negotiate a peace. Occaquant is about 70 miles from Richmond, and 20 miles from Alexandria. Jeff. Davis had reported to the House of Representatives the capture of Mr. Foote, in order "that such disposal of the case may be made as to them shall seem proper." In the meantime the Senator has been paroled.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Advices from our forces in North Carolina represent that the new rebel ram, on the Ronoke river, is nearly finished. She is said to be an improvement on the "Albermarle." A company with submarine implements, are on their way to Plymouth, to see if the "Albermarle" can be raised in time to resist this expected attack from the new ram, which is to move with the rebel ram at Kingston, above Newbern, which is now in good condition, and only waiting for the flood-tides which the spring rains will bring.

BEFORE RICHMOND.—The Richmond newspapers of late Friday say that General Grant's army [illegible] road runs day and night, and is transporting vast stores to the extreme left of his lines, where they expect his next effort to be made, and where they say it is rumored he has recently succeeded in advancing his pickets. They report that the freshet on James river commenced to subside on [illegible], and think that it must either render navigable the Dutch Gap canal or effectually close it up. An explosion heard on the [illegible] inst., is surmised to be a second Yankee effort to blow it out. The freshet, they state, caused several of their pontoon [illegible] the river to give in, which resulted in some casualties. The Yankee artillery fire in Chesterfield is reported as being still kept up.

There is still no disturbance of the quiet in front of Richmond. Gen. Ord having been placed at the head of the Army of the James, he has been succeeded in the command of the Twenty-Fourth corps by Major Gen. John Gibbon lately commanding the Second division of the Second corps. The rebels in front of the Twenty-fifth corps have been for some time busily engaged in the erection of some new works, which are beginning to assume a formidable appearance. It is said that a division of Virginia troops, when recently ordered South from Lee's army, mutinied and positively refused to leave their own State, and that they carried their point.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In perusing the Examiner of the [illegible] inst., I perceive a lengthy communication over the signature of Common Sense, in which that individual displays great zeal in hastily endeavoring to depreciate, in the estimation of the public, certain persons who were instrumental in convening a meeting at Lot 10, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of entering the Confederation on the basis of Constitution proposed by the Quebec Convention. Although "Common Sense" would fain make the public believe that the persons who addressed the Lot 10 meeting were ignorant beings, and lacked the ability to impart the slightest information on a subject of such great import as the Union of the Colonies, yet, Sir, I presume to inform him that those persons whom he pleases to designate as "uninformed," are not as deficient in point of judgment and information as his envious and narrow mind leads him to believe. In calling that meeting it was not our design to make an ostentatious display of eloquence, in order to merit public applause; no, Mr. Editor, we did it through pure motives, and for the laudable purpose of opposing a measure which, we believe, has for its object the destruction of our rights and liberties, and if allowed to be consummated, will bring inevitable ruin on this Colony. I believe, Sir, that the time has arrived when every patriotic and liberty-loving person should raise his voice in defence of his country's rights without being intimidated by any opposition that may emanate from such servile rustics as he who has the vanity to denominate himself "Common Sense." "Common Sense's" communication furnishes abundant proof to convince the most superficial observer that it was the mean spirit of jealousy and not any worthy motive that actuated him to express his disapprobation of the proceedings of the Lot 10 meeting. He says that "He has not the honor of being acquainted with these new lights that have risen in this unfavored and hitherto obscure part of the Island." Indeed I am extremely sorry that he was not present when those [illegible] were emitting their [illegible] rays, they would, probably, have illuminated his obscure brain, and enabled him to comprehend that mysterious and complicated subject which he cannot at present see clearly through. But although "Common Sense" emphatically declares that he is unacquainted with these "new lights," still he does not hesitate to stigmatize them as [illegible]. Now, before he could have justly arrived at the conclusion that those persons were "uninformed," it was necessary for him to have known them, and also to have confuted the arguments that they advanced upon that occasion; but [illegible] their arguments, his objections must necessarily [illegible] by any impartial and intelligent person. Further on, in "Common Sense's" communication, his observations more explicitly expose the workings of a splenetic mind; he says that, "If the Report had said that those whom it puffed up to such an extraordinary degree had made some remarks on Confederation without much sense or weight in them, it would have been much nearer the truth." Such a report would, of course, have been more congenial to his [illegible] soul, but would, nevertheless, have been far from representing the truth. Those remarks which appear to have attracted his attention so much, were not as futile as he imagines, nor were they based on ridiculous assumptions, but on incontrovertible facts which he, or the most ardent advocate of Confederation, has not the ability to gainsay. According to "Common Sense's" logic, the farmers of P. E. Island are a class of uncultivated people who have more "pretension than brains," and are totally incompetent to discriminate right from wrong. He would allow them the privilege of silently meditating on the Confederation scheme, and of talking it over amongst themselves, but they must not presume to give expression to any sentiment for or against it in the presence of their august superior, "Mr. Common Sense." I feel confident that the farmers must feel immensely thankful to their new friend; and I would suggest that they present him a leather medal, bearing the appropriate motto of counter-jumper as a token of their gratitude for the inestimable privileges that Mr. "Common Sense" wishes them to enjoy. This vain shallow-brained fellow would like to make the public believe that he is something like Mr. Coles, whom, he says, cannot comprehend the question of Confederation; this evidently demonstrates that "Common Sense" is in profound ignorance of the opinions of our leading politicians on that subject. The sagacious and unerring political judgment of Mr. Coles has enabled him to detect the injuries that this Island would sustain by entering the Confederation, and he has, through the medium of the Examiner and the *Herald*, avowedly expressed himself hostile to it. So there is not the least analogy, as respects Confederation, between the judicious Mr. Coles, and the short-sighted creature who presumptuously says he has common sense. The arguments advanced by Mr. Coles against Confederation, perfectly agree with those advanced by the Lot 10 meeting; and Mr. Coles having justly the reputation of being a far-seeing politician, it follows that those persons who employed the same arguments previous to him, could not have been so devoid of brains as "Common Sense" falsely said they were. The other remarks which "Common Sense" has made in his communication are equally preposterous as those I have alluded to. Not satisfied with venting his long pent-up spleen on the Callaghans, he makes a wanton attack upon the editor of the *Herald*, with the view of injuring his reputation; but before he will be successful in accomplishing the object he had in view, he shall be obliged to adduce arguments containing more stability than those he has brought to bear against either the Editor of the *Herald* or the Callaghans. As well might "Common Sense" undertake to chain the ocean as to attempt to fetter public opinion on the great subject of Confederation, it being regarded as one that offers to militate not only against our present interests, but also the interests of the future generations of P. E. Island; we therefore deem it a duty incumbent on us to enter our protest against it, and having done so, we mean to adhere steadfastly to our opposition until "Common Sense" shall, by his arguments, have convinced us that we are wrong, then and not till then, will we admit that we have been premature in publicly declaring our opposition to the Confederation scheme. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would suggest to "Common Sense" that if he writes again, to have the manliness to appear over his proper signature; if not, I shall consider anything that he may say beneath my notice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your ob't servant,
Lot 11, Jan. 14, 1865. A. CALLAGHAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—J. H. Fletcher, Orwell Mills,—no less a personage—the great Latin scholar (!) has come out very strong in favor of Whelan, Haviland and Gray, but it seems that he is altogether opposed to their principles—"[illegible] consistency," as he says himself. He wishes it to be distinctly understood and believed that he is opposed to an Union, although he is and has been a supporter of the men who would carry it at all hazards. [illegible] consistency," again. Accordingly, it seems, that were there a general election to-morrow, although opposed to the Union, he would vote for any Union candidate [illegible] at all events he surely would vote for Gray, according to his part Latin letter in the last *Examiner*. He is [illegible] being appointed a delegate, and therefore his opinions at present cannot be counted as anything; for a few more [illegible] a full convert to the principles of Union. To conclude, Mr. Editor, there are none I hear speaking who read the *Herald* and *Examiner* but condemn Whelan for his low, scurrilous personalities, and the words that you quoted against Whelan [illegible] believe were your own, although marked with inverted commas; but very likely he does not know what inverted commas mean.

Yours, &c.
Orwell, Jan. 18, 1865. [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In the *Examiner* of the 9th inst., I observed a communication over the signature of "Common Sense," stating that the report of the meeting lately convened at Lot 10 for the purpose of taking into consideration the important question of an Union of the Colonies, was "about as silly a thing as he had seen in print this long time." But in reality, I must candidly say, that of all the communications I ever saw in any newspaper the one above alluded to, namely, "Common Sense," was the most simple, puerile and paltry that could be written by any cast-off pedagogue who would have the impudence to put a pen to paper. In the first place, it was altogether devoid of argument, and in the next place it abounded in grammatical blunders, that would disgrace the reputation of a school-boy in his fourth book; and before he attempts to write any more foolish or silly letters for the *Examiner*, I would advise him to take up Lennie's Grammar and study it for a while, or get some person to instruct him. This conceited fellow appears to delight in the signature of "Common Sense," but I think, before I have done with himself and his impudent letter, he will find that the signature of "No Sense" would be more applicable to his paltry communication. He says, "If the report of the Lot 10 meeting had said that those who it puffed up to such an extraordinary degree had made some remarks on Confederation without much sense or weight in them, I dare say it would have been much nearer the truth," and again, Mr. "Common Sense" says, that "he had not the honor of being acquainted with these new lights that have risen in this unfavored and hitherto obscure part of the Island;" and again, he refers to these same individuals living in the far west,—making it appear that he does not live in this place. Now, I would ask this [illegible] how is it that the report of the meeting puffed certain people to such an extraordinary degree when he admits that he is unacquainted with these "new lights?" Is it not the height of impudence for "Common Sense" to say that the report gave an untruthful statement of the meeting, whereas he was not there, and was entirely unacquainted with the people who attended it. Such people as "Common Sense" want the best of the [illegible], as a liar can never stand the test of a strict investigation. It appears that the meeting held in Lot 10, made some of our neighbors very angry; it is a pity that they should take such trouble about it, or let their ire rise to such a pitch as to let the world see that they are possessed with an envious, malicious and jealous disposition. Now, to insinuate as much as that I had given a false report of said meeting, I now tell this poltroon jackanape to his beard, that a falsehood is no stranger to his upper lip, and I tell his accomplices so too; although some of them may appear very smooth to a person's face, and although appearing so smooth and [illegible]. He wishes to stigmatize the farmers of the country by calling them "uncultivated farmers," and insinuates as much as that they are not competent to form an opinion on any question respecting the future prosperity of the country. He is a very inferior man [illegible] superior to him [illegible] that would not [illegible] and impertinent remarks. Now, if "Common Sense" & Co. could, after finding or raising so many objections to the meeting in Lot 10, was it not his place to rebut the arguments made use of by stating something tangible or cogent in the matter; but instead of that he resorts to [illegible] but what any scurrilous person would resort to, that is, impudence, coarse and low epithets, that neither denote good breeding, the scholar, nor anything pertaining to decency.

Now, Mr. Editor, this "Common Sense" is a man that I, for one, never considered to be any great things, and I believe the majority of the people hold him in the same estimation. "Common Sense" has occupied a column of the *Examiner* with what he considers to be a logically written communication; but no person can say, with any degree of truth, that it is anything else but the effusion of a small mind, and a jealous one too; and although three or four of a spiteful crew having met to get it written, yet it is replete with falsehoods and disjointed sentences, and savors strongly of the rowdy. Any person capable of discernment will immediately see that it was written on purpose to make certain people who attended the meeting low in the estimation of the public, and some of our public men did not like to see any person taking upon themselves to call a meeting when they were not invited to attend. What surprises me most of all is, that with all the bluster and collective wisdom of those three or four worthies, they could not advance one single sentence in favor of Union.

Buffoonery and insolence may appear to some to be good argument; but I can assure "Common Sense" and his helpmates, that such arguments do well enough where people are not capable of giving any better. "Common Sense" says that "such ridiculous bombast and pretensions are certainly very amusing." It is a very easy matter to amuse this would-be oracle, when a public meeting of the Inhabitants of any locality that would be invited to discuss a question would do so, which every man was in duty bound to do, and I can tell him that he will get more reason to be amused if he would only dare come out over his true signature. But I must say that as far as pretension goes, I have no claim to that of vulgarity or ribaldry—I will leave those pretensions and others of a like nature to the writer of "Common Sense" to possess. He admits that he cannot see his way very clearly at present on the question of Union—no, I believe he does not; still this well-informed logician has the audacity and the ill-bred presumption to dictate a course for others to follow. He also says, when the time comes he will do wonders by giving his voice for or against it. A member of Parliament by the by! Well, indeed, we had instances enough of his invincible ignorance throughout his communication; but this caps the climax of all the rest—a man to speak of giving his voice on a question, that did not know enough to hide his ignorance from the sight of the public. I am sure that the voice from such a person must have great weight in favor of an Union, and will, no doubt, give a sore blow to the Anti-Unionists. He also appears to be quite sore against the Editor of the HERALD, and says, that "he is ever ready to grasp at every trifle, antagonistic to the Confederation Scheme." All that such a miserable creature like "Common Sense" will say against you, Mr. Editor, will not the least injure you; you have won the esteem and confidence of a great majority of the people of this Island, and your arguments against an Union have met with the approbation of better and more enlightened men than "Common Sense" or his helpmates will ever be. The Editor of the HERALD has up to the present time, given sufficient argument to show the evils likely to accrue from a Union of the Colonies; and the Hon. Edward Palmer, who is considered to be good authority, and was always a consistent and an honest politician, has given to the public his views on the subject in a manner that men who are more enlightened than "Common Sense" cannot deny. Mr. Palmer is one of those men that will come out, as it were to-day, hostile to an Union, and to-morrow say, as some of our gentlemen said the other day, that they could not see their way now very plainly on the question.

Now, in taking leave of this ambitious "Common Sense" man, I will tell him that anything else he may say over any other signature but his own, I will deem beneath my notice, and treat it with silent contempt. But if he has the manliness or the courage to come out over his own signature, and that I see his character is worth notice, I promise that I will bring him down from his boiling point to a more luke-warm state, and I will let his friends know a little more of my mind too, as I have already a knowledge of who they are, and wherever you meet them the grin of deception is plain in their physiognomy.

Trusting, Mr. Editor, that you will excuse the length of this communication, as sometimes those ambitious [illegible] require a little dressing to keep them in their places. Whatever their station of life may be, there is something required occasionally to make them keep their respective places, and with these few remarks I have done.

I am, Sir,
Yours most respectfully,
JOSEPH MURPHY.
Lot 11, Jan. 16, 1865.

P.S.—I wish it to be understood that I do not blame any public man for writing the communication over the signature of "Common Sense," but I am well aware, at the same time, that it was received with much satisfaction by one or two of them in this part of the Island—indeed one of our public men could scarcely cease from reading it—it was so amusing to him to see his friends and supporters getting ridiculed. Just like him.
J. M.

The Herald.

Wednesday, February 1, 1865.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

We think it will be something new to most of the people of these Lower Provinces to learn that the plan of voting at the Quebec Conference was by Colonies and not by individual Delegates, as we had supposed. In other words, each of the Maritime Provinces had one vote, and Upper and Lower Canada one each, making in all six votes; and hence in all questions, whether relating to representation by population or to financial details, Canada must have received the support of two of the Maritime Provinces in giving that Colony an undue predominance in the proposed Confederation. We are at a loss to understand what glamour came over the Delegates for the Maritime Provinces, or by what spirit of jealousy or stupidity they were possessed when voting for a scheme of representation which leaves the smaller Provinces completely at the mercy of Canada. In the present instance, we do not recognise the justice of the principle of representation by population, even when applied to the Lower House; but we do contend that in order to counterbalance that principle, each of the Colonies represented should, irrespective of its area and population, have an equal number of votes in the Upper House. This principle has been found to work well in the neighboring Republic, and, indeed, it is the only guarantee we have that our interests will not be sacrificed in the Federal Parliament and our influence swamped. The only assurance to the contrary has been thrown out by the *Islander*, which not long ago, in dealing with this very question of swamping, informed us that the smaller Provinces would always possess a controlling influence in the General Parliament and Government, in consequence of the antagonism and jealousy existing between Upper and Lower Canada. As was very properly stated in one of our local papers, our chances of obtaining justice and fairplay in the Federal Parliament are slight indeed, when our hopes are based upon the principle of quarrels amongst our neighbors. The Maritime Provinces, when they had it in their power, and we do hope that the evil will be remedied now that it is perceived, should have placed themselves beyond the power or the whims of the Canadians, and we cannot too strongly reprobate the action of those Delegates from the Maritime Provinces, who, in voting with Canada, proved recreant to the trust that was reposed in them, and thereby not only sacrificed the independence and influence of the Colonies they represented, but also those of the entire Maritime Provinces. The people of this Island can learn the obvious lesson from the foregoing facts, that if the Maritime Provinces, at a time when union and reconciliation were the order of the day, would not continue to assert their own rights in a matter of vital importance, we must not calculate upon their combining when we are irrevocably united to Canada. The Hon. Mr. Coles pointed out in the Convention the same defect in the Constitution of the Upper House which the Colonial Minister has since pointed out, and as he has suggested a material change therein, we sincerely hope the Maritime Provinces themselves will see the propriety and even necessity of constituting the House of Lords upon the same principle as the United States Senate.

Our readers will have seen that the construction of highways, railroads and canals on the mainland forms an important part of the Report of the Quebec Convention, as does also the matter of defences. With reference to the latter we have nothing to complain, because we believe it is right and proper that we should contribute to our own safety and defence, and the farther the scene of battle is from us the better, in the same way that it would be wiser to go outside the "china shop" and give battle to the bull than to permit him to enter where he would do some damage to the crockery-ware, even though we should finally succeed in defeating him inside. But with reference to those great and expensive public works to which we alluded in the foregoing, we have expressed our dissent to the justice of being called upon to contribute thereto in any way, or being taxed therefor. These public works will, without doubt, enrich the Provinces in which they will be constructed. We should like to know, however, what advantages will the construction of highways and canals in Canada be to this Island, or why we should be called upon to contribute thereto. Property in this Island will not be enhanced thereby any more than the construction of a Railway between Charlottetown and Summerside, or the digging of a canal between Savage Harbor and the Head of the Hillsborough would enhance the value of property in Vancouver's Island. If Col. Gray's estimate of Confederation be at all near the mark, trade and commerce will, ere long, demand railroads and canals in this Island, and still we should be called upon to build the one and dig the other solely out of our own resources; whilst at the same time we would be compelled to contribute to those of Canada, simply because the Quebec Convention declares our works to be "local," while those of the larger Provinces are "general." The Inter-Colonial railroad, too, will be of no more benefit to this Island if we were in the Union, than if we were out of it, and it would be just as reasonable and honest to compel us to contribute thereto, as it would be to levy a general tax on us for the support of the line of steamers between St. John and Boston, and the line of Railroad between Portland and Boston, simply because we travel on them. The Provinces which will be [illegible] and benefitted by them should pay the cost on the same principle that a livery stable keeper has to purchase his own horse and cab; but it would be extremely ludicrous if the owner of the cab should demand of his passengers, in addition to the usual fares, a note of hand bearing interest for a portion of the value of the horse and cab; nor would the passengers be disposed to look upon that law as just which compelled them to comply with the demands of the cab owner. We repeat, therefore, what we have before observed, that this Island in consideration of her exceptional case and her increased burdens—burdens which she can ill afford to assume—should be entitled to a perpetual yearly special grant in order to equitably settle the vexed Land Question, and for other local purposes, and we cannot refrain from remarking that this Island has not received justice from the Quebec Convention, and that our Delegates have been derelict in duty. It is unfortunate for us that the injunction of secrecy which has been enjoined upon the Delegates and which is but too literally observed, prevent us from ascertaining who have been the friends and who the enemies of the Maritime Provinces, but that our interests in the matter of representation have been sacrificed in the Convention we think but few will deny.

MEETINGS IN THE SECOND DISTRICT OF KING'S COUNTY.

THE "Examiner" of the 23rd ult. makes a feeble attempt to crow over the results of his late raid into the Second District of King's County. Our friend may chaunt the *jubilate* as long and in as high a key as he pleases, but we think the most indifferent observer must have seen from the account which the Editor of the "Examiner" has given of the meetings recently convened by him, that his reception was not of that cordial character so fully expected, and that he utterly failed to obtain from his constituents an expression of opinion favorable to the Quebec scheme of Confederation. We purposed attending those meetings, principally at the request of several voters in the District, and we left town in order to be present at the times and places in which the meetings were publicly advertised to be held. A heavy snow-storm prevented us from prosecuting our journey, and on returning to the city we ascertained that the Editor of the "Examiner" had *privately* postponed his meetings—the true times and places for which we subsequently failed to discover—and hence our absence. The "double shuffle," however, has not been productive of much good, and we feel satisfied, from all we can learn, that the electors of the Second District of King's County are too fully alive to the importance of Confederation and its details to blindly accept the same at the suggestion of any politician, and in returning the Editor of the "Examiner" to Parliament—a fact which we never doubted—his constituents will take good care to circumscribe his legislative action upon the great question which now agitates this "patch of sandbank in the Gulf of St. Lawrence." We leave him, therefore, with confidence in their hands, and even though they should accept every word that he utters as proceeding from the mouth of an infallible oracle, and record to a man their votes in favor of Confederation, with all its disadvantageous details, our serenity would not be disturbed thereby; but whilst deploring their decision—a decision which they themselves would bitterly regret in the future—we should console ourselves with the thought that we had honestly and conscientiously discharged our duty to our country without the hope of gain or favor, and regardless of the frowns and misrepresentations of our opponents.

EXHIBITIONS.

We observe by our exchanges that the Sister Colonies are adopting active measures to be represented at the Dublin Industrial Exhibition next summer, and we regret to find that no steps are being taken to have this Island represented thereat. It will be somewhat strange to see all the British American Provinces send specimens of their arts, manufactures and natural productions to Dublin, whilst P. E. Island, through the censurable apathy of her Government and people, neglect so obvious a duty. Of all the Lower Provinces, New Brunswick attaches most importance to local and international industrial exhibitions, and hence it is, we think, that that Colony is far in advance of her provincial neighbors, in industry and enterprize—each year increasing her wealth, and adding to her influence and power. These International Exhibitions, if properly dealt with, cannot but prove of immense advantage to these Colonies, by attracting to their shores numbers of wealthy, intelligent and industrious emigrants, and by stimulating and developing commerce, manufactures and agriculture. Were half as much money expended for these purposes as there is on cheating politicians and delusive delegations, these Provinces would to-day be better prepared to form a Confederacy or any other system of nationality than they actually are. The good results which might naturally have been expected, under judicious circumstances, from having participated in the last International Exhibition, held in London some four years ago, were destroyed through our own want of promptitude, energy and prudence. No action was taken in the matter until the eleventh hour; and even then, with all the disadvantages of hurry, want of time and due preparation, this Island carried off several medals and honorable mentions. Now, in an overstocked market, where numbers of persons of wealth and enterprise are perpetually seeking for a suitable Colony to which to emigrate, what benefits might not this Island derive in this way in placing before this class not merely the best specimens of our agricultural and manufacturing productions, but also carefully prepared pamphlets, detailing the true state of our trade, commerce, agriculture, manufactures, natural productions, resources, population, &c., &c. By these means, assisted by the presence of a person of integrity, intelligence and address, immigrants of the right sort, and of which, it is admitted on all hands, these Provinces stand much in need, would be directed to our shores. Notwithstanding this simple lesson which common sense and political economy teach, still the greatest apathy prevails in reference thereto both on the part of the Government and the people; and so engrossed is the public mind on Confederation and the squabbles of politicians, that we fear the importance of being represented at the Dublin Exhibition is entirely overlooked. We trust, however, that these remarks will draw the attention of our contemporaries as also of our people to this subject, so that it may be thoroughly discussed if not acted upon; but we would simply observe, that if it should be deemed desirable—as every intelligent person must admit that it is—to have this Colony represented at the approaching International Exhibition in Dublin, no time is to be lost in adopting means to effect that object.

Late European Intelligence.

HALIFAX, Jan. 28.

The R. M. Steamship "Canada" arrived here this morning, in 12½ days from Liverpool via Queenstown. Dates are to the 17th inst.

ENGLAND.

The revenue returns for the quarter have been issued. On the year a decrease of less than a quarter million is shown.

The Earl of Derby has quite regained his strength after his recent indisposition.

A heavy gale, of hurricane violence, occurred in London early on the morning of the 9th, and in the evening the wind was again raising.

An Admiralty order has been issued by command of Her Majesty, directing that all ships of war passing Osborne on their way to Spithead during the Queen's stay, in future shall fire the usual salute, which, since the death of the Prince Consort, has been discontinued.

It seems that the Government has determined to prosecute the principals concerned in fitting out the new Confederate cruiser Shenandoah, formerly the steamship Sea King, of London. The captain who navigated the vessel from London to Madeira, where she was handed over to Lieut. Waddell, her present commander, was apprehended in Liverpool by London and Liverpool detectives, and was conveyed to London for examination at Bow-street police court. The direct charge against the prisoner, who is named Corbett, is that of having enlisted a man named Harkess for the Confederate service. The prisoner was brought up on Thursday for examination, and some evidence having been taken in support of the charge, he was remanded, but admitted to bail.

During the year 1864, 125,445 persons emigrated from Liverpool, against 137,982 in 1863. About 100,000 persons, of whom at least 60,000 were Irish, emigrated to the United States during the last twelve months.

The new Exchange at Birmington was opened on the 2nd. At the luncheon, Mr. Bright, M. P., in responding to the toast "the Borough Members," alluded to the growing importance of merchants and manufacturers, who were in many countries, taking the place of warriors and statesmen, and even of monarchs. He also advocated a large reduction of European armaments, for he believed there was a general disposition to keep the peace, and concluded by hoping that the New Exchange might prove a centre of good to the community.

Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary for the Colonies, in a speech delivered at Oxford on the same day, particularly alluded to the misunderstanding which threatened to arise out of the late raids on the Canadian and United States borders, and expressed his belief that the prudence and wisdom of the Canadian Governor General and Legislature would prevent any conflict between the country and the Federal States.

DEATH OF SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN.—Sir Alexander Bannerman, who died on the 30th ult., at 1, Cumberland street, Eccleston square, was the son of Thomas Bannerman, Esq., a merchant of Aberdeen, by his wife, Jane, daughter of George Simpson, Esq., of Hazelhead, and was great-grandson of Sir Alexander Bannerman, first Baronet of Elsick, in Kincardineshire, and cousin and heir-presumptive of Sir Alexander Bannerman, the ninth and present Baronet. He was born in 1788. He was for many years engaged in mercantile, shipping and banking business in Aberdeen, and was Provost of that city. He was M. P. for Aberdeen from 1832 to 1845, in the Whig interest. He was successively a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, Lieutenant Governor of P. E. Island, Governor of the Bahamas, and Governor of Newfoundland. He was knighted in 1851. Sir Alexander married, in 1820, Margaret, daughter of E. Gordon, Esq., of Logie.

FRANCE.

The nomination of Prince Napoleon to be at once a member of the French Privy Council and its vice-president is considered in France a most important and significant proceeding at the present crisis. He is to go to Italy, and will return to Paris with the his father-in-law, in February.

GERMANY.

Letters from Berlin state that Saxony and Bavaria have exposed themselves to the displeasure of the Prussian Government in consequence of the efforts they have made to bring about a confederation of the minor German States in opposition to the policy of Prussia and Austria. Threats of an armed interference on the part of Prussia have been resorted to, and persons believed to be in the confidence of the Government have declared "that if the middle States antagonistic to Prussia should dream of attempting to initiate a separate policy, even with the assistance of the foreigner, Prussia will sweep down upon the Rhine alliance like a tornado and crush it in the bud." The conduct of the middle States has induced the Prussian Government to take additional steps to strengthen friendly relations with Austria.

AUSTRIA.

It is asserted that Austria opposed the abolition of constitution of Schleswig-Holstein published in 1848. The Court of Vienna is about to appoint a new civil *Abendpost* and is anxious to convince the public at home and abroad that such a step is not based upon any change of policy, and that the Austrian Government is fully alive to the importance of maintaining friendly relations with Prussia.

The Austrian Government is about to promulgate a law for the removal of the Court of Cassation from Pesth, the capital of Hungary, to Presburg, near Vienna. Such a proceeding is considered a most imprudent one, since it cannot fail to add to the discontent of the Hungarians and increase their hatred of the Austrian Government.