A DETERMINED POLYGAMIST.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 20th inst. gives the following account of the matrimonial adventures and troubles of one Charles Meyer, otherwise Count Boernstock, otherwise Joseph Gartene, who has been arrested by the police of that city, on the charge of swindling an old German out of $100.

One evening last winter, a Joseph Gartene was married to one Gertrude Helmswood, widow and a washerwoman, who was the disconsolate possessor of several small responsibilities and about $50 in currency. Her ungrateful husband, just to spite her, no doubt, took it into his head to punish her for some imaginary offence, by dying just as the cold weather was coming on, hoping to freeze her to death some bitter, biting, frosty night. She managed, however, by taking in washing by day, and catching driftwood from her neighbors woodpiles by night, to keep up a pleasant temperature in the bedroom, and thus baffled the vengeance of deceased. Count Boernstock, who was Gartene, happened to be out of house and home. The widow did his washing. He had no money to pay her, and to prove that he entertained no design to swindle her, did all he could to liquidate the bill. He gave her himself, thus proving that he was more honest by her than the wild young Venitian was by the respectable Mr. Shylock. He gave her all—his flesh, bones, sinews and blood.

They were married. For one night was the widow happy again as a wife. In the morning after partaking of the matutinal repast, Joseph looked upon his ready made family and concluded that the personal appearance of his wife's olive branches would be vastly improved by new apparel. He mentioned the subject to his wife and suggested that, if she had any spare funds he would take them, go down to a store, and buy them new clothes all round. The wife handed him over fifty dollars, all she had in the world. He started for the store, and strange to relate, lost his way! Wife nor children have not seen him to this day! So much for Louisville wife number one.

In about one month after the melancholy accident that befell the luckless Gartene a good looking and sprucely dressed gentleman of forty-five or thereabouts was united to the widow of a deceased merchant in the upper end of the city. She had a good home, a small bank account and was a decided catch. Her new husband was very devoted and had discovered a patent that, if he only had the funds to set it going—to advertise and herald its merits to the world—would in a year or two make him independently wealthy. He discanted eloquently on its merits, exhibited the plans to his spouse, explained all its minutiæ, and at length got her so convinced of its merits that she proffered him the use of all the money she had in bank, gave him her silver ware to convert into cash, and she has never heard of money, silver ware, husband, or patent since. That was Louisville wife number two.

About six weeks or two months ago Mr. Charles Meyer was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony to the blooming daughter of a widow lady possessed of some means, and living at the upper end of Market street. For a week or two the music of his flute arose with its voluptuous swell from the domicil of his mother-in-law, and all went merry as a milkman's bell. But this blissful way of living was not to last. He wanted to finger the old lady's cash. She, however, had, in vulgar parlance, "cut her eye teeth." She saw her gelt, but couldn't observe his necessities. At length she thought she detected him in a plot to rob her and decamp. The consequence was that he had to leave the house faster than he entered it. The marriage bed that had once known him shall know him no more forever, his distracted young bride has drowned her grief at his forced but heartless desertion in a heavy dose of action for divorce. This last marital speculation proved a snare, declusion, a cheat, and a comparatively lucky woman is Louisville wife number three.

Then followed the little enterprise by which he obtained the ancient German's hard-earned gold, and which, with the assistance of Larry Hazen, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Carter Tiller, and Judge Craig, of this ilk, got him apartments in Castle Thomas.

We understand the noble Count has more bigamistic troubles than those above narrated on his hands. Since his incarceration we learn that two wives have turned up in Baltimore, and an entire brigade of spouses in New York, all of whom claim him as their lawful husband. It is more than likely—indeed we may safely venture to assert—that the Count has managed to place himself into several condemned difficulties. How he will get out of them is a question as important to him as "To be or not to be" was to the melancholy young sprig of Danish royalty. The curtain will rise on this Teutonic drama this morning at nine o'clock precisely in the City Court, and those who desire to learn more of Count Boernstock's career than we have given above can be gratified by being present.

TWICE MARRIED TO THE SAME WOMAN.—It frequently happens that a man is twice married; but it is not usual for the same man to be twice married to the same woman. Such a case, however, really occurred not long since in Memphis. A surgeon in the rebel army, after serving until the close of the struggle, returned to his home near Hopefield, Arkansas, to find his house burned and his wife gone. Unable after a long search to find the latter, and believing she had wilfully abandoned him, he procured a divorce and returned to Hopefield to practice his profession. A few weeks ago he received word that his wife was in West Tennessee, and that she was still faithful to him, but had sought the home of a friend after their house was burned down. A correspondence ensued; only one result was possible; and last Tuesday the former husband and wife met at the Commercial Hotel in Memphis and were formally remarried.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.—A Naples correspondent tells the following singular story in a letter dated February 25:—"About noon last Friday, Naples was startled by the sound of an explosion towards Posilippo, and it was soon known that the powder mills there had been blown up. Of sixty-three persons who were on the spot at the time twenty were found dead, eleven wounded, seven unhurt, and the rest nowhere—only mangled fragments remained of them. The powder mill and several houses in the neighbourhood were overthrown Fortunately the store where the powder was kept after manufacture resisted the shock, otherwise the mischief would have been still greater. The cause of the explosion is the most remarkable part of the affair. The director of the mills had raised suspicion by his extravagent expenditure, and it was discovered that he systematically appropriated to his own benefit a large portion of the powder manufactured. A party of police, therefore, headed by Inspector Vespa, paid him a visit and found ample proofs of this crime. On seeing that his frauds were discovered, he found a pretext for entering a room where about six quintals of powder were stored, and setting fire thereto, blew himself, the police, and all else who were near into eternity. Public charity has been active in subscribing for the poor families of the sufferers in this horrible tragedy."

NEWSPAPERS.—I never derive more benefit or see more pleasure for the time, than reading a newspaper which has been lately issued from the press. I do really believe that nothing adds so much to the glory of my country as the newspaper. Liberty is stamped legibly upon its pages, and even the fold is marked with freedom. Do you want to know how your country thrives. I point you to the press. There you shall find a piece under the head of legislative. Are you fond of miscellany? Look there! What book can furnish such good accounts. Under all consideration, who is there in all this land of freedom that will not attend to an object so worthy his regard.—*Dr. Johnson.*

It is said that her Majesty is determined hence-forward to use her royal prerogative, and to allow no criminal to be executed There are some of us who will regret this exercise of mercy, and who are of the opinion of his Imperial Majesty of France, who is willing to abolish the punishment of death, only on the conditions that messieurs the assassins first set the example.—*Illustrated London News.*

M. THEIRS ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—A very able and comprehensive speech has recently been delivered in the French Corps Legislatiff by M. Theirs on the foreign policy of France. He looks upon the present position of European affairs as imminently serious. France, he contended, was at this moment without a single allay. Austria she could not count upon; she is yet disorganized and powerless; Italy is still dissatisfied and uneasy. Great Britain had become disgusted with European affairs, in which she had indeed comparatively but little interest; she said "my domain is the sea;" but when Great Britain sees as she cannot fail ere long to do, that the East is endangered, she will become reanimated, and she is quite capable of taking an important part in the affairs of Europe at any time should she deem it advisable to do so. And M. Theirs intimated that as far as the Eastern question was concerned there was little doubt that France and Britain would be in accord, and when they are united a cortege of small States would be sure to gather round them; and any power which seeks to overturn the Turkish Empire will be unable to accomplish anything against the two Western Powers. M. Theirs thinks that the great danger to the peace of Europe is an alliance between Prussia and Russia. He said, "The most sagacious men ask themselves if a treaty of *alliance does not already exist between Prussia and Russia. I know not; but I know that there is something more grave than a treaty of alliance—unison of interests*—and it is that which constitutes the veritable alliance. There was no treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy early in the month of April last; and that treaty was concluded in twenty-four hours because there existed unison of interests between the two countries. This constitutes the double danger of Europe at present." From other countries neither France nor Europe has anything to fear. So far as great Britain is concerned her intentions are eminently conservative, as an evidence which, as well as of her extreme liberality, M. Theirs pointed first to the abandonment of the Ionian Islands at the desire of the people of those Islands, and to her more recent declaration that she would defend Canada at all hazards so long as that colony desired to be united to the Empire. There is no aggression to be feared from Great Britain, powerful as she is; but the ambitions France has to dread are those of Russia in the East and of Prussia in Germany. *M. Theirs said*, "*Heaven preserve me from offending these two countries in stating the fact.* Ambition is the characteristic of young nations—it is the principle of their vitality: it would be puerile to blame them, still more so not to be on our guard."

AN UNDERWATER ADVENTURE.—The Chicago papers give an account of a voyage made in the tunnel by which that city is now supplied with water from the middle of Lake Michigan. The object was to survey the brick work, and advantage for that purpose was taken of the half empty condition of the tunnel. Three reporters were of the party, and going out in a tug to the tower where the water enters, they were lowered down by a rope to the bottom of the tunnel, where there was a flat bottomed boat ready to receive them. In this they proceeded on their voyage towards the shore. As the tunnel is inclined so as to make the water run by force of gravitation, it of course follows that the water will be deepest over the floor, at the part nearest to Chicago. Thus the attempt to reach that end proved ineffectual, as the boat at last reached a point where it became wedged up between the water and the roof. After that there was nothing for it but to return. But in the meantime the boat had become leaky and unmanageable, and it at last sunk, at a distance of nearly a mile from the tower. The lamps which the party carried with them were also extinguished. The water at that place was about up to their waists, so they had as best they might to raise the boat, and as it would not carry them, carry it with them to the place where they first embarked in it, wading through the tunnel in the dark, until they at last perceived a light, which was exhibited by one of their companions, who had remained under the entrance tower. It is stated that the work of the tunnel appeared to be excellent, with no signs even of dampness, except here and there from springs in the ground.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY—TWO RIVALS KILL EACH OTHER.—A tragic affair took place near Germantown, Henry County, Mo., on Sunday, March 3d. Two young men were paying their attentions to the same lady, and on the day above mentioned, met at her house with a view of escorting her to church. One was disappointed, and after some discussion about a bridle he claimed to have loaned the successful party, he went immediately to the fence where the other's horse was tied and commenced removing the bridle from him. Party No. 2 fired his revolver at him, the shot taking effect and bringing him to the ground. Again and again was he fired at, and each time the wounds proved the aim of his opponent to have been unerring. It was now his time, and mustering all his strength, he detached his revolver from his belt and fired, the ball taking effect in the pit of the stomach, and ranged towards the heart. The latter lived only a few hours, while the former, who was first shot, died the following morning.

ADVICE TO A BRIDE.—I beg to remind my new daughter that the husband has a thousand elements of disturbance in his daily avocations to which the wife is an utter stranger; and it will be her privilege and her title to the respect of all whose respect is worth having to make his own fireside the most attractive place in the universe for the calm repose of a wearied body or excited mind. The minor comforts, which are the most valuable because the most constantly in requisition, will depend more upon her looks, her manner, and the evidences of her forethought, than upon all the other occurrences of life.—*William Wirt.*

AN ELEGANT AFFAIR.—The Atlantic Cable medals presented to Field, Anderson, Canning and Smith are described as being of solid gold weighing three-quarters of a pound each, and the finest artistic work of the kind ever produced in England. On one side the words "Atlantic Telegraph Cable" form a circle, below which is the *Great Eastern* in full sail on the ocean Under this are the arms and legends of Great Britain and America. On the opposite side the name of the gentleman to whom the medal belongs is cut in a scroll, below which are arms and legend of Liverpool.

A GEM.—When you find a well disciplined character in the female form, what a noble one it is; the labor of the understanding, the education of self-control, have made her great. She is a whole host. Look at her influence in society; see the majesty of her deportment, the easy assurance of her countenance. How common men quail before her! What respect and attention she exacts from the titled profligate and talented vicious! She is all that is equalled on earth. There is no beauty to compare with such beauty; no wealth with such charms. She is the nicest workmanship of God; and in her dwells a soul that scatters blessings around her, The heart of her husband delighteth in her, and he has no need of spoil.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF CHINA.—A country where the roses have no fragrance and the women no petticoats; where the laborer has no sabbath, and the magistrate no sense of honor; where the roads bear no vehicles and the ships no keels; where old men fly kites; where the needle points to the south, and the sign of being puzzled is to scratch the antipodes on the heel; where the place of honor is on the left hand, and the seat of intellect is in the stomach; where to take off your hat is an insolent gesture, and to wear white garments is to put yourself in mourning, which has a literature without an alphabet, and a language without a grammar

DANCING MANIA OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—The scenes of bloodshed and horror which accompanied the outbreak of the French Revolution, did not in the least abate that love for dancing which is one of the characteristics of the French nation; on the contrary, it seemed to increase under those terrible circumstances Whilst the guillotine was doing its work, there was constantly balls at the Trianon, at the Hermitage, and in all parts of Paris. At Meudon they were even dancing whilst the unfortunate prisoners from Orleans were murdered at the foot of the staircase of the orange house; their cries might be heard during the pauses of the music, but the ball, nevertheless, continued.—*Once a Week.*

An English paper says Longfellow stole the thought expressed in the line, "Footprints on the sands of Time," and gives the following remark of Napoleon as its origin:—"It is melancholy to see the time passing away without being put to its full value. Surely in a matter of this kind we should endeavor to do something, that we may say that we have lived, that we have not lived in vain, that we may leave some impress of ourselves on the sands of time."

The widow of a murdered man in Minnesota has recovered damages of $1846 of the murderer.

THE QUEEN'S BOOK.—The Queen, says a London correspondent, has written a work, entitled "Leaves from a Journal in the Highlands," which consists of about forty papers, descriptive of her life at Balmoral and the neighbourhood. The work is illustrated by photographs and wood cuts from Her Majesty's sketches. It contains, among other interesting matter, three long accounts of her incognito journeys made by the Prince Concert and herself to different parts of Scotland, and the adventures which they met with. In one of the papers she gives an account of the preaching of Dr. Norman McLeod, of Glasgow, and after stating how astonished she was that any one could preach "so eloquently and touchingly without notes," she adds, "and then he prayed so kindly for me and the prince in the after prayer that I was deeply touched; but when he invoked God's blessing on the children, I felt a great lump in my throat." She had not expected to be prayed for so kindly by a Presbyterian, and least of all did she expect him to remember the children I think there is something touching in this simple note of the queen-wife and mother, which shows how true a woman she is. Only forty copies of the work have been printed for special friends and favourites, but sooner or later it will of course be reprinted, and will be a most interesting addition to contemporary literature.

A nice specimen of Austrian law has lately been given. A woman forty years of age, who was guilty of theft, was acquitted on the ground of infancy! She was a Jewess, had only been converted to the Christian faith a short time previous, and the date of her birth running from the time of her baptism, she was gravely pronounced to be only six months old.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPOSTURE EXPLODED!

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION SETTLED!

Innumerable efforts have been made by mathematicians to square the circle. It is now admitted by rational men that no such thing is possible. A question of the same sort, nearly, is often propounded which, for the moment, may puzzle a man of slow wit, but which is eventually seen to be incapable of solution, likewise. It is this? What would be the consequence of an irresistible body *coming in contact with an immoveable one?* Very little consideration is required to enable one to discern that this is a contradiction in terms. The closest approximation to a categorical answer that we ever heard of has been given by an eminent pathologist, Professor HOLLOWAY, who has proved beyond all question that his extraordinary Pills and Ointment are irresistible in their effects on diseases which, under every other treatment *were absolutely immoveable. This is no empty* boast. It is true. We court disproof. His medicines, we say, are the greatest remedial agents that scientific genius ever invented. "Pshaw," some contemptible professional starvling, or disappointed charlatan, may explain, "what is it all but quackery!" Ignorant or unthinking people may be found to re-echo the charge. But stop, friends. You do not bear in mind that this very cry of "quack-quack-quackery," which is as frequently raised against the true thing as the false, savors itself of the greatest quackery. Besides an imposition cannot last for ever. If HOLLOWAY'S Medicines are an imposture they are the most gigantic one that ever darkened civilization. If they are an imposture, they have effected more good to humanity than thousands of ostentatiously benevolent verities If they are an imposture no other imposture has ever originated like them, for they are the result of the most profound physiological investigation and pathological skill. If they are an imposture then it is an imposture which the world has been thankful for. The most eminent medical men of the age have testified to their unparalleled effects as sanative agents. Princes and Potentates have borne voluntary testimony to their virtues. Nobles of nature's making (as well as nobles of man's making) have alike acknowledged in terms of deserved eulogy their extraordinary powers. There is scarcely a newspaper throughout the world, which has not willingly made itself the medium of communicating to the public the astounding cures which these Medicines have effected. In most countries they have attained to a patronage, the extent of which is perhaps without precedent when the comparatively brief period of their introduction is taken into account. Professor HOLLOWAY can produce almost countless numbers of written acknowledgments (from every clime and in every language) of their efficacy, forwarded to him unasked. Where then is the imposture? Let us state a few facts of greater interest.

"It is of paramount importance to preserve the blood in a healthy condition, because it is the vital fluid that is *the principal of life*, and when it is affected the whole organization is affected likewise. HOLLOWAY'S Pills clear the blood of all impurities, and induce a healthy condition of the body. His Ointment acts in harmony with the Pills, when applied to external sores Both invariably lead to this result. *Mens sana in corpore sano*, "a sound mind in a sound body."—*Sunday Courier.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Dear Sir;—I understand that strenuous efforts are being made by certain interested parties to obtain from the Legislature, at the coming session, a bounty of one dollar per barrel on our mackerel This would be quite an item in the public expenditure; therefore, it becomes the tax-payer—even the humblest—to enquire what corresponding benefit we would derive from this outlay of the public money. We are told that the fisheries, being one of our chief resources, should receive legislative fostering to develop them. This is very true, but I am one of those who believe that the proposed bounty would not have the desired effect—it would advance the fishing at the expense of the farming interests of the Colony.

It is a well-known fact that the fisheries of this Island are carried on chiefly by farmers. These men believe that it pays better to fish and farm betimes, than to attend exclusively to the cultivation of the soil. This is not as it should be. The farmer, to be successful, must not allow his interest or his attention to be drawn away from his occupation by any other pursuit. If he would have clear land, maintain its fertility and secure it from intruding animals; if he would raise large crops, keep good stock, and provide ample shelter for both; if he would have neat and attractive premises, a comfortable home and conveniences—in a word, if he would be a progressive farmer, attached to, and interested in, his calling, he must not engage, to any extent, in fishing. This business, being a sort of game of chance, the more it is indulged in the more will it absorb our interest and attention: and these withdrawn, even in part, from the farm, it soon assumes an air of neglect, the lands loses its fertility, the scanty crops are smothered with weeds; the buildings, fences, &c., bear evidence of the owner's propensity—on the whole, a less is sustained for which his fishing will never compensate: especially when his farming operations, hurried though they be, deprive him of the best of the season's catch. As a matter of course, fishing-farmers, as a class, are in much lower circumstances than those who devote their energies solely to farming. This is a fact which any observant person readily admits. Is it not important, then, that they should be made sensible of their great error? Should not some effort be made to lead them from the mistaken course they are pursuing? At least, in the name of all that is good, let us not encourage them to adhere to a practice which is damaging their interests. Therefore, *let there be no bounty on mackerel.* It is to be hoped that our representatives, who should always have the public weal at heart, will not be swayed from their path of duty by self-interest or individual clamour, but will labour in the right regardless of consequences. With this well-grounded hope, we may safely rest assured they will not sanction the expenditure of several thousand dollars yearly to encourage a large number of our population to persist in a course which is evidently ruining them, and of alluring others, perhaps, to follow their example.

In labouring to develop our valuable fisheries, the Legislature, in my opinion, should aim as much as possible to induce those, whose circumstances or inclinations lead them into fishing, to adopt it as a livelihood. Those poor farmers who *will* and those who must fish, together with those who follow no particular pursuit, should be encouraged to embark, body and soul, into the business. Fishermen or the Island generally will never reap the profits from this branch of trade which it is capable of yielding, until it shall be prosecuted with that undivided interest and energy which are essential to success in any and every occupation and undertaking. To effect this desirable result, it appears to me that a stimulus must be given to schooner-fishing. The present unfortunate state of things will never be remedied till the open boat shall be replaced by the schooner. As long as the former is used there will be fishing-farmers, while those who would fish in the latter could not engage in farming at all. The schooner-fishing business, once fairly established, its advantage over the present system would soon become apparent to those engaged in it; and those, having to depend solely upon this one resource for a livelihood, would labor for their own sakes to develop it, with an energy and perseverance which could scarcely fail to be rewarded with success. A bounty on fishing vessels belonging to the Island, to be shared in by the crews, would have a good effect in stimulating married men to engage in the schooner-fishing trade more extensively than they do at present, and in inducing more to follow fishing in these vessels. We would thus in a few years have a respectable fleet of fishing schooners, manned by active and skilful fishermen whose interest would be wholly centered in the calling. I feel persuaded the fisheries would prove highly remunerative if prosecuted in this way. The Americans come to our shores and make little fortunes; why cannot we go and do likewise? Mr. Hall tells us that we have the advantage over his countrymen—that we can build and fit out vessels cheaper than they can. That being the case, why not give an impetus to schooner fishing, and encourage our people who have no farms, trades or professions, or no desire or appetite for them, to remain at home and prosecute our valuable fishing interests in a manner that would enrich themselves and add to the wealth of their Island home?

To develop the fisheries in the way that I have suggested would have the effect, I dare say, of weeding out many of the bad farmers, who would be glad to exchange what they are wont to consider the unprofitable drudgery of farming operations for the agreeable and lucrative employment of fishing in suitable vessels. So much the better. Their ploughs would be supplied by active and energetic men who would bestow their time and attention on their farms, and make more than two blades of grass grow where only one grew before; thus improving their own condition and increasing *the wealth of the country.* What I contend for is, that farmers and fishermen should form distinct classes, each labouring earnestly and industriously to obtain the best results from his particular avocation With a goodly number of able and experienced fishermen to develop the mine of wealth which lies at our doors, and a community of skilful and vigorous farmers to cultivate our fertile soil, together with the general *intelligence our system of education is producing* throughout the country, I think we P. E. Islanders would be a happy and prosperous little family, even though we should always remain blind to the advantages of confederation. I hope the day is not far distant when the fishing boat will be a curiosity, and our waters whitened with our stately schooners in pursuit of the finny tribes. Then, and not till then, may we expect to see the splendid tracts of land, at *present neglected*, along our coast thoroughly and profitably cultivated, and our fishermen prosperous and happy.

I am, dear Sir,
Your humble servant,
J. GAVIN.

Lot 1, April 13th, 1867.

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—In the *Islander* of the 5th inst. is a communication over the signature of Joseph McVane, Esq, of Bothwell, stating that the jury lately empanelled by the Sheriff, Thomas Owen, Esq, was composed of my "nominees." The statement is false in *fact*, and malicious in design. I utterly deny that I had anything to do in nominating or selecting the jury, either directly or indirectly.

But I hope that Mr. Owen will not allow his character to be compromised before the public, by tamely submitting to such an imputation.

Private character and public decency should not be allowed to be outraged with impunity, so long as redress can be had by applying to the proper tribunal.

At the present stage of the matter, I have no further remarks to make on the subject, than that his communication was uncalled for, and lead the public to believe that he was actuated by other and deeper designs than the public good.

ALEX. BEATON, East Point.

April 11, 1867.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, April 22, 1867.

THE PARTIAL ELECTIONS.

As was quite generally anticipated, the election for the Third District of Queen's County, caused by the Hon. George Coles accepting the Office of Colonial Secretary, resulted, on Wednesday last, in the overwhelming return of that gentleman. The following is a correct statement of the votes polled at the several polling places in the District:—

	HON. G. COLES.	JOHN ROSS.
Lot 48,	112	21
Fort Augustus,	270	4
Scotch Fort,	256	
Lot 34,	140	
Lot 33,	73	
Total,	851	25

Up to the present time we have received no authentic information as to the number of votes polled by the several candidates for seats in the House of Assembly for the Second District of King's County. It is, however, supposed that Messrs. McCormack and Rielly are the successful candidates.

LATEST TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 15th, 1867.—*Per Cable.* Gladstone's amendment to Reform Bill, fixing rating at five pounds, rejected by a Government majority of twenty-one.

BRUSSELS, 14th.—Reported that it is under consideration to make Luxemburg neutral territory, to avoid war.—Gold 134⅞.

ST. JOHN, April 17th, 1867.—*London, 15th.* Spain yields to the demands of British Government in the case of steamer Victoria.—*Montreal, 16th.*—Cartier was offered Lieutenant-General Governorship of Canada, and Order of the Bath, but he declined both. It is believed that high honors were offered other deputies....Gold 134.

FROM COLONIAL EXCHANGES.

LONDON, April 8.—The uncertainty in regard to the action of the Emperor Napoleon creates widespread distrust among business men, and great depression in consequence exists in financial circles here and in Paris.

LONDON, April 8.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Lowe stated that startling news had been received in Berlin from Paris, and that the King of Prussia sent for Bismarck at two o'clock on Sunday morning.

FLORENCE, April 8.—The organization of the new Ministry has been completed by Baron Ruthzer. The cabinet is composed of prominent men of both political parties of the country.

LIVERPOOL, April 11—Ev'ng.—The iron-clad war steamer which hitherto has been stationed here has gone to sea. It is supposed she will go to Cadiz in the interest of the Government relative to claims against Spain for the unlawful seizure of the ship *Tornado.*

LONDON, April 11—Ev'ng.—The Grand Jury in the case of ex Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, has ignored the indictment framed against that officer growing out of his official conduct during the revolt in that Island.....In the House of Lords this evening the Canadian Railway Bill was put upon its final passage and was successful.

LONDON, April, 12.—The fleet which sailed for Cadiz, early this week, took out the peremptory demand made by the British Government upon Spain, for instant redress both in the case of the *Tornado* and the *Victoria.* To this summons the Spanish Government has made an evasive reply in regard to the steamer *Tornado*, but has given no answer whatever to the claim made in the case of the *Victoria.*

LONDON, April 12—Ev'ng.—Parliament has adjourned until the 29th inst., on account of the Easter holidays....Consols 90¾. 5 20's 74.

LUXEMBURG, April 12.—The people of the city and province generally, are decidedly opposed to the sale of the Grand Duchy of France.

ST. LOUIS, 11.—The democrats correspondent with Gen. Hancocks Indian expedition, writing from Fort Harkerton the 2d inst., says a council was held at Fort Dodge on the 25th, between Major Dodge and several of the Chiefs of Kiowas. The latter professed much friendship for the Whites and desired to be at peace with them, and stated that the Blackfeet, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Camanches are determined on war and will have it. The Kiowas also spoke about several northern tribes banding together for war, making overtures to Southern tribes to join them, and predicted that the whites would have their hands full before long. Indications all favor a grand Indian confederation and bloody war.

NEW YORK, 11.—MARKETS.—Flour firmer with a fair demand, sales 8000 bbls. State $10.25 a 13.40, round hoop Ohio $12.35 a 14.60. 60, Western $10,25 a 14.60, Southern $12 a 17.60, Wheat firmer, Corn active and 1c higher, mixed Western $1 30 a 1,31...Gold 136¾.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, April 18, 1867.—At 3 o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to command the attendance of the Members of the House of Assembly at the Bar of the Council Chamber. Accordingly the Members appeared before His Excellency, and after the usual formalities returned to choose their Speaker, when,

On motion of the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Attorney General, seconded by the Hon. Benjamin Davies, the Hon. Joseph Wightman was appointed Speaker.

His honor the Speaker having suitably acknowledged the high honor conferred on him, with the House, then went up to the Council Chamber, when His Excellency was pleased to make the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The time at which it was deemed advisable to dissolve the last Assembly, and the Ministerial arrangements which were the result of the General Elections, have prevented me from summoning you at an earlier period for the discharge of your Legislative duties.

Although the lateness of your meeting must be attended with inconvenience to you, I rely with confidence upon your devoting sufficient time to mature such measures as the exigencies of the Colony and its Public Service may require.

During the recess the purchase of extensive estates has been effected—the particulars of which will be laid before you.

I do not fail to observe the general desire evinced by the tenantry to obtain the fee simple of their land by the purchase of their farms. My efforts are, therefore, directed towards extending the action of the Land Purchase Bill to such parts of this Island as have not yet participated in its benefits, and I shall endeavour, under its provisions, to buy out the interest of the remaining Proprietors in the comparatively small portion of the land which is now held under Leasehold Tenure. The means of providing funds for this purpose will require your serious consideration.

The important question of Education will again be submitted for your consideration, with the view of improving the position of the School Teachers, and otherwise rendering the laws now in force on this subject more efficient and more extensively useful.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Public Accounts for the past year will be laid before you. The Revenue has increased, but the Expenditure has been largely in excess of ordinary years, on account of the purchase of the estates to which I have alluded, and the amount required for military purposes.

The estimates for the current year will be submitted to you. They have been framed with due regard to economy.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The advantages to be derived from the development of local industry and from improvements in Agriculture are well worthy of your attention, and I shall be glad to co-operate with you in such measures as you may devise for the advancement of these interests.

The serious loss incurred by the total unfitness of the highways to support the yearly increasing traffic renders it absolutely necessary that the whole question should undergo a thorough investigation with a view to the adoption of a better system. Your experience will readily suggest the most appropriate means of collecting information on this important subject as a preliminary step to future Legislation.

In full reliance on your zeal for the welfare of the Colony, I now leave you to the discharge of your Legislative duties.

Hon. Members of the Assembly having returned to their seats, His Excellency's Speech was again read from the Chair, after which the House proceeded to business.

The Hon. Attorney General proposed that John McNeill, Esq., be re-appointed Clerk. The Hon. Mr. Haviland stated that he had great pleasure in supporting the nomination of Mr. McNeill, who, as he said, had discharged the important duties of that office with remarkable efficiency in previous Parliaments; and he (Hon. Mr. H.) congratulated the House on the circumstance that that gentleman's ability and experience were now again fortunately available for the service of the present Assembly, which had a larger than ordinary proportion of new Members.

Moved by the Hon. B. Davies, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Howlan, that Mr. Kenneth Morrison be appointed Assistant Clerk.

Hon. Mr. Duncan moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Brecken, that Mr. Joseph M. Dixon be Assistant Clerk, which amendment was negatived on the following division:—

Yeas—Hons. Duncan, McAulay, Henderson, Haviland; Messrs. Owen, Prowse, Yeo, Brecken, Ramsay, Green, McLeman—11.

Nays—Hons. Davies, Laird, Howlan, Hensley, Kelly Callbeck; Messrs. Bell, Kickham, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Cameron, Jenkins, McNeill, Arsneau—14.

The Hon. Mr. Haviland then moved that Mr. F. W. Hughes be appointed Assistant Clerk.

For the amendment—Hons. Haviland, McAulay; Messrs. Green, Brecken, Yeo, Owen, McLennan, Ramsay—8.

Against it—Hons. Davies, Laird, Howlan, Hensley, Kelly, Callbeck, Henderson, Duncan; Messrs. Bell, Kickham, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Cameron, Jenkins, McNeill, Arseneaux, Prowse.—17.

Hon. Mr. Henderson moved that Mr. John McLeod, of Orwell, be Assistant Clerk, which motion, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Duncan, was also negatived, on the same division as the first amendment, namely, yeas 11; nays 14.

The question was then put on the original motion, that Mr. Kenneth Morrison be appointed Assistant Clerk, agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bell, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Howlan, that Nicholas Conroy, Esq., be appointed Sergeant-at-Arms,—Mr. Green moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Yeo, that A. H. Yates, Esq., be Sergeant-at-Arms. The question being put, the amendment was negatived on the following division:

Yeas—Hons. Haviland, Henderson, Duncan, McAulay; Messrs. Ramsay, Green, McLennan, Owen, Prowse, Yeo, Brecken—(11).

Nays—Hons. Hensley, Callbeck, Laird, Davies, Kelly, Howlan; Messrs. Bell, Kickham, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Cameron, Dr. Jenkins, McNeill, Arseneaux—(14.)

On motion of Dr. Jenkins, seconded by Hon. Mr. Callbeck, Mr. Richard Pickard was appointed Messenger to the House.

Mr. Patrick Furlong was appointed Doorkeeper, and Mr. P. Moan, Assistant do.

Hon. Attorney General moved that Mr. David Laird be Chief Reporter of the House during the present Session, with leave to employ Mr. Robert Gordon and Mr. P. S. McGowan as his Asistants.

Hon. Mr. Haviland objected to the House naming any Assistants for the Reporter, and contended that he should be allowed to employ whom he pleased to assist him, as he the Chief Reporter) alone was responsible for the due performance of the work. He (Hon. Mr. H.) therefore moved, in amendment, that all after the word "employ" be struck out of the Hon. Attorney General's motion, and the word Assistants be inserted in lieu thereof.

For the amendment—Hons. Haviland, Henderson, McAulay; Messrs. Ramsay, Green, McLennan, Owen, Prowse, Yeo, Brecken—10.

Against it—Hons. Hensley, Callback, Laird, Davies, Kelly, Howlan; Messrs. Bell, Kickham, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Dr. Jenkins, Cameron, McNeill, Arseneaux—14.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, Mr. Archibald McNeill was re-appointed Summary Reporter to the House, his duty being to furnish each Member of the House daily with a printed Summary of the previous day's proceedings.

Hon. Attorney General moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Howlan, that D. O'M. Reddin, Esq., be Law Clerk, to which Mr. Green submitted an amendment, seconded by Mr. Brecken, that W. M. Howe, Esq., be Law Clerk. The question being put, the amendment was negatived as follows:

Yeas—Hons. Haviland, Henderson, Duncan, McAulay; Messrs. Ramsay, Green, McLennan, Owen, Prowse, Yeo, Brecken—11.

Nays—Hon. Attorney General, Callbeck, Laird, Davies, Kelly, Howlan; Messrs. Bell, Kickham, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Cameron, Dr. Jenkins, McNeill, Arseneaux—14.

Committee to prepare an address in answer to His Excellency's Speech—Hon. Mr. Kelly; Messrs. P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Bell, Dr. Jenkins, Arseneaux, Kickham.

Committee on Public Accounts—Messrs. G. Sinclair, Bell, P. Sinclair; Hon. Mr. Kelly, and Messrs. Owen, Prowse, Yeo.

The usual standing Committees of the House were then appointed, after which the Rev. Thos. Duncan was unanimously chosen Chaplain.

Hon. Attorney General presented a message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor desiring the House to adjourn over Good Friday.

The House accordingly adjourned until Saturday next at 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY, April 20.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL, Chairman of the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders for the government of the House, presented the Report of said Committee, which report, having been read at the Clerk's table, was committed to a Committee of the whole House,—

Mr. GEORGE SINCLAIR in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND suggested the propriety of incorporating, among the Standing Rules of the House, that important rule relative to the Initiation of Money Votes, which, at the suggestion of the Imperial Government, had been adopted by the late Government. He would, therefore, move that the Rule referred to be placed among the Standing Rules of the House.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL concurred in the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Haviland, touching the advantages of that rule, and supported the motion to add the same to the Standing Rules of the House.

Which rule reads as follows:—

"That this House will receive no petition for any sum of money, relative to the public service, nor proceed upon any motion for granting any money, but what is recommended by the Lieutenant Governor in Council."

Motion agreed to.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Mr. KELLY, Chairman of the Committee to prepare an Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, presented and read said Draft Address which, having been received, was ordered to be made the order of the day on Monday next, and is as follows:

To His Excellency George Dundas, Esquire, Lieut. Governor, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

1. We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Assembly of P. E. Island, beg respectfully to tender our thanks, for the Speech with which your Excellency opened the present Session.

2. Although the late time at which it was deemed advisable to dissolve the last Assembly, and the ministerial arrangements resulting from the General Election, prevented your Excellency from summoning us at an earlier period than the present, your Excellency may rely upon our willingness to devote a sufficient time to mature such measures as the exigencies of the Colony and the public service may require.

3. We shall be glad to receive from your Excellency the particulars of the purchase of Estates which have been effected during the recess.

4. We have observed in common with your Excellency the general desire evinced by the tenantry to obtain the Fee Simple of their lands, by the purchase of their farms, and we therefore rejoice to learn that your Excellency's efforts will continue to be directed towards extending the operations of the land Purchase Bill to such parts of the Island as have not yet participated in its benefits. We trust that the remaining Proprietors of Township lands, who have not as yet evinced a disposition to part with their lands under the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill on fair and liberal terms, will see the advisability now of forwarding your Excellency's views in that respect; and we can assure your Excellency that we are fully impressed with the importance of making every exertion to extinguish the leasehold tenure, and secure to the occupant of the soil a more independent interest in his labor and improvements. The means of providing funds for the foregoing object shall receive our careful and serious consideration.

5. The important question of Education shall receive our deliberate attention whenever it shall be brought before us, whether it be with the view of improving the position of the School Teachers, or otherwise rendering the law now in force relating to Education more efficient and more extensively useful to the inhabitants of the Colony.

6. We are gratified to learn from your Excellency that the Revenue has increased, and we thank your Excellency for the assurance that the public accounts for the past year will be laid before us, which will inform us as to the sums paid for the purchase of the Estates already alluded to, and the amounts expended for military purposes, which your Excellency informs us have caused the expenditure to be largely in excess of ordinary years.

7. We shall be prepared to grant the necessary supplies for the public service so soon as the accounts for the past and the estimates for the current year shall have been laid before us.

8. We acknowledge fully the great advantages to be derived from the development of local industry and improvements in agriculture. The subject is well worthy of, and shall receive, our constant attention as the Representatives of the people; and we thank your Excellency for informing us that you will gladly co-operate with us in such measures as we may devise for the advancement of those interests.

9. We agree with your Excellency that the whole question of the construction and management of the highways, and the expenditure of public moneys thereon, requires a thorough investigation, and we shall endeavor to obtain reliable information on this most important subject as a preliminary step to future legislation.

10. We assure your Excellency that you may rely with confidence upon our zeal for the welfare of the Colony.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN, Chairman of the Committee to receive tenders for printing the Parliamentary Reporter, submitted the Report of said Committee, stating that they had received tenders from Messrs. John Ings, W. Malone, and David Laird, and recommending that the tender of Mr. D. Laird, being the lowest, be accepted.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES, Chairman of the Committee to receive tenders for printing the Journals of the Session, submitted a Report, stating that tenders had been received from Messrs. W. Malone, H. Cooper, J. Ings, and George T. Haszard, and recommending that the tender of Mr. Haszard to print the Journals on superior English paper, same as specimen submitted at 19s. 6d. per sheet, be accepted.

House adjourned till Monday next at 10 o'clock.

A. MCNEILL, Reporter.

THE IRISH ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Dr. Moriarty, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, who has lately obtained considerable popularity among the Irish Conservative party for his denunciations of Fenianism, is now off their good books, in consequence of a very strong attack upon the Irish Established Church. He declares that it is the one patent wrong which gives an opportunity to agitators and an apology for disloyalty. It is the abiding and ever-present remembrance of the old war of races and of the English conquest. Moreover, it is not only a political, but a great moral evil. It engenders a most dangerous state of conscience. The Bishop adds that he does not desire to appropriate the endowments of the Establishment to the Roman Catholic clergy. He desires to maintain the ties which bind the clergy to the people by making the first dependent upon the second for their daily bread. He will not condemn endowments, for if he did the Church would condemn him; but he believes that "where the voluntary system can be established the Church will be flourishing." At the same time he sees no objection to the allocation of a portion of the funds of the Establishment to the repair of Roman Catholic churches and the maintenance of diocesan schools.

THE following gentlemen, we understand, have been appointed Sheriffs for the ensuing year, viz:—

Hon. Francis Longworth, for Queen's County.
John A. McLaine, Esqr, " King's "
Richard Hunt, Esquire, " Prince "

At the forthcoming assizes for North and South Lancashire, England, there will be a Catholic high-sheriff, a Catholic under-sheriff, and a Catholic Judge, Mr. Justice Shee.

THE ASSASSIN BOOTH—WHO WERE HIS ACCOMPLICES!

In a speech delivered in the United States Senate on the 26th March, General Butler declared in his belief that Mrs. Surratt was innocent of the crime for which she was executed. The statement was made in the course of a speech attacking Judge Bingham for not submitting to the military commission before whom the conspirators were tried, all the testimony in possession of the government. Butler said:—

I will state the evidence on which I made the other day the statement that Mrs. Surratt was improperly convicted. I hold in my hand the printed report of the trial, and I had examined it with great care long before, because this was no sporadic thought of mine. It was the result of careful, anxious investigation, for another and different purpose, to see who were in the great conspiracy. When Booth was captured by Lieut. Col. Conger, there was taken from his pocket a diary like the one I now hold in my hand (holding up a small morocco covered pocket diary), in which he set down day by day his plans, his thoughts, his motives and his excuse. That was put into the possession of the government, but it was not laid before the military commission, although Mr. Bingham did lay before the court Booth's tobacco pipe, spur, knife and other articles found on his person. His diary was not produced. That diary appears now before our judiciary committee—with the eighteen pages of entries made prior to the time of Mr. Lincoln's assassination. The edges show that these pages were all cut out What I want to know is, first, was that diary whole when it came into the hands of the government; and second, whether it was good judgment on the part of those who were prosecuting the assassins of Abraham Lincoln to put in a tobacco pipe found in Booth's pocket as evidence against the prisoners, while the diary in Booth's own handwriting, detailing all the particulars of his crime was withheld. The gallant soldiers who sat in that court did not see the diary. They did not know of its existance. If they had, they might have given a different account of the matter. Who spoliated that? Who suppressed that evidence? Who caused this innocent woman to be hanged while he had in his pocket the diary which would have shown, at least, what was the idea and what were the thoughts of the main conspirators? There is still remaining in that diary a memorable instance written but a few hours before Booth's death. I quote it from memory:—"I have endeavored to cross the Potomac 5 times and failed, I propose to return to Washington and give myself up and clear myself from this great crime." How clear himself? By giving himself up and disclosing his accomplices. Who were they?

I do not know what would have been the verdict of the military commission if that evidence had been produced. I understand the theory to be that the reason it was not produced was lest Booth's glorification of himself should go into the case. I think that a lame excuse. If an assassin can glorify himself let him do so. There is no danger of it. I again say, if this most remarkable piece of evidence found on the body of the great conspirator had beed produced, it would have shown what in my judgment the whole case now shows, that Booth up to a certain hour meant a capture and abduction of Mr. Lincoln, and that he changed his purpose and resorted to assassination. Mrs. Surratt may or may not have known of that change of purpose. If Mrs. Surratt did not know of this change, she would have had no knowledge of the intended assassination, and therefore could not have been convicted. If all the testimony had been presented we should have been able to pursue the accomplices and to find out who it was that changed Booth's purpose from capture to assassination,—who it was that was to profit by the assassination, and that would not profit by the capture of Mr. Lincoln,—who it was that should succeed to Mr. Lincoln in case the bullet made a vacancy. In some aspects of the case that dairy might not have been legal testimony, but its moral evidence would have carried conviction to the mind of everybody, because it was the dying declaration of a man who, assassin though he was, was then telling the truth between himself and God.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says all anxiety about the wheat crop may now be dismissed, as that crop is in good condition, and doing well. A Louisville paper says not only in Kentucky, but in Tennessee also, the wheat crop is more extensive than is usually seen, and promises an abundant yield. The Illinois *State Journal* learns that the wheat in Sangamon and adjoining counties looks finely, better than during the corresponding season for several years The winter and spring thus far have been favorable for winter wheat, and farmers are expecting a large crop.

The news from the Newfoundland Seal Fishery is very satisfactory. The steamer *Mastiff* has arrived at Harbor Grace with 16,000 seals, and another steamer, the *Retriever*, is reported full.

The people of Halifax are making arrangements for holding an exhibition of the industrial products, manufactures, and articles of commerce of Nova Scotia.

Twenty-two hundred murders have been committed in Texas alone during the past year, besides numerous murders and outrages in other States of the American Union!—Military Government can be no great evil in Texas.

MAXIMILIAN REPORTED CAPTURED.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* telegraphs that—

"Senor Romero, Mexican Minister, received advices on the 6th notifying him officially of the reported capture of Maximilian in the course of the seige of Queretaro. Subsequently Romero and the Austrian Minister repaired to the State Department and had a long consultation with Secretary Seward, which resulted in an official telegram to Minister Campbell, notifying him that there was every reason to believe the truth of the reported capture, and advising him to take immediate measures for protesting to the captors that there must be no repetition of the Zacatecas massacre, and no treatment of Maximilian not warranted by the rules of war.

The *Halifax Colonist* says:—A French iron-clad squadron arrived here on Wednesday, from Vera Cruz, composed of the flag-ship *Majenta, Flandre*, and *Magnanime*, under the command of R. Admiral Baron de la Roneiere le Noury. He was despatched about three months ago on the special mission for conducting the embarkation of the French army from Mexico, which has been accomplished, and on the departure of the naval division on the 17th ultimo, not a French soldier remained on Mexican soil. It is stated that the French Admiral intends visiting the United States and Canada—leaving the warships here until his return.

We find the following in the Montreal *Telegraph*:—

"Letters received in Montreal by the last mail from the most reliable sources, announce that the Imperial Government is in possession of indubitable evidence of the complicity of the United States in the Fenian plot; and that it only awaits the completion of its own preparations to adopt a tone with that country that will compel it either to drop the role of propagandist of revolution, and encourager of piracy, or take the alternative of war. No doubt this determination on the part of the Imperial Government is not only the cause of the unusual activity in the British dockyards and arsenals, an activity as great as during the Crimean war, but also in some degree of the extreme liberality of the ministerial Reform Bill."

EASTER SHOW OF FAT CATTLE.—The Easter Show of Fat Cattle, held on Tuesday last, was the most creditable to the Colony of any yet held in this City. Some 13 were exhibited of as fine stock as any country need produce. The respective gross weights were as follows:

Ox fed by Mr. McNutt, of Darnley,	1940 lbs
Cow fed by Mr. Blake,	1880
Ox fed by Mr. Bridges,	1810
Cow fed by Mr. Blake,	1740
Ox do do	1610
Ox fed by Mr. Gill, Little York,	1400
Ox fed by Mr. Dickieson, New Glasgow,	1390
Heifer fed by Henry Longworth, Esq.,	1370
Cow fed by Mr. Holman,	1350
Ox fed by Mr. Blake,	1320
Cow do do	1270
Cow do do	1200
Cow fed by J. W. Pickard,	1090

All these cattle, except those exhibited by Messrs. Bridges, Gill, Pickard, and Holman, were the property of Mrs. Blake & Sons, whose enterprise has done so much to supply the Charlottetown Market with meat of the best quality. When on a visit to Canada a year or two ago, we attended several Cattle Shows, but saw no stock there superior to that exhibited at our Easter Show of Tuesday last. A few larger animals we did see, but none that presented so fully the characteristics of thorough bred stock.—*Patriot.*