Bundle after bundle was brought in. Mrs. Perkins looked on in glad amazement. She knew what must have happened

When the boy had gone, her husband said in a low tone, 'With God's help, Maria, better times are in store. I have not tasted a drop of liquor since Tuesday night'

'O, father. I'm so glad!' said little Johnny running and jumping up into his father's lap

'You shan't be a drunkard's son any longer Johnny,' said his father much moved 'With God's help I will never again taste liquor.'

He has kept his promise. His wife wears again her happy look. Johnny's merry laugh resounds through the house, and James Perkins blesses in his heart the boy who at a critical time offered him a helping hand.

THE RIOTS AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

The riots of Sunday between the English and Irish were resumed on Monday, and the destruction of property was as great, if not greater, than on the previous night. For two hours the town was at the mercy of a mob. Troops were in readiness at a moment's notice. Early yesterday morning the following bill was issued by the authorities:—

"Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne.

"Notice is hereby given that the riot Act has been read, and all present are requested to disperse and depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, upon conditions contained in the Act made in the first year of King George I., for preventing tumult and riotous assemblies. By order of the magistrates,

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
Clerk to the Justice.

"Town-hall, May 10."

In the forenoon 500 tradesmen were sworn in as special constables. It was also decided to send for a reinforcement of the county police, and every measure was taken to prevent further disturbances. In the afternoon the authorities issued further placards, commanding that all inns and beerhouses should be closed. Later still a placard announced that the riot Act had been read, and counselled the public not to carry arms.

During the whole of the day hundreds of people arrived from other places to see the evidences of the riots, and everybody seemed to expect that the disturbances would be renewed. In the afternoon young men might be seen carrying sticks, and parading strips of Orange ribbon, but nothing serious occurred till towards seven o'clock. About that hour three tipsy men sauntered down Stamford street, armed with sticks, displaying their yellow favors, as if ready for a row. They laid hold of a man, and pulled him to the floor; but he good-naturedly treated it as a joke. As soon as they reached Hill street, an Irishman stepped forward and struck one of the men three times with a poker, felling him to the ground and splitting his skull. Soon after this a young woman was taken into custody for firing a pistol at Fireman Marland, who happened to be on duty, and who had a very narrow escape, the shot taking away a portion of his hat.

About seven o'clock a number of lads and young men arriving in Cavendish-street, a cry was raised to attack Hill-street, a point found impregnable the previous evening. Gathering their forces, but with nothing like the military discipline which the Irish displayed the day before they tried to force a passage across Hill-street. The Irish met them with stones, pikes, guns and revolvers. No sooner had the mob turned into Hill street than a scene of destruction commenced which baffles all description. Windows and frames were smashed with such rapidity that the effect was like that of the sound of distant musketry. The mob were joined by others entering from Bentinck-street, and in a very few minutes a row of about twenty houses were completely sacked. The doors were forced in, and furniture and clothing were thrown out in the wildest confusion. The inmates must have left or concealed themselves, as after the mob had got possession few could be seen, beyond a poor woman or two. What seemed to exasperate the English most was the frequent use of firearms resorted to, and the fearful threats in which the Irish have indulged.

Whilst the affray was going on a poor tramp was shot in the foot. When the houses in Hill-street (part of "Little Ireland") had been demolished, a body of police arrived and one man handed to Mr. Dalgliesh a pike which he had taken from one of his antagonists, but not until several had been probed with it. The crowd had by this time increased considerably, and the police at length got them away.

Whilst the police were driving the mob away some, mostly lads, turned into Hill-street again gathered the furniture together, and set fire to it.

The police drove the mob along Bentinck street, and they went without signs of further mischief, until they approached Brook street, when a shot being fired, the mob sacked another house or two. One tenant stood at his door displaying an Orange ribbon, which no doubt saved him from harm, as did the exhibition of similar favors in an adjoining cottage.

A few minutes after eight it was evident that the civil power could not cope with the riot, and an official intimation requiring the attendance of the military being conveyed to the officer in command, the 6th Enniskillen Dragoons galloped into the borough, round by the Catholic chapel, and along Bentinck Street to Little Ireland, but the mob were going to Stolybridge. While the dragoons were clearing the streets four companies of the 70th arrived, fully equipped with a medical staff, stretchers, &c., followed by about 500 specials, and the streets were cleared. About 11 o'clock the military were discharged, the town having settled into quiet. The town was patrolled throughout the night by an extra force of police.

As the mob were passing along Lower Bentinck street, of course many of the people residing in the lesser streets that debouch into it came to watch what was going on. Among these spectators was Mary Bradbury. Mrs. Bradbury was knocked over, her head coming in contact with the kerbstone. She was trodden under foot, and was taken up dead.

There must be fearful distress among those whose houses have been destroyed, some two hundred being thrown upon charity. In addition to having been without shelter during Monday night, these poor creatures were without food, excepting what friends bestowed. On Sunday Mr. Tetlow, provision dealer, distributed a basket full of bread in Adelphi Court, and assisted poor people pecuniarily. Mr. Mason has headed a subscription list with £100. Several other gentlemen have promised assistance.

Mr. Ibbotson, who was shot while standing near to St. Mary's Catholic Chapel on Sunday, has had a relapse, and it is feared that he will not recover.

On Sunday the police received information that an English mob had laid siege to St. Ann's Roman Catholic Chapel, that stones were being thrown through the windows, and that a party inside was firing upon the crowd. All this proved true. Several persons were wounded by pistol bullets, one dangerously. Inspector Bamforth found it impossible to prevent the destruction from going on, for as the officers drove the rioters from one point they appeared at another. When an attempt was made to break in the doors they used their utmost exertions to prevent it, but were forced to retire. The pannels were broken in, the mob entered, and the building (its defenders having deserted it) was left to its fate. The appearance of the chapel could not easily be forgotten by anyone who had the opportunity of seeing it.

During the attack the police numbered only 17 or 18. The attacking mob could have not been less than from 2,000 to 3,000. The state of affairs in Cavendish street having been reported to the Deputy Mayor, that gentleman, with other magistrates, proceeded at the head of the special in that direction; but the mob had completed their work, and were dispersing.

About ten o'clock information reached the Town-hall that an English mob was attacking St. Mary's Roman Catholic chapel. A body of special constables were sent down to disperse it, which they succeeded in doing. Many shots were fired from the chapel, and people were wounded.

The rioting recommenced early on Monday. Between nine and ten o'clock an English mob renewed the attack upon St. Mary's Chapel, and did a large amount of damage before they could be checked. A force of special constables put a stop to the disturbance and took three men into custody. The damage was extensive

All the public houses were closed. The most tremendous efforts of the police were required to prevent a fresh attack upon St. Ann's Chapel and schools. Finding the police to be a match for them, however, a cry was raised —"To Stalybridge," and the mob proceeded in the direction of that town, singing "Rule Britania." A force of the Stalybridge police was formed across the road near Cock Brook, which barred the rioters in that direction; and they then turned down a road to Dunkfield. Mr. Dalgliesh wheeled the Ashton police round and took them to the Townhall. During their absence the Deputy Mayor called out the military, consisting of a troop of Enniskillen Dragoons and two companies of the 70th Foot, under the command of Colonel Cooper; but their services were not required.

About six o'clock on Monday evening, about a dozen men went down Castle-street, Stalybridge, wearing Orange ribbon. This it was feared would lead to a serious breach of the peace. Fortunately the police succeeded in quelling the unruly conduct

About half past eight a body of English, estimated at about 500 persons, entered Stalybridge from Ashton. The mob went to Lees-row, a locality where many Irish reside. Arriving there they commenced to smash the windows of a number of houses. Mr. Chadwick, chief-constable, with 40 special constables and 10 police officers, started for the scene of mischief. Suspecting the mob would enter the town over Platt's Bridge, the force went up High-street, and while going by that route the English entered Eridge-street and on towards Lees-row. The rioters attacked the houses in Thomas-street, smashed the windows, threw the furniture into the street, and went up stairs for further mischief. Some severe fighting took place and several shots were fired. The police force arrived, and at once made a charge on the English with cutlasses and truncheons. Away went the main body down Lees-street, at the end of which is the river, and so closely did the police follow, that they took to the river, across which they rushed in evident terror. Another portion of the men, however, managed to get into Caroline street, where they were again charged and dispersed. The rioters, to the number of nearly 200, congregated again on the road through Whitelands, and entered Ashton singing "Britons never shall be slaves."

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN CORK.

A large and remarkably influential meeting, representing the county and city of Cork, was held here to day in the Athenaum, for the purpose of considering and adopting resolutions in reference to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church in this country. The meeting was convened by the Lieutenant of the county upon a requisition signed by over 10,000 of the nobility, gentry, clergy, electors, &c, of the county and city of Cork. Amongst the signatures was that of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. The proceedings were marked throughout by the strongest enthusiasm, and the reference to Mr. Gladstone's resolutions evoked the heartiest bursts of cheering. Lord Fermoy presided, and in the course of his remarks he said—Now, I am only speaking for myself, and the meeting can endorse what I say or not as it likes; but no power on earth would induce me to enter into any agitation for this purpose except the genuine and honest one of seeing it carried out. And I, for one, shall never consent to the Whigs or any other party making use of this question for the purpose of getting into power and dealing with us as they dealt with us on the appropriation clause—namely, after using us to get into power leaving us to get ourselves out of the difficulty (cheers). My desire is to see this great wrong and grievance redressed. My desire is to unite with the voluntary party in England. My desire is to abolish the endowments of all religious establishments (cheers). What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander (cheers). What you apply to the Protestant must be applied to the Presbyterian, and, if, necessary to the Catholic. We must come, by as slow means as you think fit, but we must come eventually to the broad platform of the voluntary system (cheers). I am glad we have here present my noble friend the Earl of Cork (cheers), who occupied a distinguished post in the late Whig government and my learned friend the member for Mallow, who occupied a no less distinguished post in the legal department of the late government. They will be enabled when they go to England to explain to their party that we are engaging in this struggle for the vindication of civil and religious liberty with one single genuine object, that of immediately succeeding, if we can, and that we fully and entirely endorse Mr. Gladstone's conduct up to the present and agree with his resolutions, we say every one of these three resolutions must be carried, and after they are carried they must be put in the shape of an act of parliament. If Mr. Gladstone's courage fails him we will say as we said before, we have been swindled by the Whig party, and that they have used us for the purpose, as they did before, of getting into power, and then to kick the ladder from under them. When I put it in that way I don't mean even to insinuate that they think of doing so. What I want them to understand is this, that our principle is measures not men. We mean business in this agitation. When the attention of the people of England, of Europe, of America is fixed upon this great grievance, when all are crying shame upon England for it we mean to go into this agitation earnestly, and we will take justice from whosoever gives it. Soft words butter no parsnips. We will not be satisfied with mere promises We expect performance and performance we must have (hear, hear). We mean to carry this question. We have begun well. We have laid down a basis upon which all good men all over the kingdom can join—that of the voluntary principle (hear, hear,) but we must be organized and agitate (cheers.) Resolutions were then moved and seconded by the Earl of Cork and Ossory, H. W. Lyons, Esq., High Sheriff; Mr. Smith Barry, M. P.; Mr. E. Sullivan, Q. C., M. P.; Mr. D. Murphy, M. P.; Mr. Shaw, J. P., and Mr. Maguire, M. P. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the demonstration was one of the greatest which has ever taken place in the county Cork.

A MONSTER OF THE AIR—A VERY STRANGE STORY.

[Translated from El Ferro Carril of Santiago, Chili, March 27.]

Yesterday, about five o'clock, p. m., when every one had finished work at this mine, (Grain Mine,) and the workmen in a group were awaiting their evening meal, we saw coming through the air a gigantic bird, which, at first sight, we supposed to be a cloud surrounded by the atmosphere, and divided from its companions by a chance current of air.

As the object in question came nearer, filling us with a very natural feeling of surprise, we were able to note that it was an unknown creature of the air—the roc of the "Thousand and one nights" perhaps, or possibly a Leviathan of the deserts. From whence did it come? To where was it *going*? Its direction was from northeast to southwest; its flight rapid and in a direct line.

On passing a short distance, and over our heads, we were able to note the rare structure of its body. Its great wings were clothed with a brown plumage. The head of the monster was in shape similar to that of a grasshopper, with enormous eyes wide open and brilliant as stars, and covered with something like hair or bristles; the body, lengthening itself like that of a serpent, was covered with brilliant scales, which emitted metalic sound as the strange animal moved along.

Surprise resolved itself into fear among the workmen in the presence of such a strange phenomenon. The whole stock of ornithological science possessed by the good miners was in vain exhausted to find the name and qualities of the strange bird which had just passed without leaving a sign. Some assert that in those moments they perceived a detestable smell, like that given out by arsenic on being burned. Others that their senses was not offended by any unusual odor. The superstitious believe that it is the devil in person they have just seen pass, while others recollect having been a witness, some years ago, in the same place, to the passage of a similar monstrous bird.

As the whole affair is in the extreme curious, we have thought it our duty to communicate to you, withholding all useless comment, for the truth is, we cannot explain satisfactorily to ourselves what we have seen for the first, and probably the last time in our lives. Can it be possible that in the desert to the Cordilleras, nature pleases to give life to these monstrosities, and rearing them in solitude for many years, when they have attained sufficient strength, they commence their flight through space, with no other object than that of transporting themselves to other regions, where death masters them, and the earth guards their skeletons to the confusion of sages, who, on meeting them, believe they have found antediluvian remains!

FENIANISM.

It is asserted on good authority that desertions from the garrison of Fort Wayne, Detroit, have amounted to about 800 soldiers of the U. S. army. They are believed to be principally Fenians. Over one hundred it is said left in one week.

Says an Ottawa telegram of the 26th ult.:—Last night at a dinner in a hotel in Lower Town, Turner, who gave evidence against Whelan, was present. A party asked him to come outside. Turner hesitated, when the person said he wanted to warn him against certain persons in the room. Turner then went out. When the door was shut, the man said, "You are the—witness who informed against Whelan," and aimed a blow at Turner which he parried, and was about to draw a pocket-pistol, when two confederates rushed from behind, securing Turner's arms. Throwing him on the ground they commenced kicking him about the head and face. Parties then came out and rescued Turner. Patrick Gleason and Robert Hillyard were arrested as two of the parties in the assault, and brought before the Police Magistrate this morning; and they were remanded and afterwards gave bail. Hillyard and Gleason have since been convicted, and fined $20 and $15 respectively, and one week each in jail.

While on parade at Ottawa on the 26th, Graham, the messenger of the House of Commons, who testified against Buckley, received a threatening letter with the suggestive emblems of coffin, pistol, and dirk. Furrier, who gave substantial evidence against Whelan, was assaulted and gagged on the previous evening by Fenians at a dance in Sussex street. Two of those who assaulted him have been arrested.

From an Ottawa despatch of the 28th we learn that a strong military guard is continued on the jail, and are now in tents instead of the Guard-house as before. It is intimated that the Royal Canadian Rifles, now stationed at Prescott, are to be reinforced.

The *Times* (28th) says:—"One of the soldiers (named Walsh) on duty outside of the jail, was caught attempting to communicate with a prisoner yesterday, by writing with chaulk on the stock of his rifle, and holding it up to the window to be seen by a prisoner. He was immediately put under arrest, and marched off to barracks, where he awaits trial by our court martial."

The Hamilton *Times* of Thursday last, says:—

"Despatches were yesterday sent from Ottawa to intercept the Himalaya and the Montreal steamer, which sailed this week for England with the 60th Rifles and 17th Regiment on board, and it is expected they will be boarded off Father Point and ordered back. The Government will also take immediate possession of the railways and steamers, and full control of the telegraph lines throughout the Dominion. The gunboats on the Lakes are to be manned by sailors from Her Majesty's ships, one of which has already arrived at Quebec, and a detachment of one hundred men are now on the way up from Montreal.

The Fenians design crossing the lines with a force of 30,000 strong, and have a large reserve ready to move when a foothold is gained. The movement to the frontier, it is believed, is already quietly progressing. The attack is expected at two points, somewhere between Prescott and Montreal, and on the Niagara frontier, the arms and munitions being already stored convenient to these localities, the work of transporting them having been going on all winter. It is expected that the plan of procedure at Buffalo will be, under the cover of the so-styled fair, to make a raid on Fort Porter, which is at present garrisoned by only one or two companies of United States soldiers, and take possession. The fort commands the entrance to Niagara River, and under cover of the guns the Fenians will then cross in steamers and barges to Fort Erie. There is the best authority for believing in the truth of this as the programme laid out, and which we shall see inaugurated within the next few days."

This is about the sum and substance of the doings and sayings in connection with O'Neill's attempt to galvanize a half-dead concern like Fenianism into life again. While there is, however, the slightest chance that the Fenians will make a raid, it is well for the Government to do its duty. Stores are being overhauled, arms put in order, the roll-calls scrutinized, gunboats are patrolling the rivers and lakes, and such other steps taken as are necessary to prepare Canada for any emergency.

If any of our young men are fired with military glory, here's a chance for them.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A man named Cooney, known to be a Fenian, on Saturday, made an attempt on the life of Mr. Lehame, hotel-keeper at Ennismore, by firing a pistol and then rushing at him with a bowie knife. Fortunately the shot missed, and the man was seized and overpowered befor he could use his other weapon.—*Mont. Herald.*

SENTENCE OF ANOTHER FENIAN PRISONER.—The man Morgan, or Mohan, tried at the Central Criminal Court, London, on Wednesday, for exciting soldiers to desert with intent to dethrone the Queen, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Dreadful riots have occurred at Ashton-under-Lyne.

3,598 Emigrants arrived at New York on 24th and 25th ult.

POTATOES sold in Halifax this week for 50 cents per bushel.

—Garibaldi is tortured with rheumatism, so that he cannot even answer his letters.

A lot of flour sold at Auction in Summerside, on Wednesday last, realized 50 and 52 shillings per barrel.

THE expenses of the Abyssinian expedition have been officially stated. The sum is £5,351,000. This is an approximate only.

THE ASSASSINATION CASE.—It is reported in Ottawa that Buckley is to be admitted to bail by direction of Sir J. A. McDonald.

A fair trial is all that is needed to convince people that Blood's Rheumatic Compound, is an *invaluable remedy and should always be at hand*

A monster Ox is now on exhibition at St. John, N. B. He is 6 years old stands almost 16 hands high, girts 8 feet 8 inches, and weighs 27 cwt.

—An Englishman, on his way from Michigan to Prince Edward Island, to remove his family out West, was knocked down in Portland, Me., on last Friday night week and robbed of $185 in gold.

During a ten minutes conversation recently with an officer who served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac, he took occasion to say that "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment did more good than any or all other medicines dispensed to the soldiers."

The Steamer *Merritt* will be immediately placed on the route between Montreal and Pictou, touching at Shediac and Charlottetown when sufficient freight offers. The *Merritt* will commence first of June.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

A GOOD OLD BAPTIST DEACON, who accidentally fell over board, said he was not afraid of water, but objected to that method of application. The simple application of GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE to sores and wounds, and all cutaneous diseases and eruptions, is a sure cure.

CAUTION!—In our changeable climate, coughs, colds, and lung diseases will always prevail. Consumption will claim its victims These diseases, it taken in time, can be arrested and cured The remedy is *Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*

The transfer of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company to the Government has been agreed to by the chairman, Lord Kimberley. A measure to effect this will be introduced into Parliament in the course of a few days.—*Owl.*

A Pittsburg dispatch says, a Nashville paper states that it is now tolerable certain that a proclamation of universal amnesty is in course of preparation at the White House, and will be issued before the meeting of the National Democratic Convention.

A lamb weighing fifteen pounds was presented for sale in the Colonial Market, in Halifax, and being about the earliest thing of the kind offered this season, excited a good deal of competition among buyers. It was disposed of, wholesale, for $3,00 or 20 cents per pound.

JUDGE WILMOT has taken formal leave of the Bench and the Bar, preparatory to becoming Governor of New Brunswick. We announced some time ago the fact of his acceptance of the Governorship, but our St. John contemporaries did'nt believe it. The inevitable logic of events has changed their opinion.—*Hx. Reporter.*

The trial of Mr. Jefferson Davis was set down for yesterday, and no postponement has been anouced. Despatches from Richmond represent that preparations for the trial had been in progress, and that Mr. Davis was expected to arrive from Canada. The Chief Justice having finished the trial of the President will in all likelihood be ready to proceed with that of the ex-President.

After a long and patient trial at St. Hyacinthe the accused Ruel, charged with having poisoned one Boulet with strychnine, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the first of July. The evidence was clear, and the motive of the crime was evidently to get rid of the deceased Boulet, with whose wife Ruel carried on an improper intimacy.

The 4th (K. O.) Regt. are under orders to hold themselves in readiness to leave for the Upper Provinces at an hour's notice. The report last evening that the Regiment was to embark in the flag-ship this morning was not correct. In view of the threatened troubles on the frontier, is likely that the departrue of the Regt. for England will be delayed a few months.—*Hx. Reporter.*

By a vote of 108 yeas to 35 nays the House of Representatives has admitted the States of North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama, to representation in Congress, upon condition that their Legislatures ratify the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and that there shall never be any discrimination in the right of voting in those States against any citizen, or class of citizens, of the United States. The representatives are to be admitted whenever the President shall proclaim the adoption of the amendment by the State Legislatures, and it is made his duty to do it within ten days after receiving official information of the fact.

STRANGE ADVERTISEMENT.—The London *Star* reprints from one of its metropolitan contemporaries the following curious advertisement, but defers comment upon it, thinking that it looks too horrible to be true:—"A lady of retiring habits, whose husband is dead, wishes to dispose of a small but muscular female child, six months old. A captain of a ship, or an elderly gentleman, going abroad, would be handsomely negotiated with. The child is fair and of an engaging disposition, and has been well christened in a Protestant church. Satisfactory reasons will be given by the mother, having no future use for it. By letter only."

Holloway's Pills—Preventible Diseases.—*Many are the maladies which silently work their* way into the human system through miasma, noxious vapours, and deteriorated air, which could all be *dispossessed* by a *few doses* of these admirable Pills. The vitiated gases enter the lungs as we breathe, and there contaminate the blood, which will convey the poisonous particles throughout the body, unless some purifier, such as these Pills be taken to cleanse it. Holloway's Pills expel all harmful matters from the circulation and cleanse the solids, likewise, from all treacherous impurities. Is not the whole body formed from the blood, and the *blood* only? How necessary, then, does it become to all who value health to employ occasionally some means of purification.

The following was received by President Johnson, on the 28th, from Secretary Stanton:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 26.

SIR,—The resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 21st of February last, declaring that the *President* has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate another officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*, having this day failed to be supported by two-thirds of the Senate present, and voting on the articles of impeachment preferred against *you by the House of Representatives, I have relinquished* the charge of the War Department, and have left the same, and the books, archives, *papers and property in my custody as Secretary* of War, in care of Brevet Maj Gen. Townsend, the Senior Asst. Adjt. General, subject to your *directions*

(Signed) ED. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

A SCENE OF HORROR.—At a meeting of the Edinburgh Association for the improvement of the condition of the poor, held on Friday evening, the Rev. Dr. Hanna gave the following account of what he called a 'scene of horror,' which lately occurred in Edinburgh:—"A father dies, leaving three grown-up sons. By membership in two friendly societies they became entitled to receive £10 which was spent in drink before the burial. The sons then took their father's clothes, pawned them, and spent what they got for them in drink. The mother having remonstrated, she was told that if she did not hold her tongue they would do with her as they had done with the dead; and they did it. They took off her clothes and pawned them, and sent her to bed. Next came the pawning of the furniture, which they disputed about; and in order to settle the dispute, what did these men do? They dragged the dead body from the coffin, set it up against the wall, having previously agreed that, when it was shaken, if the head fell in this way the one was to gain, and if it fell that way the other would be the gainer."

Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

London, June 1st.

Messrs. Sullivan and Pigot, two Dublin editors, imprisoned, have been released on a writ of "error."

Despatches from Bombay report that the Russians in central Asia have defeated the Bokarians in a pitched battle, in which the Emier of Bokaria was killed, and that the Russians subsequently captured the capital of Bokaria by storm.

London, June 2, evening.

The Grand Jury has refused to bring in a bill of indictment against ex Governor of Jamaica, on the evidence adduced by the prosecution. The Royal Commission of Neutrality Laws have made a report in favor of granting the Executive authorities additional powers to detain ships supposed to be for belligerent purposes. They also recommend that the building, fitted out, or manning of such vessels in a British port, be declared a misdemeanor—that any ship built in Great Britain in violation of such laws, shall not be permitted to enter any British port, and that their prizes, if brought within the British jurisdiction, shall be returned to their owners.

Liverpool, June 3.

Despatches received by London journals from Abyssinia state that Gen. Napier reached Senafe with the rear of the expedition on the 24th of May. The widow of the late King Theodorus was reported dead.

Prince Napoleon has left Paris on a visit to Baden.

Advices are received from Athens that the representatives of foreign powers have formally protested against the admission of representatives from Candia to the Grecian Chambers.

London, (eve.) June 3rd.

John Bright made a speech to-night in Liverpool at a meeting held by the Welsh Reform Society. The Hall was crowded and the audience very enthusiastic.

It is rumored in Paris that the Emperor Napoleon is sick. France has resumed her diplomatic relations with Tunis. The *Morning Herald* comments on the report of Royal Commissioners on neutrality laws. It says the changes in existing laws recommended by the commissioners are altogether too radical in character and it carried out will operate severely on the shipping interests of England.

FROM THE STATES.

Washington, June 2.

General Schofield was yesterday formally installed as Secretary of War.

Gen. Grant closes in a brief letter, formally accepting his nomination for the Presidency as follows: "If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavour to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy and with the view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper to lay down a policy to be adhered to right or wrong through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising. The views of the public on old ones are constantly changing and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will and always shall. Peace, and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration will lighten the burden of taxation while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace."

New York, May 30.

A Montreal special says that the utmost alarm was caused by the *commanding general* receiving telegrams of Fenians gathering at Buffalo and St. Albans. A battery of artillery has been ordered to the *frontier*, and volunteers on the frontier have been under arms all day, on Friday Two companies have left for St. Johns. It is understood that two hundred Fenians at St. Albans will receive arms and uniforms from Boston. A case of blasting fuse was seized at *one of the wharves* on Thursday night. The man in charge escaping after attempting to stab a policeman. It is rumored that many of the volunteers are Fenians who will fire on their officers on getting into battle. Desertions are taking place at Prescott, and the garrison there is reported disaffected.

New York, June 1.

Ex-President James Buchannan died this morning at his residence, Wheatley, Penn.

New York, June 2.

A London special states letters from Abyssinia, dated on the "River Tacessa," April 30th, have been received. Anarchy and civil war prevailed all over the country. The released chieftains had raised armies against Gabazie, the chief who assisted Gen. Napier, and who is named as King Theodorus's successor. The General of the latter, Mashezba pursued one of the released chiefs named "Ali" and a battle was fought on the 26th A, I, Ali was victorious. When the Walda men with Mashezba, saw "Ali" their former Chief, they reversed spears and rushed to him with joy; they then turned on Mashezba, defeated the remainder of his army, and took him prisoner. Queen Nustevat, with 12,000 Gala horsemen, held Magdala. The priests says Menebek is the legitimate King. Sad stories are told of cruelties practiced by the King. It is believed when the English leave the country the Egyptians will take possession of it.

New York, June 3rd.

Jamaica advices state that the British steam gunboat *Cordelia* has gone to Hayti to act in concord with the *Phebe* and the *Royalist*.

When Governor Walker, chief executive of the British Winward Isles, left Barbadoes, there were indictments of trouble, and he had to be escorted to his vessel by the military, as a precaution against mob violence.

FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, May 31.

New quarantine regulations published, under the Great Seal of Canada. The penalty for contravention of regulations is 400 dollars, with imprisonment. An order in Council has passed forbidding fishing for salmon in Canada with swing gates.

Montreal, June 2.

The Provincial Battalion under Major Brown of the 100th Regiment, is to be formed at Chambly for full practice.

Toronto, June 2.

The Field Brigade Companies of Regulars and Volunteers in Toronto, have been placed in a high state of efficiency, and staff officers in charge of the camp equipage, forage stores, and all other requisites, have been appointed; and details for prompt action, in case the services of the Brigade should be required, are all arranged. Four guns of Royal Artillery stationed here left this morning for Prescott. A strong guard from the 29th Regiment has been placed over the drill shed and new jail

☞ GEORGE MOSS & Co., "Gazette" Buildings, No. 67 Great St. James Street, Montreal, are our agents for the Charlottetown (P. E. I.) *Examiner*, in that city, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at our lowest rates.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, June 8, 1868.

THE LATE PURCHASE.

THE *Herald* of Wednesday last confirms the report that the Government has purchased the Hon. J. C. Pope's estate on Lot 27. It consists of 7521 acres and is wholly settled. The price paid was eleven shillings per acre. The Government before entertaining Mr. Pope's proposition very properly consulted the settlers on the estate. Having found that the great majority of them were willing to purchase the fee simple of their holdings at any reasonable price, they immediately concluded the purchase on terms more favorable than were anticipated. In this transaction the Government acts merely as the agent of the tenantry of the estate. The bargain was virtually made by the latter. The country should not be compelled to lose a single shilling on this purchase. There is we believe not an acre of unoccupied land in the whole tract. It is all cultivatable, and the occupants have urged its purchase. Such a price as shall be self sustaining can be calculated almost to a shilling, and this price the settlers, we doubt not, will pay without a single murmur. They might, if they had so chosen, have remained the tenants of Mr. Pope, than whom a more indulgent and a more popular landlord is not to be found on the Island. We have the very best evidence for concluding that some at least of his tenants considered it no great hardship to have him as their landlord. But, nevertheless, the people, and we admire them for it, long to be able to call their farms in very deed their own, and from what we can learn they are not the men to require their fellow colonists to buy an acre of it for them without returning in full the money advanced on their account. Some few may imagine that by paying more than seven and six-pence an acre for Mr. Pope's estate, encouragement has been given to proprietors to hold out for high prices for their lands. But lands situated as this estate is, cannot be had on the same terms as those which are but partially settled, and which are situated in remote parts of the country. Even if compulsory legislation were resorted to, equity would require that townships wholly occupied, and yielding their proprietors a certain revenue, would be appraised at a higher value than those which are but partially settled, and from which their owners receive a fluctuating and uncertain income. We think that most of our readers will agree with us when we state, as our opinion, that, compared with the Cunard Estate, the late purchase is a good bargain. Again, when the transaction affords so good a prospect of being self-sustaining, as does the one which we are now considering, the public in general have hardly a right to interfere. The whole affair seems to be a matter between the Government of the day and the settlers on a given estate. If the transaction can be adjusted by these two parties without a chance of loss to the revenue, it hardly becomes those who are not directly interested to say much one way or the other. For our own part, we should be delighted to see all the remaining tenants on the Island made free-holders by a similar process. Provided they were contented, and no injury were done to the finances of the Colony, we would not be very particular in our enquiries to the sum paid the proprietors for their lands. The tenants would be benefited and injury would be done to no one, what then would there be to grumble at?

WE hear from all parts of the country that very many cattle have died this spring for want of sufficient nourishment. This is very unfortunate, particularly as the loss falls heaviest on those who are least able to bear it. A well-to-do farmer would not miss very greatly a beast or two from his herd of fifteen or twenty, while a poor man who loses one of his two oxen, or his *only* cow, is plunged into great distress. However, as wise men learn valuable lessons from their errors and their misfortunes, so our farmers—the wealthy as well as the poor man—may profit by the experience of a hard spring like the present. We have long been of opinion that the farmers of this Island in general keep too much stock in proportion to the land which they cultivate. Cattle, in the month of May and early in June, in many parts of the Island, present a pitiable appearance. They are lean and miserable looking; the hair is rubbed off many parts of their emaciated bodies; they are covered with vermin, and they are often so weak that they can hardly stagger along. The manner in which they have been kept through the winter very sufficiently accounts for the miserable condition in which they are found in the spring. They have been fed solely on straw,—and that very often damaged straw — for five long months. They have had during all that time nothing but the cold damp floor to lie on; there has been no straw to spare for bedding; the stables have been cold, and not one in a hundred of their owners ever think of cleaning their ill-fed shivering creatures. Towards spring the fodder frequently becomes scarce, and they are put on short allowance of even the innutritious food with which they have been kept alive since they were housed in the fall. It is no wonder that many of them, so fed and so tended, are early 'on the lift' even in years of plenty. Half the summer is over before the best of them are in good condition. The cows, while they are gaining in flesh, yield but little milk; the calves are poor, melancholy looking creatures, and in most cases, never get over the effects of insufficient feeding at the age when nature provides for them the richest and most abundant nourishment. The best breeds, too, after a few years degenerate, and are hardly to be distinguished from the worst. We believe that the system we have described, besides being cruel to the brute creation, to which we owe so much, is an improvident and a wasteful one. A few cattle, well fed and well looked after, are, we are convinced, much more profitable in every way than a great many insufficiently fed, and frequently badly tended. Cattle that are housed in warm but well ventilated stables, and are kept clean, require less food to keep them in good condition than those which are wintered in a cold, draughty shed, and on whose bodies the dirt of five long months is allowed to accumulate. A well wintered cow will raise a finer calf than a badly wintered one, and she will give much more and much richer milk, particularly in the early part of the summer. A calf that gets plenty of good milk for the first six weeks of its existence, will be sure to make a much finer animal than one that is half starved during that season. Oxen that are in good condition on the first day of May, can be set to do a fair day's work without endangering their lives, and they can be kept in good working order *on comparatively little food*; but poor oxen ought not to be worked, and it requires an immoderate quantity of the most nourishing kinds of food, to enable them to do anything at all. Young cattle that are sent out to pasture in the spring, healthy and in good condition, soon attain their full growth and fatten easily, while those that the spring finds weak and sickly, become stunted in their growth and require considerable time and much money to make them fit for the market. Well-fed cattle preserve for a long period the good qualities of the breed to which they belong, while, as we before stated, *in the ill fed*, they speedily disappear. Some experience in this matter, a good deal of observation, and a little reading, have led us to the conclusion that two cows, well fed and properly cared for, winter and summer, are in every respect more profitable than half a dozen raised and treated in the ordinary manner. We are convinced that a careful man will make more money out of ten horned cattle, properly treated in all respect, than he would make out of three times that number fed and housed as but too many in this country are fed and housed. We know well that our long and cold winter throws great obstacles in the way of stock raising in the Island, but it appears to us that the system pursued by the majority of our farmers in this matter i specially intended to aggravate every one of the evils under which the country unfortunately labors on account of the length and the severity of its winters. Many of our farmers would be lost in astonishment if they knew of the care taken of cows in Holland, in Belgium, and in Switzerland. In those countries, these animals are fed, lodged and waited upon with a degree of care for their comfort and an assiduity that fill even intelligent Brtish farmers with with surprise and admiration.

WE have been much grieved to hear of the misapplication of the money advanced to parties in different parts of the Island with which to purchase seed grain. These parties, instead of buying seed with the money so advanced, have spent it in drink. This is inexcusable. We hope that the local committees will keep a sharp eye on these gentry, and when the day of reckoning comes, insist upon their punctually paying the full amount of their loan, principal and interest. They deserve to have no leniency shown them. Men who are so unprincipled as to spend, in degrading sensual indulgence, the money lent them to enable them to keep themselves and their families from want during the coming year, should be taught that they cannot perpetrate such a fraud on the Government with impunity. We hope and trust that the instances of such wicked and madly improvident conduct are exceedingly rare.

The salmon, lobster and oyster trade of this Colony is assuming larger proportions year by year. Messrs Wilson and Waddell put up eleven thousand five hundred cans of lobsters last year, most of which found a ready sale in England. Mr. Cairns has been engaged in the salmon preserving business for several years, and annually exports a large quantity to Britain. This year, Messrs. Wilson and Waddell intend to preserve 20,000 cans of lobsters and oysters, and the other parties engaged in the business intend to prosecute it on a larger scale than they have hitherto done. We wish them all success.—*Isl.*

A letter from the Magdalen Islands, dated May 1, says:—"Among the fishing vessels arrived is one from P. E. Island, and the master of which is going to put up herring for the Stock market (Glasgow) He requires 600 barrels for this year, and he has his own men to pack the fish. He will take the fish to P. E. Island, and from there he will ship them by some large vessel bound home." Who can this be? Our friend Cairns.—*Ib.*

☞ THE Steamer *City of Cork*, with the British Mails for Halifax &c, &c, broke her shaft and had to put back to Queenstown, after being out some six days, consequently, we shall be without our English letters and papers for some days yet.—*Ib*

☞ THE degree of Bachelor of Arts has been conferred at Sackville Academy on Mr. Joseph Sellers, son of Mr W. Sellers, Union Road, P. I. Island.—*Ib.*

THE *Islander* and the *Herald* disagree as to the cause of the very singular appearance visible in the western heavens on the evening of the 13th ult. We, too, witnessed the phenomenon, and entirely agree with the *Islander*, as to its cause. Indeed we cannot see how two opinions can be held on the subject. The luminous, undulating streak, which attracted so much notice, was, without doubt, the trail of the meteor. There was no sign of it before the flight of the meteor; it followed it in its path through the sky, and remained visible for a long time—fully half an hour, we think—after the shooting star had disappeared. Harper's Magazine for May contains an article on meteors, in which those interested in the subject will find two or three illustrations, which seem expressly intended to give the reader an idea of the meteoric phenomenon, as seen from this city on the evening of the 13th ult.

☞ The attention of those desirous of securing a comfortable residence near the City is directed to the *Auction* Sale by Mr. A. McNeill on the 15th instant, of that pleasently situated Dwelling House and Six acres of land, the property of Charles Dalgliesh Esq., who is about to return to Scotland his native country. The sale will take place in front of the Colonial Building at twelve o'clock noon on Monday next the 15th inst.

ROBERT YOUNG, North Side Queen Square, is still selling off at reduced prices. His stock embraces all articles required for Ladie's apparel, such as dress goods, shawls, mantles, &c., &c., &c. Also Boots and Shoes, and white cottons at a very cheap rate.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On her trip to Shediac, on Tuesday, the principal part of the freight of the *Princess of Wales* consisted of 37 bbls. eggs, and 128 bush. potatoes, shipped by J. Reddin, W. B. Dean and C. Higgins. Since Wednesday the following schooners cleared in ballast:—*Enterprize* for Shemogue; *Daniel* for Pictou; *Alice* for Tracadie, N. B., and *Alexander* for Pugwash.

Yesterday the Schrs. *Ranger* arrived from Tatamagouche with board and hoop poles to N. Ramsay; *Mary*, from Pictou with coal to J. C. Pope; *Mary & Charles*, from Shemogue with laths and deals to E. Bourke; *Velocity*, from Richibucto with shingles, deals, scantling and boards to N. Rankin; *Pioneer*, from Tatamagouche with spars, etc. to Peake Bros. & Co; and *Gazelle*, from Halifax, with West India produce to I. C. Hall, B. W. Higgs, D. Brenan and others.

To-day, the Schrs *Perseverance* from Wallace, entered with building stone to Owen Connolly; *Mary Jane* from Cow Bay with coal to Carvell Bros; *Annie* from Arichat with limestone to A. Sullivan; and *Elizabeth* from Port Elgin with boards, etc, to ———. The *Gamecock* arrived from Philadelphia in ballast.—*Pat.*

Our neighbors J. W. Falconer & Co., have—we know it from observation — been attracting quite a number of customers of late, and on enquiring into the cause, find that they are selling dry goods and groceries, as cheap or cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere in the City Their Millinery and Dress Goods also, we believe give satisfaction to the ladies. J. W. F. & Co's Branch Stores at Crapaud must be a great convenience to the people in that part of the Island.—*Ib.*

The City Tannery was purchased on Monday last, by Dr. Hammond Johnson, for £1025.—*Ib.*

Messrs. Stone & Boyyer have removed their Hardware establishment to the store adjoining B. D. Reddin's—the door north of their old stand—where they will be glad to see their old customers

This Island has been honored by receiving, through His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, sumptuously bound copies of "The Early Years of the Prince Consort," and "Leaves from the Journal of our Lives in the Highlands," as a donation to the Legislative Library, from Her Majesty the Queen, and bearing Her Majesty's autograph.—*Herald.*

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for June has been received. The contents are varied and interesting. Ladies will find this number of the Monthly a useful as well as an entertaining one. In the department headed "Domestic Economy," are to be found a number of useful receipts, and much valuable information on household affairs. These alone are worth the price of the book.

THE MASONIC MONTHLY, published in Boston, by Theoph. G Wadman, a native of this Island is on our table. It is a very neat periodical of very fair literary merit, and contains much that is interesting to the Brethren of the "mystic tie"

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for April has come to hand. The contents of this No. are, 1. Lord McAulay and his School; 2 The use of Refuse; 3. Robert South; 4 University Reform; 5. Lord Romilly's Irish Publications; 6. The Farmers Friends and Foes; 7 The new School of Radicals; 8. William Von Humboldt; 9. Purchase in the Army; 10. The Irish Church.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May contains so many articles of interest, that we feel bound to call the attention of our readers to it with more than usual earnestness For some time past we have read each number as it appeared with just a shade of disappointment, and quietly laid it aside; but the May number has made such an impression upon us that we shall not be disposed to part company with it readily, eventhough we are impatient for its successor. If we may draw an augury of the future, we should say that the Magazine is about to recover all the freshness of its early days. We hope that our anticipations will be realized, and that the promise of the present number will be fulfilled by those that are to follow. A glance even at a part of the contents will be sufficient to show that there is attraction for every reader.

The first article is an historical sketch—"Lord Chesterfield the Man of the World." Many have heard of Chesterfield's Letters, but few know anything of the man The present biographical sketch is very readable, and will give a more correct opinion of him than is likely to be formed from reading his book. "Horse-flesh" contains a few hints to those who are making up their minds to introduce a new article of diet.

"Unlucky Tim Griffin. his Love and his Luck," is the commencement of a new and lively story, which will cause this number to be much called for, and we advise any one hesitating about subscribing to hesitate no longer.

An article on the Odes of Horace appeared in the April number, and in the present issue the subject is continued, and illustrated with numerous translations and running notes on the best Odes. These translations are made upon the principle of producing as exact an imitation as possible of the metres employed by Horace. with such modifications as are necessary to harmonize the rhythm to the English ear. Every classical scholar will be delighted with this article A contiduation is promised

We will notice only one more article Cornelius O'Dowd has a couple of papers in his usual style It is difficult to characterize this series, opinions are so diverse upon its merits; an intelligent friend of ours styles it "unmitigated trash," Perhaps it is a little of both. Published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, N Y.

LATEST DESPATCHES.

London, June 4, 1868.

Official despatches from Gen. Napier state that his column has passed Senafe, one of the last posts on the route to the coast. He reports the rainy season had set in with the usual violence and disastrous consequence to the inhabitants. The flood running through the Sooroo defile, a vast mountain gorge, was already in such volume that six hundred natives have been drowned.

Vienna, 3rd.

Plans for the reorganization of the military forces of the Empire are now being gradually carried into effect. The standing army is to consist of 800,000, and the landwehr 200,000.

Madrid, 3rd.

The Spanish Government has granted the necessary authorizations for the establishment of additional Submarine Telegraph Lines in the Gulf of Mexico.

Liverpool, June 4, eve.

John Bright was entertained this morning at a Public Breakfast by prominent members of the Liberal Party of this City. Mr. Bright made a powerful speech.

After reviewing the policy of the various Tory administrations up to the present time on the question of the Irish Church, he drew a strong contrast between the course of the present Premier and that of Gladstone, in dealing with the matter.

He advised the Liberals to put forth all their strength in the next Parliamentary election, and with great earnestness exhorted the people of Great Britain to support the Liberal Party, declaring the success of its policy to be the only means of adjusting the dissensions of Ireland and of perfecting her union with England.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause and loudly cheered at the conclusion.

Ottawa, June 5.

Authentic information has been received here of the transfer of large quantities of Fenian arms and ammunition from St. Albans to points along the frontier

Mr. Rose, Minister of Finance, leaves here the 10th inst. for England, on Government business.

The orders for the transfer of three Companies of Rifles from Quebec to Ottawa have been countermanded.