Miscellaneous.

The Rev. A. J. Broughall, of Toronto, had a purse of $.00 presented to him on the 21st ult., to enable him and Mrs. Broughall to enjoy a summer trip. Now, that is just our complaint. We want a summer trip—we know we do. Our eyes are languid,—our pulse don't beat over sixty to the minute—our mind is exhausted—in short, we are used up. A summer trip will cure us—at any rate it will do us good We want the spondulics, the spelter, and would make a most eloquent speech in response to an address, and a purse, the latter containing just $200, no more, no less. We won't take less, by no manner of means, but will take as much more as the generous (ha, ha,) donors choose to bestow. We trust we will not have too many deputations waiting on us. One at a time will do. Now, come on, 'Macduff, and cursed be he who first cries hold! Enough!' It won't be 'huz,' you bent.

The Fenian Oath.—A man named Luke Byrne, a sugar refiner, was apprehended, with several other men, at Liverpool, G. B., a short time since, for robbery, and the following document was found in his pocket. He struggled with the police to retain possession of it, and in the struggle tore it in two: "I, in the presence of Almighty God, solemnly swear allegiance to the Irish republic now virtually established—to take up arms in its defence at a moment's notice—that I will to the best of my power defend its integrity and independence; and, further, that I will implicitly obey the commands of my superior officers." The man is a pensioner, having formerly served in the 86th Regiment, from which he was discharged in October, 1863. He is now on remand for the robbery.

It will be seen by our telegraph despatches that four of the parties found guilty in the assassination trials at Washington have been executed, and the others imprisoned. We believe no executions of a similar kind have occurred, with the exception of Orsini, who attempted to take the life of Napoleon, since the time of George IV, when several parties were hung for conspiring against the lives of members of the British Cabinet.—Hx. *paper.*

Foolish and Fatal Wager.—One day last week two men, a laborer and mechanic, it Irvington on the Hudson River Railroad, having been drinking freely, wagered over their cups that one would remain longer on the track than the other when the train was approaching. When they heard the cars they linked arms and walked towards the coming locomotive. Death was before them, but neither attempted to unloose his hold nor step aside. Again and again the engineer whistled and ordered the brakes put down, but it was too late; the locomotive struck the men, and killed them instantly. The poor fellows had nerves certainly, which if employed rationally, might have produced creditable results; but it appears strange they could have been so bereft of reason as to throw their lives away on a silly and trivial wager.

The most severe rain storm (says the Fredericton "Reporter") ever experienced, in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," visited the parish of Kingsclear last Monday night. In many places the crops were literally washed out of the ground, and the roads and bridges sustained considerable damage. The water for a while remained six inches on the level.

The Lady of the Rev. Mr. Geddie, with her husband, have been laboring as missionaries in the South Sea Islands, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of this Province, was on Thursday evening last presented with a purse containing the handsome sum of £401 1s. 6d. The presentation took place at the residence of W. J. Stairs, Esq.—Hx. *Express.*

FEARFUL TORNADO IN WISCONSIN!

117 PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED—A WHOLE VILLAGE DESTROYED!

Upon Wednesday, 5th inst., one of the most furious hurricanes ever known in the country broke over Viraque, Wis., carrying death and destruction in its track. According to a correspondent of the New York *World* the scene must have been terrible. The spirit of the storm throned in black clouds, swept along with the rush and roar of the thunder-bolt, tearing up trees, leveling houses and burying the inhabitants in the ruins. The air was filled with the flying debris of roofs, trees, wagons, &c. A school-house was lifted into the air and dashed to atoms, killing eighth children and wounding the rest. Not a house left but what contains a dead or wounded inmate, and the wail of sorrow and desolation rises up where a few days ago all was happiness and prosperity. We have never read of any elemental destruction so quick in its work as that which has levelled the village Viraqua. The pecuniary loss is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars.

The Herald.

Wednesday, July 19, 1865.

COERCION.

The St. John, N. B., *Courier* is an ardent advocate of Confederation, and would wish to see a new election, in New Brunswick in which its friends, now desperate of their fortunes, could, at all events, lose nothing; but commenting on the articles of the London *Post* and *Saturday Review*, says:

"As for that ugly word compulsion, it has never set well upon the stomachs of Britons, or of British born; and Provincials are likely to kick when spurred, as the rebellious South has done. Besides, compulsion carries us back to our old condition of dependency and close connection with the Crown; it at once annuls the long and earnest labors of our foremost statesmen to secure responsible government; it turns us all back on the track of retrogression, and leaves us a sort of political nonentity without any other ambition or pride than might be excited by ancient traditions, or the feelings of loyalty that cling to the old flag. We might all be Confederates on principle or conviction, but even so, such a prescription as compulsion, instead of being swallowed passively, would have a tendency more than ought else to drive us to that alternative of annexation, which most of us regard with repugnance. The effect of practical compulsion would be to place us precisely where the subjugated South is to-day—a condition which a people accustomed to freedom such as we have enjoyed for many years, would not endure with contentment. What advocates of Confederation want, is a close alliance with Great Britain, and perfect security in all the rights and liberties we now enjoy. Less than this would be slavery, and men of spirit would seek political equality with our neighbors in preference. Confederation, if obtained, must come by common consent of all the Provinces, and this we hope soon to see realized. The impatience and indiscretion of British statesmen and editors will retard rather than hasten it."

The Montreal *True Witness*—which is intensely opposed to American institutions, and indeed to Republicanism in every form—thus speaks of the threatening tone of the London *Morning Post*, the organ of Lord Palmerston:

"As the reputed organ of Lord Palmerston, the utterances of the *Morning Post* are listened to with attention, as in a sort the utterances of the Ministry; and for this reason no inconsiderable importance has been attached to an article that lately appeared in the above named journal, with reference to our Canadian Delegates, their mission to England, its objects, and the results.—The entire article, of which a brief and imperfect sketch had previously been conveyed by telegram, is now before us; and we can thence judge, every man for himself, how far the said political mission has resulted in success or failure.

"The *Morning Post* assures us that, in the first place, "the political and commercial relations between the Provinces and the Mother Country have been thoroughly considered, and a conclusion arrived at which is calculated to have a most favorable influence on the future destinies of British North America." This is, we fear, somewhat vague.

"In the second place, we learn that "the Imperial Government are prepared in every way to facilitate the carrying out of the Confederation project as soon as all the Colonies have agreed amongst themselves." And further on, the same authority hints at coercion towards the latter, if they cannot so agree, and if they cannot be brought by other means to give their assent to the project. This we look upon, however, only as a *brutum fulmen*. In the present temper of the Lower Provinces, any attempt on the part of the Imperial Government to force them into a Union which they disliked, any high-handed measures, such as the *Morning Post* hints at, would probably have the effect of throwing them into the arms of the United States. The day when Colonists allowed themselves to be legislated for in Downing Street is past and gone. Whether for good or evil it matters not now, but the Colonies are, to all intents and purposes, self-governing communities, with privileges in this respect recognized and guaranteed by the Imperial Government, and which, therefore, the former will scarce permit themselves to be stripped of without a struggle. We dismiss, therefore, the idea of coercion. Great Britain, in its present relations with the United States, cannot afford to risk a quarrel with Nova Scotia, by far the most valuable of all its possessions on this Continent, since thence alone can it obtain coal for its West India squadron."

We think the independent views above enunciated—entertained as they are by the vast majority of the people of the Maritime Provinces—the more honest of the Unionists among the number—ought to convince all interested in the subject of Confederation that coercion cannot be safely employed towards free British Colonists in the present day. At all events, we feel satisfied in the first place, that the British Government—which may be changed ere now, for aught we know—will not attempt coercion when informed of the real state of public opinion in the non-consenting Colonies in reference to Union; and, in the second place, if unwisely attempted, will be determinedly resisted in the interests of liberty and self-government, and cannot, therefore, succeed.

"DOWNING STREET DICTATION."

There was a time when the Editor of the *Examiner* loudly denounced "Downing Street Dictation;" but when the aforesaid dictation refers to Confederation, and its "golden prospects," it is surprising to observe the change that comes over the "spirit of his dream." Would it be presumption on our part to call his attention and that of his coadjutors to the following outspoken, manly article from the St. John *Freeman*, on the interesting theme of "Downing Street Influence" and Secretary Cardwell's despatch. The question is so ably handled that any additional remarks of ours would be quite superfluous:—

"The *Journal* makes a funny attempt to play upon the loyalty of the people of the Province, to persuade them that the Queen herself, if she did not dictate, at least read and approved of Mr. Cardwell's despatch—every word, and that it is high treason—nothing less—to find fault with it; that to condemn the act of a Minister is a crime against the Queen's crown and dignity; that to assert our own rights is to violate the allegiance we owe the Empire; that to refuse to alter a constitution with which we are perfectly satisfied, and to surrender our property and our rights to the control of Upper Canada, is to refuse to do our part towards the defence of the country.

"Few could have imagined that the mad spirit of party would so blind any man in this community to truth and right; that any man in this Province could be found to assert, as this man does, that the people of this Province have no rights which it is their duty to maintain; that the right of self-government, about which we all have talked so much, is but a sham after all, with which we were suffered to amuse ourselves until it seemed fit to a Colonial Secretary to blow it suddenly away, and awaken us to a sense of our true state of dependance on his sovereign will.

"There was a time when the men who called themselves Liberals were ever ready to resent and resist "Downing Street dictation," and we believe that that spirit has not died out; yet here is a man, pretending to be a guide and prophet and mouthpiece of Liberalism, proclaiming that to denounce a despatch which seems to threaten our rights and liberties is to insult the Queen, to outrage her crown and dignity—in a word, to be guilty of treason. Henceforth he declares there will be two parties in this country—the one bowing submissively to all orders from Downing Street, and laboring to destroy the independence of the Province, which is as dangerous, he says, as the doctrine of States Sovereignty has proved in the United States—the other a party which, maintaining the rights of the people and resisting the attempt to make them subjects and tributaries of Canada, must, therefore, be regarded by the people themselves as disloyal and traitorous.

"Let this man's monstrous doctrines prevail, and there is at once an end to all constitutional liberty and to all freedom. If to resist the mandates or condemn the acts of a minister be to oppose the Queen's authority, to despise her person and to deserve the traitor's doom, how will the people of England dare at any time to punish these same ministers for such acts—nay, how would the *Journal* itself dare to oppose and censure the Executive of this Province, who, within its boundaries and in their proper sphere, are just as much ministers of the crown as is Mr. Cardwell himself, whose wishes, the *Journal* tells us, it is treason to disobey?

"We are glad that this man has shown his true character; that the party for whom he speaks have raised their proper standard; that the name of Liberals is no longer to be disgraced by men who, as we have already said, are willing to grovel in the dust at the feet of a Colonial Minister if it only put money in their pockets. The true Liberals of the country will have their eyes fully opened, the Conservatives will have cause to rejoice that they have helped to save the country from those who would not only sell it but who would also degrade it. The people cannot be deceived or duped by such shallow artifices. They know that as Provincialists they have their constitutional rights, just as the people of England themselves have constitutional rights; that these rights do not depend on the mere whim or caprice of a Colonial Secretary, but that they are based on the principles of immutable justice, and supported by the love and veneration of a free people; and that when these rights are attacked by an Imperial Minister or a Provincial Minister, it is a duty we owe to the country and to the throne to defend them by all proper and constitutional means. They know, too, that the man who, to serve his own base ends, strives to make the Queen appear personally responsible for Mr. Cardwell's despatches, and who abuses her name for the service of a party, violates all constitutional principles—insults the Queen as far as lies in his small power and outrages her throne and dignity.

"We would not have the public imagine that the man does all this in ignorance. No, he knows better, and if it paid, or if it suited the purposes of his party, he would be quite as ready to expound constitutional doctrine, and to proclaim the principles of constitutional liberty, as he is now, in the name of loyalty, which he would pollute to insist that we shall become willing slaves. How odious is the party that seeks to elevate itself by degrading the people; how contemptible is the man who so prostitutes his talents in the services of such a party."

PERSONAL.

When we started this paper last Fall, we expressed our detestation of scurrilous writing, and our determination to avoid it. We have been grossly attacked on several occasions, and in reply to those attacks we have confined ourselves to truth and decorous language, even when advised to use the weapons of our antagonists, who richly merited a severe drubbing. We have to apologise to our readers for violating our rule on the present occasion, as our unscrupulous opponent, who has been the aggressor in this instance, deems himself a gentleman, into whose company he is sometimes admitted, and as such, we pay him this deference of a personal notice which the ordinary ruffian cannot expect.

Our great fault in the eyes of the editor of the penny whistle is, that we do not agree with him on the question of Confederation,—that we are not willing to sell our country to Canada at 80 cents a-head, and "golden prospects" to some five or six venal politicians; for at one time, the reader must know, we were a "talented young gentleman" in his estimation, and a respected "friend." Having had, however, to expose his inconsistency on the Union question, and his utter want of argument and truth in his advocacy thereof, he has lost no opportunity to bespatter us with filth gathered from his widely-extended domain of Billingsgate. In former years he has put all opponents to flight in the same way in which he now seeks to silence us, as very few cared to hazard an encounter from the poisonous fellow's pen. Fortunately, we have no scruples of that kind; and if he imagines his low blackguardism is going to put us to shame, or to frighten us, he is much mistaken; and before this controversy ends, he will regret having provoked it. As a plea for ourselves, and in order to show the public who the aggressor is in this case, and upon whom the blame should rest, we will quote from the penny whistle of the 10th inst. the following extract—the scurrility of which is only equalled by its wantonness and utter falsity:

"We have heard that there is a certain nondescript in the City here who has been casting sheep's-eyes at the district of St. Peter's, as a place for the representation of which he thinks he might make an *a right* representative, and who has been *drawling* out, in his natural *sneaking, cowardly* way, slanders against Mr. W. wherever he could find a listener. But we assure the *nondescript* that "he is not the man for Galway." Mr. W. had some able competitors before now from Charlottetown and the country; and although they entered the field with *two good legs* a-piece, he left them not even one to stand on. It is not likely he will be afraid to run the course again, even with the very fast runner who, it is said, intends to enter it against him."

Now, there was nothing in our journal in reference to the editor of the penny whistle or his connection with any public question which could justify the above attack, unless, indeed, the simple fact that we had the temerity to accept an invitation from the Rev. Pius McPhee to attend a Tea Party at St. Peter's, where—so far from being pertumed with "rotten eggs," as kindly suggested by our friend—we were very hospitably received. This circumstance alone caused the above outpouring, and the dread—resulting from a guilty conscience—that we are likely to successfully oppose him at the next General Election. To the writer of this gross attack, the allusions of which are palpable enough, although "sneakingly" sought to be denied, we administered a castigation, which, thick as the fellow's hide is, has made him tingle again; and, in the language of Angiolina, caused more than one to ask, "Is it not enough?" With the Doge of Venice, we reply:

> Enough! yes, for a drunken galley slave,
> Who, stung by stripes, may murmur at his master;
> But not for a deliberate, false and cool villian
> Who stains a lady's . . . . honor."

In his foul and abandoned sheet of Monday last, our *honorable* and *pure-minded* opponent perpetrates the following piece of atrocious ruffianism with which he seeks to silence us forever on Confederation and every other subject, and the indecency of which we believe has never been exceeded in newspaper history. Out of regard for the feelings of our readers, and the moral sense of the community, we are compelled to suppress a portion of the article we are now about to quote:—

"Hop-and-Go-Fetch-It, who is the lamest apology for an editor that can be found anywhere, has thought proper to appropriate to himself some remarks in our last paper, with which his name was not connected, and has thereupon devoted a half column of abuse to us, in which he has only succeeded in demonstrating the inherent ruffianism and vulgarity of his nature. We could readily forgive him for all the abuse, if he had not styled us *his* "friend." We acknowledge no ties of friendship with such a contemptible Abortion and Cripple—a fellow who, while serving as journeyman in our office, when he could get work no where else, abused our confidence, and made an improper use of our books to create a subscription list for his defunct *Vindicator*. Hop-and-Go-Fetch-It prates about going into the House of Assembly,—there is not a district in the Island that would disgrace itself by giving the fellow a dozen of votes. His morality seems to be shocked at our having effected, as he says, "a political alliance with Mr Secretary Pope, who has insulted every Catholic woman on the Island by insinuations gross and foul enough to emanate only in hell." We have effected no alliance with Mr. Secretary Pope; if we had we would not be ashamed to avow it. Let Mr. Pope be what he may, we never heard him vaunt of his morality in one breath, and in the next breath boast of his success * * * * * * * after a public Tea Party. Hop-and-Go-Fetch-It can't say as much as that."

From a character who has had to answer a charge of perjury before now, and whose debaucheries have long been a scandal to the community, we could expect nothing better than the foregoing. At one time, we were not to be affected at all by our opponent, but the lowest of blackguardism is so inherent in him, that he cannot refrain from it for any length of time, as can be seen by the foregoing. Of his blackguardism in reference to our person, we care nothing; but there are three or four insinuations in the article we have just quoted which, for devilish malice and deliberate falsehood, we believe could not be surpassed by the arch-fiend himself. Were it not that our character and that of our opponent is so well known in this community, we would make the "false and flippant libeller" prove his insinuations before a court of justice; but knowing that such fellows

> . . . . have no honor,
> They have but their vile lives—and these are spared."

we will content ourselves with most emphatically denying the truth of his base insinuations, which are the inventions of a deliberate and systematic slanderer and the filthy emanations of a prurient imagination. We openly and fearlessly challenge him to prove one of the charges which he maliciously prefers against us. If he cannot do so, let him stand before the public a moral assassin of the worst type who should be shunned by all honest men. It is untrue, in the first place, that we obtained work from him when we could not obtain it elsewhere. Our previous employers know the statement to be false. It is true that we worked for him as a compositor, at his own earnest solicitations, and part of our wages yet remain in his hands, as happened with many others before us. The only thanks we ever received for obliging him—as he could get no one else to work for him at the time, for the reason of not being too punctual in his payment—has been the attempt on several occasions to damage our private character—a line of conduct which, on his part, is the more aggravated from the fact that we contributed handsomely when the hat was being passed round for his benefit some time ago.

It is untrue that we either used or abused his books when the *Vindicator* was started, or at any other time. We never saw the inside of his subscription book The subscription list of the defunct *Vindicator*—we hope the gentlemen to whom we allude will pardon us for referring to them in self defence—was "created" by three Catholic gentlemen, whose names any person who feels curious enough about the matter, can hear by calling at this office, where the original list, in the handwriting of those gentlemen, can be produced. As to our going into the House of Assembly, that is a matter for the people to decide upon, and will be best known after the next election. Of course, if it depended upon his good-will, our chances would be small indeed.

It is untrue that we accused him of *having effected* a political alliance with Mr. Secretary Pope. We are not such an ass as to suppose he *could* effect such an alliance; his "desire" for office and emolument "leads" him that way, as we asserted, and still assert; and it is only because his overtures for a "reconstruction" or "coalition" of Parties were rejected with scorn by the gentleman to whom he applied, that he failed.

It is utterly and maliciously false that we ever talked much less "boasted" of the crime of which this hoary, unprincipled libertine has the hardihood to say we accused ourselves. We scorn the charge and the source whence it emanated; and we challenge and defy him to give the name of a solitary individual who will substantiate the accusation so maliciously preferred against us. Our friend must surely have allowed his memory to betray him, and he alludes, in mistake, to some of his own notoriously obscene experiences. That a person who has appeared before Magistrates and in our Police Court, in connection with cases of "* * *" should be ready to accuse others of the same offence, is only to be expected; but fortunately in this case, the charge against us is so monstrously atrocious and false, that it carries its own refutation with it in this community, at all events, where our character is too well known to be injured by the malicious spite of our opponent or his travelling tale-bearer, *Frederick*, who makes it a point, both in town and country, to slander and vilify us. We leave the loathsome fellow for the present, with the assurance that if this is to be the style of argument with which he intends to defeat all who oppose the schemes of our local union traitors, we shall be prepared to convince him of his folly by reminding him of a "boast" which he made a few weeks ago in reference to an outrage which we will not degrade our journal by naming—and after a "public tea" too. We are prepared to give the names of the parties to whom the "boast" was made. Now let him come on.

DESPATCH ON CONFEDERATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

We give below a despatch from the Colonial Minister on the question of Colonial Confederation. Our opinion on this despatch, in so far as it savors of compulsion, will be found expressed in extracts which we give to-day from some of our exchanges, under the heading "coercion." These extracts, and particularly the one which we make from the St. John *Freeman* of the 14th inst., cuts the ground from under such writers as the editor of the *Islander*, whose articles of Friday last we intended to have noticed at length this week, but which we are compelled to overlook until next week. The following is the despatch which the Government scribe looks upon as conclusive and infallible, to question which would almost amount to treason:

Prince Edward Island.

No. 35. Downing Street, 2 th June, 1865.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of Correspondence between Viscount Monck and myself, on the affairs of British North America, which have lately formed the subject of Conferences between Her Majesty's Government and a Deputation from the Canadian Government.

This correspondence having been presented to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, I have to direct you to communicate it also to the Legislature of Prince Edward Island at its next meeting.

You will, at the same time, express the strong and deliberate opinion of Her Majesty's Government that it is an object much to be desired that all the British North American Colonies should agree to unite in one Government. In the territorial extent of Canada, and in the maritime and commercial enterprise of the Lower Provinces, Her Majesty's Government see the elements of power which only require to be combined in order to secure for the Province which shall possess them all a place among the most considerable communities of the world. In the spirit of loyalty to the British Crown, of attachment to British connection, and of love for British institutions, by which all the Provinces are animated alike, Her Majesty's Government recognize the bond by which all may be combined under one Government. Such an Union seems to Her Majesty's Government to recommend itself to the Provinces on many grounds of moral and material advantage, as giving a well-founded prospect of improved administration and increased prosperity. But there is one consideration which Her Majesty's Government feel it more especially their duty to press upon the Legislature of Prince Edward Island. Looking to the determination which this country has ever exhibited to regard the defence of the Colonies as a matter of Imperial concern, the Colonies must recognize a right, and even acknowledge an obligation, incumbent on the Home Government, to urge with earnestness and just authority the measures which they consider to be most expedient, on the part of the Colonies, with a view to their own defence. Nor can it be doubtful that the Provinces of British North America are incapable, when separate and divided from each other, of making those just and sufficient preparations for national defence which would be easily undertaken by a Province uniting in itself all the population and all the resources of the whole.

I am aware that this project so novel, as well as so important, has not been at once accepted in Prince Edward Island with that cordiality which has marked its acceptance by the Legislature of Canada; but Her Majesty's Government trust that after a full and carful examination of the subject in all its bearings, the Maritime Provinces will perceive the great advantages which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the proposed Union is calculated to Confer upon them all.

I have, etc., etc., etc.,

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Lieut. Governor Dundas, etc., etc., etc.

Significant.—We beg to call the attention of all our local advocates of compulsory Union to the following expressive paragraph from the *London Times*:

"There is nothing we desire more than that the various Colonies should unite and form a new nationality, with English ideas and English forms of government. The tendency of communities is towards agglomeration, and it is only by this principle that the British provinces can hope to attain a high point of prosperity and full security from foreign aggression. But it is a matter on which we only can advise. Her Majesty's Home Government has no power to coerce even Prince Edward Island into Confederation against its will. This country has a just influence in each of its colonies, and that influence will be exercised in favor of the project which the nation and the majority of the inhabitants of British America approve. Such is the declaration which Mr. Cardwell makes in his despatch. They will "use every proper means of influence to carry into effect without delay the proposed Confederation."

Thus, the leading journal in Great Britain is our authority for stating that England has no power to *force* us into Confederation against our will. We presume the editor of the *Islander* will hardly deem the foregoing extract as very loyal in its tendency: but, at the same time, we may be permitted to express our conviction that the view of the *Times* is more correct and more honest than that of the Government scribe, who would cunningly persuade the people of this Colony that their decision cannot effect in any way the carrying or rejection of Confederation. We have been given plainly to understand by the influential *Times* (and by the Colonial Minister himself, previous to the siege of the Canadian Delegates) that we have full liberty as a self-governing Colony whose rights are guaranteed by the Imperial Government, either to reject or accept Confederation, and that right the people are bound to exercise—the schemes of Messrs. Pope & Co. to the contrary notwithstanding.

Major Pollard will please accept our thanks for a Programme of the Volunteer Review, which came off yesterday. The Review was very well attended by the City Companies, as also by Companies from the country, and passed off very satisfactorily.

The Hon. D. Brenan received a telegram on Saturday last, from the Island Delegates at Detroit, conveying the gratifying intelligence that the Convention had arrived at a unanimous decision to continue the Reciprocity Treaty. Our exchanges also contain accounts of the rapid progress of the Convention in their important labors, the result of which, when known, we will be most happy to give at the earliest possible moment.

The *Commerce*, which arrived at this Port on Sunday morning last, was filled with passengers.

☞ Remember the Public Tea of the St. Dunstan's Temperance Society on Monday next. The members of the Society will meet in St. Andrew's Hall at 12 o'clock, and thence march in procession to the scene of festivity, namely, St. Dunstan's College grounds. If Monday should prove wet, the Party will take place on the Wednesday following.

☞ We are compelled to omit several local matters this week, school examinations amongst the rest. We will endeavor to find room for them next week.

☞ A severe thunder storm passed over this City on Sunday last, about 2 o'clock, p. m. The lightning was very vivid, and the reports followed instantaneously, indicating the close proximity of the danger. The wind blew with great violence, and the rain descended in torrents, but we have not heard of any material damage being occasioned by the storm (which was of very brief duration) in this locality. At New Wiltshire, Winsloe Road, and a few other places, the storm raged with peculiar violence; hailstones of extraordinary magnitude fell in great quantities, smashing windows, and doing a good deal of injury to the growing crops; but its traces are now, we are glad to learn, scarcely discernable. The crops in general never looked finer, or promised a more abundant yield, than they do at the present moment.—*Mon.*

☞ We learn that His Excellency Governor Dundas will leave for England to-morrow morning. His Lordship Chief Justice Hodgson will administer the Government of this Island during the three-months' leave of absence which the Governor has obtained.

☞ We are requested to state that the remains of the late Right Rev. Dr. McEachern, first Bishop of Charlottetown, will be removed from their present resting place at St. Andrew's to the new Chapel lately erected there, on Thursday, the 3rd of August next. There will be a Pontifical High Mass, and a solemn Funeral Service on the occasion.

☞ His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint William McGill, Esqr., of this city, to the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County. His Excellency has also been pleased to restore that gentleman to his former rank of Major of the 1st Queen's County Regiment of Militia.

☞ The Steamer *Princess of Wales* will leave Pope's Wharf at half-past six on Thursday morning, the 20th inst., to convey parties desirous of witnessing the Cricket Match to be played at Pictou, between the Victoria or Junior Club of Charlottetown, and the Pictou Caledonia Club.

Cricket.—The second match between the "Married" and "Single" was played on Thursday last. This time the luck of the game is changed. The "Single" were beaten by 31 runs.

From Late English Papers.

ENGLAND.

There are to be twelve new vessels, not plated, to be added to the navy this year.

The "Royal Sovereign," turret ship, has undergone a three days fiery ordeal of gunnery experiment, and came out of it perfectly unharmed.

Earl Russell has announced in the House of Lords that there is a growing desire in Spain to co-operate with England for the suppression of the slave trade.

Among the passengers by the "Delhi" which arrived at Southhampton on Wednesday with the Mediterranean mail, are 19 Japanese youths who have come to England to be educated. They are fine intelligent looking young fellows. They are dressed in English costume, and can all speak a little English.

The death is announced of Mr. Richard Thornton, of Loyds, at the age of 89, he was throughout his life one of the boldest and most successful business men in London, and is believed to have left a fortune of at least £2,000,000 or £3,000,000.

At an entertainment on Thursday on board the "Great Eastern," Mr. Adams the American Minister, says that the interests and objects of Great Britain had all along been to maintain peace; and now that the contest which had distracted the United States had been put an end to, the sole object they had in view was peace also.

The object of the visit of the King of the Belgians to England is said to have been to arrange the pecuniary affairs of the Duke de Brabant.

The original estimate for the "New House of Parliament," not yet completed, was £75,000; the cost so far has been close upon £3,000,000.

In consequence of the cholera having broken out in Egypt, the whole of the India, China, and Australian mails were sent in boxes, instead of bags, to prevent infection from being carried out of Egypt by the mails passing through that country.

ITALY.

Mr. J. C. Mecus, a member of the London Stock Exchange, and his family while travelling in Italy, were captured by brigands, who demanded £10,000 for their ransom.

PRUSSIA.

By despatches from Berlin we learn that the relations between the Austrian and Prussian Governments are daily becoming less cordial, and that the decided tone which Austria has recently assumed has created great offence at Berlin, where Austria is stigmatised as "fair with the tongue and false at heart."