NEW YORK, June 14.

Mr. Underwood, of the eastern section of Virginia, is in Washington, in consultation with the Attorney General with regard to the indictment of Lee, Cross, Ewell, Longstreet, Governors Smith and Fletcher and others for treason.

It is rumored that John Mitchell has also been indicted for treason.

Attorney General Speed has issued a circular relating to special applications for pardon under the amnesty proclamation, directing that all applications must be accompanied by the original oath prescribed in the President's proclamation, as taken or subscribed by the applicant before an officer competent to administer such oath.

A tremendous explosion of powder and fixed ammunition took place in Chattanooga 10th inst., destroying property valued at a quarter million dollars.

Gold 142¾.

NEW YORK, June 14, P.M.

Additional news by the steamship *Scotia* states that Parliament adjourned on the 2nd inst.

It is stated that France will not send reinforcements to Mexico. Also that the American Minister at Paris assured the French Government that the United States will observe strict neutrality in relation to Mexico.

The Princess of Wales has had a son.

President Johnston has appointed Judge Sharkey Provisional Governor of Mississippi.

The President has issued a proclamation removing all restrictions on trade throughout the States late in insurrection, except what relates to munitions.

Advices from Mexico confirm very important successes by the Liberal party against the Imperialists.

Gold 142¾.

NEW YORK, June 15.

Fire at Bradford yesterday destroyed 30 buildings in business portions of town, involving loss of $125,000 worth.

In conspiracy trial yesterday medical testimony was introduced showing that Payne was of sound mind. Court adjourned over till Friday, when it is supposed written arguments of counsel will be presented.

The explosion and fires at Chattanooga and Nashville have been traced to rebel incendiaries. Loss will exceed $300,000.

Various forts and camps held for the confinement of rebel prisoners are being rapidly cleared. The soldiers taking the amnesty oath.

Gold 143.

NEW YORK, June 15, p. m.

The Tribune's Richmond Correspondence say the Military authorities under command of Gen. Halleck, Patrick and Ord, in connection with the rebel Mayor Mayo, have inaugurated a system of oppression and outrage upon the colored people of Richmond, which has created intense excitement. Since the above was written, the officers named have been reported by Gen. Terry and others who have removed the Mayor and Police.

WASHINGTON 15.

Gen grant returned here to-day.

The Conspiracy trial has adjourned until to-morrow.

Gov. Brown of Georgia reached here to-day.

NEW YORK June 17.

The arguments in the conspiracy trial will not be made out till Monday. The evidence yesterday showed some money transaction between Jacob Thompson and Hon Benj. Wood member of Congress from New York city.

A warrant is out for Wood's arrest.

Young Men's Christain Association are negociating for the purchase of Ford's Theatre for $10,000 to be converted into a church.

Advices from Texas state that Kirby Smith has gone to Mexico with 15,000 troops and a half million in specie. He proposes to fight against Maximilian.

Gen. Howard, head of the freedmen's Bureau reports that 40,000 freedmen are now in South Carolina industriously cultivating the soil, and that 9000 of their children are attending school.

Gold 144.

NEW YORK, June 17, P. M.

The Times despatch says—among the applications for pardon is that of Robert E. Lee and Alex. H. Stephen—the letter-writers at length into apology or vindication, and among other reasons cites the fact that the Tribune advocated the right of the Southern people to independence and he was led to believe it would be accorded them without the fear of war. The Rebel Gov. Allen has published his farewell address to the people of Louisiana—wherein he advises temperate language, manly dignity, and submission to the Laws. In the inevitable course of events they must depend upon the United States to make them content, prosperous, and happy. Refugees are advised to return home—take the oath of allegiance, work with redoubled energy, and prove true and substantial citizens; he announced himself an exile, but prays for permanent peace and prosperity to those who live under the flag of our common country.

Gold 144.

THE POPE AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The London *Weekly Register* says:—

"Intelligence both friendly and hostile from Turin and Rome is pretty much in accord that a happy termination of the negociations which have been entered into between the Holy See and Victor Emmanuel, for the settlement of religious matters is so fully expected that steps have been already taken towards holding a Consistory, in which the Pope will announce to the Sacred College the terms upon which both parties have finally agreed. It is said that as soon as the arrangement with Victor Emmanuel is concluded, the Pontifical Government will publish a statement containing its whole history from beginning to end, and that this statement will be forwarded to the different Catholic Courts."

The *Journal des Ville et Campagnes* says:—

"Communications are said to be constantly passing between Paris, Rome, and Turin.—M. Drouyn de Lhuys is urging the Piedmontese Government to conclude the negociation entered upon by M. Vegezi; and to put the same interpretation upon the Convention, of the 15th of Sept., as the Imperial Government does. He is said also to have intimated that in case Piedmont declines to comply with this request, the French Government might consider it necessary to make a supplementary Convention with the Pope to declare therein more explicitly what they consider themselves at liberty to do, and to inform the Pope that they would protect and defend him. It is, moreover, reported that the communications alluded to above are not confined to the matter of the Italian Bishoprics, but that they relate to the grounds of the Convention itself, and that it is at the suggestion of the French Cabinet that Count Ravel has been sent to Rome by Victor Emmanuel.

The *Epoca* states that the Spanish Government is awaiting the result of the negociations between the Holy See and Piedmont, in order to decide whether they ought to recognize the Kingdom of Italy or not. The Duke de Persigny has just published a *Letter from Rome* addressed to M. Troplong, President of the Senate. The leading idea in it, and which strikes us most forcibly is the bold and clear expression of M. de Persigny's conviction, that Rome must always remain the capital of the Papal Kingdom, and that it is as much for the advantage of Italy herself, as of the Church, that the temporal demesne of the Holy See should, at all events within its present limits, remain inviolated for ever."

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE AMERICAN WAR.

A correspondence of the *Philadelphia Enquirer* gives the following estimate of Confederate sick and wounded in the Richmond hospitals for the space of twenty-five months:—

"From files of the *Confederate States Medical and Surgical Journal*, published here, some few statistics can be gathered, and as they were in every instance collated in the Surgeon-Gen's. office, the information is official so far as it goes, the only drawback being that it is neither very recent nor very new to the North. First is a paragraph covering the whole area of the rebellion for the year 1861 and 1862. The whole number of cases exhibited in the field reports during 1861 and 1862 was 848,555, of which 16,229 died and 10,455 were discharged from service. There were admitted in hospitals for the same period 447,689 cases, of which 19,459 died and 6,485 were discharged. The brunt of the war having always been in Virginia, official information of the rebel armies operating in the State is not only interesting, but invaluable. It makes but little difference that the subjoined statistics cover a period so far back as from September, 1862, to Dec., 1863. We have not had in the North accurate information on any of those points. It is proper to remark that these statistics cover all hospital cases, as well from disease as wounds, and do not include casualties fatal on the field. Synopsis of the consolidated reports of the hospitals in the department of Virginia from Sept., 1862, to Dec., 1863, inclusive, by Surgeon W. A. Carrington, medical director—Total number admitted, 293,163; total number transferred, 127,530; total number returned to duty, 98,340 (from the total returned to duty must be deducted 2,465, prisoners returned to quarters, leaving 95,875); total number furloughed, 38,665; total number discharged, 4,441; total number deserted, 4,416 (from the total discharged the service must be deducted 1,364 prisoners discharged and sent home on parole, leaving 2,807); total number died 10,238; total number in hospital, Jan. 1 1864, 8,495. Adding up the number accounted for (returning to duty, furloughed, died, deserted, discharged, and on hand), and adding 9,134, the number transferred to hospitals out of this State, we have the true number of cases treated in Virginia hospitals from September, 1862, to December, 1863, inclusive, 174,567, giving the grand ratio of mortality 5.26 per annum.—The largest number under treatment at any one time was in January, 1863, 18,876. The smallest proportion occurred in October, 1863, 7,841."

The Herald.

Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

THE SHIP OF STATE.

THERE is a calm in our political world just now, and while it prevails, we propose to take a cursory view of the "lay of the land" and the appearances of the horizon. When our Island "Ship of State" was launched six years ago, she was thoroughly equipped and furnished by the people to guard their rights and to restore to them certain plunder of which they had been robbed for many years by a well-known class of land pirates. For a time the "Ship of State" appeared to be vigilant, to perform her work well, and to give general satisfaction; but we honestly confess that, from a knowledge of some of her crew and officers, particularly of her first-mate—an avowed advocate of smuggling, and who has been known to be in collusion with the pirates—we expected the people's good vessel would yet descend to "base uses." We have neither been deceived nor disappointed; for the "Ship of State" has turned SMUGGLER, and, instead of destroying the pirates or bringing them to justice, she has permitted the people to be annoyed, harassed and robbed by the crew of a piratical craft, known as the "Fifteen Years' Purchase." When the people discovered that they were mercilessly exposed, by those whose first and natural duty it was to protect them, to the assaults of every thieving enemy who choose to attack them, they combined for mutual protection, and while thus engaged, the "Ship of State" sailed for the coast of Canada on a gigantic smuggling expedition. As immense profits were involved in the success of the enterprise, an armed vessel named "The Examiner" which, although shaky and somewhat out of repair for two years back, yet had been doing coast-guard service off and on with more or less activity, and might prove an impediment to the Government smuggler, was asked to join in the expedition. It is now known that the crew of this craft eagerly accepted the proposition, and whilst in Canada worked as zealously as any of the other parties implicated in the concern; so that in a few weeks, such was their industry and eagerness to divide and possess the spoils, they returned to the Island thoroughly laden with cargoes of Confederation—a substance as destructive and inimical to the people of this Island as Dr. Blackburn's yellow fever cargo would be. Unfortunately for the success of the smugglers, there were some amongst them who disapproved of the whole scheme, and the people being on the alert and warned in time, despatched one "Monitor," a Government tender named "The Protestant," and two corvettes, "The Herald" and "The Weekly," respectively, to capture the "Ship of State" and her convoy "The Examiner," and to tumble their smuggled cargoes into the sea. The latter vessels seemed not a little astonished at the opposition shown them, despite of which they determined to land Confederation, and an engagement commenced forthwith. The "Ship of State" fought very well until a *long* shot from "The Protestant" knocked over some of the officers of the former, whereupon she struck her colors. "The Herald," in the meantime, engaged "The Examiner," which, getting the worst of it, her captain determined either to scuttle her or escape to sea, which she eventually did. The fight having terminated in favor of the people, the captain of the "Ship of State" was removed, but an addition of trustworty persons having been made to the officers and crew of the vessel, the chief mate was allowed to retain his position on a promise of good behaviour. It is evident, however, that this officer has not improved, for although defeated in the smuggling business, yet he still clandestinely favors it, and abuses his employers, the people. His plotting genius is ever at work—now with posse commitatusses, and anon with the Orange body, and £500 proclamations—to effect the smuggling of Confederation, and he has succeeded in directing a combined attack of the "Ship of State," "The Examiner," and the pirates before mentioned against the people. "The Monitor" openly favors this attack, whilst "The Protestant" looks on with apparent approbation. "The Weekly" and "The Herald," however, with the broad banner of "Tenant Rights" unfurled, are determed to fight it out to the last for the people. They are taking up a secure position, and the breeze which is setting in from sea—the breeze of a General Election—threatens to strand the "Ship of State" and her piratical allies.

To drop metaphor, we would say that political matters are nearly at a stand-still just now. The Government are completely out of political stock, and they are casting about for new alliances in the presence of the Tenant Union, which threatens speedy destruction to the powers that be. It is well known that the Union is composed of both Liberals and Conservatives—Orangemen and Catholics, who have been thoroughly disgusted with the cant and hypocrisy of both classes of politicians; and that, so long as they keep together for one common object, namely—the settlement of the land question—they are sure to succeed, whatever betides politicians. The Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill was introduced as a satisfactory settlement of the Land Question, and no one knew better than the Secretary that it was concocted altogether in the interests of the Proprietors. Every plan was adopted by the tenants to defeat that obnoxious measure; but the voice of the people, unequivocally expressed as it was, both by resolutions passed at public meetings, and by petitions, was as completely ignored as when the Delegates were agreeing to Confederation. This latter scheme, we verily believe, was seized upon by those who passed that Bill as a means of escape from the consequences of the dissatisfaction of an outraged and betrayed tenantry. Confederation is not yet carried, nor is it likely to be; and retributive justice awaits at the hands of a powerful and increasing Tenant Union the authors of the proprietory Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, and the admirers of annexation to Canada. The *Examiner* changed its coat to follow the *Islander* in the wake of Confederation, and it is not very surprising that it should now subside into a mere penny whistle of the Government, and lend its efforts to abuse the Tenants. Such is the fact; and the alliance between the two organs, the Government and the *quondam* Opposition, is now apparent. Had Mr. Secretary Pope been able to withdraw from the Union the large number of Orangemen who have joined it, the services of the *Examiner* would not be required to write the Union down; but we are given to understand that the members of the Orange organization cannot be cajoled into abandoning the Union, and that they are determined to co-operate with that Body in effecting a settlement of the Land Question, and in returning men to the House of Assembly pledged to tenant rights. This, then, promises to be the position of affairs, as it is at present—the combined influence of the *Islander*, the *Examiner* and the proprietors on the one side, and the Tenants of every shade and color, and of all political parties or none, together with their friends, on the other. If the latter be only true to themselves, and are not diverted from their purpose by the wiles of their enemies, it is not difficult to tell upon whose banners the victory will perch. During our short career as a public journalist, we think we have consistently advocated the rights of the people, and, in the main, we think our views on public questions have been correct. In the present case, so long as we perceive a determination on the part of the people to relieve themselves, by legal and proper means, from proprietory thraldom, we are willing to throw our fortunes in with theirs, and to sink or swim with them. It is only when they act the part of the school-boy and give chase to some gaudy butterfly temptingly placed before their gaze by cunning sharpers who secure in the meantime the substantial prizes strewn along the highway of life, that the honest public journalist loses heart and feels tempted to let the giddy fool pursue without warning his heedless flight, and the cheat and the schemer to practice his calling without molestation. In many cases before now, the tenants have acted the part of the school-boy while the proprietory chains which they now wear were being forged. Experience has taught them a dear lesson; but it comes not too late if they now remain combined and are governed by the lessons of wisdom and prudence. Many resolutions have been passed at public meetings, and have been imprudently published to the world, which have done and are calculated to do damage to the cause of the tenants, quite as much as the combined hostility of the Government and the Proprietors. These should be guarded against, and the *original* platform of the Union strictly adhered to, and a political one, embracing a repeal of the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, promulgated. This is all that is required to make their cause invincible, and to secure the political annihilation of their enemies, the "new-found friends," Messrs. Pope and Whelan included—who are fast hastening to that BARATHRUM—a metaphoric, not such a material one as that to which the Athenians were wont to consign their condemned criminals—which the Union is preparing for them.

COMPLIMENTARY.

THE *Islander* is not very complimentary to the people of this Island, and, considering that the Editor of that paper has hoodwinked them so long, it is not surprising that he should speak of them contemptuously. Whether in the matter of Confederation, the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty, or the abrogation of the Passport System, this Island—or the Government acting in its behalf—should, like small boys, be seen and not heard. The Government, according to the *Islander*, has no specific duties to perform, unless indeed to squander the public money upon useless delegations, and to recompense those who are willing and ready to betray the trust reposed in them by the people. The state of the roads, we are indirectly told, should be left in the hands of Providence, and the schoolmasters throughout the country permitted to starve. Now, we do say that if the Government scribe is permitted, without molestation, to fatten at the public expense, he should not at least insult those whom he is seeking to betray. In an article in the last *Islander*, which contains more than the usual share of clumsy twaddle, the Secretary fears—yea! actually fears!—that the Reciprocity Treaty will be repealed for the reason that the American Cabinet will look upon the question from a political and not from a commercial point of view. Of course the Treaty has been of immense advantage to this Island—thanks to Mr. Coles and the Liberal Party for that—and its repeal would prove detrimental, to a very great extent, to the interests of the Colonies, but not so detrimental as the *Islander* wishes to insinuate, nor nearly so detrimental as the establishment of an expensive Confederacy would prove. The Government organ is altogether wrong in supposing—and this is the feeble argument he wishes to establish—that if the Colonies were confederated, their influence, in combination with that of the various Boards of Trade which are now moving in this matter, would be greater with the Washington Cabinet than it is in their present separate condition. If the object of the American Government, in repealing the Treaty, be a purely political one, the consideration of Confederation or non-Confederation, on the part of the Provinces, will not have the slightest weight with the American Government, either in repealing or continuing the Treaty. The only political view that can be taken of the Reciprocity Treaty is that in the event of its repeal, the Provinces would petition to be admitted as States into the Union. Whether confederated or not, the controlling force of trade and commerce will inevitably lead to this before five years—the efforts of all the Confederation humbugs in the Colonies to the contrary notwithstanding. We venture to predict, however, that the commercial will, in this case, prevail over the political views of the question, and simply because the Americans don't want the Colonies and have no hostile intentions against them. Our political fogies who have smuggled themselves into office and power upon false representations, and who appear to think that they alone were born to place and power, will possibly then take credit to themselves that the Reciprocity Treaty has not been abrogated, and that the colony enjoys peace and prosperity under the shadow of the British Crown. Under that shadow the Provinces will "uncoil" steadily and surely if the Canadian schemers and their allies will only permit them, and as the great war-cry of the Confederationists is one of defence and glory, we trust the New Brunswick delegates will assure the British Government, that the Maritime Provinces at least are willing to contribute to the Imperial Exchequer any reasonable fixed amount for defensive purposes, and maintain their militia and volunteers on an efficient footing, rather than confederate under a quasi-despotism, the expenses and extravagances of which no man can estimate. At the present moment the Confederation organs in the Provinces appear to be in extacies at the favor which their Canadian prototypes in England are receiving from Imperial statesmen, and talk knowingly of an appeal being again made to the people of New Brunswick, as also to those of Nova Scotia. What potent influence is to be brought to bear upon the anti-Confederates of those Provinces to turn them over to the Confederation side, is not hinted; but we venture to say that the result of such an appeal would be still more disastrous to the Quebec scheme and its authors, than has even been the recent election in New Brunswick. The people of this colony are, in the opinion of the *Islander* and *Examiner*, too stupid and pig-headed to be consulted even upon the matter, and their opinions on the expediency of independence and a new Empire, much less their consent to the scheme, will not be sought for or asked by those large-souled gentlemen who find this "wretched sand-bank" too uncomfortably small for them, and who look forward to a Court at Ottawa as their future and more fitting sphere of existence. To show that we are not misrepresenting, we ask the attention of the taxpayers of this colony to the following extract from the pen of the Colonial Secretary of the colony, and ask them how long will they permit a man who seeks to rob them of their independence, and to insult them at the same time, to retain the first office in the colony? Here is the language of the *Islander*:—

"That the Treaty of 1854 is one in which the Americans have the best of the bargain, we have always considered. It is very true that the Treaty is all important to us—an agricultural country—but the fishery rights given to the Americans, were, in a national point of view, a high price to pay for the privilege of annually supplying the American Cities with a few hundred thousand bushels of oats, duty free. Had the Treaty provided for the registration of British vessels, and thrown open to us the Coasting Trade of the United States, the Americans would have received more than they gave. Were the Colonies an Independent Power, we believe there would be little difficulty in there maintaining free trade with the United States,—the matter would then be viewed *commercially*,—but it is otherwise, and we fear our yankee cousins will treat the question of Reciprocal Free Trade as a *political* one. We have spoken of the immense value of the fishery rights conceded to the United States—those on the shores of this Island, probably the most valuable; yet valuable as they are, we rather gain than lose by opening them to the Americans,—our people either lack the means, or the enterprise to turn them to account. The life of a fisherman is a hard one, and so long as there is land to cultivate, it is not likely that our population will employ themselves in fishing—the Reciprocity Treaty, therefore costs us nothing. It is evident that a very strong party in the States are desirous of the renewal of the Treaty, and it would be well that the Colonies should endeavor to secure the right of registration and the coasting trade. Our influence in the matter will be but little—our views and interests will no more influence the Treaty than it will the Question of Confederation, or the Independence of British North America. It is very probable that the American Government will propose a Treaty, materially altered from the present to suit themselves—and *try it on*. Speaking from an Island point of view, a very narrow one, the present Treaty will suit us, provided we cannot get a better one."

Now, in this extract, the Secretary speaks of the value of our fisheries to the Americans, and of the importance to the Island and its agricultural interests of the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty; but at the same time he sneeringly and insultingly deprecates, as he has on former occasions, in reference to other matters, the suggestion that this Island, which is one of the contracting parties to that Treaty, and, in view of the interests involved to both parties, by no means an insignificant one, should despatch a deputation to the Convention of the Detroit Board of Trade, which is to meet in July next. All over British America Boards of Trade are being organized and taking action to be represented at the Detroit Convention; even the little town of Pictou, to the inhabitants of which the Treaty is not a decimal of the importance that it is to us, has nominated one gentleman to attend that Convention. The Detroit Board of Trade is doubtlessly composed of commercial gentlemen of eminence; and, judging from the able document on the Reciprocity Treaty which they forwarded to the President and Congress of the United States last winter, we should say that their talents and ability were of no mean order. When, therefore, we take into consideration the fact that every State in the Union, at all events all the Eastern and Western States, as well as all the principal towns in British America, will be represented at the Convention of the Detroit Board in July next, we may well imagine that the influence which that Convention will bring to bear upon the Washington Cabinet will completely overwhelm all political views and considerations in which the Treaty may be viewed. The Treaty may be altered and amended in some of its details, and were the Island represented by a couple of smart practical commercial gentlemen, we might, and undoubtedly would, secure "the registration of British vessels," and have "thrown open to us the coasting trade of the United States," as the value of our Fisheries, and the friendliness of our people to the Americans during the late civil war, give us a far better face than any of our neighbors to look for better terms than we have hitherto secured by that Treaty. Still, notwithstanding the important interests which are involved in the continuance of the Treaty, and the necessity of prompt action being taken in the matter, the first officer in this colony, the sponsor of the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, the destroyer of our system of free education, the advocate and plotter of Canadian annexation, the father of the shameful trap and humbug, the *posse comitatus*—this officer, we say, who pockets, in one way or another, some £500 per annum of the peoples' money, folds his arms, sneers at the insignificance of the Colony, and repudiates any steps being taken to have this Island represented at the forthcoming convention. The sooner, we say, this gentleman is eased of his onerous duties and his *pay*, and the sooner some "new blood" is "infused" into the Government of this Island, the better will it be for its inhabitants.

In reference to our "influence" on the Reciprocity Treaty and the "question of Confederation," we would just remark, in a quiet and confidential way, that if Mr. Secretary Pope, when he advocated the appointment of Delegates to proceed to Quebec at an expense of some £1,500 to this Island, to confer on this latter question, and nominated himself one of those Delegates, really believed that "our views and interests" would have "little influence in the matter," he acted the part of an unprincipled knave in accepting the appointment and recommending the Delegation, and merely wished to have a pleasure excursion at the expense of the taxpayers of this poor country, or he acts the hypocrite and the schemer now. If the sneering, the insulting, the 'insignificant' views of the Secretary had been honestly held and consistently maintained since the inception of Confederation, he would at least be entitled to some credit for manly independence in enunciating unpalatable sentiments; but the truth is, that if Mr. Secretary Pope had been nominated or urged, either by the commercial community or the Government, to proceed to Detroit to the tune of some £500 expense to the country, to place our views and claims before the Board and the American cabinet, the tone of the *Islander* would be somewhat different from what it is to-day. Both the Government and the commercial community are loudly called upon to act promptly and without delay at this important juncture; and if the former remain inert and sluggish in the performance of an important public duty, for the credit of the latter we trust they will not fail to be represented—like their brethren all over America—at the approaching Convention. Now is the time for action, whether the *Islander* sneers or not.

☞ WE have heard that petitions are being handed about for signature—principally by Schoolmasters and Road Commissioners who are mere creatures of the Government—which state that it is the wish of the people that His Excellency Governor Dundas—whose government of the Colony has been marked by peace, prosperity, etc., etc., etc.,—should be continued in the administration of the Government of this Island for a further term of service. Of course, if the petitions are numerously signed, they will be forwarded with a memorial to the Home Government for the consideration of Her Majesty's advisers. We look upon the proceeding as a very foolish one, for the reason, firstly, that such memorial will have no weight with the Home Government, as has been proved in the case of former governors of this Island; and secondly, that those who circulate those petitions are not guided by a true regard for the feelings and wishes of His Excellency, as the tenants, amongst whom he is not in very good odor at present, will start counter petitions. However, the matter is one of small importance to us; and even if His Excellency were removed, we don't think an earthquake would convulse the Island.

☞ THE season of Pic-Nics and Tea Parties has set in with a vengeance. We hear of them in all parts of the Island—at Tignish, South West, Georgetown, St. Peter's, St. Margaret's, and elsewhere, besides several in the vicinity of Charlottetown. Among other bodies, the St. Dunstan's Temperance Society is going to hold a public Tea somewhere near the City, on the 24th July next, which is going to be a tip-top affair and the most pleasant and successful of the season. We wish them all a good time, even though we may not "be there to see."

A SUGGESTION.—Would it not be advisable on the part of the Tenant League to employ the Hon. Mr. Hensley, who is now in England, to enter into negotiations with some of the absentee proprietors of land in this Island, with the view of purchasing the same. We believe a more honest agent could not be well secured, nor a gentleman who would be more likely to meet with success on behalf of the tenants.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The New York "Herald" says its war correspondence during the last four years has cost nearly half a million of dollars.

It is stated that Jeff Davis's trial will take place in Washington before the full bench. Mr. O'Connor, an Irishman, a leading member of the New York bar, will defend him. A Boston paper, speaking of this gentleman, says:—

Mr. O'Connor leads the Bar of the Empire City Although of decided political opinions he is not an active politician. He is a thoroughly read lawyer, and a man of great power and a marvellous strength. He is pertinacious and pugnacious, but never undignified or ungentlemanly. While referring to the just rights of the bench, he is as bold as a lion in defence of a prisoner. His industry is marvellous, and his forensic resources fully equal to the great task. Without being being eloquent, he is a skilful, logical and exhaustive reasoner. Such faculties will be much more in demand in this case than all the Parade of oratory."

It is said Major Gen. Doyle will take his departure for Fredericton, where he will administer the Government of New Brunswick for the next eighteen months. Captain Clarke, A. D. C., and other members of the Staff will accompany the General. During his absence the duties here will be performed by Col. Franklin, the senior Officer of the Garrison.

Dr. Blackburn will be tried at the ensuing assizes in Toronto for breach of the neutrality laws.

Nearly two millions of dollars in specie were conveyed to Europe last week by the various steamers leaving New York.

A company in Boston contemplate establishing a line of steamers in opposition to the one at present running between that port and St. John.

The St. John "Morning Journal" says that from one to two hundred laborers are required to work on the wharves, ships, stores, &c. The wages now paid is from eight to ten shillings per day.

An article headed "Warning to Bankers," appeared in the Toronto 'Globe' of the 9th inst., asserting that a plot to rob the banks and exchange offices had been discovered.

Mexican emigration has suddenly cooled off. The grand headquarters in New York is deserted—the rush is over—and nobody has gone to Mexico.

It is said that the American government is prevented from sending the Niagara to England to assist in laying the Atlantic cable on account of no official notification of the rescinding of the order, that American vessels of war shall not be permitted to remain longer than twenty-four hours in a British port, has been received, and that the published information is that the repeal of this order yet concedes belligerent rights to the rebels.

The Emperor has bought an estate in Algeria, and intends to build a villa and visit the country every year.

Mr. Maguire, M. P., has just issued a cheap edition of his "Biography of Father Mathew."

The Holy Father has just completed his seventy-fourth year, and on the 17th June he will enter upon the twentieth year of his pontificate.

The utmost satisfaction is expressed in Dublin with the decision of the parlimentary committee in favour of opening Stephen's Green to the public.

The Queen has given a hundred guinea cup to be run for at the Cork Harbour Regatta, which will take place on the 25th and 26th of July.

Small Pox is making fearful ravages among the people at St. Thomas.

The crop prospects in Canada are said to be good,

DELEGATION TO ENGLAND.—The St. John "Globe" of Monday last says it is understood that the Hon. Messrs. Allan and Smith have been appointed delegates to England, and will, it is thought, proceed thither by the next steamer.

A Halifax paper states that the Atlantic telegraph cable will probably be laid next month. A private letter from Mr. Cyrus W. Field says: "We have now over two hundred nautical miles completed, and everything is going on well. We expect to sail the last of June or early in July.

The drouth in Jamacica is causing great suffering.

The total number of Seals to arrive at St. John, Nfld., this season is estimated at something over 250,000.

It is stated that the blockade runner Denbigh built by Messrs. Laird, has in eleven voyages, realized $1,200,000 for her owners.

In return for the present of books lately sent to Pius IX. by the Queen of England, the Holy Father has sent to Queen Victoria a present of mosaics executed in the Vatican atelier.

Mgr. Manning has left London for Rome, where he is to receive from the hands of the Pope in person his consecration as a Bishop, and his investiture with the Pallium as an Archbishop.

Kirby Smith has gone to Mexico.