

last!) He was the first one who ever did such a thing. (Oh, yes; the first!)

That youth, no longer inexperienced, left the damsel's domicile with his mind considerably changed in regard to a certain young lady in particular and the sex in general. For he said to himself, "Aren't they all alike?"

Another incident of this kind also comes to mind, which we will relate, and then if you are not satisfied you cannot be satisfied.

There is a young lady in the Quaker city who plays superbly, but who does not sing particularly divinely. One evening this same youth called upon her to loan her some books which she desired to read. Of course he was invited to spend the evening. He accepted. Happy mortal! It was not long before she sat down at the instrument (of torture) playing to her infinite satisfaction. While playing the "Kissing Waltz" she casually remarked—

"There's a young man calls here occasionally, and when I get to this part he says he can't refrain from kissing me!" and she looked—O, she looked everything! She pursed up her lips and looked, as he confidently told us afterwards, "A great deal uglier than if she hadn't puckered up her face in that way."

But he kissed her nevertheless; who wouldn't have done so?

Young men, do you now believe the young ladies do not like to be kissed? Young men, do you not think you will have courage enough to kiss Jimina next Wednesday or Sunday night? If you have, then "my mission is fulfilled" for the time being.—Am. Ez.

Miscellaneous.

STORY OF THE SHIPWRECKED CREW OF A NOVA SCOTIA VESSEL.

The British merchant ship F. B. Cutting, 1004 tons, Captain Tyson, from Savannah, with a cargo of cotton for Liverpool, put into Cork harbor on the eighth, wind bound. Captain Tyson reported that he had on board the captain and crew of a Nova Scotia brig, whom he rescued on his voyage home. On the 12th December, he was 35 1/2 long, 61 1/2 lat., Captain Tyson sighted a brig, with all her masts and rigging carried away. A difficulty then arose as to how the boat was to be towed, but owing to a gale which was then blowing from the S. W., four hours elapsed before he could communicate with her. At the end of that time, however, the weather having moderated, a boat was lowered and despatched to the vessel in distress. The whole of the crew were found in an exhausted state, and with one exception, they were completely prostrate. It was ascertained that the name of the ship was the Maggie Rose, of Weymouth, Nova Scotia, for Barbadoes, with a cargo of timber. Seven days previous, when lying in a gale of wind, under a balance reefed main, the ship was struck on the starboard quarter by a very heavy sea. She was turned completely over, in which position she remained for some time. The crew succeeded in getting on the port side, which was the only part of the vessel above water, and in this way they saved their lives. While the vessel was in this position everything was swept out of her by the sea, which continually washed over her. After great trouble and at risk to his life, one of the crew got a saw, which was fixed to the cockpit, and was not therefore carried away with the rest. He started the saw, and the ship being struck, she lightened, she soon righted. The captain now found his ship a complete wreck, and what was a greater calamity, nearly all her provisions had been lost. After a great deal of searching a barrel was found under a quantity of wreck on deck, and in it were about fifteen pounds of flour. This being the only kind of food that could be had, it is scarcely necessary to say, though small the supply it was gladly welcomed. In the hold was found an equally small supply of fresh water, which enabled the crew to have a daily supply of only half a pint. The only other article that was found was a barrel of flour which had been found could be made edible. There was a stove lashed to the deck and plenty of timber about, but a light was wanting. Search was made all through the ship for something with which to strike a light, and when the men were about to give up the hunt one of them suddenly came upon an old coat, which was stuffed into a hole in the forecabin. The pockets were carefully examined, and, no doubt, thinking it was their last chance, the crew stood anxiously by, awaiting the result. Three matches were found, and the most elaborate arrangements were made to secure the light. The crew then surrounded the stove, and with their coats prevented all draughts. The captain, with a little hesitation indeed, struck the first match, but it was damp and gave no light.

Their chance of success was now reduced, only two matches remaining, and further precautions against draughts were now taken. The second match was struck but it produced no fire, and the hopes of being able to make their only food edible, appeared very slight indeed. It was not till after a good deal of deliberation and improved arrangements had been made for preventing the last drop of air from extinguishing the only hope left, that the last match was struck. On this occasion, the men gathered round more closely, and with greater anxiety for the result than before. Their delight might be imagined when a blaze came from the match. Paper was then lighted, and from that a fire was kindled in the stove. By constant attendance it was kept in for the remainder of the time. The quantity of provision for each man was then fixed at about a quarter of a pound of flour, and a pint of water, and on the top of the stove they made a bed with the flour and water. For several days the poor men subsisted on this scant allowance, their sufferings in the meantime being intense both from want of food and the extreme severity of the weather. During the time two vessels came in sight, but they did not notice the signals of the Maggie Rose. However, as stated, the F. B. Cutting, on the seventh day, came to their assistance. The crew were taken on board, and treated with the greatest humanity and kindness by Captain Tyson. In a short time after they were completely restored to health, but it must be said that the result was entirely owing to the careful treatment exercised by Captain Tyson, and the crew as to how the ship, and intends to take them on to Liverpool, where it is expected the merchants will assist them in their really distressed condition. A tug steamer has been despatched from Liverpool to tow the F. B. Cutting to her destination.

TERRIBLE DESTITUTION AND SUFFERING AT TUNIS.

Mr. G. W. Head, the United States Consul at Tunis, writes to Secretary Seward under date of December 20, as follows:—

"Sir—I regret to report that since my last, the sufferings of this population from famine and the inclemency of the weather have frightfully increased. A few days since one hundred and nine persons died of starvation in the streets of the city, and I was informed by a gentleman that while on his way from the Goletta to Tunis, he found the bodies of three Arabs on the road. The greatest mortality in the city from hunger and cold was on the 16th inst., when I was informed it reached one hundred and forty-two. The news from the interior is equally distressing. It is impossible to obtain even an approximate estimate of the number who perish daily from starvation in all parts of the regency, but it is known to be very great. Supplies of grain have reached here, but thousands have not the means of purchasing it. Notwithstanding the rains which promise to give abundant crops, large tracts of land are untilled, for the want of cattle or seed grain. The price of wheat is \$3 per bushel, and of barley \$1.60. Arab women offer their children to Christians for a few coppers to purchase bread."

"This stricken people bear their misery with patience and resignation. I hear of no disorder or disturbance. Men, women and children lie literally starving a few yards from the provision stalls, gazing with wistful eyes on the coveted food, yet they commit no act of violence, or scarcely of pilfering.—Among the Christians, who number upwards of ten thousand in the city and its environs, there is much poverty and suffering, but they receive some relief. The Jewish population is about twenty thousand. The richer members of this persuasion have done more for the relief of their poor than all the other inhabitants combined have done for theirs. The Mahometans alone view the suffering of their brethren with social apathy or indifference. They look upon it as a dispensation of Providence, which it would be useless, perhaps sinful, to mitigate. Their fanaticism is made a ready apology for their avarice. A feeble effort was made recently to give food to the Mahomedan poor, but the relief so grudgingly offered was totally inadequate. A Moorish hospital, richly endowed, received the corpses picked up each morning in the streets to prepare them for burial, but refused admission to the living. Children were seen to walk along the streets, having died or forsaken them. Many were sheltered and fed by charitable Christians. The scenes daily witnessed in the streets are distressing in the extreme."

A boy of fifteen and a girl of fourteen have been smothered in Cincinnati.

News by Telegraph.

LONDON, Feb. 10, eve.—The protracted Strike of the Liverpool Cabmen has ended. The men have all returned to their stands, and cabs are now running as usual to the great relief of the people. The guards of policemen and soldiers in and around Warwick Jail, where the prisoner Burke is confined, have been doubled and many additional precautions are taken, in consequence of reports that the Fenians threaten to rescue their leader by force. Much excitement exists in Warwick—the citizens volunteer in large numbers to serve as special constables. Last night a squad of policemen who were patrolling the city of Cork, was confronted by a crowd of men in the street, who commenced an attack with clubs and stones—the policemen being greatly outnumbered, fell back to the nearest station. They were chased some distance by the mob, several of whom, during the flight of the police, fired upon them with pistols and other firearms. The night being thick and dark, none of the attacking party could be recognized.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10, eve.—Corn advanced to 43s. 6d.; Wheat 17s. 6d. for California White and 14s. 3d. for Red. Western Barley unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Gold 142 1/2.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The feeling of uneasiness created by the threatening appearance of affairs in Northern Turkey has somewhat subsided. The reports of troubles on the Danube prove to have been greatly exaggerated. Diplomatic relations existing between the Emperor Napoleon and the Pope have suddenly assumed a changed aspect, and recent correspondence between Paris and Rome is regarded as of a far less cordial character. It is said the cause of this unlooked for change is the fact that Napoleon has become convinced of the existence of a Bourbon intrigue against his Throne, for the most part in Rome, to the great encouragement of the Legitimist party in France and other countries of Europe. As a set off to this state of affairs, Napoleon has renewed with King Victor Emmanuel his friendly tone and assurance toward United Italy, and has just forwarded a special order by his representative, the French Minister in Florence, to that effect, and also enjoining him to shape his diplomacy with that object. The troops raised in Spain for the Pope are to be disbanded, at the suggestion of the French Emperor. The French Government has consented to expel the Hanoverian refugees from the soil of France. Captain McKay was brought up for examination on Saturday afternoon. He was fully committed for trial. Several rioters who attempted to rescue Mackay from the custody of the police, were arrested. Consols 93 1/2 to 94; Markets show no quotable change.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Sir David Brewster died last evening, aged 79 years. The iron-clad ship *Hercules*, said to be the largest in the world, has been successfully launched. The Cork police have succeeded in arresting many persons who are suspected of taking part in the riotous attempts to rescue Capt. Mackay. It is reported that among those arrested two have been identified as the men who shot the two policemen on that occasion, but, as no examination has yet taken place, nothing definite is known as to the charges or evidence against them. Some persons were also arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the assault on the police last night. The recent bold disturbances of the peace have caused the Government officials there to redouble their vigilance. The Grand Jury to whom the cases of the Fenians now in prison in Dublin are to be presented, assembled to-day at the court house. Lord Fitzgerald, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, delivered a charge to the Jury, in which he deplored, in strong language, the outrages which have been perpetrated, and the ceaseless and lawless spirit now prevailing in Ireland. The Grand Jury then withdrew and commenced their labors.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 11.—Reports favorable. The markets for yarns and fabrics firm. Breadstuffs generally firm. Wheat, 15s. 10d.; Out. 3s. 10d.; Pork, 72s.; Bacon, 38s. 9d.; Tallow, 42s. 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 11, eve.—A deputation from the loyal Irishmen of London, waited upon the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, at the Home Office, and presented him with an address expressing their devotion to the British Crown. The Home Secretary replied to their address in an appropriate speech, thanking them for their manifestations of loyalty.

CORK, Feb. 11.—Another attack was made upon the police in the street yesterday by a mob, who pelted them with stones and bricks. The police, who were armed with muskets, fixed bayonets and charged upon the crowd. A short and desperate fight followed, in which several of the rioters were bayoneted. The assailants then fled in all directions, leaving the wounded on the ground. One man known to be killed. During the day an attempt was made to seize a well known informer and lynch him, but the appearance of a police patrol prevented the outrage from being carried out. The trial of Lennon ended to-day, and a verdict of guilty of murder, felony and treason, given against the prisoner. Mr. Sullivan, of the Dublin Irishmen, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for publishing seditious articles, his trial will commence to-morrow.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—American newspapers containing congressional proceedings on the matter of allegiance and citizenship, have been received, the comments of the Press here are generally favorable to the views expressed in Congress. The able speech of General Banks on the question is especially noted and commented on. Count von Bismarck is sick and unable to leave Berlin, to avail himself of his leave of absence. No change in the Prussian Cabinet is proposed. It is said that negotiations for a treaty between Denmark and Prussia for the settlement of the questions in dispute between them have failed. A grand banquet is to be given at Florence to Admiral Farragut by the members of the Italian Parliament and officers of the Italian army and navy. Preparations for the affair have commenced but the day on which it takes place has not yet been fixed. Consols closed this p. m., at 93 1/2 for money and accounts, United States bonds 71 1/2 to 72 1/2.

LONDON, Feb. 12, eve.—Important despatches have just been received from Abyssinia. At last accounts from the interior Gen. Napier was at the front, pushing on the advance, and the hostile forces were drawing nearer to each other. Reports have reached Annesley Bay that skirmishes had already taken place between the British advance and the forces of King Theodore, but no particulars of the fighting are given. Official despatches from Gen. Napier are anxiously awaited. The money and general markets remain unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Official returns from the Bank of England show a decrease of £140,000 in specie in its vaults during the week ending to-day. It is officially stated that the Portuguese Government has authorized Edw. Middleton, a banker of Lisbon, and Thomas Rumball, Engineer, of London, to lay a new telegraph cable across the Atlantic, the line to be run from Falmouth, England, to Oporto—thence to the Azores, and from these islands to some point on the coast of the United States. The new cable is to be submerged on the Allen principle, and it is estimated that the total expense of the enterprise will not exceed £600,000. Consols closed at 93 1/2 to 94.

LONDON, Feb. 13, midnight.—Parliament re-assembled at four this afternoon. In the House of Lords there was a full attendance, but Lord Derby was not present, being ill with the gout. After the preliminaries incident to the opening of the Session, the House of Lords adjourned without transacting any business. In the House of Commons, Mr. Leffevre gave notice of his intention of calling up the question of the *Alabama* claims, on the 4th of March. Mr. D'Israeli brought in a bill to prevent bribery and corruption at elections. It provides for a committee of enquiry, consisting of eminent lawyers to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, which is to visit the place of election, and investigate the charges of bribery. After considerable debate the bill was read for the first time. The House then adjourned.

It is reported that a great Pan-Slavic conspiracy against the Austrian Empire has been discovered in Hungary.

LONDON, Feb. 14, p. m.—Consols 93 1/2 to 94. U. S. Bonds 72 1/2 to 73. Rumors are current in Paris of a contemplated change in the ministry in reference to the wishes and sentiments of the Liberal party.

FLORENCE, Feb. 14.—Gen. Menabrea, Prime Minister, informed Parliament in reply to a question, that the Government had despatched seven ships to the River

La Plata, South America, but gave no information as to the object of the expedition.

LONDON, Feb. 14, eve.—In the House of Lords this evening, Earl Mayo asked leave to bring in a bill to suspend the operation of the writ of Habeas Corpus for a short period from the first of March. He said the Fenian leaders had shown an utter disregard for their oath of allegiance to the Crown, and stated that out of 268 Fenians who had been arrested, 95 were Americans. He concluded by saying, that although the Government had succeeded in repressing the rebels, still an expansion of its powers was necessary to complete the work. Leave to bring in a bill was granted. In the House of Commons Lord Stanley laid before the members additional papers on the subject of the *Alabama* claims, these documents have already been published. It has been decided that the British West India Mail Steamers shall cease calling at the Island of St. Thomas, but some other place, probably Jamaica, will be chosen as the Mail Station for the steamers. The following is the latest news which has been received from Annesley Bay: The Auxiliary corps of Egyptians retained in Abyssinia, are leaning forward as the expedition advances, notwithstanding the request of the English Government to the Pasha of Egypt that they be withdrawn. Reports from the interior state that King Theodore and the British captives were at Malda. Consols closed at 93 1/2.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Lennon, who was convicted of treason and felony but not of murder, was yesterday brought before the Court, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for 15 years. After receiving his sentence he made a bitter and defiant speech in which he predicted that before he had served out the term of his imprisonment the British monarchy would be overthrown. He gloried in the act for which he was now condemned and hoped an opportunity would be given him to repeat it. Lord Derby continues very ill.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—It is reported and generally believed that Lord Stanley will soon succeed Earl Derby as head of the Ministry. There has been a terrible earthquake in the island of Formosa, by which thirty thousand lives were lost.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—The Provincial gunboats are being got ready for service on the opening of Navigation. They will be temporarily manned by the Naval Brigade, now in commission. The Imperial gunboats will be ready in the Spring to assist in patrolling the Lakes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The *Cork Examiner*, received by mail, says by authority of a private letter, that Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, has entered the Catholic Church.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Gold 140 1/2.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—In the Corps Legislatif, an amendment which was proposed by M. Berryer to the bill for the regulation of the press, introducing certain reforms in the administration of the courts, was defeated after a stirring debate. The Government is rapidly pushing forward the organization of the National Guard in all the departments of France, in accordance with the provisions of the Army Bill, recently passed by the Senate and Legislature.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Consols 93 1/2.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, p. m.—Gold closed at 140 1/2.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The following late advices came by steamers via San Francisco and New York: Admiral Bell of the United States Navy, was drowned at the mouth of the Osaka River, on Jan. 11th. The mouth of the river had been closed by a sand-bank which formed during the heavy storm. The Admiral had been waiting several days to cross the bar when he finally started, accompanied by the Flag-Lieutenant, Reed, and 13 men, in a boat from the *Hartford*, and while going over the bar in the direction of Osaka, the boat capsized and all were drowned except 3 sailors. The bodies were recovered and buried near the mouth of the Osaka River. F. G. Myburgh, British Consul at Newport, died January 21st. Peking advices say that the rebels and mounted robbers have slaughtered great numbers of the people, but that there is no danger whatever of the capital. An explosion had occurred and 3,000 lives were sacrificed. The London *Times* announces that the Queen will hold a Court at Buckingham Palace, March 3rd, to receive the diplomatic corps. The drawing room receptions will also be held, at each of which Her Majesty will be present.—Gold 140 1/2.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the case of Mr. Sullivan, of the Dublin *Nation*, whose trial for the publication of seditious libels occupied the greater portion of last week, the jury brought in a verdict of Guilty. The case excited unusual interest. The letters from Paris to the English journals reiterate the statement that changes are contemplated in the policy and in the Cabinet of the Emperor Napoleon. Despatches from Senafe announce the British Expeditionary corps had occupied Addigrat, and reports had reached Senafe that the advance had arrived at Beval and Tulanta. It was also rumored from the interior that the native tribes who had revolted against King Theodore were again submitting to his authority.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—M. Bismarck proposes the establishment, at different points of Germany, of a Board of Federal officers to examine into the condition of vessels bound to America. An effort to prevent a repetition of the ship *Leibnitz* horror is the immediate cause of the salutary step on the part of the Government.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The House of Representatives at Washington, to-day, appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the relief of American Fenians now in Ireland and England.

The Herald.

Wednesday, February 26, 1868.

THE SELKIRK ESTATE DIFFICULTY.

The utter want of principle of the editor of the *Islander* has never been more signally displayed than in the course which he has pursued with regard to the Selkirk Estate. His policy in this matter has proved him a traitor both to his ten constituents and to his late colleagues in the Government, and an unscrupulous opponent to the party now in power. He has clearly demonstrated to every rational being in the country that he is a man not to be trusted. The conviction is now universal that the party which confides in him will sooner or later have good cause to lament their folly. W. H. Pope was, we believe, a member of the Government when the Selkirk Estate was purchased. He must have known all about the whole transaction. He knew what had been given for the property, and he surely cannot be so ignorant of the simple rules of arithmetical calculation as not to have been convinced that the price set upon the land was much more than was sufficient to make the purchase self-sustaining. "The poor Highlanders" on the Estate, too, were his own constituents, whose interests he was in honor peculiarly bound to preserve and defend. But he did not scruple to betray them. He permitted the Government to extort from these hard-working people much more than he knew was warranted by the terms of the statute. He believed their policy to be illegal and unjust towards the poor Highlanders of his constituency, yet he allowed the injustice to be perpetrated without a single word of protest. He never so much as hinted to his devoted and enthusiastic Belfast supporters that they were grievously imposed upon. The *Islander*—the organ of W. H. Pope—was as silent as the grave upon the matter. On the contrary, the obligations of the sometime tenants on the Selkirk Estate to the Conservative party in general and to Col. Gray and to the Hon. W. H. Pope in particular, were largely expatiated upon. They had cause to be eternally grateful to that party and to those gentlemen for the many favors of which they had been the fortunate recipients. No word then to the "poor Highlanders" of their many wrongs. Even the uncertainties of a general election did not arouse the sympathies or stimulate the intellect of the soft-hearted, the benevolent editor. The se-

cret must be kept inviolable as long as there was the remotest chance of the Conservatives being continued in power; or, to put it more correctly, of Mr. W. H. Pope's retaining office. As long as Mr. Pope drew a handsome sum annually from the Treasury, and pursued his ethnological and other studies at the public expense, so long, as far as he was concerned, would the poor Highlanders be suffered to remain in blissful ignorance of the cruel wrong to which they had been subjected. But the result of the election was adverse to the Conservatives, and W. H. Pope lost his office. Had there been the least spark of honorable feeling in the man, he would rather have suffered his right hand to have been cut off than to have betrayed his late colleagues in the Government, whose policy with regard to the Selkirk Estate, he had so long acquiesced in, if he did not actually originate. If the late Government knowingly and wilfully perpetrated a wrong on the tenants of the Selkirk Estate, W. H. Pope was their fellow-conspirator, and was bound in honor to be as true to them in adversity as in prosperity. If they believed they were justified by the provisions of the Purchase Law in making the gain on one estate compensate for the loss on another, then Mr. Pope's consenting to such a course, believing it to be illegal, proved him to be at once a dishonest politician and a betrayer of his constituency. From whatever stand-point we view his sly and tortuous policy, he clearly shews himself to be a double-dyed traitor, betraying first his constituents and then his party.

Regardless of his reputation either for honesty or consistency, Mr. Pope no sooner finds himself in the cool shades of opposition than—with the hope of embarrassing the Government—he proves to the settlers on the Selkirk Estate that they have been a grievously ill-used people. He demonstrates to them that the price which they had been forced to pay for their lands was an exorbitant one, and advised them to agitate to be released from their obligations to pay more than would be sufficient to repay the Government the sum advanced for the purchase of the Estate, a fair proportion of the salaries of Crown Land officers, and whatever incidental expenses the Government had incurred in its management. He expected, no doubt, to regain his lost popularity in the District, and to throw the odium of denying justice to the purchasers of lands on the Selkirk Estate on the present Executive. He has, it seems, adopted for his motto a modern saying, more expressive than elegant—"meddle and muddle," with the hope that, out of the confusion he makes, "something may turn up" to his advantage. But our Artful Dodger sadly erred in his calculations. The people of Belfast and thereabouts received his revelations and advice very, very cautiously and very distrustfully. They showed by the course which they pursued that they had lost all confidence in the ex-Colonial Secretary, and followed the counsels of other and better advisers. They applied to the Government, stating their case and praying for a remedy of the wrong which they had sustained at the hands of our late rulers, and quietly and patiently awaited the issue. This peaceful and constitutional course reflects great credit on the intelligence of the parties aggrieved, and evinces their confidence in the present Government. Their case was submitted to the Crown Law officers for their opinion. That opinion, it is reported, on, we believe, the best authority, is favorable to the purchasers of lands on the Selkirk Estate. It is said that those officers are of opinion that the existing law does not justify the Government in setting a higher price on the land of any estate which they may purchase than is sufficient to make that particular transaction self-sustaining—that the loss on one purchase cannot be legally made up by the gain on another. The settlers are, of course, bound by their written obligations; but there is no doubt but that measures will be taken at the coming session of the Legislature to relieve them of so much of the burden illegally laid upon them as is possible under the circumstances. It is fortunate for the poor Highlanders and others on the Selkirk Estate that there has been a change of Government. Had the Conservatives remained in power, and had W. H. Pope kept his office, they might agitate till doomsday without having one shilling of the purchase money of their farms remitted to them. The Conservatives are the last people in the world to acknowledge a mistake. And it is not very likely that the late Attorney and Solicitor General would ever publicly acknowledge that they had misinterpreted the statute.

ITALY.—Serious alarm prevails at Florence with respect to certain negotiations going on between the Cabinets of Paris and Berlin. These negotiations are to induce Prussia to take part in a diplomatic act on the basis of the Convention of September, for increasing the guarantees in favour of the temporal power. The answer of the King of Prussia to the deputation of Catholics his Majesty received at Berlin, on the 15th inst., is much commented upon. The following is the text of the King's answer:—"My conviction is that it is of paramount importance to insure to the Pope the maintenance of his temporal power, and I have taken steps, as have been done elsewhere, to protect the independence of the visible chief of the Catholic Church. As for me, I can employ for that end but moral means, and the geographical situation of Prussia does not much allow her to have recourse to material means. However, at present, the Pope seems not to be in danger on that account, for the European Powers would not tolerate new attacks against the Holy See. I entertain therefore the hope to see the independence of the Pope henceforth assured by the common efforts of all the Powers."

We are happy to inform our readers that though the revenue of the Island is this year much less than it was last year, and though the expenses of the road service are, owing to the storms of last autumn, much greater than in previous years, yet, the public income exceeds the expenditure by nearly £4,000. The dismal forebodings of Confederation croakers are so far, at any rate, unrealized, and there is every prospect of their remaining so. The state of the Island finances are, considering the times, in a very healthy state. While our neighbors, near and remote, are complaining of increased taxes and bad government, we, on this sacred bank, are hardly able to raise a decent grumble against anything, except the cold weather and the hard times.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for January, re-published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of New York, has come to hand, with the following collection of articles, namely:—1. Dangers of Democracy; 2. Physiological Psychology; 3. Two Temporal Powers; 4. The Church in Scotland; 5. Extradition; 6. The Origin of Electricity; 7. Indian Worthies; 8. The Abyssinian Difficulty; 9. The Land Tenures of British India; Note to Article III.; Contemporary Literature.

It will be seen by our telegraphic despatches that the British Parliament re-assembled on the 13th inst., and that Mr. Leffevre gave notice of his intention of calling up the question of the *Alabama* claims on the 4th March. Lord Stanley said that no despatch had been received on that subject from Washington later than the one last published.

A discussion has arisen between Thos. Alley and Mark Butcher, Esqrs., which makes some startling disclosures in reference to the way in which the public work of the Colony was performed whilst the former held the office of Superintendent of Public Works, under the Conservative Government. The matter in immediate dispute is the Victoria Magazine, and if Mr. Butcher's statements in reference thereto are true, and that the most shameful violation of the contract was permitted, it must be admitted that a change of Government was rendered absolutely necessary for the public interests long before that event happened. We await with interest the close of the discussion before pronouncing any opinion in the case. We hope that Mr. Alley will be able to satisfactorily explain away the damaging statements of Mr. Butcher, for if not, his character as a public officer will suffer a fatal injury.

FIG.—On the 14th inst., the dwelling of Mr. P. McQuaid, Lot 30, was, together with everything the house contained, destroyed by fire. As the contents of the house included not only the household furniture and wearing apparel of the family, but also oats, potatoes, and other provisions, and seeds for the ensuing year, the loss sustained is severe. As there was no insurance upon the property, and Mr. McQuaid is a poor, yet honest man, his case is a peculiarly hard one, and deserving of the active sympathy of every man in the community. His wife was severely burnt at the same time, and now lies in a precarious condition.

The conclusion of the annual drill for the Militia of Queen's County, commenced on Monday last, and will be continued until the various companies and regiments have completed the time required of them by law. As this season of the year is a comparatively idle one, the time spent in drilling will not be so severely felt by mechanics and farmers as if they were called upon in summer, when every moment is valuable to them. In all cases where practicable it would be well to have these Annual Musters take place in winter.

The Legislature of New Brunswick met on Thursday last. The Hon. Bliss Botsford was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Assembly. The Governor, in his address to the Legislature, said, "Since the last meeting of the Legislature of this Province, the Act of Parliament for the Union of the Provinces has come into force, and I confidently trust that when the operation has been fully tried and tested, it will be found to advance the social, material and political interests of the Dominion over which it extends."

A late number of the *London Weekly Register* says:—"We have reason to believe that, before many days are over, a conversion to the Catholic Church will be announced that will cause more talk than even the reception of Dr. Manning, or Dr. Newman, or Mr. Oakeley did twenty years ago. If what we have heard is true, the conversion to which we allude is more than likely to be followed by many persons who for a long time have been anxious, but afraid to pass the Rubicon."

[It will be seen by telegram that Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, is the person alluded to.]—EDITORIAL HERALD.

By reference to our telegraphic news, it will be seen that the American Government seems anxious to keep alive the spirit of Fenianism in Great Britain and Ireland. This is the only construction which we can put upon the vote by Congress of \$50,000 for the benefit of Fenian prisoners in England and Ireland.

Bishop Williams, of the Catholic diocese of Massachusetts, has declined to allow the Catholic clergy in Worcester, to say High Requiem Masses for the repose of the souls of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien.

The Hon. Mr. Howe has been delegated by the people of Nova Scotia, and has proceeded to England, to endeavor to secure a repeal of the Union of the Colonies as far as that Province is concerned.

Pending the efforts of the Hon. Mr. Howe and his co-delegates in England to obtain a repeal of the Union of the Colonies, the Legislature of Nova Scotia is to be adjourned.

Mr. Owen Hamill (Architect) died at Point Brule, Colchester Co., very suddenly on Tuesday last.

American and Colonial mails were received at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, yesterday.

FARMERS' CLUB.—The regular weekly meeting of this Society was held in the Club Room, North American Hotel, last night. The attendance of members was good. After partaking of an excellent dinner got up in Mrs. Murphy's best style, the President called upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the previous evening. Several gentlemen then added their names to the Club List, among them the Hons. G. Coles, R. P. Haythorne, and J. Warburton, and N. Conroy, Tignish; Richard Bagnall, Lot 67, John Scott, St. Peter's Road, Lauchlin McMillan, Covehead, and Wm. Bagnall, Esquires, who were also nominated members of the general Committee. In a brief address, the President, Dr. J. T. Jenkins, introduced to the meeting the question for discussion, viz: seeds and farming implements, and the best mode of procuring them. The Hon. Messrs. Haythorne and Coles, and H. Longworth, Wm. Mutch, William Swaby, Chas. Kennedy, and David Mutch, Esqrs., made some very excellent observations on the first branch of the subject. The necessity of improving our barley and wheat by importing a better quality of seed was generally admitted. Scotch Barley had been tried here, but did not do well. It came from too cold a climate, and ripened too slowly for our short season. Barley from a more Southern latitude, from Essex, Suffolk, Hertford or Gloucester, in England, was better suited to this Island than any other kind that had been tried. Favorable mention was also made of barley brought here by Mr. Woolner some years ago. In regard to Timothy and Clover, that grown here seemed to be preferred to the imported article, a certain quantity of which farmers could not do without. Mr. Beer's proposal to import Timothy and Clover seeds, and sell the same to the Society at a discount of 7 1/2 per cent. on his cash prices, provided the money was paid to him before the 1st March, was discussed, but it was not deemed advisable to take final action thereon this year. With respect to Clover and Timothy seed, of Island growth, it was decided to call for tenders for a certain quantity of both for the use of the members of the club. The next meeting will be held on Friday, 6th March. Subject for discussion—Agricultural implements.—Pat.

FREE CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL TEA.—This Tea came off in Scott's Hall on Wednesday night, the 19th inst. The Hall was crowded, many being unable to effect an entrance, and the whole affair reflects great credit upon the managing Committee. There was a goodly number of children present, who appeared to have enjoyed themselves to their "heart's content." Their behaviour throughout, elicited the admiration and applause of strangers and must have been very gratifying to their Teachers. Speeches were made by Hon. K. Henderson, Chairman; Charles Palmer, Esq., A. M., F. W. Hales, Esq. The speeches were interspersed by Vocal Music, conducted by Mr. John Scott. Mr. Hubbard contributed greatly to the entertainment of the evening by his magic lantern. The hearty laugh of the children and adults was an ample proof of their appreciation of Mr. Hubbard's magical ability. The views were a decided improvement upon similar ones which we have seen exhibited by persons on former occasions. We will never forget Mr. Palmer's speech, and it was decidedly the best that we have ever heard upon such an occasion. At the conclusion, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to all who, by their presence and talent, contributed to the entertainment; after which all dispersed to their homes, anticipating a similar gathering at some future day.—Con. 27.