

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—The Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia will visit England about the last of October.

—The financial relations between Austria and Hungary have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both.

—The public have heard with sincere regret of the death of Professor Faraday, which took place on Sunday, August 25th, near Hampton-court.

—Financial and customs agents at Naples, during the past six years, have defrauded the Government out of thirty millions of francs.

—A dispute has arisen between the King of Belgium and the Emperor of Austria in regard to the settlement of the estate of the late Emperor Maximilian.

—The wheat crops of England and Scotland are under an average. Barley ten per cent. and oats fifteen per cent. above average.

—The Roman Catholic Bishops of the Austrian Empire have met in Congress and declared their opposition to any change in the Concordat now established between Rome and Austria.

—Despatches from Japan announce that the Christians are maltreated by the natives. This is especially true of the inhabitants of Nagasaki and its vicinity.

—The King of Prussia has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor and Empress of the French, inviting them to meet him and the other sovereigns of the North German States in some city in Germany hereafter to be designated.

—The Pope has resolved to call a general Council of the Roman Catholic Church, and has named a congregation of seven cardinals, to whom will be entrusted the duty of arranging preliminaries.

—A firman from the Sublime Porte, granting a general amnesty to the Greek insurgents in Candia, has just been officially promulgated. The Turkish Government has concluded not to send to Candia, as was proposed, a mixed commission, consisting of Ottoman and Greek members, to enquire into and report on the grievances of the Cretans.

—About midnight on the night of the 19th September, the tug W. K. Muir exploded her boiler about two miles down the river from Sarnia. At the time the tug was arranging her tow of five vessels. The crew were all blown into the air, the captain, mate, and one of the engineers, and three of the men were drowned. Boats were lowered from the vessels, and five men picked up more or less injured. The tug sank almost immediately.

—It is stated in the American papers that it is now definitely settled that Jeff Davis trial will take place at the November term of the Circuit Court at Richmond. Judge Chase has expressed his intention to preside, and if the ex-President does not fail to come to time on his bail, questions of great importance will arise, which will require all the diplomacy and ability of the Chief Justice to evade and decide. Much speculation exists as to whether Mr. Davis will appear, the general opinion being that he will, and that he will be acquitted.

—Count Von Bismarck has recently addressed a circular note to the diplomatic representatives of Prussia in regard to the conference of the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph at Salzburg. The document has just been published, and is the principal subject of editorial discussion in the English and Continental newspapers. In it Count Von Bismarck says Prussia is willing to accept the representations made by France that the Conference at Salzburg should be regarded as a pledge of peace. He also makes many allusions to the union of the German States. The London journals comment favorably upon this note, regarding it as pacific in tone and tranquilizing in its tendency. The French press, while they seem disposed to find little fault with what M. Bismarck says, denounce the circular because in all its references to German unity, it completely ignores the treaty of Prague, and omits all allusion to the obligation under which Prussia rests to fulfil the stipulations of that solemn compact.

—We learn from Quebec that on the 7th September, two days after sailing from that port, two deaths from cholera occurred on board the Himalaya, and another from the same disease on the 29th, and two deaths from ordinary diarrhoea. She was detained 24 hours at Quarantine. The Superintendent then permitted her to pass up with a clean bill of health. A case of well-defined cholera having occurred within a few days of Quebec, the Government thought it necessary to order her back for further cleansing and purifying. Great indignation was felt at her being allowed to come. No communication was held with her while in the harbor of Quebec.

The British Minister at Washington, Sir Frederick Bruce, died suddenly, of diphtheria, at Boston, on the 18th September. He arrived in Boston at 9 o'clock p. m. from Narragansett, R. I., where he had been stopping a few days. He was accompanied by Gov. Gilpin, of Colorado. He was quite ill from throat disease, and much prostrated. Dr. J. H. Bigelow and Dr. Hodges were at once sent for, also Senator Sumner, who remained with him until two o'clock when he died. Mayor Norcross, on learning the sad occurrence, issued an order that the flags of the city be displayed at half-mast, and that the bells of the several churches should be tolled. Throughout the country the most profound regret is felt at this occurrence, and in England the death of Sir Frederick is regarded as a national calamity.

—The following statement of the revenue and expenditure of Canada, for the month of August, 1867, not including Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is published by auditor Langton:—Revenue—Customs, \$740,553; Excise, \$174,265; Bill Stamp Duty, \$7,778; Post Office, \$69,812; Crown Lands, \$43,468; Miscellaneous, \$125,301. Expenditure, \$713,915; excess of revenue, \$148,262; and for the month of September, including Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Customs, \$1,280,717; Excise, \$216,227; Bill Stamp Duty, \$10,224; Post Office, \$36,502; Crown Lands, \$109,748; Miscellaneous, \$279,835; total, \$1,932,253; Expenditure, \$778,056. The revenues of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from July 1st, were \$477,411, and the expenditure of Nova Scotia for the same period, \$387,703.

—Quite a serious riot occurred in Manchester on the 19th September, resulting in the killing and wounding of several persons. With a strong police escort was conducting the Fenian Kelly, recently arrested in that city, and Deary, from the jail to the railroad depot, preparatory to their removal to Dublin for trial, it was attacked by a mob of people armed with clubs, stones and firearms. A desperate battle ensued for a time, when the police, finding themselves overpowered, were obliged to give way. The prisoners were rescued by the mob, and carried off in triumph. One policeman was killed, and several others injured. Many of the rioters were also badly injured. A proclamation was immediately issued by the authorities, offering a reward of £300 for the re-capture of the prisoners, but they have not yet been taken. A number of the rioters have been arrested.

—The Garibaldians have again risen in Italy, and the country is in a state of extreme excitement. The day dream of the great hero of Caprera, a united Italy, has forced him again into the field. His intentions and designs were made known to his adherents, and consequently to the King's government in Florence, by the circulation amongst the revolutionists of a very inflammatory address, dated and issued on the 22nd Sept. The issue of this revolutionary paper placed King Victor Emmanuel in a difficult position. By the recent convention with France, under which the French troops evacuated Rome, he is bound to maintain the papal territory free from filibusterism, coming from Italy, even at the cost of offending his progressive friends among the people. The King has executed his treaty obligation with fidelity. He replied to Garibaldi's address by a royal proclamation circulated on Sunday, in which he denounced the Garibaldian movement, and cautioned his subjects against aiding or taking part in it, and declared his resolve to arrest and rigorously punish any of his people who disobeyed him, as well as others arrested on the soil of Italy engaged in a crime against the laws of nations. By virtue of this proclamation Garibaldi was arrested and has been conveyed to Caprera, where he now is under guard. The arms and ammunition intended for the insurgents have been seized; but in spite of this several skirmishes have taken place between the Garibaldians and the Papal troops, with various success. There is likely to be stirring times in Italy.