## News by Telegraph.

LONDON, Aug. 19, (even.)—Consols closed at 97¼. Despatches from Madrid state that a crisis has taken place in the Spanish Government. The Minister of War has withdrawn from the Cabinet, and the Captain Generals of Madrid and Barcelona have resigned. Crop reports from Calcutta to 22nd of July have been received. They state that Cotton in the North Western districts of India has suffered from heavy rains, and the yield in that part of the country will fall below the estimate of the planters.

Advices from Hong Kong to July 10th, have reached England via Calcutta at Hong Kong. The commission appointed to consider the subject reported against granting licenses by the Colonial Government for gambling, to this the Government of Hong Kong made hostile reply, which gave offence to the merchants of the Colony. Gold 43⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—Provisions and Breadstuffs are generally firm; Wheat declining. The yatch *Germania* which left Bergen, Norway, on an exploring expedition to the North pole was seen on the 23rd of June, in lat 74½. She was steering due North. The sea was clear of ice.

LONDON, Aug. 19—Consols 94¼. It is officially announced that Switzerland will reject any proposal of France looking to an Alliance.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The following are among the Promotions and Honorary Appointments decreed by the Emperor on his *fete* Day: Count DeSartiges, formerly Minister of the United States; M. Charles Etienne, Councillor of State, and Private Secretary of Emperor, and Mr. Auguste Lation, were made Senators. Mr. Boudillon, and Mr. Leon DeGirard, Vice Consul of France at New York, were decreed Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor. The election for a member of the Corps Legislatif in the department of Jura, resulted in the success of M. Grevy, the candidate of the Opposition, by a majority of eleven thousand votes over Mr. Huot, the official candidate of the Government.

LONDON, Aug. 19, p. m.—Console 94, U. S. 5 20's 71½. Representatives of France, Holland, Belgium, Prussia and England, are now assembled at the Hague (Holland), for the purpose of holding Conference looking to equalization of Sugar duties. On Friday next a friendly Yacht Race will take place between the American Yacht *Sapho* and a number of noted English Yachts, for a Sweepstake of twenty pounds; distance 75 or 80 miles. The event had made considerable stir in sporting circles, and a fine race is looked for. At Liverpool, Breadstuffs dull; other articles unchanged.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—Two thous and Volunteers will be called out for three weeks and brigaded with regulars. The Commissariat Department have received orders to provide supplies. Sir John A. McDonald and party have arrived at Quebec, and will proceed West.

TORONTO, Aug. 19.—The *Globe* professes to have positive information that extensive preparations are being made on the other side, for a Fenian raid. It also states that furloughs have been withdrawn from regular officers in garrison.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Advices by the Gulf Cable from Hayti state that Salnave is preparing to leave, and intends to sail for the United States. The insurgents captured one of his war vessels, on board of which were his mother and his minister of war. Salnave had imprisoned the Prussian Consul and threatened the life of the British Minister, for which insolence the British man-of-war *Favorite* was preparing to bombard Port au Prince.

LUCERNE, Aug. 21.—It having become known to the Swiss authorities that an attempt was intended upon the life of the Queen of England, during her recent sojourn in this place, a strict search was made by the police for parties concerned in this diabolical plot. To-day a man whose name is not given, but who, it is asserted, is a Fenian, was arrested and upon an examination made such statements as to leave no doubt that it was his deliberate design to assassinate Queen Victoria. He has been committed to prison to await a requisition from the British authorities.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 20.—A despatch from Paris says that at the review of the troops at Marseilles yesterday, which attracted an immense crowd of citizens, a popular demonstration was made for peace, and against war. The crowd was orderly, and there was no interference on the part of the police.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.—Apprehensions are entertained that the recent attempts at a rising against the Turkish authorities in Bulgaria, will be renewed. Accounts received from that quarter, represent that the country remains in an unsettled condition, and though the insurrectionary bands have disappeared, or been dispersed, the indications are that secret preparations of a serious character are being made for an outbreak. The attention of the Austrian Government has been called to the threatening state of affairs by the unusual demand for fire arms from the other side of the Danube, and orders have been issued, prohibiting the exportation of arms or ammunition, from Austrian Territory, into the Danubian Principalities.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The disease among cattle continues to create alarm. 18 head infected with disease reached here yesterday, and many of the same herd died on the way. Gold opened at 44¼.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The tide at San Pedro, on the coast of Lower California, recently rose sixty feet above high water mark and then fell the same distance below low water mark. The strange phenomenon was several times repeated. Collyer and Edwards have arranged a prize fight to come off on Virginia soil next Monday. A gang of Adam's express robbers are on trial in Toronto.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Yellow fever is reported as prevailing to a considerable extent on the Island of Cuba. Gold Steady—144¾.

LONDON, Aug. 20 (eve)—Advices from Rio Janeiro are to the 31st. An attack on the Paraguayan fortress of Humaita took place on the 16th of July in the morning. The combined Brazilian and Argentine forces, under Marqus De Caxnis, advanced to the assault in 3 columns numbering 10,000. At the same time a heavy fire was opened upon the port from the fleet of the iron clads and land batteries. After desperate and prolonged fighting at the foot of the intrenchments, the allies retired without effecting a lodgment in the enemy's work. Reported loss of the allies is 3000 killed and wounded. Nothing is known of the loss of the Paraguayans, but as they fought most of the time under cover of their entrenchments, it is supposed that their losses were far less than the allies. The allied force in Gran Chaco also advanced with the object of cutting off the communications of Lopez in the forest, but they found them defended by a large body of Parguayans protected by breastworks. After an obstinate engagement the allies withdrew. The loss in the battle is not stated. The hopes of the war party in Brazil rested upon the success of the enterprise, and its failure will give a great impetus to the peace movement.

LONDON, 22nd Aug.—A train of cars from Holyhead, containing the passengers and mails from Ireland, which was proceeding towards Liverpool at the usual rate of speed, met with a bad accident to-day at the little town of Abergelle, in the county of Denbigh. A long train of loaded petroleum trucks had just been switched off on the siding to make way for the Irish mail, but the switchman had neglected to replace the switch. A dreadful collision was the consequence. Seven persons, all passengers in the mail train, were killed outright, and many others were badly injured. The cars on both trains were reduced to a shapeless mass. The concussion produced an explosion of the petroleum which instantly enveloped both trains in flames. Before the fire could be subdued eighteen persons had been literally burned to ashes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—In Nov., 1867, U. S. Consul Dabney, at Fayal, chartered a Portuguese brig and shipped 87 American seamen, mostly deserters from Whaling vessels, for Boston. As nothing has been heard of the brig, she is supposed to be lost with all on board. The British brig *Lotus*, from New York for Trazillo, with cargo of provisions, was wrecked on West Caicos Reef, July 23rd. Five of the crew and part of cargo saved. Gold 144.

LONDON Aug. 22.—It is proper to state that the despatch announcing the intended assassination of Queen Victoria in Switzerland, by a person supposed to belong to the Fenian organization, was received through irregular channel. The Foreign Office here has received no advice of the affair, beyond that contained in the telegram.

## Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In the *Summerside Journal* of the 6th inst., there appeared a contemptible communication, signed "F. M. N.," purporting to be a defence of the conduct of the Magistrates of Summerside. The assertions of "F. M. N." would, no doubt, be treated with sovereign contempt and deemed beneath the dignity of a reply, did they not wantonly and maliciously defame the moral character of one of the most peaceful localities of which our Island can boast. The delicate feelings of this would be champion of injured innocence were deeply wounded, and his pious soul extremely troubled because of the disgrace brought on the fair fame of Summerside by the uncharitable strictures of the *Progress*. But, in his over zeal to reprove the *Progress* for the unjustness of its censures, he appears to have wholly forgotten what he affected to have in view and proves himself to be, instead of a redresser of wrongs, a mischievous and vile slanderer. That he is such a character, there cannot for a moment be the least doubt, when we refer to his unjustifiable slander of the noble people of Tignish. The following are his words; let them speak trumpet-tongued against him:—"At Tignish Tea Party, it is said, they fought until the vanquished were driven into the sea, all the endeavors of the Clergy, Sheriff and Justices to stop the contending factions being of no avail." Was there ever a more unblushing and malignant lie? Could the prince of liars, with all his ingenuity, devise anything better calculated to blacken and destroy the character of a people so long and justly admired for their moral and religious sentiments.

"F. M. N." speaks of the people of Tignish in the most disrespectful terms—speaks of them as being divided into hostile factions, and as being engaged in deadly strife, which no influence, civil or religious, is capable of mitigating. This atrocious slander can, however, be easily confuted. That there existed contending factions at the Tignish Tea Party, every one who was there knows to be simply untrue. What "F. M. N." has magnified into a shocking scene of bloodshed and drowning, was simply the fact of two or three intemperate and rash young men getting into a fight. It must, too, be understood that these young men were not belonging to Tignish, and that they arrived at the grounds on which the Tea Party was held in a state of intoxication; consequently this fact exonerates the people of Tignish from the perpetration of the dishonorable actions with which "F. M. N." has basely and falsely charged them. That the violent conduct of the two or three disorderly men did, to some extent, mar the harmony and good feeling which pervaded that vast assemblage, I am prepared to admit, and that the determination of these same drunken men to fight was unyielding, is also true; but that the people of Tignish should be held responsible, vilified and misrepresented for their disgraceful conduct, few, I think, will admit. If "F. M. N." requires an ocular demonstration of the noble spirit of enlightenment, unity and progression with which the people of Tignish are actuated, he has only to visit that rich and beautiful locality, and view with admiration and astonishment the magnificent chapel which they have erected and dedicated to the honor and glory of God, and also the handsome, commodious and costly Literary Institution they have recently completed, to afford their fair daughters an opportunity of acquiring a superior education. These are monuments of the people of Tignish, which will render testimony to posterity of the greatness of their forefathers, when the foul aspersions of such slanderers as "F. M. N." have sunk into oblivion.

I am, Sir,
Yours very respectfully
VERITAS.

WINTER WHEAT.—The following letter has been addressed to the local papers by the Hon. D. Davies:—

*Sir*,—Having heard that some Canadian farmers, settled at Tignish, had succeeded in growing some fine samples of winter wheat last year, and as it struck me that my fields were well adapted for their growth, I imported two varieties from Canada, which were sown in September last, with the following results:—

Four bushels of large grain, midge proof wheat, were sown on a piece of land—about two acres—well sheltered from west to east, and having a nice southern aspect. The land was in excellent condition. It had been sown down to grass after barley on the previous year. Upon viewing the field in June last year, I found it covered with daisies. These were mown down and burnt, the land salted to the extent of five bushels to the acre, and then plowed up. The seed wheat was sown about the 10th of September, the land having been previously top dressed with compost. The centre of the field is rather hollow, and ice formed on it after the heavy thaw in March last, which killed about one-third of an acre of the wheat. With this exception it has turned out well. The wheat has been housed, and is estimated at 20 bushels to the acre.

The other field—about three and three quarter acres—was an old meadow, well sheltered, which had been broken up in September, 1866. It appeared to have been lately limed. This field was sown down with oats in the spring of 1867, and produced a fair crop with a large yield of straw As soon as the oats were housed, the field was plowed up, top dressed and compost, and about the 15th of September sown with eight bushels of white bald wheat. This field is rather level, and the lower part retains the water in some places after the water thaws. Wherever the ice formed on the field the wheat was killed. I estimate three quarters of an acre to have been so killed; the rest of the field has produced a luxuriant crop of wheat, which is now being reaped and estimated at twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre for the entire field. Many persons who have viewed both fields, consider the white bald wheat much the most productive, some ears producing sixty grains of well filled wheat. Apologizing for occupying so much of your space, but with matter which I hope may prove interesting to farmers.

I remain yours truly,
DANIEL DAVIES.

Ch'town, Aug. 18, 1868.

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

The Herald.

Wednesday, August 26, 1868.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THIS organization appears to be in a shaky condition. Established previous to the Detroit Convention, the admission fee was fixed at £3 per annum. The funds were augmented by a grant from the Government. Delegates were appointed to proceed to the Detroit Convention to represent the commercial interests of this Island. On the return of those gentlemen, one meeting was held to receive their report, and then the Chamber collapsed. When it was announced a few weeks ago, that an important Commercial Convention was to be holden at Portland, an inquiry was made as to the condition and whereabouts of our Chamber of Commerce. It appeared to be buried as completely as Pompeii and Herculaneum; but after considerable exploration the fossil remains were dug up, and apparantly reanimated. The admission fee was now reduced to ten shillings per annum. The subscriptions were paid in, a successful application was made to the Government for an augmentation of the funds, and delegates were appointed and despatched to the Portland Convention. The delegates discharged their duties, and on their return, a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was convened to receive a report of their mission. The Hon. Mr. Brenan was in the chair, and the delegates gave an oral report of their proceedings. Their reception was very gratifying; they received the courtesy and hospitality of the Portlanders; and carriages and steamers were placed at their disposal to enjoy themselves to the best of their ability. A unanimous desire prevailed the convention to renew reciprocal relations in trade with the British North American Colonies; but no allusion was made to General Butler's propositions with reference to a separate commercial arrangement with this Island from which circumstance the delegates inferred that any scheme having reference only to one, and that the smallest of these Colonies, would not receive the sanction of the American Government, Congress or people. All available information, with statistics bearing upon the value and importance of our fisheries, and the extension of trade between this Island and the United States, was furnished to members of the Convention with the view of promoting a free trade policy, and the delegate left Portland well pleased with their trip, and confident from what they saw and heard, that reciprocity between the United States and the whole of the Colonies was but a question of time, and not far distant either. The delegates having received a vote of thanks, the Chamber adjourned until last Monday evening for the purpose of considering what terms to propose, and what terms to accept from the Americans. Important and necessary as the consideration of this subject was, we regret to say that neither the officers nor a quorum of the Chamber met. For ourselves, we regard the Chamber of Commerce as a farce which is all but played out. Fortunately for this Colony, the Government and people are fully alive to the importance of Mr. Butler's mission, and are determined that no effort will be wanting upon their part to bring about any commercial arrangement calculated to benefit: our fishing, agricultural, and other material interests. An indication of this is to be found in the fact, that a County meeting, attended by the members of the Government, of both branches of the Legislature, some of the more enterprising city merchants, and a fair sprinkling of the farmers of the County, was held in the Market Hall on Friday last, at which first-rate practical speeches were made by Messrs. Heard, Brecken, Beer, Hall and others, and by Hons Messrs. Hensley, McDonald, Haythorne, Coles and Palmer. The Sheriff occupied the chair, and J. B. Cooper, Esq., acted as Secretary. A full and authentic report of the meeting is being furnished to the *Examiner* by the Secretary. The following Resolutions, which may be taken as a fair expression of opinion on the part of the County, were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, the subject of Reciprocal Free Trade between the United States of America and the British North American Colonies, has been recently discussed at Portland, in the State of Maine, by a Convention of Delegates, representing the principal commercial interests of the said States and Colonies; and *whereas*, there has been lately submitted to the United States Congress, by an influential member thereof, certain Resolutions containing a proposition for the establishment of reciprocal Free Trade with Prince Edward Island in certain productions of both countries, including fish, and the modification of the present regulations for granting licenses to American fishermen to fish on the shores of this Island, which resolutions are likely to be entertained with consideration by the American Congress and Government; and *whereas*, there appears to be an almost universal desire announced at the said Portland Convention, for the establishment of reciprocal Free Trade between the United States and the North American Colonies; and *whereas* the Treaty respecting Free Trade, and the extension of the Fishery rights, entered into between Her Majesty the Queen and the United States of America, on the 5th June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, proved to be a great advantage to the people of this Colony.

*Resolved therefore*, that the re-establishment of Reciprocal Free Trade between the British North American Colonies and the United States of America upon a similar, but more extended basis, with respect to enumerated articles, and also a similar extension of the Fishery rights, more especially if connected with the rights of registration and the coasting trade for our vessels in the United States, would be to the mutual advantage of both countries.

*Resolved*, That the conditions of extending to the fishermen of the United States, the right of fishing within three miles of the shores of this Island, and the privileges of access to the ports and harbors thereof ought to be such conditions as shall be prescribed and fixed by the Government and Legislature of this Colony, in all respects, so far as the same shall not be opposed to any existing constitutional principle of the Laws of the United Kingdom.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of this meeting do furnish to the several members of the Legislature, representing Queen's County and Charlottetown, a copy of the Resolutions passed at this meeting, and respectfully request them to give the subject their cordial support in the Legislature, in order to attain the object and wishes of this meeting, as understood by the said resolutions.

Since writing the foregoing, the Chamber of Commerce again met, and appointed two important committees—one to prepare statistics for the information of Mr. Butler, and the other, to entertain him at a public dinner, or a *dejeuner*, notice of which will be duly announced.

### RESIGNATION OF THE HON. MR. COLES AS LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WE know that it will be with feelings of sorrow our readers will learn that, owing to ill-health, the Hon. Mr. Coles has been forced to resign his position as Leader of the Government, and to seek relief from the duties and responsibilities of his office by a six-months' leave of absence. It is his intention to proceed to Europe in the course of a few days. We wish the Honorable gentleman a pleasant voyage, and trust he will return ere the lapse of many months with perfectly restored health, to resume his public duties. At the last meeting of Council, the Honorable Mr. Hensley was chosen Leader in the place of the Honorable Mr. Coles. The selection will give satisfaction to the country at large.

BEAR HUNTING.—The people of South West, or Somerset, have an interesting time of it just now bear hunting. A Mrs. McBride was driving home her cows a few evenings ago, when she missed one from the herd. On going in search of the missing animal, she discovered it in the corner of a field, whither it had been driven by a large bear. Bruin was evidently hungry, and was attacking the cow with great fury, with the object, no doubt, of making a feast upon the poor beast. Mrs. McBride returned home immediately, and told her husband what she had seen; but he would not believe that a bear would venture so near a dwelling, and insisted that she had been deceived. Mrs. McBride persisted, however, in her statement, and went to procure the assistance of some of her nearest neighbors to rescue the cow. The men were all away from home, so that at last, her husband (still doubting) and herself started, in the gloom of evening, to the spot where the bear and cow were seen. On coming near the locality, McBride lighted a birch-bark, and his wife armed herself with a stout stick. In a few moments the lighted birch revealed the bear and his victim, sure enough. Bruin became scared at the light and retreated, whilst Mrs McBride drove the cow home. The poor beast was fearfully lacerated, and is not expected to live. Since then, the whole Settlement has been up in arms, but up to the present time Bruin has eluded their vigilance and escaped their wrath.

POSTAGE.—The postage on letters from the United States to the Dominion of Canada is only six cents; whilst the postage on letters to this Island is ten cents. Many American correspondents make the mistake of including us in the Dominion, and hence only pay six cents on their letters to this Island. According to our Post Office regulations, all unsufficiently paid letters from abroad are taxed to the full amount as if nothing had been paid on them—consequently those of us who receive letters from the United States, on which only six cents have been paid, have to pay the full tax of ten cents or six-pence before they can be redeemed. The only remedy in the matter is either for the Government to equalize the postage with that of the Dominion—to the great loss of the Island revenue—or for correspondents to inform their friends in the States to pay the full rate or none at all.

FIRE.—A small building in Summerside, occupied by Mr. J. Grady as a place wherein to spin oakum, was consumed by fire on the morning of the 18th inst.

### "TONALT HETSKIN" AND THE HANGMAN HAVING THEIR HEADS KNOCKED TOGETHER.

"Back to thy hell! . . . back ye baffled fiends!"
—MANFRED, ACT III, SCENE 4.

WHATEVER degree of shame and disgust we feel in descending to the level of the writers of the *Patriot*, we have the satisfaction of knowing, at all events, that we have been the means of unearthing as poisonous a brood of reptiles as ever polluted any country. By the last issue of their semi-weekly cesspool, they have exhibited themselves in their true colors. Their attacks for the future will fall harmless upon those against whom they are directed. We have placed them in the position we wanted to—that of as scurrilous a brace of blackguards as could be scared up in the community—and having attained our object, we would leave them in the mire, were it not that our motives in doing so would be misconstrued by the scribblers Tonalt Hetskin, the principal contributor to the *Patriot*, is well known as one of the most despicable characters in the community. A notorious pimp and eaves-dropper, people bate their breath in his presence, and put a guard upon their tongue. We shall not search among the filth of an obscene heathen mythology to get up a caricature of him. We will photograph him to nature. It is only the most case-hardened desperadoes, and after a career of infamy, who take to the profession of the paid spy and informer. But here is a fellow who, from natural depravity, abandons his scratching-pole at the West River to adopt the calling of a paid spy and informer,—a wretch who watches men's mouths to repeat in public their private conversations, and who worms himself into people's confidence only to betray them. A disgrace to the only public office into which he could force himself in a subordinate position,—and the secrets of which he makes public—he plies his odious vocation from innate love of it rather than for the miserable pittance which his services as a spy entitle him to. So well known is his character, even in the neighboring colonies, that an eminent lawyer from New Brunswick would not permit him to hold the ballot-box whilst a jury was being impanneled. If "Hetskin" has not figured in history as a paid informer and the receiver of "blood-money," it is simply because a fitting field has not been opened to his ambition, and because he is too great a potentate to aspire at higher prizes than his pitiful employer of the *Patriot* can afford to give him. He has beslimed Catholic and Protestant in turn. Bishops, Priests and Nuns, and even the Minister of his own Church, have been successively the objects of his ruthless attack. Neither calling, nor position, nor age, nor sex, has escaped the venom of his venal pen. Matters private as well as public come within the domain of his infamous duties, and both are immolated at the shrines of Mammon and of Ruffianism. The meanest criminal unhung must have some redeeming qualities to be abused by Hetskin. Having exhausted his billingsgate upon Col. Gray and the Rev. Mr. Sutherland, he has turned his attention to us; but whatever course others may pursue, whether they fly the moral pestilence or treat with contempt his scurrility, we are determined to trample under our feet, every time he obtrudes himself in our way, this loathsome object, which, like a foul carcase, rises to public view by the force of its own putrescence.

We now come to our New Glasgow friend, who occupies the position of an elder in a church. He employs the pimp, and is therefore more culpable than his disreputable assistant. We are treated to a learned disquisition in Saturday's *Patriot* upon the origin and nature of the "harpy." The "harpy," we need scarcely say, is a fictitious creature, the offspring of prurient imaginations like Hetskin's; but here is a veritable hangman who takes to his vocation as naturally as a duck does to a dirty gutter. By his zeal in his congenial employment, he hopes to slaughter his way to fame and fortune; but so far, his labors to that end have resulted in a miserable failure, and hence we are not surprised that he hates, with the intensity of an envious and bigoted nature, all those who have been more successful than himself. He will be a long time wallowing in his native mire if he hopes to extricate himself from it by the means which he has employed since issuing from New Glasgow to take under his charge the political and moral welfare of this colony, and to sweeten Queen Square with his presence—that is by bespattering those who are as far above him in intellectual culture and moral worth as in a knowledge of those amenities and courtesies by which gentlemen are actuated. To hear an uncouth savage like the hangman, who lately emerged from the woods, lecturing others upon vulgarity, is slightly ridiculous, to say the least of it. He appears to think the Government is unworthy of confidence and support, because we enjoy the envied prize of the Queen's Printing—a prize twice won and once refused—and won against one whose departed shade even the hangman, with substantial reason, holds in reverential dread. When the hangman accomplishes half as much as we have done, we will admit his claim to rule the destinies of the colony. We have no fear, however, that any misfortune—and it would be a calamity indeed—is ever likely to thrust him upon a government in the capacity of a champion or exponent. The veriest imbeciles would revolt against the hard condition. Last week we convicted the Elder of a positive falsehood with reference to the city printing. We have now to convict him of another. He says that we accepted the office of Queen's Printer upon terms such as were never proposed to our predecessors. We tell him he writes an impudent falsehood, as our commission will prove to any one anxious about the matter. The attempt, therefore, to injure our reputation on the score of venality and want of principle, falls to the ground. The Government imposed no conditions upon us. We are as free to advocate a grant to St. Dunstan's College now, [illegible] we were, and the hangman well knows that we did so last winter in our place in the Legislature, without fear, favor or affection. The gentlemen who compose the present Executive are not the slave-drivers to whom the hangman had to knuckle down when his own father was sacrificed. If public opinion was not so far educated as to enable the Government to yield to the views of their Catholic supporters, neither they nor we were such hopeless idiots as to give way to the ambitious hangman and his spy. Whenever that day comes, which shall witness those worthies exercising an influence in the councils of the country, alas, we say, for this colony. There is one candid admission in the choice article which the Elder gave his pious readers for Sunday reading in Saturday night's *Patriot*—unusually candid, were it not that it escaped from him in his haste to put the rope around our neck, and immolate us. He says Calcraft made a fortune as a public official,—we wonder where he got that interesting piece of information?—and few, he says, are jealous of his success. This is really surprising news. We were altogether unaware that our contemporary had made his "pile" by his gibbeting labors. The announcement must take the community by surprise. Calcraft, however, is quite right in his assertion that there are few who are jealous of his success. The Elder also says that no one ever begrudged Judas his thirty pieces of silver or Esau his mess of pottage. The only meaning to be attached to this wise-saw is that the application of the Bishop embraces the cause of truth, justice and Christianity, against which the Elder has been contending,—whether for thirty pieces of silver or for some higher consideration is best known to himself. We thank him for the admission, but we are not surprised at his conduct. Did we not know the fact from long experience, we would take him at his word, that a more sordid, grovelling, envious, splenetic, wrangling hypocrite the sun does not shine on to-day. An individual who is mean enough to use an official position to covertly abstract from a young beginner in business, and appropriate to himself, the patronage which of right belonged to his junior—a person who "blows" about his enterprise in placing an efficient staff of reporters at the desk of the House of Assembly, and afterwards servilely canvasses among a majority whom he had abused, for pecuniary assistance to pay those reporters to complete their work, and when the money was generously paid, failed to publish another line of the debates—such a character, we say, is fit for any act of hypocrisy or injustice, and his allusion to the thirty pieces of silver has a personal interest to the Elder which is not new to him nor surprising to us. The concluding sentence of his brilliant essay shows the inordinate opinion which the hangman and spy entertain of themselves. They, modest fellows, consider it an "outrage" on "public decency" to skelp them out of our road every time they make themselves particularly obnoxious! We dismiss the worthies by expressing the opinion that the last tribute they will pay to 'public decency' will be, that after having wearied themselves in hanging their opponents, they will finish by laying violent hands on themselves—a result which wouldn't be much regretted by the community. The inventor of the guillotine, we know, perished by his own terrible engine of death; and why not the hangman by a compression of the windpipe?

THE following facts have been communicated to the *Examiner*:—

"In thirteen fathoms of water off the East Point Reef, is to be seen every day, the spar of a sunken vessel, supposed to be the schooner "Fashion," of Gloucester, Mass. The spar is broken off at the deck, reversing it, and in that shape it appears to us, a mark, as it were, to point out the last resting place of some poor fellows, as they slumber in "death's cold embrace," deep beneath the waves of the merciless ocean. In twenty fathoms near her, lies another which would remain unobserved, no doubt, were it not that some French Fishermen, who frequent that spot annually to fish, came this July as usual, and in fishing there became fastened into something on the bottom, which caused them some trouble to get clear of, and did not succeed until they had cut away a good deal of their gear. They, however, drew several fathoms of the sunken vessel's rigging over the surface of the water. They report that, to all appearance, it was sound and in good condition, and would appear as if not long under water. An opinion prevails that those two vessels collided, and sank where they now lie on the bottom. The spot where the last of those wrecks lies can yet be found, as those who discovered it took land marks, by which the spot could be pointed out if sought for."

THE OLD ALLEGHANIANS COMING, MONDAY EVENING NEXT.—*Return from Europe.*—The celebrated troupe of Alleghanians, Vocalists and Bell Players, returned from Europe a few days since, where they have been very successful.

In January last, while in England, they appeared before Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the whole of the Royal Family, at Windsor Castle.

They will appear at Market Hall on Monday evening next, Aug. 31st.

*The Presbyterian Witness*, (Halifax, N. S.,) says:—"Their entertainment is interesting and novel, as well as high toned and refined."

*The Baptist Register*, says:—"Everything is good, in excellent taste, and leans to virtue's side."

*The Zion's Advocate* says:—"Their music delights all who listen to it."

THE TODD PROPERTY.—We feel assured that the settlers on this property will not be overwhelmed with pleasure to learn that they are now the tenants of the Hon. J. C. Pope. The Government was willing and anxious to buy this property, and we suppose the effect if not the intention of Mr. Pope's going between the Government and Mr. Todd, will be to raise the price of the land upon the tenants when it comes to be offered to the Government, as we have no doubt it will be in the course of time, by its new proprietor. We are sorry that Mr. Pope should have voluntarily placed himself in the position of a middle-man, than which no character is more odious to tenants.

THE FISHERIES.—From the Summerside *Progress* and other sources, we learn that mackerel fishing around the coasts of this Island has been highly successful this month. The catches both in vessels and boats have been large, and the fish all No. 1. More fish have been taken up to the present time, than during the whole of the past season. One boat from Kildare, with a man and three boys, is reported to have caught eleven barrels of mackerel in the course of one afternoon the week before last. The schooners are beginning to arrive with full fares. The *Octavia*, built for Messrs Owen & Welish, by D. Morrison, Esq., of Grand River, Lot 55, arrived in port on Sunday night, with over 190 barrels of No. 1 mackerel. In fact, the prospects of this important business this season, are everything that could be desired.

An Inquest was held by Dr. Beer, one of the Coroners for Queen's County, on Friday, the 21st inst., on view of the body of a young man named Hugh McEachern, (cooper) of Souris, belonging to the fishing schooner "Adino" found drowned in the dock between Peak's and Queen's Wharves. Verdict, "Found drowned." We understand that the body of the unfortunate man was interred in the Catholic Cemetery on the same day.

☞ SEVERAL Island Volunteers proceeded to Nova Scotia on Saturday last, to take part in the Intercolonial Shooting-Match, which came off near Halifax, on Monday and Tuesday of this week. At latest accounts, they were behind at the first range—Sergts. Rodd and Stewart, only having scored 16 points, whilst several Nova Scotians scored 18.

☞ BY advertisement, it will be seen that a Tea Party, for the benefit of St. Dunstan's College, will be held on the picturesque grounds of that Institution, on Wednesday next. As the object is a good one, and every preparation is being made to render the Tea a success, let us all go and patronize it.

☞ The City Firemen held their Annual Pic-nic, at Southport, on Thursday last. The weather was against them, and greatly marred the success and pleasure of the affair. Last evening, however, they gave a very pleasant ball in the Market Hall. It was largely attended, and afforded every satisfaction to the lovers of the dance.

The Rev. William Morley Punshon, the celebrated Wesleyan orator, who visited this city a few weeks ago, was married in Toronto, on the 15th inst., to his deceased wife's sister. A marriage of this kind not being legal under the laws of England, the Rev. gentleman had to come to America to have the ceremony legally performed.

SHIPPING HAY TO ENGLAND.—Five steamers, laden with hay, have left U. S. ports for England, and the steamers for a fortnight are engaged for all they can carry. The drought has destroyed the grass, and fifty millions of sheep are living on "short commons."

☞ A dangerous lunatic escaped from the Asylum a few days ago. "Tonalt Hetskin," the spy, with his moccassins on, has also been missing. The public had better be on their guard against both these characters.

THE Hon. Benj. F. Butler, accompanied by Collector Pew, of Gloucester, Mass., and Representatives Poland and Beck, left Boston on Friday last, in the steam Cutter *McCulloch*, for Prince Edward Island.

A salute of one hundred guns were fired at Newcastle, N. B., upon the announcement of the Northern Route being finally ratified for the Intercolonial Railway.

When the Str. *P. of Wales* came to the wharf on Tuesday night, two men on landing carelessly walked over the wharf on the opposite side. Mr. Reilly, Tobacconist, of this town, being present, immediately sprang after them, seizing one, he swam with him to a vessel near by, caused him to lay hold of a rope hanging over the side, left him there, then went and rescued the other. There was quite a sea at the time, as the wind and tide were both high. Mr. Reilly's prompt activity, and manly exertions are worthy of the highest praise. We have been informed that these are not the only persons who are under obligation to him as a means by whom they were saved from a watery grave. All honor to such men.—*S. Journal.*

ACCIDENT AT SHEDIAC.—We learn with regret that Mr. David Lang, a native of Tryon, who has been absent from the Island nearly twenty-five years, on his return home, on Wednesday of last week, at Point du Chene, in stepping off the train, which was in motion, stumbled and fell with his head on the rail, when the wheels ran over him, completely cutting off the upper portion of the scull, and causing instant death.—*Summerside Progress.*

In Michigan recently thirty-five men went into a harvest field to cut grain. About 10 A. M., no less than sixteen of them had been sun stricken; the majority of whom died under the exposure. Such an instance of wholesale casualty has hardly a parellel in the history of this country.

The *Pall-Mall Gazette* says that serious discontent prevails among the English volunteers, owing to the insufficiency of Government grants for their use.