touching the social condition of England and Scotland—true also for Ireland:—"You refer to the laws affecting land. Are you aware of a fact which I saw stated the other day in an essay on this subject, that half the land of England is in the possession of fewer than 150 men? Are you aware of the fact that half of the land of Scotland is in the possession of not more than ten or twelve men? (cries of "Shame!") Are you aware of the fact that the monopoly in land in the United Kingdom is growing constantly more and more close, and the result of it is this—the gradual extirpation of the middle class as owners of land, and the constant degradation of the tillers of the soil (cheers)."

The acquittal of the Rev. Mr. Lumsden, Protestant Minister, after the conviction of the Rev. Mr. McMahon, a Catholic Priest, will create an unfavorable impression and increase the difficulty the Government must have in dealing with the Fenian prisoners, although it may be that the evidence sufficient for a conviction could be got in one case and not in the other. Mr. McMahon to the last denied that he associated with the Fenians voluntarily, and both Col. Roberts and Gen. Sweeny assert that Lynch held no commission or position of any kind in the Fenian army.

A correspondent of the *Minerve* writes that after the Council in Baltimore broke up, a number of the bishops proceeded to Washington and called upon President Johnson. The interview was private, but it is believed that amongst other recommendations the bishops requested the President not to mislead the Fenians, and excite their evil passions by an unreasonable indulgence. They told him that, if he would only let them understand positively that no invasion of Canada will be tolerated or connived at, the Brotherhood will soon collapse, and that, in return, the Catholic party will do all in their power to sustain the Presidential policy.

"A GRAND CRASH" IN THE STATES.—The New York *Tribune* predicts a coming financial crash in the United States. The imports of that country, it says, "enormously" exceed its exports. The "high prices for labor, for products, for almost everything," it goes on, "rendering ours the best market in the world to sell in and the worst to buy in, an increase and diffusion of sumptuous tastes and luxurious habits, all seem to foreshadow a grand crash, which no skill in financing can long postpone, if there be not a radical change in our financial and commercial policy."

"PRESIDENT" ROBERTS AGAIN!—The Cincinnati Fenians offer Roberts 100,000 men for three months, and ask his advice. He replies:

"Get your men in military trim instantly. We will soon teach Canadian cowards whether they can hang a minister of God or not. If they touch a hair of his head they will have to run further than Booker of the "Queen's Own" pedestrians."

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

There are seven clergymen in the new Vermont Legislature. As politics and religion never agree, which is likely to suffer at their hands?

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

Mr. Seward's letter to Sir Frederick Bruce in reference to the Fenians is quite a gem in its way. Here it is:—

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"Washington, Oct. 27, 1866.

"Sir,—It is understood that James Lynch and John McMahon have been recently convicted in a colonial court of Canada and sentenced to death upon a charge that being citizens of the United States they were actors in the assult made in the month of June last at Fort Erie in that colony. It can hardly be necessary to direct your attention to the fact that the government of the United States is required by the highest considerations of national dignity, duty and honor to inquire into the legality, justice and regularity of the judicial proceedings which have thus taken place, and after making such a careful scrutiny we shall expect to make known to Her Majesty's Government such opinions as the President, upon consideration, shall adopt. With this view the Consul of the United States at Toronto is this day instructed to procure for the information of this department a copy of the record of the trial and conviction of Lynch and McMahon, and also of all further trials and convictions of similar character which shall take place in Canada.

"While no unnecessary delay in the examination of the cases which are thus expected to come before this government is intended, it may nevertheless happen hereafter that delays may unavoidably result from past incidents and from future events which cannot now be foreseen. I have now the honor to request you to take such proceedings as you may think proper to the end that such applications of the consul be promptly granted.

"The President directs me to assure you of his confident hope that Her Majesty's Government will not only cheerfully comply with the request I have thus made, but that they will think it proper to examine into the judicial proceedings aforesaid with a careful regard to the rights of the United States and to the maintenance of good relations between the two countries. Such relations are always difficult and delicate in the States that are adjacent to each other without being separated by impassable boundaries. For this reason it would be very gratifying to the President if you should be able to give me an assurance that the execution of the sentences pronounced upon the convicted persons will be suspended, if occasion for the delay shall arise in the manner before mentioned to make it desirable.

"Finally, I deem it proper to say that the offences involved in these trials are in their nature eminently political. It is the opinion of this government that sound policy coincide with the best impulses of a benevolent nature in recommending tenderness, amnesty and forgiveness in such cases. This suggestion is made with freedom and earnestness, because the same opinions were proposed to us in our recent civil war by all the governments and publicists of Europe, and by none of them with greater frankness and kindness than by the government and statesmen of Great Britain. I am very sure you will find that these recommendations of a policy of clemency and forgiveness in the case of these parties concerned, are in entire harmony with all the suggestions and recommendations which this government has made to Her Majesty's government in regard to the aggressions which have been made on the Canadian frontier, and that they are also in harmony with the proceedings which this government has thought it just, wise and prudent to pursue in regard to the violation of its own neutrality laws, which was involved in those aggressions.

"I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient servt.,

"WM. H. SEWARD.

"To the Hon. Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Arrival of the "Java."

HALIFAX, NOV. 6.

The "Java," Capt. Moodie, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 27, and Queenstown 28, arrived here at 12 p. m. She has 31 Halifax and 117 Boston passengers.

The British Parliament had been formally further prorogued to November 20.

Mr. Snider, inventor of the breech-loading rifle bearing his name, and whose case was attracting considerable attention, died suddenly on 25th inst.

The cattle plague returns had dwindled down to only six cases in the week.

Admiral Mundy will succeed Sir James Hope as Commander-in-Chief on the North American station.

The short time movement among the Lancashire cotton manufacturers was making progress, and indicated a large decrease in production.

Sir Hugh Cairns has been honored with a grand banquet at Belfast on the occasion of his retirement from the representation of that city.

FRANCE.—The situation of the Lyons workmen was grave enough to require the presence of the Prefect of that city in Paris, whether he was summoned by telegraph. The state of Lyons was discussed at length in Cabinet Council. It is rumored the Emperor insisted on a large loan being raised to mitigate the emergency, and that owing to ministerial objections changes in the Cabinet were not unlikely.

French Government has adopted the system of night signals invented by Mrs. Martha Coston, Washington, and large quantities were being manufactured at London.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—A letter professing to be authentic details the malady under which the Empress of Mexico was suffering. She labored under the fixed idea that her attendants were in conspiracy.

She was allowed to see no one but her doctor and her former confessor.

Physicians are said to have given up almost every hope of her recovery, and greatly apprehend the effects of a nervous fever.

Paris correspondence of the *Times* says the conjectured condition of the Empress will induce Maximilian to modify the resolution he expressed of remaining in Mexico after the departure of the French army. He also gives a rumor that the whole French army will quit Mexico at the same time; that ten screw ships of the line and the same number of frigates will be fitted out as transports and ready to sail for Vera Cruz in the course of November, and that Austrian frigate Elizabeth is placed at orders of Maximilian, who is expected to return to Europe.

On the other hand, Paris *Patrie* states on authority of letters from Trieste that the Elizabeth is to take the Empress back to Mexico; that her health is sufficiently improved to justify hopes of speedy recovery, and that her physicians think that by returning to her husband she will receive the care and attention likely to complete her cure.

The King and Queen of Saxony had returned to their capital and were received with enthusiasm. The King issued a proclamation thanking the people for their fidelity; assuring them of his continued affection and promising his best efforts to promote their prosperity. He declared he would devote himself to the new confederatian with the same fidelity as to the old bond and use every effort to render the new alliance a blessing.

AUSTRIA.—London *Times* alludes to the further disintegration of the Austrian Empire as possible. Russia is said to be intriguing with Greek religionists, who amount to three and a half million, scattered in Hungary and other Provinces. Even the German Provinces are not safe from the attraction which is carrying Bavaria and Wurtemburg into a Prussian confederation, and if at the same time an orthodox propaganda be set to work the process of disintegration may be rapid.

DENMARK.—London *Globe* says Denmark is menaced with extinction unless wiser counsels and a juster spirit, supported, we doubt not, by the influence of England and France, prevail at the court of Berlin. Denmark will soon undergo further dismemberment and finally disappear as an independent State from the map of Europe. The *Globe* believes the design is entertained by Prussia and Sweden to absorb Denmark, Prussia taking mainland, while the Islands are annexed to Sweden.

SPAIN.—The Government is said to have resolved on modifying armament of navy.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor issued a manifesto announcing the betrothal of a Czarowitch to Princess Dagmar, and conferring upon her the title of Imperial Highness.

ITALY.—Victor Emmanuel would enter Venice on the 7th Nov., and it is said will be accompanied by all the Foreign Ministers at Italian Court who are said to have received instructions to that effect from their respective governments.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives an account of a fearful accident from an avalanche, the news of which comes from Chamounix, whereby four persons were killed in ascending Mount Blanc. One of the victims was Captain Arkwright, an Englishman, whose mother and sisters were travelling with him.

One mutilated body was found before the survivors returned, and on Saturday morning fifteen men, selected from the bravest of the population, left to clear away the avalanche, with what result is not known. The grief of the relatives of the deceased was of course terrible. An American family, who did not wish their name mentioned, gave the mayor 250f. for the three widows.

THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.

[Paris (Oct. 15) Correspondence of London Star.]

The greatest sympathy is manifested for the Empress Charlotte.

It would appear that her mental state gave cause for alarm to her *entourage* even before her arrival in France. During her voyage from Vera Cruz to St. Nazaire she appeared to be plunged in the deepest melancholy, and constantly spoke of the immense responsibility she had assumed. On arriving in Paris, although indirectly prepared for the Emperor's refusal to alter the period he had fixed upon for the evacuation of Mexican territory by the French troops, she persisted in her desire to have a personal interview with Napoleon III. The result we all know. Although the Emperor received the courageous and devoted wife of Maximilian with all the kindness and courtesy for which he is so remarkable, he remained absolutely firm. The Empress unfortunately lost her head completely; she so far forgot her self-possession as to give way to the most violent paroxysm of excitement, and made use of language which not only startled but puzzled the Emperor, unaccustomed as he has long been to be addressed in any tone but that of respect, and at the least courtesy. The painful excitement is now easily to be accounted for.

The first subject which appears to have distracted the mind of the Empress was the clause in her father's will by which he merely gave a life use in the twenty-five millions he bequeathed to her, although he gave her power to dispose of the principal by will. The Empress applied to her brother, Leopold II., and to the Count of Flanders, to annul this clause, and allow her to devote the twenty-five millions to the consolidation of the Mexican empire. Her brothers, however, imbued with the prudence which so preeminently characterized King Leopold I., turned a deaf ear to her solicitations, and reminding her of the prodigal generosity with which her husband had spent his own private fortune, as well as a portion of hers, positively refused her request. The Empress cannot forgive this act, and as she is aware that the King and his brother have been privately supported in their decision by the Austrian Imperial family, she will not consent either to visit her family at Brussels or at Vienna.

Thence arose *her despair* on the Pope having declined to sanction the concordat proposed by Maximilian. Her appeals rejected by Napoleon III., by her own brothers, and by the Pope, it is not surprising that her high-toned mind and ardent feelings should have given way in presence of so much bitter mortification.

HER CONDITION.

[From the New Free Press, Vienna, Oct 19.]

We have received from Miramar the following information respecting the state of the Empress Charlotte: It was an error to announce that her condition had become worse, and that she could no longer recognize some members of her suite. She has certainly improved a little.

The former maitre d'hotel of the Emperor and Empress at Miramar, named Zelinka, did not accompany them when they left for Mexico. He established on the Trieste road an eating house, which is much frequented. The Empress called upon him and his wife, who is a native of Vienna, and manages the cooking department, and begged of them to send her food prepared by themselves, because she had no confidence in her Mexican servants, who wished to poison her. The Empress added, "I am, in fact, now hungry."

The Herald.

Wednesday, November 14, 1866.

"THE BRIBE" KNOCKED INTO A COCKED HAT.

A REGULAR BREAK-DOWN!

The Quebec Scheme Unalterable!!

THE *Islander* and the *Royal Gazette* of last week at length contain the bogus proposition of the delegates, together with the despatches and correspondence thereon; and the upshot of the matter is, that the Canadians repudiate the proposition. The Colonial Secretary, in transmitting the offer to Viscount Monck, concludes his despatch in the following cautious, non-committal style:

"I have taken this course, in order to give effect to the wishes of the Delegates now in England; but it must be understood that I do so without expressing any opinion of my own on the subject, as this would be premature at the present stage of the question."

The Colonial Secretary cannot fail to meet the warm approbation of the people of the Maritime Provinces by his judicious and statesmanlike dealing with the question of Confederation. The contrast between him and his bungling predecessor is as great as is the estimate in which both are held in the Provinces. As much curiosity doubtlessly exists to know the real nature of the offer of the Maritime Province Delegates, we give it in full:—

(COPY.)

At a meeting of the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, held at the Alexandra Hotel, London, on the 22nd day of September, 1866, all being present except the Hon. Mr. Wilmot, it was unanimously resolved that, inasmuch as the co-operation of Prince Edward Island, though not indispensable to a union of the other British North American Provinces, is, on many accounts, very desirable; and as the settlement of the land question, which has so long and so injuriously agitated that colony, would be attended with great benefit, and at the same time place the local Government of the Island, by the possession of the proprietary lands, now on a footing with the other Provinces, which have crown lands and minerals as a source of local revenue.

Therefore Resolved—

That, in case the Legislature of the Island should authorize the appointment of Delegates to act in conjunction with those from the other Provinces, in arranging a plan of co-operation, prior to the meeting of the Imperial Parliament, the delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are hereby pledged to support the policy of providing such an amount as may be necessary for the purchase of the proprietary rights, but not to exceed $800,000.

(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER,
S. L. TILLEY.

The Canadian Government, after discussing the proposition, state that they "do not consider that they have any power or right to consent to the payment of that, or any sum, without the previous consent of the Canadian Parliament; and they, therefore, cannot confer upon their delegates powers which they do not themselves possess." Individually, however, they are prepared to make "a strong representation to the first Government and Parliament of the United Provinces, in favor of their granting the compensation agreed upon" by the Delegates. This conclusion proves what we asserted all along, that the Quebec scheme is unalterable. We are glad that the Canadians have squarely met the proposition by a direct refusal, for Her Majesty's Government will now plainly see that Prince Edward Island has good reason for declining to enter the Confederacy. When her reasonable demands are met with denial previous to union, her chances of obtaining justice afterwards are slim indeed. The Canadian Government, more, we fancy, for the purpose of humbugging thus for remedying the evil, admit that a grant of $800,000 over and above what is allowed by the Quebec scheme, is nothing but just and fair to this Colony, from its insular position and land difficulty. We have no hesitation in expressing our belief that if the offer were assented to by Canada and the money tendered to this Island as the price of its adhesion to Confederation, a majority might be found to accept it; and should Her Majesty's Government be anxious for all these Provinces to form themselves into a Confederacy, we have no doubt the $800,000, and even a larger sum, will yet be offered to smooth the difficulties in the way of an harmonious union. We have no fear that the expectation of the Canadian Government, as shadowed forth by one of its organs—the *Leader*—from which we quoted last week, when it says that, without the $800,000, Prince Edward Island will soon be drawn into the Union "in spite of herself," will ever be realized. The political axiom which the *Leader* seeks to establish from physical science is rather a dangerous experiment; for if it be true that the attraction of the greater body is more than a match for the power of resistance of the smaller body, then we must admit that annexation is inevitable. "It is a queer rule that won't work both ways."

It is amusing to observe the effect which the dissent of Canada has upon the editor of the *Islander*. His lower jaw hangs down at once, and in the most savage mood he snaps and bites in all directions. No wonder; for he has worked himself out of office,—he has played his last trump and lost; but if he imagines he is going to improve his condition by slanderous and ill-natured remarks, he is very much mistaken. He asserts that the recent offer could not bribe this Island. Let him be consoled; for we again repeat our belief that if Her Majesty's Government desires this Colony to unite with her sister Provinces, and, as a compensation for her exceptional position, guarantees good terms, the proposition will be received by a majority of its inhabitants. After indulging in some gloomy apprehensions that no delegation will be sent from this Colony to the London Conference, and treating us to a homily upon loyalty, the editor of the *Islander*, somewhat after the fashion of "Lord Lovell," gives three kicks, a groan, then blows his nose, and gives up the ghost in the following manner:

"We feel that we have discharged our duty to the people—that we have fairly placed the subject before them, and we shall henceforth refrain from the advocacy of a measure which, notwithstanding its importance, is regarded by the mass of the people as one which would render them and their children slaves to Canada."

This confession and resolution of amendment is like that of a culprit detected in the act of perpetrating some crime, and, if allowed to escape, immediately pursues his career of evil courses. All the Confederates, now that their schemes are detected, and that a general election is at hand, are prepared to pledge themselves to abandon their pet measure; but how long does the simple reader imagine are they going to adhere to such pledges? Just until after they secure their election; and it therefore behoves the people to select wisely those whom they shall return to Parliament as their representatives. The necessity is greater now than at any time formerly to elect men who are honestly opposed to Confederation, for we believe that if Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick consent to unite, the Confederate Government will be so mean as to attempt, by annoying and hostile legislation, to coerce this Colony into Confederation; and, therefore, those who will be at the head of affairs require to be men who will thwart such legislation, instead of conciding in it as was done by the existing Government in the case of surrendering the Fisheries, and taxing American flour. Whatever turn the political wheel may take, we trust Messrs. Palmer, Coles, and those other tried men who have stood by their country in time of trial and danger, will not be overlooked or forgotten. They deserve well of their country, and their country should not be slow to recognise their services.

CONFEDERATION IN ENGLAND.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

UNDER this heading we commence to-day to present to our readers the views of the English press upon Confederation, both *pro* and *con*. In order that we may not be suspected of giving a one-sided view, we begin by quoting from the London *Standard*—the organ of Lord Derby—and also from the *Spectator*, both strong Tory papers, and both favorable to Confederation. The Confederates pretend to attach much importance to the article from the *Standard*, on the ground that it embodies the views of the British Government upon the subject under discussion. The despatches and public speeches of Lord Carnarvon, the Colonial Secretary, are directly opposed to this assumption, and prove that the article in question is but the individual opinion of its author, inspired, no doubt, by the Confederate delegates in England. Both papers reason upon the supposition that a majority of the colonists are in favor of Confederation, and that that scheme, while relieving England of much of the expense of governing and defending the Colonies, will sufficiently strengthen themselves as to make them a match for the United States. With reference to the first supposition, it is well known that three out of the five colonies are opposed to Confederation, nor has the measure ever yet been submitted to the people of Canada for their approval. The assertion that a majority of British North America is in favor of Confederation, is a gratuitous one, not borne out by the facts. Who doubts that if the measure were submitted to Nova Scotia to-morrow, it would not be all but universally rejected? In New Brunswick open bribery had to be resorted to before the people would even hear of Union. The hostility of Newfoundland and this Island are admitted; and if we are to judge from the fact that petitions are being largely signed in Canada against this Union, we would be inclined to doubt if a majority even in that Province, which would derive all the advantages from Union, could be found to vote in favor of it if submitted to them at a general election. On this side of the Atlantic these facts are well known; and we hope they will be equally well known on the other side before the discussion closes. Before Maximilian assumed to govern semi-civilized Mexico, his appointment was submitted to the people for approval. When France wished to annex Nice and Savoy, the matter was submitted to a popular vote; and so also was it with Lombardy, Tuscany, and other portions of Italy, as well as with some of the conquered German States. And yet that privilege of deciding their own fate, which was freely allowed in semi-despotic countries, is denied to the people of an Empire which boasts of being *par excellence* the freest in the world, and this course is highly applauded by pseudo-Liberals and ultra-Tories, with whom liberty and the rights of the people are synonymous with licentiousness and anarchy. The Hon. Mr. Howe spoke truly when he asserted—with a freedom which in these Provinces would have brought down upon him the billingsgate of a crowd of yelping lip-loyalists—that the people of the Maritime Provinces would not permit their allegiance to be transferred from London to the back-woods capital of the Hon. T. D. McGee's "New Nationality,"—from the virtuous Queen Victoria to a set of Bacchanals, who, having tired of playing the *role* of rebels, now seek to assume the character of despots and extra-loyalists. If there is to be a transfer of allegiance at all, the Canadian Cabinet and the British Cabinet, too, may rest assured, that in so far as the Lower Provinces are concerned, it will be transferred to a Government with sufficient power to protect them, and to a country from a political connection with which they may reasonably expect to derive some advantage. As colonies they are satisfied to remain, but if the choice is between Annexation and a "New Nationality," Her Majesty's Government has only to send the batch of delegates home to run an election upon that question, to ascertain, beyond all doubt, the opinions of the colonists upon it. We only wish the *Spectator* had the power to test its views upon the point; and we venture to say the question of Confederation would be speedily and finally settled by more than a two-thirds vote.

As to the increased strength which Confederation is going to confer upon the Provinces, any person at all acquainted with their geography, strength and resources, as compared with those of the United States, knows that assertions of that kind are all moonshine. Mr. Howe's reasoning upon this view of the case is conclusive, and has never yet been fairly answered. The Colonies know the folly and uselessness of burdening themselves with oppressive taxation by forming themselves into a "New Nationality," which will inevitably be looked upon in the light of a challenge to the United States, and, with the fate of Maximilian before his eyes, no man in his senses believes that the "New Nationality," with all the assistance that the Mother Country could lend, would be able to withstand the United States for twelve months. As scattered dependencies of the Crown, paying a reasonable share, and doing all they reasonably can for their own protection, they may long remain unmolested; but as a "Nationality" created by a European Monarchy, as a menace to the Republic, they will soon be called upon to test their strength, and to waste their blood and treasure in a worse than hopeless struggle. The *Standard* and the *Spectator* are not surprised at the opposition of the Maritime Provinces to Confederation; and the *Spectator* especially has had its eyes opened by Mr. Howe's pamphlet, to the evils of the high tariff of Canada, a limit to which ought to be fixed, and, on pain of exceeding it at any time, the Imperial tie should be severed. A connection based upon a condition of that nature would not be worth preserving. The absolute appointments of the Legislative Councillors and the inequality of representation in the Upper House are also, in the opinion of the *Spectator*, serious objections to the Quebec Scheme; and they are objections that ought to be insuperable with the Maritime Provinces, which are utterly placed at the mercy of Canada thereby.

We now leave these Tory organs, promising to give, in our next issue, the other side of the question from English journals equally influential as those from which we quote to-day.

OBITUARY.

IN our list of deaths to-day will be found that of John Sutherland, Esq., one of the members for the second electoral District of King's County.

It is with unfeigned regret we have also to announce the death, on Monday evening last, of the Lady of the Hon. Col. Gray. The charities and estimable qualities of this amiable lady are so well and widely known, that the news of her death will be received at many a fireside as a calamity, and with sincere sorrow by the whole community. In her death, the poor have lost a friend indeed, and society one of its brightest ornaments. Severe as the blow will be to her bereaved friends, it must be a source of consolation to them to know the high esteem in which the deceased lady is held, and that her memory and her benevolence will be long cherished as a benediction by every class in the community.

AN appeal has been received from the Turks and Caicos Islands, on behalf of a number of inhabitants, who have been rendered destitute by a terrific hurricane which passed over these islands on Sunday, the 30th of September last. Over 800 houses, with all their contents, furniture, clothing, etc., are represented to have been destroyed, and more than 3,000 persons have been left homeless, penniless, and almost naked. A similar appeal on behalf of the Quebec sufferers has been received. Both these appeals are touching in the extreme, and it is to be regretted that the severe fire which ravaged Charlottetown this summer will prevent them from being responded to as they ought. We learn that a collection will be taken on Sunday next, in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on behalf of the 18,000 who have been left in the most destitute condition, on the eve of a rigorous winter, in a rigorous climate like that of Quebec.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for October has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. Its contents are:—1. The Irish Church; 2. The Apostles, by Ernest Renan; 3. The English and their origin; 4. The Abbe Lamennais on Dante; 5. The Canadian Confederation and the Reciprocity Treaty; 6. The Dog—his intelligence; 7. Our North Pacific Colodies; 8. The Forest of Fontainebleau; Contemporary Literature.

We have also received from the same Company, the October No. of Blackwood's Magazine, which contains: 1. Sir Brook Fossbrook; 2. Concerning Salads and French Wines; 3. Light and Dark Blue; 4. Nina Balakta; the Story of a Maiden of Prague—Part IX; 6. Allison's History of Europe, 1815–52; 6. Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church; 7. Cornelius O'Dowd.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS!—One night last week the shop of Jas. Reddin, Esq., Queen street, was burglariously entered. The robbers forced an entrance through a window at the rear of the building, and thence broke their way through to the shop and celler. Mr. Reddin is unaware of the amount of property abstracted. The burglars appear to have been disturbed in their work and hence beat a precipitate retreat, leaving the front door of the shop invitingly open after them. A hand-spike which they left behind may lead to their discovery.

THE Hon. T. D. McGee, in an effervescent speech at the Banquet recently given in Montreal to the Hon. Mr. Cartier, previous to his departure for England, scouted the idea of allowing the people interested an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion upon Confederation! Nothing better could be expected from so notorious a trader in politics. It is remarkable that Confederation commenced, progresses, and promises to end, in rioting.

Hanford's Price Current for St. John, N. B., has been received. Oats are quoted at 45 *a* 50c.; Potatoes plenty, and sales made with difficulty. Oysters, $1.50 *a* $2.50 per bbl. In Halifax, Potatoes are selling from 30 to 35 cents per bushel.

Now that the Steam Fire Engine is here, and in good working order, we think the construction of the water tanks ought to be hurried forward to completion as quickly as possible. We presume competent persons are employed to be in attendance upon the engine at all times, day and night.

Maximilian has abdicated in favor of General Bazaine, but the United States have sent a force to establish a protectorate over Mexico until the elections for President and Congress are over.

The Canadian Government are going to commute the death sentences of Lynch and McMahon. Every one expected this since Secretary Seward, by order of the United States Cabinet, interfered on their behalf. This comprises the telegraphic news of the past week. The last quotation of Gold is 144.

AT a Public Meeting, at Brown's Creek, on Thursday last, Mr. S. Prowse and Hon. K. Henderson were chosen candidates for the 4th District (Murray Harbor) Queen's County.

ON Sunday, the 5th instant, the Brig *Ann*, when off Cape George, ran down the schooner *Aurora*, from Crapaud, for Halifax. The schooner sank immediately, and only one of her crew was saved; the remainder, two men and a female passenger, were lost.

THE Hon. Joseph Howe has, in a second pamphlet, favored the people of England with his views on the organization of the Empire. We shall endeavor to give it in full at an early day.

SOME correspondence on hand is crowded out until next week. Among others, a communication from an esteemed friend, at present residing in Rome, the "Eternal City." We shall be happy to hear from him as often as he can find it convenient to write.

DR. TUPPER has addressed a long and tedious letter to the Colonial Secretary in reply to Hon. Mr. Howe's pamphlet on Confederation.

☞ WE have received all the back numbers of the HERALD for which we advertised.

Among the passengers by the steamer *China* for England, last evening, was His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax.—*Hx. Express, Nov. 9.*

The two daughters of the Governor, Sir Dominick Daly, have been married; the eldest to Mr. Scutter, Manager of the Bank of Adelaide; and the youngest to Mr. Turton, Manager of the Savings Bank. The affair was very quiet, and the two brides, who are highly respected, received many handsome bridal gifts.—*South Aust. Register, Aug. 29.*

Lieut. Baines, of the Royal Artillery, had so far recovered from the effects of the injuries he received at the Quebec fire that he was to be removed from the hospital in a day or two; but lock-jaw set in, and after 36 hours dreadful suffering he sank from exhaustion. Death incurred in the service of humanity was as glorious as death on the battle field in the very best cause.

Medical Notice

Holloway's Pills.—The Stomach and more discomfort, and bring more un commonly supposed. The thousan there may be prevented or dislodged use of these purifying Pills, which act and mild aperient, without annoying most susceptible, or irritating the mo nation. Holloway's Pills will bestow for relief on every headachy, dyspe sufferer, whose tortures make him a and a bugbear to his friends. These even the popular remedy for a weak disordered liver, or a paralyzed diges without difficulty to their regulatin tonic qualities.

A Neglected Cough, Cold, or So might be checked by a simple remed Bronchial Troches," if allowed to p attack seriously. For Bronchitis, and Consumptive Coughs, "The T with advantage, giving oftentimes singers and public speakers will fi cellent to clear the voice and render easily easy.

This is the season of the year whe are almost sure to have dysentry an Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a neve It not only relieves the child from pa the stomach and bowels, corrects tone and energy to the whole system instantly cure griping in the bowel Mothers don't fail to procure it.

BROWN'S "VERMIFUGE COMFITS combination has been successfully and found to be safe and sure in era hurtful to children. Be sure to ob Comfits, which have been used with Checkered & Brown, proprietors, N all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cts a b

Perry Davis' Vegetable P

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICIN

Pain Killer, taken internally, sho with milk or water, and sweetened sired, or made into a syrup with Cough, a few drops on sugar eaten tual than anything else. For Sore T throat with a mixture of Pain Kill relief is immediate and cure positiv

It should not be forgotten that equally as good to take internally, a Each bottle is wrapped with full dir

PLEASE READ THE PRINTED
THEO.
General Agent

Nov. 7. 1m.

Births.

On the 7th inst., Mrs. C. A. Hyndm

Married.

On the 9th August, at Trinity Chur Very Rev. the Dean of Adelaide, Jos to JOANNA WYNN, eldest daughter of Dominick Daly, Governor-in-Chief of

On the 9th August, at Trinity Chur Very Rev. the Dean of Adelaide, HAM son of the late Rev. Henry Turton, V to CAROLINE LOUISA, youngest daught Sir Dominick Daly, Governor-in-Chief

On the 5th November, at St. Paul' town, by the Rev. David FitzGera Rowan, Esquire, late of Her Majest eldest son of the Rev. J. W. Rowan, Antrim, Ireland, to Mary Amelia, elde Wright, Esquire, Colonial Treasurer, of the late Honorable George Wrig Executive Council of Prince Edward

At the residence of the bride's father Scotia, on the 25th of October, by Falconer, Mr. Wm. H. Fraser, of Char daughter of J. W. P. Chisholm, Esq.

On the 20th October, at the Chur Conception, Pawtucket, Rhode Island ther Delany, Pastor, Mr. Charles Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Mary Ann selius McGronan, P. E. I.

At Tignish, on the 30th October, b J. McIsaac, James Morrissey, teache both of the same place.

DIED.

On Thursday last, at his residence, Peter's Bay, after a long illness of A pervening, John Sutherland, Esqui years.

Mr. Sutherland has represented the County in the House of Assembly, du and has been always popular with his liberal and progressive spirit which votes in the House of Assembly. M mercantile affairs, which he prosecu for many years, and was at all times a friend to the poorer classes of the peo at his hands. His remains were follo ing place on Saturday last by an people.

At Charlottetown, on the 9th in Handrahan, aged 31 years.

THE LAST CAU

AS the season for Shipping has n those indebted to the Estate o STEPHENS not having come fo respective Accounts, the Subscribe them that on the closing of the

Defaulters will

indiscriminately.

R. J.
Ages

Orwell Store, Nov. 12, 1866.

COMMISSARIAT C

SEALED TENDERS, in duplic at this office, until noon, on instant, from all persons desirou tract for the supply of

Fresh Beef and

to be issued to Her Majesty's Departments, at this Station, fro to 31st December, 1867. The will consist of Fresh Beef and shall be issued on Tuesdays an week, from 1st January, 1867, to 1867, and from the 1st day of again be issued twice in each we until the 31st day of December,

The Beef to be Ox or Heifer sound and sweet, equal in quali of the Contract, to the average consist of fore and hind quarte than 90 lbs. each,—none of the and the bone from the knees, pieces to be cut off at least four and hind quarter of the carcass

The Mutton to be of the best weighing not less than 35 lbs, e and hind quarters, to be cut off joints; and when Lamb is sub must be large Lamb, of appro weighing not less than 25 lbs.

The Meat for the Troops (Sundays excepted), on the or missariat Officer, and in the m and place appointed by him. to be by entire quarters, and several barracks at the Contr whole to be subject to the appro missariat Officer; or, if require Officers constituted by proper decision shall be final.

The Contractor shall at all tim Depot, which must be a conve