

THE HOLY FATHER.

Thecession of Venetia to France, and its consequent ultimate possession by the King of Piedmont, has again aroused the fears of the faithful of the Church and increased their anxieties for our Holy Father.

So far as physical means are concerned, he might do nothing. There would be no resistance, and the victory he would gain could add no laurel to his crown.

From whom does Victor Emmanuel receive this new accession of power,—this increase of strength? From his sovereign lord and master, Louis Napoleon?

Can any one imagine that the gift will be a free one, untrammelled, with conditions? Can any one suppose that the one who has so long protected the city of Rome will now give it up to those whom he had hitherto forbidden to approach it?

If Victor Emmanuel does not Venetia—and it is not quite certain that he will receive it—then the Emperor will be made by a man who will see them enforced. No one ever suspected the Emperor of the French of being disinterested. He has a motive for all that he does; and what he gives is sure to receive. One may ask what he receives in return for his protection of the Holy See?

The answer is plain enough. He receives the support and sympathy of Catholic France, of the French clergy, and of the great body of Catholics throughout the world; and to him this is no small boon. The influence of the clergy in France is very great, and in a country that sees so many changes and revolutions, it is always worth while to enlist the aid of such a powerful body.

Again, although there is much infidelity and still more indifference among a certain class in France, the main body of the people are true and genuine Catholics. This is the class, too, from whom the conscripts for the army are drawn; and it is no small advantage to be looked upon by them as the Protector of the Holy Father, and the Champion of the Church.

Shall we give another reason? Shall we mention another cause, another power, which, perhaps, more than all the others combined, will secure the Emperor's success? It is the Emperor's wife, Eugenie—the loveliest and best of women. With beauty, sweetness, holiness and intellect combined, who could fall to account to her power? In her holiness, she has the Church and her Pope; in her intellect, she has the Holy Father. By her clear and penetrating intellect, she sees that the best policy for France is the protection and preservation of the temporal power of the Pope; and by that same intellect, aided by her charming beauty and winning sweetness, she influences the man who really governs Europe.

Whist she lives, neither Victor Emmanuel nor the other revolutionists will be able to make the Emperor withdraw his protection from Rome. Long may she live to fulfil and carry out the mission that God has intrusted to her hands.

For the Holy Father we have no fear. Thecession of Venetia will not imperil the position of the Holy Father. There are dangers, it is true, and in the presence of danger all must be anxious, though not necessarily fearful. What we have to do is to pray and to pray that the dangers which threaten our Holy Father may be averted, and that he may close his long and glorious, though anxious Pontificate in peace and tranquillity in the Vatican, surrounded by his Cardinals, and loved, venerated and revered for his now, by his faithful subjects in Rome and throughout the world.

London University.

A CAVALRY BATTLE.

The following graphic account of a street fight between Prussians and Austrians is calculated to strengthen the impression that it is not merely in the needle-gun that the Prussians have the advantage over their Austrian rivals.

The monotony of the march was relieved by a spirited cavalry skirmish in the little town of Saar, which is about six miles to the west of Neudorf. Last night the Austrian High Commanders of the 11th Cavalry Regiment Saar, the Prussian cavalry was to proceed to-day to Gannay, about a mile in front of Saar, and the 11th regiment of Uhlans formed its advanced guard on the march.

The Austrians intended to march to-day to Gannay, and the Prussians were actually assembling for parade previous to the march when the first patrols of the Prussian Uhlans came rattling into the town.

In the Market place, an exciting contest at once began. The celebrated cavalry of Austria were being attacked by the rather depreciated horsemen of Prussia, and the lance—the "queen of weapons," as its admirers love to term it—was being engaged in real battle against the sword.

As soon as their supports came up the lancers formed a line across the street, advanced a few yards at a walk, then trotted for a short distance, their horses' feet pattering on the stones, the men's swords jingling, their accoutrements rattling, and their lances borne upright with the black and white flags streaming over their heads; but when near the opening into the broader street, which is called Market place, a short, sharp word of command, a quick, stern order from the trumpet, the lance points came down and were sticking out in front of the horses' shoulders, the horses broke into a steady gallop, and the lance flags fluttered rapidly from the motion through the air.

could make no impression on the lancers. Wherever a hussar made a dash to close, three points bristled against his chest or his horse's breast, for the Austrians were now in inferior numbers in the streets of the town, fighting this regular combat, more Prussian cavalry came up behind the Uhlans, and the Austrians began to draw off. The lancers pushed after them, but the hussars got away, and at the end of the town the pursuit ceased. One officer and twenty-two non-commissioned officers and privates taken prisoners, with nearly forty captured horses, fell into the hands of the Uhlans as the trophies of this skirmish. Some of the prisoners are wounded, a few hussars killed, and two of these Prussians were left dead upon the ground.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN CANADA.

The present is a time when moderate counsels should prevail in the Legislature of the Province, and in the columns of public journals. Extreme views on matters which have heretofore divided the Province into two hostile political camps, severely embittered party relations, and seriously threatened the peace of the Province, should be laid aside or forever entombed.

The present should be a time of conciliation and general concensus. It would be a great pity, indeed, if any grave misunderstanding or difficulty on any great question should be allowed to arise just at the time of great constitutional changes. No such difficulty can arise if the members of our Legislature, and the members of our public forums, and the public generally, will exercise moderate forbearance, and place themselves above mere party considerations.

The Lower Canada, or French party, as it has been called, which has ever been chief in the Western peninsula as the dominant arbitrary party, now manifests a spirit of fairness and generosity which is very commendable. The Protestant minority of Lower Canada, fearing that their educational privileges would be endangered under the new constitution, had certain guarantees should be inserted in the local constitution for Lower Canada, which would give to them the control of a proper proportion of the Educational grant, and the management of their own Common School matters.

Now, it would have been quite easy for that majority to have refused to act; it could have obstructed—and perhaps prevented—the passage of any bill granting educational privileges. Had the majority, indeed, if any grave misunderstanding or difficulty on any great question should be allowed to arise just at the time of great constitutional changes. No such difficulty can arise if the members of our Legislature, and the members of our public forums, and the public generally, will exercise moderate forbearance, and place themselves above mere party considerations.

THE CAPITAL OF AUSTRIA.—Vienna, the capital of the Austrian Empire, has been the scene of some of the most important events in the history of modern Europe. It was occupied by Napoleon in 1805 and in 1809; it was chosen as the seat of Congress in 1814 and 1815; and there a conference took place in 1855, to consider the proposals of peace with Russia. In appearance, the city is in no way remarkable, either for grandeur or beauty; its form is neither compact nor regular, while its straggling suburbs are surrounded by a wall twelve miles in circumference. The ramparts afford a fashionable lounge, commanding a good view of the city and adjacent country—a city more heterogeneous, perhaps, than any other metropolis in Europe, while the country is an extensive plain, well watered, and occasionally inundated by the Wein and the Alster. Vienna has already been made familiar with the exigencies of war. It was besieged by the Turks in 1683, and only saved by the heroism of Sobieski, of Poland; the hero whose soldiers used to boast that if the sky fell, they would bear it up upon the points of their lances. Sobieski, in relieving Vienna, saved the Empire, and the Emperor, Leopold, received him with open arms. In 1741, Vienna, though pressed by the Bavarians on the west, and the French and Prussians on the north, was still preserved, and under Maria Theresa—the Austrian Semiramis—became the focus of literature and art, gaiety and fashion.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—The appeal made by Mr. Seward in behalf of the Fenian prisoners in the Provinces was not made in vain. Immediately before his retirement from the Colonial office, Mr. Cardwell acknowledged the public faith of the United States in maintaining the neutrality law, advised Lord Monck not to sanction any unnecessary severity of procedure in dealing with the captured rangers, and immediately on Lord Carnarvon's succession to office, he repeated Mr. Cardwell's injunctions to the Governor-General of Canada in even stronger terms. In closing his despatch to Lord Monck, dated July 7, Lord Carnarvon says:—"There remains, doubtless, some sentiment on the part of those who have been exposed to a wrong and criminal outrage, but I am confident that your Lordship and your advisers are fully alive to the wisdom of moderation in such a case, and of confining the punishment of offenders, as far as practicable, within the limits of

what may be required for the protection of the province now and in the future; but, under any circumstances, Her Majesty's Government consider it on every account to be desired that the persons concerned in this insane and lawless enterprise should be tried with all deliberation, and should not be deprived of any of the advantages which can be claimed under the ordinary forms of law; and it would be to them a case of serious regret if any steps were taken from which it could be inferred that the British authorities were either unwilling to await the ordinary course of justice, or distrustful of the spirit in which it would be administered."

On a recent trip in St. Clair County, Illinois, we saw hundreds of acres of land covered with straw. The ground had been plowed and harrowed, and marked off, and potatoes dropped, and then the whole surface covered about six inches deep with straw. The potatoes have no further attention till digging time, when two or three hundred bushels per acre are obtained. The straw keeps the weeds down, and the soil cool and moist. The straw is raked away in autumn, and there lie the potatoes, white and clean. The straw potatoes bring the highest price in market.—Rural World.

THE FENIANS AGAIN.—The Buffalo Express of Tuesday morning publishes the following:—"New York, July 20.—It is hinted in Fenian circles that another and more formidable invasion than the last is in preparation against the Canadian Provinces. Arms and ammunition are being accumulated in large quantities in New York and in several of the frontier towns. It is rumored that General Dick Taylor will command the Fenian forces this time, and that the men will be equipped and armed with breach-loading Rifles of the Spencer pattern. The movement, it is said, will take place in September or the early part of October. The Fenian leaders are busily engaged in perfecting the arrangements for a raid of great magnitude, and each member of the organization is to be assessed twenty-five dollars to carry out the programme.

From facts already in our possession we believe the above statements to be literally true, and we call upon the Provincial authorities thus early to take all necessary steps to prevent the invasion, by preparations on this side of the lines, and by warning the Washington Government of their duty in the premises. The public have passed over very easily the military errors of last May, but shortcomings in October will be more severely dealt with.—Toronto Globe.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—I understand that some well-meaning persons, but who cannot, I think, have duly considered the subject, are of opinion that I ought to answer a trashy communication which appeared in the Herald of the 1st instant, over the signature of "Daniel McDonald." I have not done so, for several reasons. First, I do not consider it my duty to answer a communication which is so trifling and so insignificant. The author of the article in question may be, I cannot consistently give him the go-by in the present instance, but he is not a person of any consequence, and his name is not to be mentioned in connection with the subject of public interest—conditions which do not exist in the present instance; for, besides that the author of the article in question is not a person of any consequence, I do not consider it my duty to answer a communication which is so trifling and so insignificant. The author of the article in question may be, I cannot consistently give him the go-by in the present instance, but he is not a person of any consequence, and his name is not to be mentioned in connection with the subject of public interest—conditions which do not exist in the present instance; for, besides that the author of the article in question is not a person of any consequence, I do not consider it my duty to answer a communication which is so trifling and so insignificant.

SOUTHPORT FERRY.

Was nearly being the scene of a fatal accident on Sunday evening last. Mr. Samuel Hyde, of West River, accompanied by his wife and daughter, were returning home from a visit to some friends, and, without descending from his carriage, Mr. Hyde attempted to drive on board the Ferry Steamer, Ora, but just as the horse reached the lower edge of the floating-slip at the head of the wharf, and was about to walk on board the steamer, he suddenly shied and backed. Before any body could step up to his head to stop him, the horse backed right over the slip with the carriage and its occupants. The tide was high, and the horse, in falling, broke loose from the carriage, the shafts snapping short off. Mr. Hyde, in the meantime, and his wife and daughter, after being precipitated into the water, floated a short distance under the arch of the slip, and fortunately escaped receiving bodily injury. Considering the narrowness of the spot where the carriage was backed over, and the number of jostling logs from the wharf, how Mr. Hyde and his companions escaped serious injury in falling, is surprising to us. Fortunately, too, there were several active young men on board the steamer at the time of the accident, and by the promptness of their actions and the judgment which characterized them, not only Mr. Hyde and his companions, but also the horse, were rescued from drowning. Mr. McFarlane, engineer of the boat, Thomas Reilly, of this office, and Mr. H. G. McLure are deserving of special mention and praise for their prompt, manly, and successful exertions on this occasion—exertions which, under Providence, were instrumental in warding off a heart-rending calamity. The only real damage sustained, apart from the fright and wetting, naturally attendant upon an accident of this nature, was the breaking of the shafts of the wagon. This accident suggests, in the first place, caution to parties in bringing horses across the river. Horses ought to be led carefully down to the boat, instead of being driven, and, secondly, substantial railings ought to be attached, without delay, to the floating slips at each side of the Ferry. The cost cannot be much, and is not to be estimated where the life of even one human being is at stake. We trust the Government will attend to this important matter before any serious accident or loss of life occurs at this ferry.

EMANUEL MCEACHEN.

East Point, Aug. 17, 1866.

\* Diminutive of Donald.

(FOR THE HERALD.)

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums towards the relief of the sufferers by the late fire:—

Collected by G. W. Howlan, Esq., £10 6 0  
Richard Sloggett, Esq., 6 0 0  
Andrew Mitchell, Esq., 2 10 0  
Miss Swan, Nova Scotia Giantess, 2 9 3  
Lady Wood and Miss Fanning, of Bath, England, 30 0 0

Wx. Donn, Sec'y & Treas. Charlottetown, Aug. 18, 1866.

TENANT UNION.

The regular Monthly Meeting of this Body was held at the "North American Hotel" on Tuesday, the 6th inst.—Mr. Laird was the chair. After transacting the usual business of the Society, several very important matters were taken up and discussed, some of which were allowed to stand over until the regular meeting in September.

From facts already in our possession we believe the above statements to be literally true, and we call upon the Provincial authorities thus early to take all necessary steps to prevent the invasion, by preparations on this side of the lines, and by warning the Washington Government of their duty in the premises. The public have passed over very easily the military errors of last May, but shortcomings in October will be more severely dealt with.—Toronto Globe.

plotters to crush Mr. Ross out of existence by persecuting those who would give him shelter, when the nearest and dearest to him were laid low by the cold hand of death, will, by-and-by, meet its reward. Landlord tyranny may flourish for a time, but a day of reckoning must come, when such a blight will no longer remain a stigma upon P. E. Island. In consideration of the foregoing facts, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved, That this Board deeply sympathizes with Mr. Ross in his recent calamities, and would beg to request every member of the Central Board and sympathizer of the Tenant Union to meet at the "North American Hotel" on the 1st Tuesday in September, at the hour of 11 o'clock, to take the matter fully into consideration, and to provide such means as will secure a press devoted to advocating the interests of the Island.—Com.

(Patriot please publish.)

The Herald.

Wednesday, August 22, 1866.

CONFEDERATION.

The papers by the China contain the speeches delivered in the British Parliament upon Confederation, and from these it will be seen that the scheme is to be passed hurriedly and in opposition to the wishes of the people. Nothing can be more fair than this; and however distasteful and unexpected the action of the Imperial Parliament may prove to the Confederate plotters, we could expect nothing less from so distinguished a deliberative assembly.

In answer to Lord Lyndel, the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated in the House of Lords, on the 31st ult., that the question of Confederation was so important that it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government, or the Imperial Parliament, to take it into consideration during the short period which then remained of the session. He also declared that while the Government were prepared to facilitate the object the delegates had in view, "so far as their representations were in conformity with the wishes of the Colonies," time must, nevertheless, be given for the consideration of the many complicated questions involved in this great measure. The Marquis of Normandy, better known as the Earl of Mulgrave, late Governor of Nova Scotia, though in favor of Colonial Union, thought Her Majesty's Government "acted wisely in postponing any legislation on this question." The noble Marquis reminded their Lordships that, "although the Union had received the sanction of the Legislature of the Colony over which he recently presided, still there was in that Colony considerable opposition to the measure," and hoped Her Majesty's Government would "give careful consideration to the arguments of those who oppose Union," as the success of the Scheme depended very much upon the unanimity and cordiality with which it was received by the people of the Colonies.

It is rumored about town, but with what truth we do not know, that the Delegates from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, disgusted at the description and deception of the Canadians, have despatched Attorney General Henry to this Colony to see if a Union of the Maritime Provinces cannot be effected, and thereby Canada will be left to her own resources. We should not be surprised if this were true; but how such a proposition would be received is another question. There can be no doubt that the resentment of Messrs. Tilly and Tupper, and their followers, towards Canada, as being the cause of postponing Confederation, and thus jeopardizing the measure, must be very great. We must say, however, that we have very little sympathy with these gentlemen, as it is not the first time they have been deceived by the tricks of Canada, and if they have now to show the end of bitterness, and, what is worse, to face a deceived and betrayed people, they may thank their own credulity and unhalloved ambition. May their troubles increase.

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We have no doubt that if the devil himself were put in his appearance as a "No-Popery" champion, the Patriot might find it to its interest to support him; but that is no reason why we should accept him as an angel of light, or permit him to palm himself off as such under false colours. The white-wash brush of our contemporary cannot repair the damaged reputation of Father Chiquity, whose crimes are on record, and have been attested by even Episcopal clergymen. The shallow attempt of the Patriot to make capital out of such a humbug can deceive no one, and, therefore, will not succeed. "Honesty," Mr. Patriot, is at all times "the best policy,"—even in politics and religion.

Mr. ex-Secretary Pope having "played himself out" of political life by resigning his office and his seat in the Government when he believed Confederation was on the eve of being consummated, has become desperate on discovering that the Great Scheme has been shelved. In a letter to the "Examiner" of a late date, upon the question of defences, he outgates all public feeling by his misrepresentations, and an exhibition of maliguancy and utter ingratitude almost unparalleled. The "Bulletin" and "Patriot" have pounced upon him with such promptitude and vigor, that we fear for the poor fellow's fate. The Hon. W. E. Pope is, by no means an unenviable position, and every new move he makes places him in a more pitiable plight. We suspect, not that he is thrown upon his resources, and having access to neither the Banks nor Treasury, he will become so disgusted with this contemptible patch of sandbank as to start immediately for Ottawa, where his talents can be better appreciated and rewarded than in P. E. Island. We hope soon to be able to congratulate the country upon its ridance of a troublesome viper.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In reference to the discussion between the Hon. Emanuel M'Eachen and Mr. D. McDonald, which has found its way into our columns, we regret that the parties interested have indulged in personalities offensive to good taste, and foreign to the object for which they first gained admission to the press—namely, on the one side to correct, and on the other, to defend, a report of certain public meetings in the First Electoral District of King's County. We would, under ordinary circumstances, have been justified in rejecting Mr. M'Eachen's present communication; but as the letter to which it purports to be a reply, contained more than one personal allusion, we feel compelled, from a sense of fair play, although very unwillingly, and with much regret, to give it insertion. We hope the discussion, which has now descended to a mere personal one, and one in which the general public take no interest, will cease. If not, the combatants will have to resort to our advertising columns to finish it out.

"P. J. Mulligan's" report of the Public Meeting at Baldwin's Road, received too late for to-day's paper.

Fire.—It would seem as if this were going to be a standing heading for the papers in this community. On Saturday last, we were nearly having a destructive fire, and all through the carelessness of the parties in whose premises it originated, namely, an outbuilding of Mr. J. Cairns, stone-cutter, Kent Street. The engines were promptly on the spot, and, through the voluntary exertions of the crowd, and not from any control exerted by the Fire Wardens, who were everywhere but in the right place, the fire was suppressed before it had made sufficient heading to communicate to the surrounding buildings.

The band of the 4th Regt. will leave here to-morrow in the morning train for Truro, and proceed on to Point Brule, where they will take the steamer for Charlottetown, P. E. I. We learn that Gen. Doyle and some of the officers of the 4th will accompany the Band. The people of the Island will, we have no doubt, give a cordial reception to the gallant men who so nobly came forward in the hour of need, and by their exertions, raised a very handsome sum of money to relieve the wants of those left destitute by the recent fire in Charlottetown. The Band, we understand, will give a few concerts during their visit.—H. Express, Aug. 15.

The parties above referred to arrived here on Thursday night last in the Heather Belle from Brulo. The Band played to and from Church on Sunday, and on Tuesday evening gave a concert in the Temperance Hall. They will also play at the Dramatic Entertainment, to be given in the same place on Friday night next, by members of the Detachment of the 4th stationed at Victoria Barracks.

It is understood that Gen. Doyle brought with him £120—the proceeds of a concert in the Horticultural Gardens, Halifax, by the Band of the 4th—in aid of the sufferers by the late fire in Charlottetown.

We beg to direct attention to the advertisement in to-day's paper of a Lottery of a first-rate Mowing and Reaping Machine, which is to take place at Souris early in September. Only one thousand tickets, at 1s. 6d. each, have been issued, and whoever is the winner will have received more than value for his money.

The Cricket-match between the Charlottetown Club and the soldiers of the 4th, postponed since Saturday last on account of the weather, comes off to-day. The Band of the 4th will be present at three o'clock.

The Concert last night by the Band of the 4th, was a grand success. Temperance Hall was filled to overflowing. Seldom have the citizens of Charlottetown been favored with such a feast.

The steamer "Heather Belle" made two trips to Brulo on Thursday last. She left on her first trip at the usual hour—five in the morning—and carried with her some forty or fifty passengers, the greater part of whom were parties who had been over 16 and the Caladonian Gathering. She returned to Charlottetown at 11, and again started for Brulo, between 12 and 1, at noon, with a pleasure party on board, among whom were His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Dundas. The steamer returned again about 10 o'clock at night, bringing with her, in addition to the party she took over from Charlottetown, His Excellency Major-General Doyle, the Band of the 4th Regt., and a number of other persons.

His Worship the Mayor has, upon his own responsibility, ordered a lot of leather hose for the Fire Department of this City. The Steam Fire Engine and necessary appliances may be expected by the first fall vessels from England. But what about an effective hook and ladder company, and Mr. Coles' suggestion as to the tanks and wells of the City?