Marshal O'Donnell, ex-Minister of Spain, died on Tuesday evening, 5th inst.

It was announced, a few days since, that subscriptions had been commenced in France in aid of a fund to assist the Papacy in the defence of the temporal power against the attack of the Garibaldians. The matter was taken up with great enthusiasm, and in a few days nearly 700 000 francs were contributed.

Great military preparations continue to be made in France, and the magnitude of these arrangements is referred to as clearly showing that the French Government anticipates a far more important conflict than the volunteers of General Garibaldi could threaten. It is said that troops are being sent to the east as well as southward.

The Pall Mall Gazette, of October 28, says the Pope went to Fort St. Angelo and presented himself to the Garibaldian prisoners, who received him on their knees in profound silence. Looking around on the party, about two hundred in number, the Holy Father said:—"Behold him whom your generals call the Vampire of Italy. Is it against me you have all taken up arms?—And what do you see? A poor old man." The Pope then drew tears and addressed several of the prisoners personally, saying:—"You, my friend, have lost your shoes; and you, your shirt, and your coat, and your hat. Ah! Well! I shall see you are provided for, and then I shall send you away to your homes; only, I shall ask you first, as Catholics, to make a spiritual confession, for my sake. You know, my dear friends, that it is the Pope himself who asks this of you." The Garibaldians were deeply moved by this address, and pressed forward to kiss the cross bordering the Pope's robes, when the Holy Father gave them his benediction.

There was a fearful accident to the mail from England to Paris on Sunday morning. Our correspondent sends us the following hurriedly written account:—About 14 miles from Paris, the train, which was going at the rate of 30 miles an hour, ran into an engine and tender which were coming from the direction of Paris. How the fatal piece of carelessness was permitted, has yet to be explained. The two engines met with a fearful crash, and broke into each other in such a manner as to look like a confused mass of iron. The first carriages were smashed to atoms; many of the passengers were killed and others were fearfully bruised and shaken. The two carriages furthest from the engine sustained but little damage. The accident took place about half-past seven, and it was nearly ten before such of the injured persons as could bear removal reached their hotels in Paris and got medical aid. A great deal of suffering was caused by the impossibility of getting anything to drink, though there was a station only 300 yards off; but a couple of hours elapsed before even a drop of water could be obtained to moisten the lips of the wounded.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

JAPANESE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

The San Francisco Bulletin thus describes the carpenters who accompanied the new and most wonderful troupe of Japanese, since performing in that city:—

"The Japanese calling themselves the *Hanga-ko-kee* troupe are fitting up the stage of the Metropolitan Theatre in the similitude of a Japanese temple, for the exhibition of their feats of strength and legerdemain. They are said to be all of one family, and the very carpenters who are doing the joiner work are members of that family. Japanese carpenters have an advantage over American mechanics, in the fact that they have four hands instead of two, their toes being as handy as their fingers. But they gain nothing by it, because they make no use of work-benches or vices. If a Japanese carpenter wants to sharpen a saw, he squats on his haunches, places the back of the tool to be operated on the ground, grips one end of the saw with the left hand, seizes the other with the toes of his right foot, and goes to work with as much confidence as a Yankee carpenter at a bench. Their tools are not like American tools, though they have a faint similarity, showing that all tools have one common parentage, whether their inventor was Tubal Cain or some other artificer. All Japanese saws are shaped like butchers' cleavers. The handle is like the handle of a cleaver, but flattish, as if whittled out of a piece of inch board; the metal back of the saw is driven [illegible] and the whole is secured by being wrapped with fine split cane. The blade of the saw is about the substance of our saws, but the teeth are much narrower, giving more of them to an inch, and much longer. They are all pointed towards the hands, and cut the wood like so many hooks. When a Japanese wants to rip a plank, he places at across anything which will elevate one end a few inches, then stands on the wood and cuts it, seizing the cleaver-looking saw in both hands and pulling it towards him. Thus, by a number of short, quick up strokes, he gets through a plank not so speedily, but quite as effectively as an American carpenter would do with the long, slow, down stroke of the rip-saw. The planes are small, with single irons, no handles. The planes are shorter, lighter, and the wood shallower than ours, being generally not more than an inch deep. To plane a piece of wood, they lay it on the ground, squat on their hams, hold it fast with their toes, and work the plane with both hands towards them. To drill a hole they have a short awl, inserted in the end of a round stick eight or nine inches long. They take the wood between their toes, squat as before, and make the hole by rubbing the handle of the awl between their hands in less time than one of our carpenters could drill one with a gimlet. Their hammers are solid cylindrical pieces, not made sharply with waists and graceful outlines like ours. They have the same flat-sided handles as the saws. The Japs. have iron squares, not unlike American squares, marked with degrees. Their measures are brass, very light, and fluted. On one side the inch, or what stands for the inch with us, 1 3-16 inches, and divided into ten parts. Some of their tools appear to be mere children's toys; for instance, they have a smoothing plane 24 inches long, one inch broad, and half an inch thick. Their chisels are light and small. The cutting part of some are the size and shape of a section of a half dollar, the square side being the cutting edge, and a round metal shaft connecting the convex side with a wooden handle. The most ingenious article in their tool chest is a chalk line. It is a wooden cup containing a spongy substance steeped in Indian ink. This is pierced front and back, and the marking line passes through it. The end of the line is attached to a small awl, the other end of the line, after passing through the cup, is wound around a reel not unlike a fishing-rod reel, which takes the place of the handle of the cup. To mark a line down a plank, the Japanese carpenter sticks the awl in at one end of the proposed line, carries the cup to the other, the line paying itself out as he does so; he holds the line on the board when he reaches the desired spot, strikes the mark, and then takes up his cup and reels up his line as he walks back to the spot where he inserted the awl. The process of paying the line and reeling it up again both draw through the ink in the cup and keep it ready for action."

THE CONDEMNED ENGLISH FENIANS—THEIR SPEECHES ON RECEIVING SENTENCE.

However wicked we may consider the conduct of the Fenian party, we cannot but admire the patriotism that makes them so regardless of death in what they consider their country's cause as the following speeches indicate. Allen, Larkin, Gould, and Shore—found guilty and condemned to death for the murder of the Manchester policeman Brett during the rise which resulted in the rescue of Kelly and Deasy, the Fenian leaders, on the 18th inst.—severally made speeches in reply to the enquiry of the court what they had to say why sentence should not be passed upon them. Another of their number—a soldier named Maguire—who had been 13 years in the army, made no remark.

William Philip Allen, a native of Bandon, in the County of Cork, in reply to the interrogatory of the Court, said:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen—Your direction is one that should be gladly asked, but other and more eloquent men than I have answered it. Where are the men—Burke, Emmet, and others, who have stood in the dock like me in defence of their country? No man in this Court regards the death of Sergt. Brett more than I do, and I positively say in the presence of the Almighty and ever-living God, that I am innocent—aye, as innocent as any man in this Court. I don't say this for the sake of mercy; I want no mercy—I'll have no mercy. I'll die as many thousands have died, for the sake of their beloved land, and in defence of it. I will die proudly and triumphantly in defence of republican principles and the liberty of an oppressed and enslaved people. It is possible we are asked why sentence should not be passed upon us, on the evidence of the prostitutes of the streets of Manchester, fellows out of work, convicted felons—aye, an Irishman sentenced to be hanged when an English dog would have got off. I say, positively and defiantly, justice was not done me since I was arrested. As for myself I feel the righteousness of my every act with regard to what I have done in defence of my country. I fear not. I am fearless—fearless of the punishment that can be inflicted on me; and with that, my Lords, I have done."

Larkin acknowledged that he was of the crowd which released Kelly and Deasy, and that he joined others for that purpose, but that they had no design of murder. He looked on his fate, whatever it might be, as a decree of God which he could not escape, and denying any hand in the murder, he looked to God for mercy, and asked His forgiveness for those who had sworn his life away.

Gould, the finest-looking and, to appearance, the most intellectual of the five, said his name was Michael O'Brien, and that he was born in Cork. He also addressed the Court as follows:

"I am a citizen of the United States of America, and if Charles Francis Adams had done his duty toward me, as he ought to do in this country, I would not be in this dock answering your questions now. Mr. Adams did not come though I wrote to him. He did not come to see if I could find evidence to disprove the charge, which I positively could if he had taken the trouble of sending or coming to see what I could do. I hope the American people will notice that part of the business." [Gould here commenced to read from a paper, when he would have done better to have spoken. It was upon the tyranny of England and the wrongs and misery of Ireland—"the thousands who want bread, while aristocrats are rioting in luxury and crime." Its conclusion was as follows:] "Which are the the young of Ireland to respect—the law that murders or banishes their people, or the means to resist relentless tyranny and of ending their miseries forever under a home Government? I need not answer to that question here. I trust the Irish people will answer it to their satisfaction soon. I am not astonished at my conviction. The Government of this country have the power of convicting any person. They appoint the judge; they choose the jury; and by means of what is called patronage (which is the means of corruption), they have the power of making the laws to suit their purposes. I am confident that my blood will rise a hundred fold against the tyrants who think proper to commit such an outrage. There is nothing in the close of my political career which I regret. I don't know of one act which would bring the blush of shame to my face, or make me afraid to meet my God or fellow man. I would be happy, and nothing would make me more happy than to die on the field for my country in defence of her liberties. As it is, I cannot die on the field, but I can die on the scaffold, I hope, as a soldier, a man and a Christian.

Shore, commenting briefly upon the loose and irregular evidence upon which he had been convicted, denied that he had any hand in the murder of Brett, but defended the justice of the attempt to rescue Kelly and Deasy from the hands of the authorities. He said the circumstances would have justified the act before the English had it happened in any other country, and taunted English justice thus:

"If Jefferson Davis had been released in a Northern city, there would have been a cry of applause throughout all England. If Garibaldi, whom I saw before I was shut out from the world, had been arrested, released, or something of the kind had taken place, they should have applauded the bravery of the act. If the captives of King Theodore had been released, they would have been applauded. But as it happened to be in England, of course it is an awful thing, while yet in Ireland murders are being perpetrated on unoffending men, as in the case of the riots in Waterford, where an unoffending man was murdered and no one was punished for it. Had I been an Englishman, and arrested near the scene of that disturbance, I would have been brought as a witness to indentify them; but being an Irishman, and it was supposed my sympathy was with them, and on suspicion of sympathy I was arrested, and in consequence of the arrests and rewards which were offered I was indentified. It could not be otherwise. We have been found guilty, and as a matter of course, we accept our death as gracefully as possible. We are not afraid to die, at least I am not."

"Nor I!" "Nor I!" Nor I!" said the other prisoners.

"I, too, am an American citizen, and on English territory. I have committed no crime which makes me amenable to the crown of England. I have done nothing, and, as a matter of course, I did expect protection—as this gentleman (pointing to Allen) has said, the protection of the Ambassador of my Government. I am a citizen of the State of Ohio; but I am sorry to say my name is not Shore. My name is Edward O'Meagher Connor. I belong to Ohio, and there are loving hearts there who will be sorry for this. I have nothing but my best wishes to send them, and my best feelings, and I assure them that I can die as a Christian and an Irishman, and that I am not ashamed or afraid of anything I have ever done or the consequences, either before God or man. They would be ashamed of me if I was in the slightest degree a coward, or concealed my opinions. You will soon send us before our God, and I am perfectly prepared to go. I have nothing to regret, or to retract or take back. I can only say God save Ireland."

"God save Ireland!" shouted the others, "God save Ireland!"

The two judges put on their black caps, and in the hushed silence Mr. Justice Mellor read the sentence of death against the five prisoners. They rose, and passed quickly from sight, with one more cry, as they faced the crowd, before descending the staircase, of "God bless Old Ireland." The prisoners, strongly ironed, and under a military escort, were taken to prison, where, if there is no delay, in two weeks after the Assizes, they are sentenced to be executed.

By our cable despatches Saturday last, it appears that Maguire has been pardoned by the Queen, and to-day's despatch announces the probability that the other prisoners will have their sentences commuted to imprisonment.

A London paper learns from undoubted authority that the conduct of the Garibaldians at Nerola was so wantonly infamous as to be almost unfit for publication. One priest who would not reveal where the church plate was, they stripped stark naked, and prodded him with bayonets, until he fell half dead from the loss of blood. The tabernacles of the several churches were broken open, the Blessed Sacrament scattered on the floor, spat on, trodden upon, the ciboriums and chalices being desecrated in a manner too infamous and too filthy to mention. In a word, devils from the infernal regions could not behave more vilely than those scoundrels did. All this is known in the French army, and if ever—which we greatly doubt—these red-shirted robbers have the courage to come near the Emperor's legions, the punishment inflicted by the latter will not be child's play. But the Garibaldians are brave only when they outnumber the enemy as seven to one, and are hardly likely to face the French troops.

The London correspondent of a Dublin Tory paper states as a fact that the alarm at Balmoral about a Fenian attack was real, that the Government were apprised of such a plot, and that, besides the military guard ordered to the neighborhood, a large number of detective officers of the Metropolitan police were despatched to Her Majesty's Highland chateau, to keep close watch and ward about the grounds. The same writer says, we know not how truly, that the newspapers have received a hint to say as little as possible about the Queen's intended movements, and that the Court will not sojourn at Osborne this winter.

The Herald.

Wednesday, November 27, 1867.

THE Dominion Parliament, although in session for nearly three weeks, has done nothing but talk incessantly. The Hon. Mr. Howe and Dr. Tupper have crossed swords, and it is plain to be seen, from the sympathy which the Nova Scotian arch-traitor received from his Canadian hearers, that the Dominion will not relax its treacherous grasp of Nova Scotia, unless forced by superior power to do so. Under these circumstances, the Nova Scotia papers send a cry after their representatives to "come home," as they can do no good at Ottawa. In the meantime, the Local Parliament is determined upon "Repeal," and, if backed up by the sturdy independence of a united people—as we have every reason to believe it will be—there is no power on earth can prevent them breaking the odious connection which binds them to Canada. Let them come home by all means, and if denied redress by the Imperial Government, there is the resource of their own strong arms, and the not improbable assistance of the neighboring Republic. At all events, we feel assured of the truth, that a beggarly "Nationality," with a large minority of its people discontented and ripe for revolt at the very outset of its career, cannot be of long duration. The enormous expense and extravagance entailed by the new Constitution would, of themselves, ensure its destruction. So great are these, in fact, that the Lower Province members are amazed, and raise in vain the feeble and unheeded cry of retrenchment, whilst there is scarcely a statesman in the Dominion who will venture to assume the responsibility of Finance Minister. Time, which the fathers of Confederation clamor for, to demonstrate all the advantages of Union, so far from improving matters, will render these difficulties all the more complicated and numerous, until the mongrel Dominion bursts by the force of its own flatulency. We have to thank our stars that we are not a portion of it, nor is there any consideration or bribe which should induce the people of this Island to surrender its independence into Canadian keeping at the present time. Upon this point, however, we think we may make our minds easy, for not only has the Imperial Government signified its determination that no corruption nor coercion will be tolerated in attempting to extend the Dominion so as to include the Island Colonies, British Columbia and the Hudson Bay Company's Territory; but the financial affairs of the Dominion are in such a shaky condition as to preclude Sir John A. McDonald and his colleagues from offering this Colony $800,000, or even a particle of that sum to gain its adhesion to the Union. A bogus offer may, perhaps, be made for the purpose of deluding the people, but we feel certain that not one dollar will ever be handed over from the empty exchequer of Canada to "settle" the Land Question of this Island, or for any other purpose, except bribery. There are parties in the Island who have already received the bribe, and are advocating, to the best of their ability, the political suicide of their native or adopted country. Let the people be on their guard against these characters, who, as soon as they accomplished their country's ruin, would flock to Ottawa for promotion, like the hundreds of other hungry vultures that crowd the halls of its Parliament Buildings, and leave their dupes here to eke out a miserable existence and pay an ever-ending tribute to Canada. We say to the people, let them not be deceived by the cry of free lands and money grants, &c., &c., every one of which is but a snare and a delusion. There can be no doubt but that, within a short time, the tariff of Canada—which is now fifteen per cent.—will be materially raised to realize funds to "clothe, feed, educate, arm and equip" the "skeleton empire," known as the Dominion of Canada, as the Hon. Mr. McGee graphically wrote, and also that "every other mode of taxation" must be resorted to (such as stamp acts and toll gates, &c.,) to maintain five Legislatures and five sette of officials, with increased numbers and increased pay. The great difficulty which a Government finds in the way of a high tariff is, that it induces smuggling, and what the Dominion particularly dreads is, that Prince Edward Island, with its admirable facilities for smuggling, and a ten per cent. tariff, would drive a most profitable, though illicit, trade with Nova Scotia and other largely-consuming portions of the Dominion laboring under the disadvantage of a twenty or thirty per cent. tariff, and hence the desire and anxiety which it is said Sir John A's Government entertain to have Prince Edward Island incorporated in the Dominion before the tariff shall be finally adjusted, and bear with an iron pressure upon the enterprise, trade, prosperity and very vitality of the country. Some bogus offer may, therefore, come from the Dominion Parliament this session, which will enable the Canadian agents in our midst to take the stump, and endeavor to persuade the people that they are going to get free lands and their pockets lined with gold, by uniting with the Dominion; but we venture to assert that the tariff question will only be *patched* this session with the view of securing an easy conquest of the Island. The people, however, should remember the story of the fox that was invited by the lion into his den. Reynard accepted the invitation, but on examining the approaches to the den, he discovered innumerable tracks *leading to*, but none *returning from* it, and very wisely declined entering a place from which there was no retreat. The invitation may be very cordial and tempting, but we have the tracks of over three hundred thousand Nova Scotians to warn us against accepting it. What the people of this country have to consider is, if, for some delusive and glittering offer, they are prepared to pay from twopence to four pence additional for every pound of sugar, tea, tobacco, etc., which they use, and the same upon every gallon of molasses and yard of cotton, etc., which they buy. If they are prepared for this, together with an additional tax upon their land for school purposes, and for the support of an extravagant Government and an army of hungry officials, without any corresponding equivalent or advantage, they will fall down and worship the Canadian calf; but if they are not prepared to accept the undoubted *blessings* just enumerated, they will wisely retain their envied position of comparative independence and comfort, in spite of the wiles and influence of all the minions that Canada is able to bribe. We think we have said enough on this subject just now, and as we commenced this article by a reference to the words actually being waged in the Dominion Parliament, we cannot conclude without referring to the gladiatorial contest in which the Hon. Messrs. McGee and Anglin engaged. Mr. McGee commenced the fight by a review of the Hon. Mr. Howe's speech, which he bitterly denounced, and at the same time made a severe onslaught on Mr. Anglin. The latter gentleman retorted so ably as to fairly drive Mr. McGee out of the House, and to place the Hon. Mr. Tilley and his Government upon their backs in the matter of proscribing Catholics in the Senatorial appointments for New Brunswick. The Government was forced to deprecate the injudiciousness of Mr. McGee's attack, which only recoiled upon himself and the Ministry which he sought to help with ten-fold force. Whatever measure may be enacted during the present stormy session we will not fail to chronicle, believing, as we do, that the coalition is to be judged by its acts and not by its words.

ROME OR DEATH.

Rome, the object of such doubtful conflicts during the past few weeks, is again in a state of perfect tranquility. Althoug its military strength, humanly speaking, is scarcely sufficient to maintain order within its walls and the small remaining territory annexed thereto, still Garrabaldian hordes have sorely experienced the effects of their enthusiastic valor. Their inferiority in numbers seemed only to stimulate this new generation of Italian republicans, desirous, under the pretext of bestowing liberty to a people enclosed in the bondage of Papal and priestly regime, to make the time-honored centre of Christianity the seat of United Italy.

Notwithstanding their prospects of success, we feel surprised that they did not tremble to undertake a war against truth, which had already proved so many times disastrous to ambitious invaders. God does, indeed, chastise his beloved Church when she becomes relaxed in the exact fulfillment of her duty; but repentant, He admits her to the kiss of peace, and forgetful of her past offences, reinstates her in all her former grandeur. There is no one certainly who did not sympathise with the people of the fair Italian Peninsula when they were visited a short time ago by a merciless epidemic; yet no one was more interested in the fate of the poor sufferers than the devoted priests. They, regardless of the danger to which their excessive charity exposed them, were always to be seen assisting the unfortunate victims in their mortal agonies, thus endearing themselves to God and man. Among the many who courageously braved the terrors of death, was Cardinal Altieri, the illustrious prelate of Albano. The cholera had decimated her population, so frightful were its ravages. Such a sad state of things only inflamed the more the Prelate's charity. For in the midst of the unburied dead, abandoned dying, and shrieking survivors, was he to be seen, exerting himself to render less miserable the state of the unfortunate. By his orders the dead were interred; by his benevolence, the needy were supplied with the necessary medicines, and when they were destitute of homes, the spacious apartments of his palace were ready to receive them. He did not allow himself the necessary time for repose, but night and day discharged the sacred duties of his ministry by wiping away the tears of the disconsolate widow so suddenly bereft of her husband and darling child; by absolving the penitent sinner, imparting to him in his dying moments words of consolation, and fortifying him in his last passage by the Holy Viaticum. Such incessant toils, boundless charity, and Christian heroism obtained from Heaven its well-merited recompense, for we see the panic-stricken inhabitants bewail the death of the saintly Pastor, taken from their midst to enjoy the glory of the Heavenly Jerusalem. Such was the spirit that animated the clergy in that terrible visitation of Providence; such likewise the spirit which animated the military more recently in the unjust invasion which threatened their immediate ruin; for they were alike faithful to God, loyal to their Pontifical King, and regardless of the dangers which afflict the body.

As Rome and her few depending towns were gradually recovering from the sad effects of the epidemic, hostile troops were on the point of wending their way to the very capital. Long ago did they employ their agents to demoralize the Roman youth by stealthily introducing trashy reading and immodest pictures into the City, seeking thereby gradually to undermine the foundation of religions and thus render them inimical to the Pope. Now they considered their plots mature, and the death blow all that was required: now Garribaldi's ranks swelled with numbers of persons as reckless as they were desirous of plunder; as depraved as they were eager to suppress Catholicity; now the aged general used only exclaim "Rome or Death" and the flames of hatred for all that is holy and the desire to shed innocent blood was insitated in their breasts. Thus excited they cross the Italian frontier, and congratulate themselves on the easy conquest of the Lated but "eternal city," flushed as they were by the slight success gained at Monte Rotondo. Rome or Death was uppermost in their thoughts; Rome or Death excited their courage; Rome or Death was their war-cry, bye word and desire.

Whilst thus buoyed up by delusive hopes, the lot is being drawn from the fatal urn and the decisive moment arrives. The compact little army of Pius IX., aided by some detachments of French, softly wind their way over the hilly district of Tivoli and fall like tigers on their unsuspecting enemies, turning instantly the glee of their national airs into shrieks of wild desperation, blasting in their hearts the desire of obtaining Rome; bringing DEATH to them at the bayonet's point.

Is it not glorious to every Christian soul to hear recorded a victory in which long persecuted truth triumphs, and triumphs the more gloriously in as much as it was more vigorously assailed! Will we be any longer told that the subjects of the Pope are not loyal, but devoted to Victor Emmanuel? Are we to judge of the character of the inhabitants of the Pontifical States from the revolutionary agents who are sent thither to foster republican principles? Are we to believe that the Papal Government is regarded by its subjects as a system of oppression and tyranny? No, no, and as a testimony thereof, we appeal to the conduct of the inhabitants of those places visited by Garribaldian bands who always received the Pontifical greeting, proudly displaying their banners; and manfully, courageously and generously refusing the liberty thus offered to them by the invading party; we appeal to the conduct of the Roman youth who, seeing their beloved and cherished city imminently doomed to ruin, did not hesitate to take up the rifle in self-defence.

Garibaldi is now a haggard and humiliated prisoner at Spezzia; his followers are partly killed or taken prisoners; or dispersed, they threaten ruin to the King whom they had sworn to serve in order to lessen the infamy redounding on them from the civilized world for their puerile attempt at military aggrandizement. Let future invaders bear in mind that 'eternal' is the cause of Rome; 'eternal' the treasure she possesses; 'eternal' the city which possesses it.—*Com.*

AMONG the passengers who left Charlottetown for Boston by the steamer *Alhambra*, on Tuesday the 19th inst., was Capt. Thomas Foley, of this city, who is *en route* for Buenos Ayres. Capt. Foley is well and favorably known in this Colony, where he has resided for over twenty years, and in his search for a new home in South America and a better climate than Prince Edward Island affords, he carries with him the cordial well-wishes of numerous attached friends. For ourselves, we wish him a pleasant and speedy voyage, and we sincerely trust that Buenos Ayres will more than meet his expectations as a suitable location in which to settle himself and his family; for, if such be the case, we know that, by the exercise of the same industry and integrity by which he raised himself to a position of independence in this country, he cannot fail to acquire more than a competence within a few years in South America.

THE Hon. Mr. Anglin, one of the New Brunswick members of the Dominion House of Commons, in a recent letter to his paper, the St. John *Freeman*, warns the people of this Island to be on their guard against some plot or scheme which is believed to be in contemplation by Sir John A. McDonald's Government to wheedle the Colony into the Dominion. We can assure the *Freeman* that the people *are* on their guard and thoroughly wide awake in anticipation of any political rascality that may be attempted to deprive them of their independence, as Sir John and his wretched local agents will find to their cost when they come to put their scheme in practice.

THE *Islander* of last week devotes two or three columns to prove the Hon. Mr. Aldous a liar in asserting that the Land Purchase Bill has proved a benefit to this Island, and fortifies its wild assertions by an array of figures which nobody can understand, and which, we are sure, nobody will read. It would be a waste of valuable time to refute the *Islander*, for the fact is, that Mr. Pope's opposition to the Land Purchase Bill and the Loan will be accepted by the people at large as proof strong as holy writ, that both are good and necessary measures which is, in reality, the fact, proved by practical experience, as regards the first named Bill, and soon to be proved in the case of the second.

WE wonder where the *Patriot* obtains all its information about the doings of the Executive Council. There must be a leaking individual somewhere in connection with it, or otherwise (which may be the more reasonable conjecture) there is a good deal of pumping going on. We would simply caution the public that the *Patriot's* information and conclusions may not be at all times exactly reliable.

IT appears that the rifles with which the Canadian volunteers are armed, have been merely loaned by the Imperial Government, and will either have to be paid for or returned within a short time. It will be remembered that one of the baits held out by Col. Gray to induce this colony to unite with Canada was, that by so doing, the Canadian Government would supply the Island volunteers with an unlimited quantity of rifles, thus relieving the local government from the necessity of borrowing arms from the Mother Country, which we would eventually be called upon to pay for. From the fact above given, however, it will be seen that the argument of the gallant Colonel was as fallacious as the leather argument of the *Islander* and the *Examiner*, when based upon Dawson's Tannery, and nearly as worthless as the Summerside *Journal's* articles on the same subject.

The members of the Canadian House of Commons are to be allowed $6 a day for their services, together with 6d. per mile travelling expenses—the mileage calculated both ways—if the session do not extend beyond thirty days. But if the session exceeds thirty days, then the sessional allowance will be $600! We think hon. members will have very little trouble to prolong their labors for one day beyond the thirty, so as to secure the $600. The President of the Senate and the speaker of the House, are to have £1000 each, for the session.

Stewart Campbell, one of the Nova Scotia sight-en to the House of Commons, has turned traitor to the people since his arrival at Ottawa. This political Judas will be held in remembrance when next he presents himself to the people for election.

Local Items.

THURSDAY, the 5th of December, has been set apart by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council as a General Thanksgiving Day for the harvest of the past season.

Louis Carvell, Esq., Superintendent of the New Brunswick Railways, arrived here from Shediac on Thursday last by the Steamer *Princess of Wales*, and left again by the same boat for Halifax on Tuesday morning.

WE understand that the Government has purchased the Townsend Estate in King's County upon reasonable terms.

WE understand that the members of Victoria Lodge, Freemasons, with their friends and guests will celebrate the anniversary of St. Andrew, by dining together at the North American Hotel, at seven o'clock on Monday night next.

AN editorial article in review of the *Islander* of the 16th inst., is, for its great length, unavoidably crowded out this week.

Twenty Shares in the Union Bank of P. E. Island were put up at Auction by Mr. W. Dodd, Auctioneer, a few days since, and after a somewhat spirited bidding were knocked down at $5 per cent. over the original amount of each share.

The 'Heather Belle' has discontinued her trips to Souris and other outward ports.

All Sorts of Items.

THE Intercolonial Railway route is likely to be that suggested by Major Robinson—namely by the North Shore of New Brunswick, as that is the farthest removed from the American frontier. The Lower Canadians, the Nova Scotians, and a large proportion of the New Brunswickers are in favor of this route, while the Upper Canadians, with Sir John A. McDonald and his government at their head, are averse to it, and will endeavour to carry their point by political influence, and to locate the railway in what is known as the central route.

THERE are over 300 officials employed about the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, and the number of jobbers who infest the capital looking for offices is almost innumerable. This is certainly a bright prospect for the tax-payers of the Dominion.

Nearly the whole population of Vancouver's Island have signed a petition to the British Government asking premission for that distant colony to annex itself to the United States.

THE Proprietors of the St. John newspapers held a meeting in that city last week, at which they passed a set of Resolutions condemnatory of the stamp tax, to which the papers of the Dominion are about to be subjected by the Ottawa Government. This is another *blessing of* Confederation which we are not sorry to see the New Brunswick press experience, and we fancy that their troubles, like those of the young bears, are only [illegible]

Congress was to impeach the Pre[illegible] meantime the people, in the late elect[illegible] ed Congress. Who is going to be t[illegible]

The new Democratic councils of [illegible] fused to have their sessions opened w[illegible] member asserting that "preachers ha[illegible] than good, and had caused the late [illegible] praying influence."

The formal transfer of Russian Am[illegible] States has finally been made. Gen[illegible] ceived the transfer, which was acc[illegible] ceremonies of lowering the Russian [illegible] United States flag, and the interchan[illegible] sentences in the way of speech-makin[illegible]

Monte Rotondo is a small town o[illegible] miles north-east of Rome, in the pro[illegible]

It is said that Louis Napoleon pro[illegible] Prince Imperial of France to Gi[illegible] daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

Mr. Maguire, M. P., has left C[illegible] superintend the publication of his fo[illegible] the "Irish in America."

The Hon. C. G. Duffy has been [illegible] toria Parliament for the county of [illegible] his opponent was named Sands, wh[illegible] a large majority, although Sands ha[illegible] possession, and gained the suppo[illegible] Mr. Duffy's majority was 476 votes to [illegible] took place in August, and is announ[illegible] satisfaction in the Melbourne Argus.

Charles Lever, the novelist, has b[illegible] lish Consul at Vienna.

A memorial, in the shape of a mag[illegible] to the late Cardinal Wiseman, is abo[illegible] London. A site has been obtained [illegible] Railway Station, Westminster Abbey [illegible] the new quarter springing into exi[illegible] ingham Palace. It is intended to [illegible] thedral a most imposing edifice, and [illegible] most of the European languages wi[illegible] for the purpose of hearing Confessio[illegible] foreigners in their native tongue.

THE GARIBALDIANS.—Speaking o[illegible] *Times'* Florence correspondent admi[illegible] Garibaldi's army were for the most p[illegible] biggest blackguards that Italy cou[illegible] adds that, so generally were the vol[illegible] Pope enlisted from amongst the cr[illegible] crime sensibly diminished in Flor[illegible] raid lasted:—

"Since the beginning of the insur[illegible] ing how crime has diminished in F[illegible] day the papers record that 'no off[illegible] mitted in Florence during the last t[illegible]

Here is a specimen of the means [illegible] baldians attempt to carry their en[illegible] the Roman correspondent of the [illegible] *Post*:—

"Towards dark yesterday, five [illegible] a carriage to the house of Signor M[illegible] tary of War, and, knocking at hi[illegible] cook who came to open it, and were [illegible] of Signor Mazio, when an orderly [illegible] of pistols, and the thrilling scream[illegible] ind[illegible] them to abandon their mur[illegible] down stairs, and drive off more [illegible] came."

NOVA SCOTIA

On Saturday night last, a Mr. Mc[illegible] ing home from Halifax, and when [illegible] Walton, Hants County, he was so[illegible] with blackened faces, who caught hi[illegible] ed "his money or his life." Both [illegible] owner he refused to deliver his mo[illegible] villians drew a knife and made a bl[illegible] breast. By a most fortunate circ[illegible] parcel of papers in his breast poc[illegible] saved his life, as had they not been [illegible] probably have been fatal. The [illegible] blow with the knife which this tin[illegible] Laren's stomach, inflicting a severe [illegible] ing the unfortunate man. The sco[illegible] him of all his money, amounting [illegible] dollars, and retreated to the woo[illegible] weak from loss of blood. Mr. McLa[illegible] into his waggon and drive to the n[illegible] he was well cared for. It is proba[illegible] over. Mr. McLaren has no sus[illegible] men were.—*Chron. Nov. 16.*

News by Tele[illegible]

San F[illegible]

The annual Convention of the [illegible] of California, acting in concert wi[illegible] tionary Brotherhood, and recognin[illegible] their Chief Executive in America[illegible] short session to-day. The officers [illegible] are represented as in a satisfacto[illegible] endorsed the policy of the Irish Re[illegible] hood as enunciated by Thos. J. K[illegible] John Savage of America.

Ma[illegible]

As the day for the execution of th[illegible] approaches, the Government redo[illegible] against any outbreak or attempt a[illegible] troops have been pouring in here [illegible] days past, and the city is now cro[illegible]

Manche[illegible]

In addition to the large military [illegible] authorities have provided for the [illegible] by swearing in at the Town Hall o[illegible] special Policemen on the day of th[illegible]

Experienced Engineers have la[illegible] tifical troops are actively engaged [illegible] tial works of defence at all the [illegible] and these fortifications are rapidly [illegible] pletion. No markets of the 21st [illegible]

In the Senate last night in repl[illegible] Mr. Campbell stated that the Gove[illegible] to initiate or entertain negotiation[illegible] Government with regard to the re[illegible] city Treaty. Such negotiations co[illegible] ed through the instrumentality of [illegible] at Washington. He also stated [illegible] proposed to establish Mail comm[illegible] Indies, and to subsidize a line [illegible] view.

Hon. D. McGee is seriously ill [illegible] Kingston.

There is a fear of another negr[illegible] ary outbreak. The parish of St. [illegible] threatened on the present occasio[illegible] former rebellion. There are so[illegible] groes disciplined according to [illegible] ready to take up arms.

By Special Telegrams over [illegible] learned that a hurricane swept [illegible] the 30th ult., desolating the capit[illegible] lives.

Advices from Mexico state th[illegible] has received the remains of Mi[illegible] lian from the Mexican Governmen[illegible] to be in a fair state of preservatio[illegible] cumstance. The necessary pape[illegible] miral to assume care of the remain[illegible] to pass the Revenue and Post [illegible] inspection or delay, have been [illegible] gethoff, and he was expected to [illegible] the charge for Vera Cruz on the [illegible] Austrian Frigate *Novara* would [illegible] them to Austria.

Gold 139 1-2[illegible]

Cr[illegible]

Crefan official accounts of [illegible] efforts of Ali Pacha to turn the i[illegible] flexible determination to become [illegible] of Greece.

The Russian, Prussian and Fr[illegible] tinue to convey non-combatants [illegible]