enough to take care of them, but she couldn't; they had suffered everything; little Rueben was dead—he had starved to death the week she came to Mrs. Brown's—and she herself had given up trying, and was waiting for death herself, when the student found her; and she sobbed bitterly, as she told her sad story.

'This wise young fellow had a soft spot in his heart, and her suffering, and her sad, sweet face found her way to it.

'He arranged for her to stop with Mrs. Brown, who was to get her sewing to do if she could, and he would see that she was well provided for, if sewing should fail.

'He went often and often to see his new *protegee*, feeling as if she was surely his own, and feeling quite important about the new responsibility which he had taken upon himself.'

(To be concluded next week.)

Miscellaneous.

An "Ultimatum."—The New York *Times*—a Government organ—publishes the following Telegram from Washington, 24th instant, in relation to *Alabama* & *Shenandoah* claims—

"Mr. Adams, our Minister to the Court of St. James, was some time since instructed to make a peremptory demand for indemnity for the losses sustained by our commercial interests. To this demand Mr. Adams received an evasive reply. He was immediately instructed to repeat the demand. He did so, but no defiuite response has yet been received, but the tone of the English newspapers recently received, indicates that these renewed persistent demands have not been without effect.

The British Government is now putting feelers in their various organs, showing their disposition in the matter. From these it appears they are willing to submit the claims to arbitration or to a board of international commissioners. Our Government will accept no arrangement of this sort, *but will insist on a prompt and full payment of these claims. This is our ultimatum*, as contained in the instructions under which Mr. Adams is now acting."

[If it is really the fact that the United States Government have put forth an "ultimatum" of this monstrous character, we should see in it a sufficient explanation of the dispatch of British troops to the Colonies. Perhaps also, this will account for the remarkable insolence recently exhibited by the American press when treating of the Colonies, as well as for the Sinnott Annexation Scheme, and the Annexation sentiments of enemies within our borders. We shall know soon whether the American Government proposes to stake its existence on securing the payment from England of American losses by Southern privateers and whether in case of difficulty between the countries there is a probability of our foes being assisted by any number of our own people.—*St. John Telegraph.*]

An irrepretsible conflict is raging in Maryland. In that State, up to the present time, scarcely any persons are allowed by law to vote in State and Congressional Elections, except only those who are known not to have sympathized or acted with the late "rebels." In Baltimore the execution of this law has been entrusted to the Police Commissioners. It appears now that, for some reason or other, the Governor of the State, Swann, wishes the removal of these Commissioners and new men appointed; and the Radical party fear that the step is nearly preliminary to the admission of the ex-rebels to vote, which would secure the overthrow of the Radicals. We are told by the American Press that,

"Against this alleged design "the Boys in Blue," said chiefly to be made up of Union soldiers of the late war, have, as it appears, organized in every ward of the city under one of their old army officers, to the number of two or three thousand armed men, with the avowed purpose of preventing the removal of the Police Commissioners, or of laying the city in ashes. This is the shape in which the conflict stood yesterday, the Mayor being on the side of the "Boys in Blue," and President Johnson being supposed to sympathize with the Governor in the exercise of his lawful authority to remove the Police Commissioners. Forney, violently urging the Radicals to a conflict of arms, appeals to Pennsylvania and the North to prepare for a rescue; the Governor on the other side, is urged by thousand of petitioners to bring the affair to a crisis in Baltimore; and thus the most intense excitement reigns over the city and the State, and in Washington. Armed resistance to the Governor's exercise of his lawful authority by the radicals will call for the interposition of the President with the armed forces of the United States if necessary, in vindication of the law."

Who some of them were.—Among the passengers lost in the *Evening Star* were more than a hundred unfortunate women of the flash persuasion, who were on their way to spend the winter in the employment of procuresses from New Orleans. They included representatives from nearly all the first class houses of that kind in the metropolis. They all went down. Many of them were respectably connected. A city banker, on learning that his wayward daughter was among the lost, clapped his hands in sorrowful gratitude, and exclaimed, "Thank God, my daughter, the pride of heart, is beyond this world's shame."—Also, included in this flock of frail fair ones were two highly accomplished young ladies, one the daughter of a minister of the gospel in Western Pennsylvania, and the other a daughter of a clergyman of this city. The families of several of our New York merchants were also represented among these beautiful female ruins. Indeed, I am told that there was hardly one of these fallen women who could not point to highly respectable connections in this and other cities.

Taxation in the United States. — The manner in which taxation bears on the Railways in the United States is thus stated — "The axles of an engine are first taxed in the form of pig iron; then as bar iron; then, again when wrought into the form of an axle, as a forging; then when fitted to the wheels, six per cent. more as a manufacture: and again the fifth time, when affixed to the engine, another six per cent. as a part of the completed machine, the tax itself in each case being reckoned as a part the increased value on the next successive assessment. Then, a tax of 2½ per cent. is imposed upon the gross earnings of that machine, and again 6 per cent. more on net earnings or dividend, and finally to complete the enumeration, the engine is again assessed as the corporate valuation on which the Company pays taxes to the commonwealth." That is assuredly reducing the system of taxation to a science.

A little Girl for sale.—It is stated in the *Minerve* that an old Scotchman of the name of Jos. Linklates, lately arrived in Montreal from Quebec, has been arrested because offering for sale at the Bonscourse Market a little girl aged six years. He said that she was his grandchild through his son, that he wanted to get rid of her in order to proceed to the States, and he offered her for $100 cash. The child has been sent to the St. Andrew's Home, and the unnatural grandparent put under arrest to appear before a magistrate.

Something Strange.—In the possession of Mr. Glennie, of this place, may be seen a cat having one kitten, cherishing a mouse with all the care that she bestows on her own progeny. The little mouse appears perfectly at home and confident of safety, nestles lovingly with the kitten, and partakes of the cat's caresses.—*Pictou Standard.*

A gentleman hiring a servant, in New York, after patiently enduring the usual catechism propounded by "help," when asked, "And have you many children?" replied, "Yes, I have five, but I can *drown two or three* if you insist upon it."

What they Say in the South.—The Macon *Daily Telegraph* of the 15th inst., commenting on the Radical victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, makes the following thoughtful statements, which possess peculiar significance to us whose lot is cast beyond the pale:

"The first fact developed by those elections is, that the Northern people are nearly equally divided upon the great questions of policy that now agitate the country. In Pennsylvania, the most radical of the States and the home of the arch agitator, Stevens, the majority of the Radical sum up about twelve thousand—or less than the voting population of the two smallest counties of the State. Such a difference in a State that casts a vote of six hundred thousand, it will readily be perceived, is a mere bagatelle that may be neutralized by proper effort in a week. In all the States the Administration party has proved itself a living, active and powerful organization, which no prudent man or party can with safety and reason despise. It is not an unreasonable estimate to say that they constitute *nine twentieths* of the entire voting population of the North.

The second point grows out of the first, and is one that strikes directly at the heart of Republicanism and popular instutions in this boasted land of liberty. Unite the entire South with the anti-Radical party of the North, and what do we find? An Administration party embracing at least two-thirds of the people of United States, is the result. And yet the remaining one third we find in possession of the Government and claiming to dictate laws to the great majority, and even to oppress them with every form of injustice and outrage, even to a denial of the liberty of representation.

The fourth point is a material or physical one, and suggests an inquiry. We find one-third of the arms-bearing population of the country threatening to carry out their iniquitous plans by legislation, and if resisted to declare war against the remaining two-thirds—will the latter shrink from such a contest? But apart from the defensive, will this large majority of the American people yield up their constitutional rights and consent to be governed and oppressed by the ambitious, vindictive and remorseless minority? We leave the people to answer this question for themselves. There would be no need of propounding it to the brave men who fought the first Revolution, and founded the government under which we live.

A New Orleans lady was arrested at Stewart's yesterday for stealing goods from the counter. She was taken to prison and locked up, and she made no denial of her guilt. She is described as a lady of wealth and refinement, with no earthly motive for appropriating other people's property. It is a well known fact that females in a certain state of health sometimes get an uncontrollable mania for stealing small articles, and the disease is recognized by pysicians under the name of "klep-to-monia." Many cases similar to that of the unfortunate Southern lady are on record.—*N. Y. Paper.*

The Americans in Mexico.—"Westward the star of empire" is manifestly tending. Mr. Gen. Lew Wallace is in high popularity at Monterey, and his presence is said to inspire the Liberals with new resolution. On the Rio Grande, the American force is augmenting daily, and Juarez places great relance upon it. It would not be strange if another American army—though a small one—should soon march over the old roads from Palo Alto to Chapultepec.—*N. Y. Despatch.*

Thomas Wells, the Solicitor who trumped up an action against Lord Palmerston in the Divorce Court, in which he signally failed, however, was brought before the Mayor of of London a short time since for "being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself," he was fined $1; and not possessing that sum, was sent to goal for three days.

Distressing Fire at New Cornwall, Lunenburg County.—On Tuesday last, about half-past 3 in the morning, the family of the Rev. Augustus Shields were aroused from sleep, by the burning of their residence. It appeared to have commenced from the gable end and from the outside. It is feared to be the work of an incendiary. It was with difficulty their children were rescued from the flames. Attempts were made to save some of the furniture, books and clothing, but in vain. In about an hour all was in ashes, and the family houseless, with only the clothes worn on the previous day.

The number of barrels of flour weighed in Halifax during the year ending the 30th Sept., was 120,000, of which 1099 turned out short of weight.

Hon. Mr. Howland has been added to the Canadian Delegation to England. It will consist of Messrs. McDonald, McDougall, Howland, Carter, and Langevin.

Half Horse, Half Ox.—The Indianapolis *Journal* thus describes a strange animal—half horse, half ox,—which was recently brought from the northern portion of that state to be exhibited at a fair, but the extreme viciousness of the animal rendered it unsafe to be allowed to remain in the town:—

"The general characteristics and features of the horse are closely blended with those of the ox in this strange and remarkable beast. The head and neck are broad and heavy, giving it the fierce disposition of the buffalo rather than the quiet and docile character of the ox, while a mane reaching from the forehead to the shoulder and sweeping to the knees adds to the general appearance of ferocity. The horns are heavy at the base, but very short and remarkably polished and pointed. The eye is dull, but suggests things unutterable—an expression of latent power and devilishness which the general appearance of the animal confirm. The muzzle is black and ugly, the wide nostril arguing a large breathing apparatus and unconquerable endurance. The jaw is heavy and prominent, the forehead full but rather square. The depth of the shoulder is very great, the fore legs short and large, the foot broad and deeply cleft. But here the bovine resemblance ceases altgother, and the equine characteristics begin. The body is slight and rounded, closely covered by a glossy coat of fine short hair, a long flowing tail nearly reaching the ground, The hinder legs are smooth and lithe as those of a race horse, and the hoofs rather slight but well formed, contrasting strangely with the heavy legs and cleft hoofs of the former part of the animal. Its gait, too, is a ludicrous cross between that of the two brutes of whose nature it seems to partake. While the motion of the forward part of the body is slow, awkward, and shambling, those of the hinder are extremely graceful and agile. Altogether it is one of the most wonderful curiosities to be seen in the animal kingdom."

HALIFAX TWENTY YEARS AGO.

To those among our fellow subjects who imagine that the Colonies are at a stand still in the matter of Public improvements, we commend the facts furnished by the Halifax *Express* in an article which we have condensed considerably:—

"Twenty years ago we had no public railways, and our highways were not the best in the world. Now we have got 100 miles of this description of road, and are in a fair way of getting at least as much more. Twenty years ago there was only one Mining Association in Nova Scotia, now they are to be counted by the dozen, and instead of 70,000 tons of coal, we will, in a short time, be putting out 700,000 tons. Far less than twenty years ago we had neither dry-dock nor marine slip, nor any means of getting at a ship's bottom, but the premitive one of turning her over on her side in shallow water. Now we can haul up a vessel of 1500 on a cradle, and repair any portion of her as conveniently as when she was on the stocks. We can do the

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1866.

☞ No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guaranty of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The news by the last English mail, though not very startling, is important. The accomplishment of a great change in the distribution of power in Europe, is recorded. The negotiations between Austria and Italy have been concluded, and the treaty has been signed. Prussia and Italy have been great gainers by the late war. In future maps of Europe, Prussia instead of being a long straggling country completely cut in two by the dominions of a separate sovereign, will be a large compact state, occupying nearly the whole of the northern part of middle Europe; and the entire peninsula of Italy, with the exception of the Pontificial States, will acknowledge the sway of a common ruler. The political results of this cosolidation of territory can hardly be other than beneficial. It is, however, very hard to say what a few years may bring forth. It is not very likely that Austria will accept the results of the late war as final. She will no doubt be very unwilling to lose her influence in Germany, and will be very likely, as soon as she feels herself able, to endeavor to regain whatever of prestige she has lost during the late war. The petty Sovereigns of Germany, who have lost their occupation and their dignities, will, no doubt, endeavor to create trouble, but we imagine that the European public feel but little sympathy for these Lilliputian Kings and Queens. The absorption of insignificant States is the order of the day. It is very ridiculous to see the ruler of a country not much larger than an English nobleman's estate, strut about in the robes of royalty, and arrogate to himself the power and titles of a sovereignty. It must also be very galling to an independent and high-spirited people, to feel that they are mere chattels in the hands of a set of contemptible but pompous and exacting rulers, powerless for either good or evil, that in all political changes their part must always be a subordinate one, subject as they must be to their more united and more powerful neighbors.

Mr. Bright, who is now *par excellence*, the apostle of Reform in England, has been making big speeches to big meetings in Leeds and other places. The excuse of the Obstructive Party in England has of late years been that the people don't care for reform, then why press the matter? We are doing very well as we are. Constitutional changes are dangerous and should only be made when they cannot possibly be avoided. And in fact there was a good deal of truth in what they said. The *people* did appear careless about reform. Times very good and taxation comparatively light, and not feeling the shoe pinch, the English people pursued their career of commercial prosperity with, for them, wonderfully little grumbling. However, though silent, they were far from being contented, seeing a very moderate measure of Reform defeated, and hearing themselves abused for having the presumption to ask for political power, the masses have arisen in their might and have demanded it. The manner in which the Reform agitation, now going on in England, is conducted, makes us proud of belonging to the great English nation. There we see meetings whose numbers are to be counted by hundreds of thousands, passing off as quietly, and with as little outrage, as common village gatherings. We see a people who feel that they have been long unjustly treated by the privileged classes above them, quietly, calmly and even good humouredly demanding a right which has only the other day been most unfairly and as they consider insultingly denied them. What free people is there under the sun that would bear a grievance so patiently and set about remedying it so rationally and so constitutionally? Does not the admirable law-respecting demeanure of these immense English crowds, give the lie to the advocate of arbitrary power all the world over, who are continually proclaiming that the masses are unfit to have any share in their own government. We have no doubt but that the English people will, at no very distant day, get what they are agitating for, and that a change which in most other countries it would cost a fearful expenditure of blood and treasure to accomplish, will be peacefully effected in England, at the cost of hardly an angry word.

A Local Science Congress has been held in Manchester. This is an assemblage of some of the best and most benevolent men of the kingdom, met to consider the social state of the people, and to devise means of preventing and lessening those evils, with which every society, whether great or small, is to a greater or less degree cursed. The aim of Society will be best seen by mentioning a few of the subjects at the late Congress, among the most important were—the public health, the national debt, national education, workhouse management, extradition of criminals, and electorial corruption. One strong minded woman, a Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker, appeared at the Congress in the Bloomer costume, about which we have heard very little of late, and very eloquently denounced "the inconvenience and evils arising from woman's dress at present worn." She declares, taught by experience no doubt, "that woman is overworked, and her vitality exhausted by carrying around her a dry goods store." Well, who will say that there is not some sense in the lady doctor's phillipic against petticoats, and that one of the social reforms of the next century, will not be the substitution of the garments we have mentioned for something more nearly approaching an unmentionable article of male attire. Among the speakers was the venerable Lord Brougham, now in his 88th year. It is really astonishing how this great man's intellect has resisted the corroding effects of the great destroyer—time. We find him at an age when many men who are so unfortunate as to have lived so long, are dragging out a merely vegetable existence, all the nobler points of their being having long since faded away, leaving not so much as a wreck behind, taking a lively interst in the concerns of the world around him, and energetically planning improvements, which he cannot in the flesh at least, expect to see benefits from.

There is at present a dispute between England and Spain, respecting a ship called the "Tornado," which the Spanish authorities have seized. It appears that the "Tornado" people were attempting to play the little Alabama game. Though her papers shewed that she was bound for Rio Janiero, she somehow or other drifted so far out of her track as the Faroe Islands. She was attended by two smaller vessels, which, it is alleged, were loaded with Armstrong guns, and other munitions of war. The Governor of the Faroe Islands very naturally looked with suspicion on the doings of these vessels bound for South America. He forbade the transfer of the armament in any port under his authority. The Spanish authorities on being informed of the proceedings of the wandering navigators, ordered the "Tornado" and her crew to be seized and taken to Spain, which was accordingly done. It seems that the Spanish authorities have not treated the crew of the "Tornado" in the politest manner in the world. They of course complained to the Government of England, and the upshot of the matter will be, that after a considerable amount of correspondence, the "Tornado" will be given up, and her crew released. Spain is not in a position to quarrel with Great Britain. Her commander will, we hope, brush up his navigation, and when next he sails for Brazil, will not find himself drifting among the Faroe Islands. Uncharitable people on this side the water, will be very apt to imagine that the "Tornado" was intended for no good purpose, and that if the Armstrong guns and other little matters had been transferred to her decks and hold, she would, under the flag of the Chilian Republic, play the mischief among the Spanish merchantmen. Our opinion is, that when British subjects try that little game—which in fact is no better than piracy—they ought to be left to their fate.

PRESBYTERY OF P. E. ISLAND.

This Presbytery met on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, in the Free Church, Charlottetown. There were present Revs. Messrs. Crawford, Moderator, Campbell, Allan, I. Murray, Munroe, Sutherland, Fraser, McNeill, Laird, Ross, Frame, Falconer, J. D. Murray, MacDougall, and D. W. Cameron, Ministers; and Messrs. Robert Robertson, John Clark, and W. H. Hyde, elders. The Rev. Mr. Roddick, of West River, Pictou, and Rev. Mr. Simpson, of the Halifax Presbytery, being present, were invited to seats as corresponding members. After the reading and sustaining of the Ministers of last sederunt, the Presbytery proceeded to a consideration of the matter, regarding which the Rev. Mr. Crawford and his session were cited to appear at this meeting, when the Moderator, being an interested party vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. Campbell. After a protracted discussion, and a full investigation of the whole case, the following finding was agreed to:—That the Presbytery, having heard Mr. Crawford in reference to his connection with the Souris Tea Party, are pleased to learn that he had no part in the arrangements which led to proceedings deemed so objectionable, and that he distinctly disapproves of all such proceedings; but regret that he did not take suitable measures at once to free himself from all public responsibility in the promiscuous dancing complained of. Mr. Munro dissented from this decision as not condemning the use of all such means as tea parties for raising money for religious purposes. Attention having been called to a communication in the public press from A. Leslie, Esq., in which he admits himself to be a member of the Bay Fortune session, containing sentiments and language inconsistent with his position in the Christian Church, the Presbytery, after deliberation, agreed to direct the session to deal with Mr. Leslie according to the rules of the Church, and that in the meantime he be suspended, and is hereby suspended from the office of the eldership, as also from the membership of our Church. Messrs. I. Murray and A. Falconer were appointed assessors with the Bay Fortune session in this matter.

Papers having been read from Tryon seeking for a moderation in a call to one to be their pastor, it was resolved from the informal character of these papers to remit them to the parties, with instructions that they bring them up in a formal manner and in conjunction with the Bonshaw section of the congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Sutherland placed in the hands of Presbytery the demission of his congregation "with the view of devoting himself to the work of an evangelist in the Home, or the work of a missionary in the Foreign, field." After an expression of friendly feeling it was agreed that the demission in the meantime lie on the table, and that the congregation be summoned to appear for their interests at the next meeting of Presbytery.

Mr. I. Murray read the report of the Committee on Ministerial support. The report was received and adopted, and authorized to be published in the Record of the Church, and also in the *Patriot* newspaper. On motion, it was resolved that Mr. Murray receive the thanks of Presbytery for his sermon preached at the meeting of Presbytery at Summerside, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of it to the *Record* for publication.

Mr. A. Cameron was appointed to supply Mr. Murray's pulpit during his absence at Bay Fortune.

Mr. Fraser reported from the deputation to visit Summerside. The report was received, and the diligence of the Committee approved.

The report of Mr. Bearsto of labors within the Tryon, Bonshaw, and Murray Harbor congregations was read and received. The former congregation was urged to use greater diligence to meet the payments of Probationers labering among them.

The Clerk was instructed to ask the Home Mission Board for one Probationer to labor within the bounds of the Presbytery for the winter. Mr. D. Sutherland was appointed to Murray Harbor for the month of November, and Mr. E. Archibald to Tryon and Bonshaw for the same time.

Adjourned to meet in the Free Church, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 21st Nov.

Alex. Falconer, Pres. Clerk.—*Pat.*

Flour.—The panic and decline which had been gradual each day for the past two weeks reached its lowest point on Monday evening, when some of the best Baker's Brands of Superfine were forced of at $6.50. being a decline in two weeks of $1.75 per barrel. On Tuesday the market opened at the same price, and large sales were made at that rate and a shade less for ordinary Superfines, but before the close of "Change" hour the market had stiffened and prices advanced to $6.55, $6.60, $6.65, and a few sales at $6.70. On Wednesday holders were again firm, and with a good active demand and reduced receipts $6.75 was easily had for good and ordinary superfines. On Thursday sellers again advanced their rates, and large sales were made before and on "Change" at $6.90 and $6.00; but the feeling was strongly in favor of higher, $7.25 being the asking rates for good Bakers' brands, with large sales at $7.5 a $7.10. To-day the market unexpectedly opened weak, and the prices realized in "Change" vere at a decline of 5 a 10 cts.; and this afternoon we hear of some forced sales at a further decline of 10 a 15 cents. As receipts have very materially fallen off and prices still advancing in the United States, we do not think prices can recede much here. Bag Flour has been very scarce and desirable, parcels have met ready sale at full rates.—Rye Flour has been very dull and devoid of animation—we have heard of sales as low as $4 per barrel, though the nominal value is still $4.25 a $4.50."—*St. John Mor. Tel.*

The advertisement of Messrs. Rogers & Co., of Halifax, N. S., in another column, will be interesting to those afflicted with the diseases their Medicines profess to cure. Mr. Rogers, the principal proprietor, is now on a tour through the western part of this Island, taking orders for his remedies, and will be most happy to visit persons afflicted, and give any verbal instruction necessary, regarding the application of his medicine, gratis. The remedies are becoming very popular through the Provinces, in the treatment of Cancer, Scrofular, King's Evil, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipleas, Tumors, Old Sores, and all kindred diseases.

The Schooner "Fanny Fern" of Yarmouth, N. S., from Miramichi, with a cargo of lumber, was totally wrecked at Horse Head, Miminigash, on Sunday last. Five men—the mate, two hands and two men belonging on shore, while attempting to go on board in a small boat were all lost. The bodies have been recovered.

The steamer *Princess of Wales* took with her last trip to Shediac about 500 bbls. of oysters, 50 bbls. oatmeal, and 200 sheep, besides a quantity of butter, eggs, &c.

"Gody's Ladies Book" for November has been received. The Literary as well as the fshionable departmts cannot be excelled; now is the time to subscribe for another year of this interesting perodical. No more suitable gift could be presented to a Lady, than a year's subscription for Godey. Terms on application at our office.

On Saturday last we were visited with a tremendous storm, the wind blowing from the North-East, and sleet and snow falling thickly. Much damage has been done to the Shipping, and many a poor seaman, we fear, has found a watery grave. In this Port no damage was done. In the Port of Charlottetown, several disasters occurred. At the Southport wharf two Schooners were sunk, and their cargoes (potatoes) nearly all lost. Two Schooners were driven ashore opposite Rocky Point—a Schooner and a Brigantine were ashore near Brighton Shore—two or three vessels were ashore up the Hillsborough—and a large number are reported ashore at Rustico and New London. Large quantities of deals were blown off the wharves in Charlottetown. At Brule a part of the wharf was carried away. At Shediac one or two vessels were considerably damaged, and nearly everything on the wharf was swept away. At Souris we learn that a schooner sunk, and all hands were lost. It is reported that a Brigantine is ashore on Cape John,—supposed to be the *Mary Ellen*, owned by John A. McDonald, Esq., which sailed from this port on Friday last, bound for Liverpool, G. B.

Several large trees were blown down, and the Telegraph Line considerably damaged.

It is our painful duty to record the death, by drowning, of Robert Patterson Carr, youngest son of Hugh Carr, Esq., of Lot 17. This melancholy event took place on Sabbath evening last, at Charlottetown, where he was attending the Prince of Wales College. It appears that another son of Mr. Carr had come to Charlottetown on Saturday night previous with a vessel—that he having been on shore, Robert had accompanied him to the vessel, and that after taking tea together on board, the two brothers left shortly after dark in order to go to Church. They had not proceeded far on the wharf when the youngest brother fell through a hole in it, and sunk in about six feet of water. Though assistance was on the spot at once, yet it proved unavailing. The deceased was a lad of great promise. It is not many weeks since we noticed that he had gained by public competition a scholarship for two years in the Prince of Wales College. He was very much beloved by all who knew him, and though now only in his fifteenth year, we have been informed that he had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for about a year and a half.

We very deeply sympathise with his parents and other relatives, in their heavy and sudden bereavement.

We had the pleasure the other day of visiting the store of our friend Mr. Fred. LePage, in Charlottetown, in the new brick building recently erected on the site of the one formerly occupied by him. The lower part of the building is tastefully fitted up for retailing, and the shelves are well filled with dry goods, &c. The second and third stories are fitted up for wholesale business, and contains a large lot of goods of all descriptions. Over the door of the store is the British coat-of-arms, a most beautiful piece of workmanship, executed by Mr. G. W. Milliner. We wish Mr. LePage success in his new establishment.

We observe that King's Square, in Charlottetown, is being fenced round, forming an oval, a street being left in front of the "King Square House."

We think that the "City Fathers" should learn a lesson from the sad accident that happened on Pownal Wharf last Sunday evening, and at once have a light placed about midway on each wharf.

Melancholy Accident.—Last evening, as the *Heather Belle* was on her way up the Hillsborough to Mount Stewart Bridge, whilst the men were preparing the mooring lines, one of the deck hands, Mr Simon Pitt, accidentaly fell overboard. The engine was immediately reversed, and a boat lowered, but the unfortunate man, being unable to swim, sank, before assistance could reach him, in about three fathoms of water. Deceased was a person of sober habits and attentive to his duties.—*Pat.*

On Monday evening last, the mason-work being completed, Messrs. W. R. Watson and Alexander McKenzie, as a mark of approval of their conduct, entertained their workmen and laborers—about thirty in number—in their new four storey brick building, on Water Strret. Refreshments of a substantial nature were provided in abundance. The party was a most pleasant and social one. Before breaking up, they gave three hearty cheers and one more for their employers, who reciprocated the compliment by proposing three for Mr. Heartz and his men. Both parties expressed themselves highly pleased with the other, and concluded the festivities of the union by singing that loyal old tune, "God save the Queen."—*Pat.*

I can certify that I was troubled with Salt Rheum for three years, and tried many prescriptions, vut all proved of no avail. But having used J. B. Fitch's Golden Ointment was perfectly cured; and have much pleasure in recommending it to the public.

ELIZABETH CHIPMAN,
Keniville, King's Co.

Sure to regulate the bowels. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. During the process of teething, its value is incalculable. It softens the gums, reduces inflamation and allays all pain, thereby giving rest to the child, and comfort to the mother.

Public speakers and singers will find Brown's Bronchial Troches beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaption to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For Coughs and Colds the Troches are effectual.

Much sickness with children as well as adults, attributed to otuer causes, is occasioned by worms. Brown's Vermifuge comfits are effectnal in destroying worms, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child.

PORT OF SUMMERSIDE.

ARRIVED.

Oct 26th—Bark Undine, Kickham, Liverpool, goods. 27th—Brigt. Adeline, Marchaldon, Montreal, do. Sch. Combine, Robinson, Halifax, fish. Maria Lucy, LaChauer, Montreal, do. 29th—British Eagle, Sheridan, Halifax, fish Redan, Davis, do do Bark Lillie, Nicholson, Liverpool, G.B. goods. 30th—Schr Burbeck, Hurst, Halifax, fish.

CLEARED.

26th—Sch Ripple, Kennedy, Shediac, pro Sea Bird, Walsh, Halifax do Neptune, Foster, Richibucto, bal. Star, Strang, pro Brigt Mary Ellen, McDonald, Liverpool G. B., oats 26th—G J Z Rood, Halifax, pro Alma, Ross, Shediac, do 30th—Brigt Adeline, Marchaldon, Pictou, flour Brig Lousia, Morris, Buctouche, bal 31st—sch Victoria, Gonyard, Halifax, pro Brigt Exit, Monson, Liverpool G B oats Nov. 1st—Brigt Perseverance, Foujere, Halifax, pro.