

On bursting into the house a scene met their gaze that boggles description, and caused the stoutest heart to tremble with an indefinable horror. Up and down the room, frantic with terror, rushed the mother-in-law, her dress drenched with blood which, but a few minutes before, had coursed through the veins of the child that reclined in her lap, while the young wife, stupefied by what had taken place, was motionless as a statue. In the uproar and confusion no one thought of making a search for the author of all the misery, and it was supposed that he had fled, but about an hour and a half afterwards his body was found, lying facing his throat being fearfully gashed from ear to ear, while around and beneath him the floor was covered with a crimson taint.

Jealousy was undoubtedly the inciting cause which led to the perpetration of the fearful deed, although it is not known whether he ever had any ground for suspicion or not, his wife being of prepossessing appearance and highly respected. He had been a soldier in the army of the Potomac, and was attached to the signal corps. His mother lives in this city, and is a devout member of the Methodist Church. His wife is a young woman, not yet twenty years of age. Taken all in all, it is a sickening affair, one that causes the cheek to blanch, the nerve to quiver, and all to wonder that such things can be. As may naturally be supposed, the citizens of Manchester are in a fever of excitement, as such a tragedy was never known in their midst before, and it is hoped will never be again.

RECONSTRUCTED GERMANY.—Purthes, in Leipzig, has published a pamphlet, with three maps, on the "Political Reorganization of Germany." In this number of interesting statistics are given, of which we extract a few for the information of our readers.

Prussia had, before 1866, 5,068 square miles of territory, and 19,304,843 people. She has gained, therefore, 1,300 square miles, and 4,286,720 inhabitants. The States she has swallowed are Hanover, with 698 square miles and 1,233,492 inhabitants; Kurhessen, with 272 square miles, and 727,253 people; Nassau, with 83 square miles, and 468,014 people; and the Kingdom of Saxony, with 320 square miles, and 261,996 people; ten square miles taken from Bavaria, with 32,976 people, and 30 square miles taken from the Duchy of Saxe, with 72,102 people. The reckoning is by German miles.

Prussia contained before 1866, 2,504,179 persons of other nationalities, not speaking German. The foreign elements in Prussia increased by her reconquest. The strength of the Protestants has been increased, as Prussia, before 1866, contained sixty per cent. of Protestants, and thirty-one per cent. of Catholics, while now the Protestants make sixty-four per cent., and the Catholics only thirty-two per cent. of the population. In the whole North German Confederation, which now comprises 29,269,362 inhabitants, Protestants are 71 per cent., and the Catholics only 29 per cent.

The Confederation has a merchant marine of 7,167 ships, and 1,335,719 tons, greater than that of any nation, excepting only the United States and England.

MEXICO.

The arrest in Texas by General Sheridan, on the presumed authority of the United States Government, of the Mexican Ortegans, is an extraordinary proceeding. Ortega is by the Mexican constitution the actual President of what remains of the republic, as successor to Juarez in a contingency where no election could be had. In defiance of his organic law, Juarez after the expiration of his term took possession of the government for a period, but this usurpation was repudiated by Ortega, and by the actual chiefs of the liberal party above the character of brigands. Juarez is at this moment discarded by those who are making war on the Empire in the name of the republic, and has no following but the little crowd of politicians and a band of seven or eight hundred partisans with him at Chihuahua. His authority is repudiated, and the generals and troops of the republic refuse to obey his orders or recognize his power. Ortega was on his way to Mexico, and on his arrival, the republicans would have rallied round their constitutional head. It was to prevent this result that Ortega was arrested, forbidden to proceed to Mexico, but told he might return to New Orleans. It is not necessary to show that such an act is an outrage upon all law; because the principle that might is right has controlled American politics too long for us to expect either government or people sacrificing any supposed advantage to respect for what is right, lawful or decent.

Juarez, the puppet of the United States, owing his position to its support alone, will not hesitate to sell whatever provinces of Mexico it covets at a cheap rate, and take his payment in American intervention to thrust on the Mexican people an usurper. Ortega is a man of a different stamp; he would be willing to accept American aid to restore the republic, and willing to make great sacrifices to pay for it, short of the cession of its territory which is forbidden by the constitution. Therefore Ortega is arrested as an impediment to United States intrigue.

News by Telegraph.

Rumored serious outbreak in Ireland!
Troops and Marines ordered there!
Stephens to head the rising.

LONDON GLOBE SAYS SERIOUS TROUBLE WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AT THE BOTTOM OF FENIAN OUTBREAK!

The Fenian trouble in Ireland has assumed considerable importance, and there is no doubt that a serious outbreak has occurred. Two regiments of national troops were recently ordered to Ireland, and the British Government has been preparing all last week for a possible outbreak. A large detachment of marines were also sent over to Queenstown from the war steamer "Fingona." A gun-boat at Chatham was ordered to sail for Cork and throughout Ireland generally. The London Times of this morning believes the chief danger is not so much at Chatham as at the Fenian movement. The Globe editorially hints that more serious trouble with the United States is really at the bottom of the Fenian movement.

PARIS, Nov. 29, evening.

It is reported that arrangements have been made between the Governments of France and the United States, that a tract of territory shall be devoted to the French colonization. It is also stated that an arrangement has been agreed upon that French bondholders shall not be disturbed in their rights.

TORONTO, Nov. 28.

In the matter of the Fenian prisoners, the judges have not given their decision on the application to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial. It is rumored that the cause of the delay is, that the Courts intend refusing the rule and are preparing an elaborately-written judgment, setting forth at full length the grounds on which the decision is based. If so, it is the intention of the prisoners' counsel to apply to have the question referred to the Court of Error and Appeal. If they do so, two of the judges must concur that the objections are well founded, otherwise the judgment already given stands in full force.

The journeyman printers of this city have struck for higher wages, in consequence of the increased price of all necessities. The demand has been generally acceded to by employers.

LONDON, Nov. 29, noon.

It is said more troops are about leaving for Ireland, including a Battalion of Guards. The London Times of to-day says peace will soon be declared between Spain and Chili and Peru.

MADRID, Nov. 29th.

The Queen of Spain intends to visit Lisbon on the 1st December.

BERLIN, Nov. 29th.

The Ministers from the former kingdom of Hanover are generally withdrawing from the European Council.

DUNSMITH, Nov. 29th.

The Saxons Chambers have unanimously approved of the conditions of peace.

FENIANS ON THE BORDER.

St. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 1st.

No Cable News. Fears are entertained of a raid into Vermont during the trial of Fenian prisoners at Sweetsburg. Object, the rescue of the prisoners. Fenians are gathering at St. Alban's and on the frontier.—Gold 144.

LATER!

NEWS OF STEPHENS!

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Rumored that Stephens is arrested at Paris. The United States Minister read to Napoleon a grave despatch from Howard, requiring France to fulfil her engagements—the Emperor made no reply.

Great excitement in Ireland—Martial Law proclaimed in Limerick.—Gold 144.

LATEST.

St. JOHN, December 5.

Dec. 4.—Secretary Seward has received a despatch from Consul Hays at Alexandria, arrested Surratt, one of Lincoln's assassins.

Grand reform demonstration at London, passed off without disturbance.—Gold 149.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting of the Electors of the Second District of Queen's County, was held at Mount Mallick school house, Lot 49, on Saturday, Dec. 1st. The object of the meeting was to elect a committee to fill the vacancy in the Legislative Council caused by the expiration of Hon. John Galt's term of four years.

The meeting was organized by appointing Nicholas Fenwick, Esq., Secretary. Though the notice was very short, yet the house was crowded with Electors representing a large part of the District, from Orwell to East River.

By request of a deputation of several persons who waited on Mr. F. Haythorne, Esq., he attended the meeting and gave views on the various questions of the day in a very satisfactory manner.

The clear, concise, and eloquent manner in which he treated the different subjects under consideration, showed only a cultivated understanding, but extensive information.

The address was listened to with much attention, and approved by several members who addressed the meeting. In the course of a deputation of several persons who waited on Mr. F. Haythorne, Esq., he attended the meeting and gave views on the various questions of the day in a very satisfactory manner.

The following resolution was then submitted to the meeting:—

Moved by Mr. Alex. McNeill, seconded by Robert Stewart, and passed almost unanimously:

Resolved, that this meeting nominate Robert F. Haythorne, Esq., as its proper person to represent the Second Electoral District of Queen's County in the Legislative Council.

It was then moved by Samuel Drake, Esq., and seconded by Peter Bourke, Esq., that this meeting nominate Hon. John Galt.

most palpable results of that Union, that more than half the land of Scotland is in the possession of ten or twelve men. The same result is witnessed in a great degree in Ireland. Who does not know of the territorial divisions and wholesale emigration peculiar to both countries; and if we seek the cause, may it not be found in the question—Can similar peculiarities be seen in any country enjoying self-government? The Irish and the Scotch are more of a dispersed people than the Jews. The Union rests upon Scotland and Ireland, which have increased burdens and a capacious aristocracy who monopolized the whole lands of these ancient Kingdoms, and kept the mass of the people in the direst poverty. These are the real results of legislative unions, and whatever of property or enterprise is to be witnessed in the countries named, it is due to causes other than mere form of government could have any control. Indeed, we cannot help thinking that if both Scotland and Ireland, with their fine resources and capabilities, were permitted to direct their own affairs by means of unfettered local parliaments, they might soon boast of possessing happy, prosperous, educated and powerful populations.

The history and experience of the human race are against ill-assorted unions. They are generally brought about by fraud and sordid violence. The union of different races even in the case of Upper and Lower Canada, has culminated in a mockery upon constitutional government. That union can not endure for any length of time, and if the same jarring elements which render it abortive are to be brought into a more extended union, may we not expect a more ridiculous result, and eventually perhaps the employment of the Republican sword to cut out this incurable ulcer from the body politic? If the political union of different races, possessing different instincts and religious opinions, has resulted in failure, how much more disastrous will the experiment prove where hostile interests are added to other difficulties, and a system of centralization introduced which must of necessity end in despotism! Should the experiment be tried, our firm conviction is, that it will not stand the test for three years.

As to the discussion which is now being carried on in England upon the subject, it is difficult to see what the object of it is, unless it be to demonstrate to the people of Nova Scotia, who had hitherto done nothing but indulge in feasting and rioting, into something like activity and drawing from them some gaudy drossy commendation. Let us not expect a more successful result from Nova Scotia, who have not as yet shown any activity and drawing from them some gaudy drossy commendation.

Mr. Haythorne and his friends have displayed much tact and ability in the way in which they have brought Confederation before the people of England. His first pamphlet was a bomb-shell which had the effect of arousing the English press to a proper appreciation of the subject, and of forcing the traitors from Nova Scotia, who had hitherto done nothing but indulge in feasting and rioting, into something like activity and drawing from them some gaudy drossy commendation.

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position and his patriotism would add to the character of that body, the ingratitude, disgrace and loss to them. As no party cries or side issues can enter into this partial election, so we trust none will be attempted, and in any case we think there can be no doubt as to Mr. Haythorne's election. Were every constituency, as the Second District promises to do, to make up its mind to leave ambitious and aspiring chuckleheads—whether wealthy or not—at home, and select their most educated and otherwise best qualified man to represent them in Parliament, party politics could seldom degenerate into a unmitigated evil. That rancor which is engendered by knives for the purpose of leading simpletons by the nose, could never exist, and we should seldom behold the pitiable spectacle of a lot of automatons with closed eyes, nodding and gaping, and following through all his tortuous mazes the footsteps of some designing "leader" with more regard for his own interests than the welfare of the country. What we want is men of education, wealth and patriotism, like Mr. Haythorne, wherever they can be found—men of moderate views, who cannot be led by the nose into any act of political folly or violence; and then the country stands a good chance of having its affairs conducted with economy, skill and ability. We think there ought to be no two opinions in the matter of a choice between Mr. Goff and Mr. Haythorne. They are both Conservatives. The former may be an estimable gentleman in every relation of life; but we scarcely think his most ardent friends will give him credit for having performed the same amount of public good as Mr. Haythorne, or with possessing the same intellectual abilities of the latter. Mr. Goff might with a good grace retire in his favor, and thus mark his appreciation of the services of a really good man. The net would rebound more to Mr. Goff's credit than if he were to achieve a doubtful triumph after a contested election. Let it not be said that the country is ungrateful for the services rendered by Mr. Haythorne; or that it is incapable of appreciating true worth and ability, and above all let there be no factious or unworthy attempt made for some object of political ambition.

Let the Second District do as unworthily as it may to its benefactor by even dividing its support with another. We shall be pleased to chronicle that Mr. Haythorne will be allowed "to walk the course."

DESPATCH IN REFERENCE TO THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

SOME time ago, while the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell was Secretary for the Colonies, he intimated in a despatch to the Government of this Island, that upon the expiration of Lieut. Governor Dundas' term of office, the Imperial yearly grant for the payment of the salary of the Governor of this Colony would be withdrawn. Mr. Cardwell's despatch naturally led to much discussion in the House of Assembly, and eventually to the adoption of a Joint Address from both branches of the Legislature, to the Imperial Government, showing reasons why the grant should be still continued. In due course of time, the joint address was presented to the Lieut. Governor for transmission to the Colonial Office, which was accordingly done. In transmitting the Joint Address, His Excellency, without the knowledge of his advisers, sent a private despatch of his own, which completely neutralized the action of the Legislature, and placed the administration and the Colony in a very mean light before the Home Government.

When the Hon. Mr. Cole, in his place in the House of Assembly, last session, asked the Leader of the Government for a despatch that might have been written in reference to the address of the Legislature, the latter complied; and, on the following day, in submitting the despatch, a copy of which we are about to give, he made the startling announcement that neither he nor his colleagues were acquainted with its contents until it had been placed in his hands that day. After reading the Governor's despatch, the reader may well judge of the spirit and independence of a Government which submitted without a murmur to be rapped over the knuckles in so severe a style. As to the nature of the Governor's complaints, we must admit that they contain a great deal of truth; and it is simply disgraceful to the Colony that they are true. First, if not common honesty, should compel us to defray the salary of the Private Secretary, whose business hours are altogether taken up with the public affairs of the Colony. What Her Majesty's Government think, when told that, while the Governor's salary is paid from the Imperial Exchequer—an exception to all the other British North American Colonies, which have to pay not only the Private Secretary, but also the Governor, who is likewise supplied with a dwelling, furniture, light and fuel, and a carriage—by the Colony, is meant as to withhold the salary of the Private Secretary to defray with the grant at Government House, and to permit that building almost to tumble to pieces? We have no reason to exult at such a state of affairs. When we remember that these "retrenchments" emanated from Mr. ex-Secretary Pope, we are not surprised that the Islander should seek to defend them from the attacks of the *Patriot* and the *Bulletin*, when the latter journals felt constrained, during the past summer, to refer to the disgraceful condition of Government House. The policy and conduct of the Islander are not calculated to remedy the evils complained of, nor yet to raise the Colony in the esteem of the Mother Country. This, for reasons of his own, and which are not hard to divine, may be the very object for which Mr. Pope seeks; but, however that may be, we feel sure that the Governor's despatch will be read with surprise and pain by many, and will cause them to tangle with shame at the excessively small and parsimonious spirit which guided the Government of the day in dealing with the Governor and his residence. In hoping for the credit of the Colony, that a change with regard to these matters will soon be initiated, we give the Governor's despatch without further protest.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
7th April, 1866.

No. 30.

I have the honor to enclose an Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the continuance of the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor of this Island. The principal reasons urged in this Address are the allegation of the leads in this Island in 1767. The fact that at the time of the surrender of the Crown Revenue to the Colony, provision was not required to be made in the Civil List for the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor, and that at that time the Secretary of State informed the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Charles Fox, Esq., of the fact that he had no cause to suppose that the Imperial Parliament was likely to withhold the provision made for that service.

The Crown Revenue surrendered at the time of the introduction of Responsible Government, were those derived from the permanent Spirit Duties, the sale of Crown lands and the Quill Rent, which were estimated by Sir Donald Campbell to be of the annual value of £2,600.

I wish that the Legislature had placed it in my power to recommend this address for your favorable consideration; there are, however, some points, which, in the interest of the office which I hold, I think it right to bring under your notice.

I regret that the Legislature should apparently have thought proper to have reduced, as low as it will could, the comparatively small expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the office of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Amongst other retrenchments, I may remark, on the Legislature having ceased to make any provision for the salary of a Private Secretary.

I have no hesitation in stating, that a Private Secretary is necessary to the Lieutenant-Governor of this Colony, in his official capacity, and that the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor is barely adequate to meet the requirements of his position, much less to enable him to appropriate, out of it, a sufficient sum to pay a salary of a Secretary.

On my arrival here, in 1859, I found the Government budget, by business pledge, to discuss the very small amount of £260,000, which had previously been appropriated for that service. In consequence, I believe of the knowledge that I had brought from England a Private Secretary, on the understanding that the small salary I have mentioned was attached to that office, that sum was granted for the period he was with me; at the expiration of a year, he resigned his office on receiving another appointment elsewhere, and since that time no provision has been made for the salary of a Secretary.

For more than five years I have, in consequence, been dependent upon the "chance" circumstances of a relative of my own, having given me his assistance as Private Secretary.

Another retrenchment was made about the time of my arrival, by the withdrawal of two out of three men who had previously been allowed as Gate-keepers or Messengers.

Government House is only partially furnished at the expense of the Colony; the rest, by the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being. The House itself has been of some expense to the Colony, owing to a great measure to its having been constructed of wood. I am glad to be able to report that considerable improvements have been made in it since I came here, principally at the time of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

But for keeping it and the Farm Buildings, etc., in repair, £100 a year appears to be a sum hardly sufficient to make the repairs which cannot by any possibility be avoided.

In fact, the whole expenditure of the Colony towards the support of the Lieutenant-Governor, according to the Estimates for the present year, will be—

Government House, £108 0 0
Guard at Gate, " " " 33 8 8

I may further add, that the Lieutenant-Governor does not receive any fees or Allowances of any kind.

In my despatch No. 53, of 26th October, 1865 (514), I enclosed a plan of a small farm of about 80 acres, attached to Government House, which was granted in 1780 by Lieut. Governor Fanning for the use and accommodation of the Lieutenant-Governor for ever.

It was with surprise that I observed from the Journals of the Legislature (Extract enclosed), during last Session, that a petition signed by citizens of Charlottetown had been presented, praying that the Legislature would secure a portion of that ground for a Public Park. I think it but just to remark that many of the leading men of the Colony are in favor of the petition.

As no action was taken on the subject by the Legislature, I trust that this attempt to deprive the Lieutenant-Governor of a portion of his land may not be renewed. Apart from other considerations, the Farm itself (consisting not of 100 acres as would appear from the petition, but of about 80 acres), although, perhaps, it rarely pays its working expenses, is of very great value in many ways, and is more particularly valuable on account of the privacy which it affords.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Right Honorable
EDWARD CARDWELL, M. P.,
&c., &c., &c.

THE FISHERIES.

The natural effect of the clear-headed bargain made by the Fisheries made by our government last spring with the United States, at the dictation of Canada, is graphically illustrated in the following extract from the official report of the Controller of Customs in New Brunswick:—

"Our exports of fish to the States, subsequent to the repeal of the Treaty, will probably vary much from the amount of last year, owing to the fact that British fishermen are now subjected to heavy duties on their admission into that country, whilst fish caught and carried by American subjects are admitted free. The fee of 50 cents per ton which is now charged by the Provincial Governments for a License allowing American fishermen to fish in British waters, is much less than the duty which is imposed on British caught fish when admitted into the States, and it is the opinion of many practical persons in the trade, that under the present regulations the British Colonial fishermen cannot successfully compete with American fishermen in the markets of the Republic. A practical person of this city informs me that he has long since, in partnership, built a new vessel last year expressly for the Mackerel fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Bay of Chaleur; the vessel was 71 tons register, and cost, ready for sea, \$4,800. During last season, when she was employed in the trade, she took nearly 500 barrels of mackerel, which realized in Halifax and Boston, \$6,000; after deducting all the expenses of the season, amounting to \$4,800, she left to the owners a net of \$1,200 or 25 per cent. on the investment. He states the average catch of American fishermen, for the season to be about 10 barrels of mackerel to the ton; and as the license fee is 50 cents per ton, it subjects the American fishermen (if they take out a license) to a tax of about 5 cents per barrel on their fish, but our fishermen are subjected to a duty of 33 per barrel on taking their mackerel into ports in the United States, giving an advantage to American fishermen over our own people of \$1,100 per barrel, which prohibits our people from competing with the Americans in the mackerel fishery, as the States is the chief market for this description of fish. He informs me that he has had to withdraw his vessel from the trade and is now trying to sell her, as she is not suited for carrying lumber."

Will the fisheries cry Hurrah for Confederation and the Canadian party?

IMPORTANT.—*Le Minerve*, one of the chief organs of the Canadian Government, publishes the following startling announcement:—

"We learn that on Saturday last, His Excellency the Governor-General received despatches from the Colonial Offices. One of these despatches states that the possibility of treaty before long in the United States renders it incumbent upon the Government to take the part of the Canadian authorities."

The wisdom of making public the substance of this important despatch is, to say the least, very questionable; as it must tend to exhibit every effort the Canadian makes to strengthen their military forces to some extent an offensive demonstration against the United States. It would be much better to publish the whole despatch now, so that its precise meaning may be understood by all parties. We can not imagine why the Government should do this, unless it is to show that such and such a thing is going on. The Montreal Times says: "It is very unfortunate that should have left behind probably in Colparations for defense." Other papers regard as full of danger.

The St. John, N. B. Mr. A. Howard, a prominent party, stood in the destruction that City, died suddenly Monday morning. Mr. Windsor, and was prepared for Portland, and his loss complained of feeling for some. A few minutes the heart rug. Dr. W. in, but medical aid was not of what was said to be epilepsy and approp five children.

HANFORD'S PRIZE-CURKETS, for November 28, are quoted at 50s; Potatoes, per 500 lbs, 8s. In Halifax Oats are quoted at 28s to 34s.

THE LONDON QUARTY tains the following articles; 2. Dr. Badham; 3. Homes with 4. History of Architectural style of Modern Warrington.

The running drill of the British Army, from the Horse Guard's Parade, the 1st of June, 1864, to the 1st of June, 1865, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1865, to the 1st of June, 1866, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1866, to the 1st of June, 1867, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1867, to the 1st of June, 1868, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1868, to the 1st of June, 1869, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1869, to the 1st of June, 1870, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1870, to the 1st of June, 1871, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1871, to the 1st of June, 1872, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1872, to the 1st of June, 1873, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1873, to the 1st of June, 1874, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1874, to the 1st of June, 1875, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1875, to the 1st of June, 1876, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1876, to the 1st of June, 1877, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1877, to the 1st of June, 1878, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1878, to the 1st of June, 1879, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1879, to the 1st of June, 1880, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1880, to the 1st of June, 1881, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1881, to the 1st of June, 1882, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1882, to the 1st of June, 1883, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1883, to the 1st of June, 1884, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1884, to the 1st of June, 1885, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1885, to the 1st of June, 1886, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1886, to the 1st of June, 1887, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1887, to the 1st of June, 1888, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1888, to the 1st of June, 1889, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1889, to the 1st of June, 1890, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1890, to the 1st of June, 1891, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1891, to the 1st of June, 1892, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1892, to the 1st of June, 1893, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1893, to the 1st of June, 1894, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1894, to the 1st of June, 1895, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1895, to the 1st of June, 1896, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1896, to the 1st of June, 1897, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1897, to the 1st of June, 1898, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1898, to the 1st of June, 1899, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1899, to the 1st of June, 1900, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1900, to the 1st of June, 1901, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1901, to the 1st of June, 1902, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1902, to the 1st of June, 1903, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1903, to the 1st of June, 1904, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1904, to the 1st of June, 1905, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1905, to the 1st of June, 1906, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1906, to the 1st of June, 1907, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1907, to the 1st of June, 1908, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1908, to the 1st of June, 1909, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1909, to the 1st of June, 1910, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1910, to the 1st of June, 1911, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1911, to the 1st of June, 1912, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1912, to the 1st of June, 1913, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1913, to the 1st of June, 1914, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1914, to the 1st of June, 1915, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1915, to the 1st of June, 1916, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1916, to the 1st of June, 1917, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1917, to the 1st of June, 1918, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1918, to the 1st of June, 1919, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1919, to the 1st of June, 1920, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1920, to the 1st of June, 1921, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1921, to the 1st of June, 1922, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1922, to the 1st of June, 1923, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1923, to the 1st of June, 1924, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1924, to the 1st of June, 1925, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1925, to the 1st of June, 1926, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1926, to the 1st of June, 1927, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1927, to the 1st of June, 1928, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1928, to the 1st of June, 1929, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1929, to the 1st of June, 1930, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1930, to the 1st of June, 1931, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1931, to the 1st of June, 1932, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1932, to the 1st of June, 1933, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1933, to the 1st of June, 1934, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1934, to the 1st of June, 1935, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1935, to the 1st of June, 1936, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1936, to the 1st of June, 1937, is to be the rate of 100 yards per minute, and the running drill of the 1st of June, 1937, to the 1st of June, 1938, is to be the rate of 100