Canadienne*, much improved, we understand, in health.

WE learn that the Summerside mail bag which was forwarded by the *Princess of Wales* on Friday night last, was opened at Summerside by some dexterous thief and robbed of a parcel of money belonging to the Union Bank.

WE perceive that Mr. Bernard Reddin has removed to his splendid new shop erected on the site of the old one. The building is four stories high, and contains three commodious shops.

THE annual Militia muster and drill are now pretty well over throughout the Island. In most cases only six days drill have been exacted, and the attendance was everything that could be desired. We fancy, however, that whatever knowledge of the goose step may have been acquired this season will be forgotten before the next annual muster.

We regret that we cannot find room in to-day's paper, for the communication of the City Recorder, in reply to that of "Ixion," which appeared last week. In our next issue we will find space for it.

"An Old Magistrate," in a letter adressed to the Proprietors of the Charlottetown newspapers, admonishes parties who may be convicted of setting fire to houses, that they are liable to suffer the extreme penalty of the law—hanging.

The City Council are taking steps to provide the City with a sufficient number of watering carts to allay the dust upon the streets. They ought to have done so three months ago; our suggestion would be to abandon the project now, and prepare thoroughly during the coming winter for the earliest dust of next season.

Mr. Kennedy, the Scottish Vocalist, has been delighting a Charlottetown audience during the past week. He gave an entertainment on Wednesday and Friday nights, and on each occasion, his songs, readings and racy stories of the land of brown heather were rendered in the most artistic style and with exquisite taste. It is needless to say that his performances were highly appreciated and well patronised, or that his announcement of an annual visit to Charlottetown was received with rapturous applause. We shall hail his promised visit next summer with unfeigned pleasure.

A new Presbyterian Church was opened for Divine worship, at Mount Stewart, on Sunday the 4th inst., the Revs. Messrs. Falconer and Cameron officiating.

Arch. J. McDonald, Esq., has been appointed Collector of Impost and Controllor of Navigation Laws for the Port of Georgetown, in the place of W. B. Aitken, Esq.

Jas. McPhail, Capt. of the Schooner "Two Brothers," of Lunenburg, N. S., pays a high compliment to the efficiency of the keeper of the North Cape Lighthouse of this Island.

A labouring man named THOMAS POORE, of this City, fell overboard from Pope's Wharf at midnight, on Wednesday last, and was drowned. On falling, it is supposed his head must have come in contact with the guard of the steamer *Heather Belle*, and the blow stunned him. His body was recovered in a few moments, but life was extinct. We fear his death may be attributed to intemperance.—*Isl.*

A band of Gipsies have encamped on a piece of ground near the North River Road, about two miles out, and are plying their miserable trade of "fortune-telling." They have a considerable number of horses and carts, and tents, and from this we may infer that the gang is a numerous one, which we had not an opportunity of seeing very closely. The Gipsies are not very desirable people to have in the immediate vicinity of one's farm, when the crop is being cut down, and when they are in want of fodder for hungry horses; and it will be well for the farmers on the North River Road to keep a watchful eye on their property.—*Ex.*

The weather during the past fortnight has been unusually warm. The thermometer repeatedly rose as high as 78 degs. in the shade, and for several days averaged upwards of 80 degs. throughout the day. This is a degree of heat seldom experienced in the tropics. The hot weather has benefitted the wheat, and the prospect of a good return, for the small quantity sown, cheers our farmers. The crops generally promise well. Grain is rapidly ripening under the influence of the hot weather.—*Isl.*

ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

The Rev. Henry Wendt, who for two years past has been Superintendant of an Orphan Assylum at Philadelphia, was arrested at Rochester, on Monday, by Policeman McLean, for perpetrating rape on no less than seven little girls who were under his charge. He is a regularly ordained Lutheran clergyman. He confesses that he has done wrong. He was taken to Philadelphia and committed for trial.

The body of a man named McLeod,—one of the unfortunate crew of the boat belonging to River John, Nova Scotia, upset somewhere near the entrance of this harbor, on the night of the great gale, was picked up some days ago near Point Prim. The body of another of those unfortunate men, Mr. Stramberg, teacher of the River John Academy, was found near St. Peter's Island on Monday last; the body of his brother at South Shore on Tuesday; and that of his uncle near the same place on Wednesday. The last remains of the three Messrs. Stramberg were interred in the Protestant Cemetry of this City, on the mornings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, respectively, after each in turn being subjected to a Coroner's inquest. The only other remaining body, that of a man named McDonald, so far as we had heard, has not yet been found.—*Pat.*

When a counterfeit is presented at the Bank of England, the gold is instantly paid for it. If it comes from some known person, he is only asked where he got it. If from a stranger, the cashier signals to his detective, always in waiting, and the officer follows secretly. Before many hours the Bank is in possession of the stranger's biography. The offender, once arrested, is likely to be tried, convicted and sentenced within two days.

THE attempt to lay a Submarine Cable between Cuba and the Mainland has failed for the present. During the paying out process a slip occurred, and part of the cable was lost.

We hear that Mr. E. W. Jarvis, Civil Engineer, who came out to this Island a few weeks ago, has received an appointment as Engineer on the Inter-Colonial Railway. Mr. Jarvis is nephew of the Hon. Col. Grey, Charlottetown Royalty.

A very destructive fire occured, Aug. 18th, in the woods six miles east of Toronto, by which everything within a circle of half a mile was consumed, including grain fields, barns and houses; no loss of life was reported.

The death at Paris is announced of Gen. Cavaignac, in his seventy-eight year, cousin of the former head of the executive power under the French Republic.

The Fenian privateer "Plato," with 350 men and 2 twelve pounders, which was despatched by the Brethren to Ireland some three months ago, to ascertain if a landing could be successfully effected, returned to New York last week, and reports favorably of the project. We would not like to be in the shoes of any Fenian who should make the attempt. It is a fact, however, that although the privateer sailed around the coast of Ireland, she completely eluded the vigilanc of the British fleet.