News by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, June 9.—Detective Cullen was shot this morning while taking a prisoner, named Charles Gardner supposed to be connected with an extensive band of robbers in the States, and was arrested here on information from the U. S. authorities. Cullen will probably die. Two accomplices of Gardner were also arrested and bonds to a large amount were found in their possession.

OTTAWA, June 11.—Hon. Mr. Howland to be Lieut. Governor of Ontario from first of next month. Rose goes to England to negotiate Intercolonial Railway Loan. Route will be sent home for approval immediately. No doubt Major Robinson's line will be adopted. Nearly all the Ministers are absent from the capital. Lord Monck left yesterday morning for Quebec, not to return again to Ottawa.

TORONTO, June 12th.—The 'Globe' professes to have information on authority beyond dirpute that the Fenian movement on Canada has already commenced. It says that forces are being gradually concentrated at Buffalo and other points. Forty Fenians went from Port Huron on Tuesday. The raid is possible any day after the 20th instant. The Globe calls on the Government to order into the field at once the whole volunteer and regular force of the country.

MONTREAL June 12th.—A seizure of arms at St. Albans yesterday by the U. S. Government is reported. Guards from the Grand Trunk Brigade, well armed, have been stationed at each end of Victoria Bridge The 53rd regiment have been ordered to leave London. on the 15th inst. for Quebec.

OTTAWA, June 15.—At a Privy Council meeting to be held on Wednesday, next it is expected that Judge Wilmot of New Brunswick, will be appointed Lieutenant Governor of that Province, and the Hon. W. P. Howland, C. B., Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. Several Judicial appointments will also be made either this or next month.

LONDON, June 9.—In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Harry Vernon made some enquiries of the Government concerning measures for opening territory in British North America for settlement. Mr. Adderly, Under Secretary of the Colonial department, replied that the early colonization of the lands from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast was desirable, but so long as negotiations for settlement with the Hudson's Bay Company were pending, no steps could be taken by the Home Government in that direction.

LONDON, June 12th.—The Bank of France returns show decrease three million francs. The despatches from Belgrade represent that the excitement prevailing in that city, and throughout the Principality is intense and unabated. No outbreak, however, has occurred in consequence. Two of the assasins of Prince Michael have been arrested. It has been ascertained that it was not three brothers who fired the fatal shot, but a father and his two sons. One of the latter is still at large, but it is believed he cannot escape.

LONDON, June 11. p. m.—Prince Michael, reigning Prince of Servia, was assassinated in Belgrave yesterday. While walking through the public park, last evening, he was suddenly attacked by three assassins armed with revolvers. He was accompanied by his cousin and a daughter of the latter, with his usual atendants. The assassins directed their fire promiscuously at the royal party. At the first shot the Prince fell and expired immediately. The cousin of the Prince was also hit and died; a few minutes afterwards his daughter received a severe flesh wound, but was not dangerously wounded. One or two of the valets were also wounded. The assassins were recognized as three brothers. One was promptly taken while hurrying from the scene of the tragedy; and it is thought that the others will not be able to escape. The assassination produced profound excitemement throughout the country.

LONDON, June 14.—It is now generally understood that the Ministry will make an appeal to the country on the question at issue between them and the House of Commons. On the 9th of December the meeting of the new Parliament will take place. It is announced that Ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica. will contest the seat of John Stuart Mill, member of Parliament from Westminister, London, in the coming election. A nephew of the murdered Prince Michael was duly proclaimed Prince of Servia on Saturday.—Gold 140.

PARIS, June 11.—The *Moniteur* says that the Czar of Russia has made a proposal to the Emperor Napoleon, that Russia and France unite in an effort to induce all civilized nations to abstain from the use of torpedoes and all explosive projectiles in time of war. The *Moniteur* adds that this humane proposal meets with the approval of the Emperor, who, however, thinks that it may still be necessary to employ torpedoes for defensive purposes.

NEW YORK June 6—A letter from Athens says that the Greek Government has just received certain despatches, which are a virtual recognition of Crete as a part of the Greek nation. This event is almost sure to lead to a war between Greece and Turkey, to be followed by a general European war with France, Austria and Great Britain, leagued together to support Turkey.

PARIS, June 9.—Baron Stackelburg, the Russian Minister, presented his credentials, and had a formal reception at Court yesterday. In his remarks, he hoped for a continuation of friendly relations between France and Russia on the basis of mutual interests. The Emperor Napoleon made a pacific reply. He reciprocates the expression by Baron Stackelburg, and thought the appointment of an Envoy personally so popular in France was a pledge of amity.

NEW YORK, June 11th.—The Yellow Fever is raging at Nicaragua and in Peru. The French Minister at Lima and the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs have both died of the fever.

NEW YORK, June 11th—The condition of Mexico does not improve, and it is thought that another civil war is imminent. Gold 39¾.

NEW YORK, June 12th.—Congress has voted to keep the Freedmans bureau in operation another year. Rumors of Cabinet changes are current, but lack good foundation. Money markets more stringent. Gold steady, 139½ to 40.

KENTUCKY COURT HOUSE IN THE OLDEN TIME.—In the good old times in Kentucky, when 'substantial justice' was administered in a log cabin, after a very free and easy manner, a suit was brought for the recovery of certain moneys which the plaintiff had been defrauded out of by the ingenious operation known as 'thimble rigging.' In the course of the trial, the plaintiff's counsel, who happened to be an 'expert,' undertook to enlighten the court as to the *modus operandi* of the performance. Putting himself into position, he produced the three cups and the 'little joker,' and proceeded, suiting the action to the word, 'Then may it please the Court, the defendant, placing the cup upon his knees *thus*, begas shifting them so, offering to bet my client could not tell under which cup was the 'little joker,' meaning thereby, may it please the Court, this ball, with the intention of defrauding my client of the sum thus wagered. For instance, when I raise the cup so, your Honor supposes that you see the ball.' 'Suppose I see!' interrupted the Judge, who had closely watched the performance, and was sure that he detected the ball, as one of the cups was accidentally raised. 'Why, any fool can see where it is, and bet on it and be sure to win. There ain't no defraudin' thar.' 'Perhaps your honor would like to go a V on it,' insinuated the counsel. 'Go a V? Yes, and double it, too; and here's the Rhino. It's under the middle cup.' 'I'll go a V on that,' said the foreman of the jury. 'And I, and I, joined in the jurors, one after the other, until each one had invested his pile. 'Up!' said his Honor. 'Up' it was; but 'the little joker' had mysteriously disappeared. Judge and jury were enlightened, and found no difficulty in bringing in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, on the ground that it was the darndest kind o' defraudin.'

A NOVEL POINT OF LAW.—The Lord Chancellor has intimated his intention to ask the common law Judges to be present in the House of Lords to hear the arguments in the case of Mellishy *vs* The Queen, which is to be argued at the bar of the House on an early day after the Trinity Term. The appellant is a Fenian prisoner now in the convict establishment at Portland, who has appealed against his conviction on the ground that one of the jurymen who tried him is upwards of sixty years of age. The point to be raised is entirely novel.—*Owl.*

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, *Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our* SOLE *Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.*

The Herald.

Wednesday, June 17, 1868.

ASSASSINATION.

ASSASSINATION seems to be the wide-pervading mania of the day. Within the past few years, and especially within the past few months, quite a crop of this atrocious crime has been gathered in. Beginning on this side of the Atlantic, we have the assassination of the late lamented President Lincoln; then the no less horrible murder of the eloquent Thomas D'Arcy McGee startled the world; further South was the attempt to assassinate President Flores, of Buenos Ayres; and further still, in the Australian Colonies, the miraculous escape of H. R. H. Prince Alfred, from the cowardly attempt of a would-be assassin, startlingly realized the truth that this horribly revolting crime is confined to no class or county, and has unpleasantly dispelled the idea that assassination was confined to the carbonari of Europe and the disciples of Mazzini and Gavazzi. We all remember the attempt upon the life of the Czar Alexander, whilst driving with the Emperor Napoleon through the streets of Paris, at the time of the late Exposition; and now again, our feelings are shocked by a trans-atlantic telegram, announcing the assassination of Prince Michael, the reigning Prince of Servia. Whilst walking, on the 11th inst., in the public park of Belgrade, accompanied by his cousin and a daughter of the latter, and by his usual attendants, four men, armed with revolvers, rushed upon the party and fired promiscuously upon them. Prince Michael fell to rise no more, and doubtless the object of the assassins was attained. It is quite useless just now to inquire into the motives of the assassins. They may have been political, although it does not always follow that assassinations are dictated by political enmity. A morbid ambition for notoriety, operating upon a weak intellect, has been quite as often the source of assassination as hatred engendered by politics. It is recorded that the Ephesian Temple of Diana and the Library at Alexandria were destroyed through this same desire for notoriety. The same motive is supposed to have influenced Fox, the chartist, to attempt the life of her Majesty Queen Victoria; and there can be little doubt that Booth's ambition was to figure in history as the assassin of President Lincoln. Whatever the cause in Prince Michael's case, the tragedy has had the effect of producing a profound sensation throughout Europe. In recording the long catalogue of the events of the past, historians have classified certain periods for some distinguishing features which characterised them. Religious fervor, the extension of civil liberty, intellectual activity, exploring enterprise, mechanical invention—each and all of these have given a peculiarity to certain periods of history; but we are very much inclined to think, that the most distinguishing feature which the future historian will have to record concerning the latter part of the nineteenth century, will be its assassination, or attempted assassination of distinguished personages. In conclusion, we can only hope that it will be a long time before we are again called upon to chronicle another addition to the already long list of assassinations which have horrified mankind within so short a space of time.

AT A STAND-STILL.—The Macadamizing of Queen Street, the progress of which we noted a few numbers ago, has been stopped, for what reason, we are not aware. What are the "able men" of the *progressive*—I thank the Jew for teaching me that word—progressive City Corporation about? Our vigilant and attentive friend of the *Patriot*, who is now a member of that indispensable body, may be able to enlighten us on this matter. Judging our contemporary by his vigorous censures of the present Government for their want of administrative ability, outsiders might come to the conclusion that Charlottetown was blessed with one of the finest institutions, in the shape of a Corporation, of which any city could boast. But, alas! for "Precept versus Practice," the dilapidated condition of our side-walks, the disgraceful state of our streets, the facility with which burglars and incendiaries ply their vocation without detection, the encouragement given to loafers and blackguards to assemble at street corners to insult passers-by, the filthy condition of the city wells, the want of sewerage, the absence of water to extinguish fires, to allay the dust, &c., &c., painfully convince us that all is not gold that glitters,—that there is much room for progress and improvement in the government of this small city—that, in fact, the Editor of the *Patriot*, who is unceasingly fault-finding at the expense of the "composite Government,"—and, in imitation of Cervantes' hero, whom he appears to have taken for his model, donning his armour and issuing forth in search of adventure and imaginary grievances—might, with some prospect of ultimate good, direct his eagle glance to those defects in city matters, which are patent to every person but the City Fathers, and employ his administrative ability in endeavoring to remedy them. For this purpose he was elected to the City Council, and his constituents expect something from him. When he has succeeded in introducing any civic reforms worth mentioning, it will be quite time enough for him to attempt to remedy abuses in the general Government. The Editor of the *Patriot* has been a City Councillor for ward Five for nearly twelve months, and the only thing which has signalised his tenure of office is an increase of twenty-five per cent. on the taxes of the citizens. Where does all the money go, and what is there to show for it? A few leaky tanks and a *sink* of iniquity at the lower end of his own street, which is not only dangerous to travellers, but is calculated to engender a pestilence. Whether the design of the sink was taken after the Suez Canal or the old Appian Way, which ended in a bog, we leave our contemporary to decide. Is it to administer the affairs of the colony after this fashion that our contemporary has such an ambition to occupy one of the easy chairs of the Assembly, and the position of Queen's Printer? It would be advisable for him betimes to turn his attention in the direction we have indicated, and see if he cannot introduce some of those civic reforms which are so loudly called for. When he does so, his fellow-citizens will not only thank him for the good which he has accomplished, but will elevate him to a position in the Councils of his country where his genius will be more fully exercised in the broader field of Colonial Government, and they will more fully appreciate his efforts to introduce universal economy. Here is a wrinkle for him to work to fame and fortune. We would also suggest a variation in those performances upon the religious bagpipes, which have distinguished his pages ever since the education question has been before the public, by an occasional reference to the subjects more immediately within the scope of his influence. We feel assured that neither his city readers nor the general public would at all object, and the attempt would serve to point the moral and adorn the tale of any future lectures upon "Precept versus Practice." We have one or two more pinches of Editorial Snuff for our contemporary when the effects of the present application shall have vanished.

RECIPROCITY.

ON looking over the proceedings of the United States House of Representatives on 8th instant, we find the following Bill introduced by Mr. Beamans:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the following named articles, being the growth and product of the British North American Provinces, shall be admitted into the United States, when directly imported, at a duty of five cents per centum ad valorem. That is to say grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds, animals of all kinds, fish, smoked and salted meats, seeds, green and dried fruits, fish of all kinds, products of fish and all other creatures living in water, poultry, butter, cheese, maple sugar, lard, tallow, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, but not otherwise manufactured, in whole or in part, fish, oil, coal, firewood, grindstones, rough or unfinished, provided that similar articles in the growth and product of the United States shall be admitted into the said provinces of British North America, at a rate of duty not higher than the duty imposed by this act upon similar articles when imported into the United States from the provinces aforesaid. And provided further, that all export duties upon any of the above-enumerated articles shall be abolished and cease to exist.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that for the use and privilege of navigating the waters of Lake Michigan by citizens of Canada, the same rights and privileges are to be conceded to the citizens of the United States by Canada in the waters of the St. Lawrence and its canals as are enjoyed by British subjects, without distinctions as to tolls, and charging rates proportioned to canal distance And, provided that for the free transit of goods, wares, and merchandize in bond, under proper regulations, by railroad across the territory of the United States, to and from Portland and the Canada line, equal privileges shall be conceded to the United States from Winsor and Port Sarnia, or other western points of departure to Buffalo or Ogdensburgh. And provided further, that the free ports in Canada shall be abolished.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the rights of fishing near the shore existing under the treaty with Great Britain, of 1854, known as the 'Reciprocity Treaty,' shall be granted and conceded by the United States to the said Provinces of British North America; provided that the same rights and privileges of fishing as existed and were understood to exist under the said treaty, shall be granted and conceded by the said Provinces to the United States in every respect, including the shore fisheries of the waters of the Gulf of St Lawrence, and the waters and shores of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, with full privileges to the citizens of the United States to fish for, or take, dry, and cure any fish of any kind, whatever, within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors, whatever, of British North America, the same as are enjoyed by citizens of British North America, and without distinction as between citizens of the United States and of the said Provinces of British North America as to dues and other regulations.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, that no part of this act shall go into effect unless and until all the stipulations and concessions herein provided are mutually agreed to by the said Governments of British North America and are mutually and reciprocally enforced by the Governments of British North America as well as by the United States; and upon the failure or neglect of the said Provinces of British North America, or any of them to give effect to any of the reciprocal provisions of this act, either as regard the mutual admission of articles, the natural growth and product of each country as heretofore enumerated, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the canals thereof, the freedom of the fisheries, or any other provision herein contained which depends upon a mutual agreement, concession or privilege, made by the said Provinces to the United States, then the provisions, concessions and requirements of this act shall be held to close, and to be of no effect so far as the said provisions, or any of them, are concerned, and public notice to that effect shall at once be given by proclamation of the President of the United States, the true intent and meaning of this act being that it shall only apply to those provinces of British North America which mutually become parties to its provisions by such reciprocal legislation as may be necessary to give them effect.

We do not know what the fate of this Bill will be, but would not be surprised to see it carried into law. It is satisfactory to find the Americans waking up to the importance of a reciprocity in business with the people of these British American Provinces. The folly of their Japanese policy of the past few years is becoming unpleasantly realized to them, and hence the efforts which are made from time to time to obtain a renewal of the old Reciprocity Treaty. The present Bill is a near approach to the former Treaty; but we think that the commercial men of these colonies will give their Republican friends very distinctly to understand that if they want free access to these markets and to these waters, they must come down a peg in their terms. We have managed to get along famously without the Reciprocity Treaty, and we fancy that we could exist very well without it in the future. The present Bill, therefore, will not do. From our knowledge of the opinions of commercial men upon the subject, we are assured that not only will a complete reciprocity be demanded in those articles enumerated in this Bill, but, in consideration of free access to Provincial fishing grounds, the registration of our vessels and their admittance to the coasting trade of the United States will also be stipulated for. Heretofore, the Reciprocity Treaty has been largely in favor of the Americans, inasmuch as, under its operation, they enjoyed in these Provinces all the privileges of British subjects. We are willing to grant them the same privileges now; but if we do, we have a right to ask for a fair equivalent for them. A participation in the American coasting trade, in addition to a reciprocity in the productions of the soil, is the only equivalent which would be at all acceptable to the people of these Colonies for the surrender of their fisheries and those other privileges which they now exclusively enjoy. We shall return to this subject.

MONDAY'S *Examiner* narrates an extraordinary case of suspended animation in the person of a child, a son of Mr. J. M. Johnston, Cumberland Hill, who fell into a well and was taken out apparently dead.—His skin was very cold, his limbs rigid, and his face swollen and quite dark. Without loss of time, the child's dripping clothes were torn off his body, and he was placed in warm blankets before a blazing fire. He was laid on his face, with the head lower than the rest of the body, and table salt sprinkled over him. He was then rubbed with the bare hand, and moved gently from side to side. The blankets, as they cooled, were constantly replaced by warm ones, and the rubbing was not slackened for a single instant. After being treated in this way for about ten minutes, the child showed faint symptoms of returning life. His feet and temples were rubbed with spirits, after which he came to rapidly. In about an hour after the child was taken out of the water, he was able to take some toast-water; and the next day, after passing a somewhat restless night, he was running about the house.

"PRECEPT VERSUS PRACTICE."—THE *Patriot* of Saturday last asks "if it is not time that the new Education Act was published?" The question is a public one and deserves an answer. Considering the length of the Act, the number of forms in which it has to be printed, and the very short time in which the manuscript has been in the Printers' hands, we think that every reasonable person will admit that no unnecessary delay has been practised in its publication. It will be printed in *Gazette* form, either the latter part of the present, or the first part of next week. Having offered this explanation for the information of the public; might we in turn ask our remarkably smart contemporary if it is not time that the Revised Statutes were published? How long was the contractor behind time in the performance of the work?

THE Halifax *Colonist* has again made its appearance in our *sanctum*. Thanks, friend.

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN has established in Toronto a Canadian Advertising Agency and Commission Business, in connection with his Daily Paper enterprise. He has lately made arrangements with leading and reliable Advertisers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other American cities, to do all their Advertising with Canadian Publishers through his Agency; and, from the long experience he has had in the Newspaper business, and his extensive personal acquaintance with Canadian and American Advertisers, he will, doubtless, be able to promote the interests of all who may do business through him. In a Circular the following gentlemen—Publishers and Advertisers—speak favorably of Mr. St. Germain and his present undertaking, viz—Hon. George Brown, of the *Globe*; James Beatty, Esq., proprietor of the *Daily Leader*; Messrs. Robertson & Cook, proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*; H. Lloyd, proprietor of the *Canadian Baptist*; Edward T. Bromfield & Co., proprietors of the *Canadian Journal of Commerce*; Rev. S. Rose, publisher of the *Christian Guardian*; Rev. W. Rowe, Financial Agent of the *Christian Journal*; A. Christie, Esq., publisher of the *Canadian Independent*; T. & R. White, proprietors of the Hamilton *Spectator*; C. E. Stewart & Co., proprietors of the Hamilton *Evening Times*, and others. And the following Advertisers:—*Philadelphia*: Samuel C. Upham, chemist; Dr. J. H. Schenck, E. C. Richardson, Esq., at Dr. D. Jaynes & Son's; Charles M. Evans, Esq. *Boston*: Joseph Burnett & Co., Seth W. Fowle & Son, John I. Brown & Son, John L. Hunnewell, M. D. *Lowell, Mass.*: Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. *Roxbury, Mass.*: Dr. Donald Kennedy. *New York*: Jeremiah Curtis & Son, John Radway, M. D., David Pringle, Esq., manager of Prof. Holloway, Demas Barnes & Co., Charles Ratchelor, &c.

ADDITIONAL CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—THE *Patriot*, in noticing the city improvements of the present year in addition to those formerly recorded by us, says:—"To the buildings in course of construction mentioned in a previous No. of this paper, we may add the Bishop's palace; G. & S. Davies' large three story brick store on Queen Street; H. J. Cundall's brick house on King's Street; the Rev. Mr. Falconer's, in rear of Queen Square Church; Mr. Walter Lowe's three tenement houses above the Prince of Wales College ground; Mr. G. Webster's house at the head of Prince Street, and Mr. D. McLeod's and Mr. Smith's houses in the same neighborhood.—The offices in the new Bank are nearly completed. They have been plastered by Mr. Connell, and are in every respect a credit to his mechanical skill and artistic taste.—The ground adjoining the Wesleyan Church and parsonage have lately been neatly enclosed and improved.'

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.—The Canadian Government has just received a telegram from the Government at Washington, to the effect that no Fenian Raid into the Provinces will be permitted. In the same despatch it is intimated that the Fenian preparations are not of such magnitude as to excite alarm on the part of the Canadian Government, or amongst the people of the Provinces. This is just what we anticipated, and we think there can be little doubt that if the Fenians really intended an invasion of the Provinces, they will, after becoming acquainted with the decision and intention of the American Government, abandon their wicked and mad design. We hope we have heard the last of the Fenian movement.

Local Items.

VANDALISM.—WE learn from Chas. A. Hyndman, Esq., that the telegraph line between this and Summerside, was wilfully cut at Tryon, on Monday morning. The Superintendant has a shrewd suspicion of the perpetrator—who will probably meet with that punishment which he so richly merits. The wire was promptly repared, and was in working order the same day.

THE inhabitants of East Point had a lively time of it lately in bear-hunting. After an exciting chase over land and water, Bruin was at length captured, and proved to be in capital condition. His well-lined ribs proving that he had fared sumptuously at some person's expense.

BEER & SONS have exhibited a comendable spirit of enterprise by having manufactured on the Island, a large lot of Reaping & Mowing Machines, which are said to be superior to the imported article. Messrs. Arch'd White and Edw'd Morrissey furnish the iron work, and Messrs Butcher and Lowe the wood work.

THE defunct Board of Education have recorded their appreciation of the character and services of the late Mr. J. H. Webster, of the Normal School, in a letter of condolence to his widow, bearing date "May 2d, 1868," and enclosing a "Minute of the Board" of the 31st April, 1868.

A CRICKET MATCH came off on the Queen's birth-day, between the junior clubs of the Prince of Wales and St. Dunstan's Colleges. The St. Dunstan's club was victorious, as usual.

THE steamer *Alhambra*, from Boston, with Flour and Meal, arrived at this port on the 9th instant, and left again on the 11th.

A Meeting of the Farmers' Club is to take place at the North American Hotel on Friday next.

THERE is no word of the arrival of the English Steamer at Halifax up to the present time.

WILLIAM CUNARD, Esq., of Halifax, was in Charlottetown last week.

"Nothing in the Papers."

FROM a General Order issued by General Napier, the hero of the Abyssinian war, we learn that not one case of insubordination, or of misconduct on the part of officers and men had transpired during the progress of the campaign—a fact which speaks highly for the spirit and discipline of the British army, particularly that portion of it employed in the Abyssinian expedition.

Flounces are now the rage in Paris. As many as thirty-six are to be put on muslin dresses, and moreover the flounces are to be of Valenciennes. Valenciennes is also fashionable on silks, to the great dismay of husbands and fathers, who have to foot the bills. Bonnets, however, are growing smaller, if possible.

THE Halifax *Unionist* of the 12th June says: The Rev. Dr. Honeyman will start to-day for Sydney, to begin the geological survey of the Province, ordered by the Dominion House of Commons.

THE yellow fever is raging at Nicaragua and Peru. The French Minister at Lima and the Peruvian Minister of Foreign affairs have both died of the fever.

A sweet little lass of fourteen, in Oregon, Ohio, has tried to commit suicide by hanging, because her mother spoke crossly to her.

The police force at the Parliament buildings, in Ottawa, have been disbanded, and a strong military guard substituted.

Most of the disgusted southerners who emigrated to La Plata, South America, are returning, their disgust increased tenfold, and their purses very light.

A talking match is on the tapis between two women of Boston. Amount of wager not stated. Time, 24 hours, without sleep. No stoppage for food or drink.

THE Quebec *Chronicle* says that the Hon. Mr. Fisher is to succeed Judge Wilmot on the bench.

Napoleon knew of the taking of Magdala twenty-four hours before the British Government.

The population of Russia has doubled in 62 years, and at this rate will amount to 150,000,000 by the year 1900. The average length of life is 32 years for men, and 31 for women Russia has more young persons under the age of 20, in proportion to her population, than any other country of Europe, and fewer between the ages of 20 and 60.

The Austrian Government ascribes its defeat in the "Seven Day's War" of 1866 chiefly to the superior military organization of Prussia. It has, therefore, adopted nearly the whole of the Prussian system. Whether with the Prussian system it can also introduce the Prussian spirit and discipline remains to be seen.

General Shields is lecturing in Missouri on the life and character of Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and John C. Calhoun, in aid of a Catholic church. We give this announcement in accordance with a request in the St. Louis *Republican* that "editors who favor the cause of Christianity" shall notice these lectures.

A SOLDIER named Blake, shot a comrade named England, and wounded two others, in Victoria Barracks, Montreal, on the evening of the 5th inst. The murderer was a drunken character, who had a grudge against his Sergeant. In firing at the Sergeant, he missed him, and accidentally shot England and wounded the others.

THE first-mate of the ship *Lydia*, of Yarmouth, N. S., has been indicted in Liverpool, G. B., for the murder of seaman, named McDonald. The Captain and second mate were also brutes, and treated several of the crew in a barbarous manner, for which they are to be put upon trial.

Gen. Canby, without assigning any reason, has removed thirteen white aldermen in the city of Charleston, S. C., and appointed as many negroes to fill their places. No charge could be urged against the ex-aldermen except that they were white men and were chosen by the legal voters of the city.

The funeral procession of ex-President Buchanan was the most imposing ever witnessed in Lancaster county. It extended from his home, at Wheatland, to the city of Lancaster, a distance of a mile and a half. His estate is computed at $300,000.

Hon. A. J. Smith, M. P., of Dorchester, was married in Halifax, on Thursday, to Miss Young, only daughter of John W. Young, Esq., of Halifax. The hon gentleman acknowledged 'the Union' some time ago, and has now given further evidence of his faith in it.

The Montreal *Witness* states that the question of the route of the Intercolonial Railway will be decided by the Government, and the decision sent to England for approval, in time to enable the Finance Minister to complete the negotiation of the loan before he leaves London.

A German named Junty, has invented a telescope or magnifying glass, by means of which the most intricate nerves or vessels inside of the body, may be seen from outside. The discovery will be of immense benefit in medical science.

On Thursday morning, a young woman named Annie Thompson, residing in Albro-street, was found dead in bed. 'Death from natural causes' was the verdict returned at the inquest held by Coroner Jennings.—*Hx. Colonist.*

GUINNESS, the celebrated Dublin Brewer, is dead. He is likely to be succeeded in Parliament, as well as in business, by his son, Sir Arthur E. Guinness, who has accepted the nomination as a Representative for the city of Dublin.

The Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company, in contradiction of the statement of the London *Ogl*, writes to say that no agreement has yet been come to with her Majesty's Government for the transfer of the territory.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAM FLEET.—During the summer season, or while the St. Lawrence is open to navigation, no less than sixteen large ocean steamships ply between Montreal and Great Britain.

Two French vessels of war, the ship *Jean Bart* and the brig *Obligato*, arrived here this morning from New York. The usual salute was fired as they came up the harbor.—*Hx. Express.*

General McLellan has, it is said, written a letter declining to be a candidate, but promising to take the stump for whomsoever the New York convention may nominate.

An "expiatory church" to the memory of Maximilian is building at Vienna. Trieste has raised twenty thousand florins to erect a monument to the same unfortunate prince.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase setting free all persons of foreign birth now exiled to Siberia, and all natives of Russian Poland who are sentenced to less than twenty years exile.

A new editor of a Kansas paper confesses in his salutatory, that he has done many mean things in his day, and that he expects his contemporaries to remind him of them.

The trial of Jeff. Davis has been again postponed until October, but no one believes it will take place then, or that his case will ever be heard before a court of law.

The Rifle Competitions for 1868, under the auspices of the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association, will commence at Sussex, on Thursday, 1st September.

A French soldier, who during the Crimean war deserted and went to St Petersburgh, has recently been discovered in France, and sentenced to be shot.

An English paper reports that Vice Admiral Milne, formerly commander of the squadron on the British North American Station, is dangerously ill.

The Quebec steamers are now plying regularly once a week to Pictou, calling at intermediate ports in the gulf.

The steamer *Merritt* was to commence loading at Montreal to-day (15th) for Shediac, Summerside, Charlottetown and Pictou.—*Hx. Ex.*

The St. John *Globe* says: We have good authority for stating that no appointment has yet been made of a Lieutenant Governor for New Brunswick.

Major General Charles Hastings Doyle, the popular Governor of Nova Scotia, is gazetted to the Colonelcy of the 70th Foot.

A young fellow of one hundred and seventeen years is on a journey from Florence to Paris.

Two hundred persons are dying daily at Lima, from yellow fever.

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH DIVER.—For some days past, Derby and the neighborhood has been placarded with startling announcements that Mr. Worthington, the "Star Diver of the World," would exhibit on the River Derwent, at Derby, yesterday afternoon and two following days. Among other feats, he was announced to jump from a height of 120 feet into the river. The entertainment was announced to commence at 2:20, in a field on the banks of the Derwent, between Derby and and Darley grove. The performer, a young man of 22 or 23 years of age, appeared on the ground at the appointed time, dressed in a bathing costume, and commenced performing a series of feats under the water, including drinking milk from a bottle, peeling and eating an orange, blowing a trumpet, &c. He also threw a lad into the water and rescued him. The exhibition was to close with the high leap into the water, and Worthington ascended the scaffold about 4:15 o'clock. After remaining some minutes in making the necessary preparations, he put himself into position for diving, and jumped into the river. In his progress downward, he made three evolutions of his body, and a medical man on the bank remarked to some of the bystanders that he was a dead man. Worthington fell heavily on the top of the water on his side, and at once sank to the bottom of the river. The people seemed to expect that he would rise to the surface, as was his custom, and some minutes elapsed before any efforts were made to recover the body. At last, Mr. Smith, of Little Eaton, dived into the water, and, after several unsuccessful efforts, succeeded in bringing the lifeless body of Worthington to the surface. Four medical men, Drs. Topham, Jameson, Fant and Ileffe, who had been witnessing his performances, promptly attended him on his being brought to the bank in a boat, and every means were used to resuscitate him, but without success, as life was extinct, the opinion being that he died from concussion while diving. There was a large attendance, both of ladies and gentlemen, and the excitement was of the most intense description, indeed, caused quite a gloom in the town. The body was taken into the tent used by the deceased for the purpose of dressing, and was shortly afterwards removed to his lodgings. His mother and two brothers were present, and were the painful spectators of his untimely death. Great praise is due to Mr. Smith for his exertions to find the body. The height of the jump was about 90 feet.—*London Daily News, May 8.*