with constant wear, and whose hat was bruised and seedy. His head was bent towards the earth, his walk was a tottering shuffle, the effect of whiskey and old age. He reeled from one side of the pavement to the other, and at last brought up against a lamp post on the corner, when a young looking loafer coming along saluted him, with "Holloa Jim! Come and take a drink!" The old man's eyes brightened, and arm-in-arm, he sauntered along to the nearest groggery with his companion. Five years ago that old man was James Green. United States Senator, from Missouri, and in the days of Kansas and Lecompton matters he was, next to Stephen A. Douglas, the ablest debater in Congress. But the war broke out. Mr. Green was sent to the rebel Congress, soon lost his property, his position, and his character, and now he is a poor drunkard, and earns barely a pittance of a living as a calthouse shyster.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I see by a communication in the *Summerside Journal* of the 8th inst., that some uncommonly smart individual, who signs himself "A Chief," has become so mighty interested in Grand River, the people living on its banks, the new bridge, etc., etc. I will, with your permission, offer a few remarks on what "A Chief" has said about Grand River, the bridge, etc.

It is true that Grand (or Ellis) River takes its rise in Lots 14 and 15; that the farm of the late Samuel Cambridge is a beautiful cove of the river; that Mr. Fraser was at one time a M. P. P.; that his farm faces on Richmond Bay, etc., etc.; but it is not true that he lives within sight of a score of islets; nor is it true that the present Sir James Malcolm at any time built several vessels on the banks of the Ellis River. Most of the settlers on the banks of the river are Scotch, to be sure, but I do not believe they are quite as clever as "A Chief" would have them to be, nor do I believe that any of them ever bought out the first settlers—the French. All that our friend has said about old Jimmy nearly getting drowned at the Ferry is not only so, but also; and the only charge that I would lay against the bright and rippling waters of the Ellis River is, that they refused to contain the earthly remains of the old sheep, whose bleating apparatus is still as shrill-sounding as ever.

I would infer from "A Chief's" remarks about the old bridge and new one, that the navigation of the river would not be stopped in the least degree, had the new bridge been built on the site proposed by him, and that it would have cost the country comparatively less. This, however, remains yet to be proved. Perhaps our fast man of the *Progress* would not be against giving us a description of the bridge he would build, in order to let boats and vessels pass up and down the river. Anyhow, I guess the times will be changed—admirably changed—when "A Chief" can congratulate himself on sailing past the Ellis River Bridge in either a single or double-decker.

And the sheriff and jury met at Mrs. McDonald's to ascertain the damages (or advantages) to the lands of the different parties interested." Well, I would like to know where "A Chief" made such a wonderful discovery as this. Mr. McGregor and Mrs. McDonald, as a matter of course, had no right to look out for themselves and their property. No, of course not, for the new bridge would enhance the value of their farms considerably; and, as for the fencing, why the use of the bridge would be quite a sufficient remuneration for that, I suppose; and "A Chief" could go and come seven days *out* of the week without being to a penny's expence, so far as the bridge would be concerned, unless in viewing of the wild birds or swooping of the hawk he might happen to walk or drive over the bridge, and become Jimmy the second. The half dozen of pretty girls who waited on the sheriff and jury at the sumptuous dinner to which Mrs. McDonald invited them, expressed their deep regret to me, a day or two ago, that "A Chief" had not been present on the occasion, as they had procured an artificial rose in which to place him. With Cupid in a rose to adorn the tables, I am sure the sheriff and jury would have awarded Mrs. McDonald a much handsomer sum than seventy pounds.

Yours very respectfully,
GOLDEN HELMET.

Grand River, Oct. 11, 1866.

WESTERN SCENES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Recently I, in company with two other gentlemen, had the pleasure of taking a tour through the Western districts of Prince County. We arrived, on the evening of the 8th inst., at the extensive, opulent and beautiful settlement of Kildare, where we, from the noble hospitality evinced by its inhabitants, were induced to spend that night. The evening was happily spent in pleasantly conversing with our kind friends, in viewing the rich scenery of the place, and in joyously anticipating the pleasures of our excursion further westward the next day. On the return of morning, it was, therefore, with much satisfaction we beheld the serene aspect of the heavens, which favorably indicated the realization of our hopes; we, therefore, made arrangements for the prosecution of our excursion. Having furnished ourselves with guns and ammunition, and otherwise prepared to go "a shooting," we, for some distance, proceeded along the sea shore, from which we had a commanding view of the expansive St. Lawrence, and the numberless fishing vessels that majestically glided over its gently undulating bosom. Among this fleet we were able, from special marks, to recognize many vessels belonging to this Island, which inspired us with a hope that the time is not far distant when the noble sons of this favored country will fully avail themselves of the unappreciable and inexhaustible wealth placed at their disposal. After having thus gratified our senses in beholding the sublime and beautiful expanded around us, we turned our course towards the flourishing district of Tignish. While passing through this prosperous place, we amused ourselves by discharging shots at various wild birds, and viewing the general aspect of the country. The fertile fields, though despoiled of their luxuriant summer attire, presented an agreeable appearance, and were, in every respect, highly calculated to attract the attention of the observant traveller. But congenial as were these scenes to our dispositions, and notwithstanding the avidity with which we indulged in them, we were, nevertheless, soon and unexpectedly called on to abandon them, to become participators in other scenes more exciting, and better adapted to the object of our excursion. This originated from the fact of a ferocious bear having made his appearance in the interior of this clear and long settled place. The news of bruin's arrival sped with great rapidity, and created much sensation. Men and boys, but more particularly the young men, who apparently delighted very much in giving him chase, could be seen approaching the hunting grounds from various directions, armed with guns, daggers, bowie-knives, pitch forks, and a variety of other weapons. When a large number had collected, we made dispositions for attacking the enemy, which then lay concealed in a thick brush on or near Wm. Fairburn's farm. The attack was made on various parts of the bush, and we soon succeeded in coming up with the bear. It was then the fun commenced; guns loudly rattled, stentorian voices made the thicket re-echo with exulting shouts, and all vied with each other in their exertions to inflict the first wound. But owing to the density of the woods, many shots were ineffectually discharged, which enabled bruin, through his natural cunning and characteristic strength and dexterity, to elude, for some time, his numerous pursuers. He at length succeeded in escaping to the open field, where we gave him a fair chase, but from the facility with which he bounded over the meadows and fences, he soon left us in the distance. By stratagem, however, we succeeded in heading him, and again beat him back to the place from which he retreated, and there we all resolved he should die. In vain did he contend for life; his enemies were thick around him, and it mattered not on which side he looked for protection, he was unrelentingly met by the leaden messenger of death. His herculean strength at length began to fail him, and, apparently dismayed, he fell pierced by many balls. Many guns were discharged over him by way of exultation, and bruin was carried, as a trophy of victory, by the crowd to Mr. Fairburn's mill, where he was weighed. His precise weight was ascertained to be 141lb. Thus terminated the bear hunt, the remembrance of which will, I presume, be long cherished by all who had the pleasure of participating in it. After bidding adieu to the many new acquaintances we had formed during the hunt, we proceeded to view the magnificent Chapel and Convent which have been erected by the good people of Tignish and vicinity. These magnificent fabrics reflect much credit on these noble people, and stand as proud monuments of their devoted attachment to their religion, and their zeal in the education of their fair daughters; many of whom, I feel proud to say are, by character, beauty and education, fit to adorn the highest and most exalted circles of society. In conclusion, Sir, permit me, in behalf of my companions and myself, to return the good people of Tignish and Kildare our sincere thanks for the hospitality they manifested towards us; and we earnestly hope that they may long live to enjoy the blessings which undoubtedly will accrue to them, from their attachment to their religion, and their zeal in the cause of education.

I am, Sir,
Yours very respectfully,
TOURIST.

October 8, 1866.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—There was an impartial examination held by the Trustees of the Granville School upon said School, on Friday, the 21st inst., and it reflects much credit on the teacher, Mr. Alexander Corbitt, for the able and masterly manner in which each class acted their part in answering such questions as were asked them. The branches in which they were examined were Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography; and it would be enough for old Libby, the golden schoolmaster, to show more skill and activity than Mr. Corbitt. When exercising his pupils through these different branches of elementary knowledge, it was observed that he had mastered the art of communicating information. These are the requisites and merits of the school teacher. At the conclusion of the examination, it was pleasing to hear the children repeat a beautiful dialogue, each one in their turn.

N. McKinnon,
R. Morrison,
R. McKay } Trustees.

Mount Vernon, Corbitt Road, Sep. 26, 1866.

The Herald.

Wednesday, October 17, 1866.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Nothing can be of greater moment to a country than its public debt. The historical axiom, that revolutions never go backwards, is equally true of national debts; for, once established, they seldom become diminished—by honest means, at least. The only instance in which we know this to have been effected, is in the much-abused Republic of the United States, after the War of 1812; and we have no doubt that, with a twenty years' peace, the present enormous debt of that free country will be wiped out by every cent of it being honestly liquidated. But the effects of a large public debt in the United States, as well as in England, and other European countries, is, that the necessaries of life are so heavily taxed as not only to keep a majority of the people in poverty, but almost to deprive the poor of the means of livelihood, and to take away from them the hope of ever attaining to independence. For these reasons, we beg to direct the attention of the people of this Colony to the enormous proportions which its public debt has assumed within the past seven years. The great objections raised by the Conservatives in 1858 against the Liberals, was the large debt of £39,847 10s. 2½d., which they had saddled upon the country during their tenure of office. Loud and long were the denunciations directed against the Government of the day, for that debt, and the ruin which it was going to entail upon the country. About one-half of that amount was, however, incurred in purchasing proprietary estates, and the balance of over £29,000 was left as an heir-loom by the Old Compact Government. Nevertheless, so fierce was the outcry raised against the Liberals for the increase in the public debt to nearly £40,000, that they went down before the storm of popular dissatisfaction. Now, if the Liberals forfeited public confidence in 1858, in consequence of their financial operations and their land speculations, surely the existing Government have doubly forfeited that confidence. By the Public Accounts of last year, laid before the Legislature at its last sitting, the public debt as therein stated, consisted of a balance against the Colony on the 31st of January, 1866, of £74,640 0s. 1d. In considering this debt, it must be borne in mind that it has been swelled to these proportions notwithstanding the fact that the revenue of the Colony has been vastly increased by the *ad valorem* duties having been advanced from 6¼ to 10 per cent, while specific duties have been increased in like proportion. Thus, the duty on Tea has been increased from 2d to 3d; Molasses from 2d to 4d, and so on with other articles of general consumption. To crown all, last session a duty of 1s. 6d. a-barrel was placed upon flour, merely to serve the Canadians. While the revenue has been thus largely increased by additional taxation upon what may be termed the necessaries of life, and also by the receipt of thousands of pounds from sales of Lands on the Worrell and Lot 11 Estates, the Expenditure for the Public Services, such, for instance, as reducing the salaries of Teachers to nearly a starvation standard, has been much curtailed. In considering duties, too, we may here remark, in passing, that although articles of general consumption have been heavily taxed by the Conservative Government, yet the duties upon the luxuries enjoyed by the aristocracy, such as wines, etc., have been materially reduced. Now, with reference to the moneys received from the Estates above named, we think they ought not to be included in the revenue proper of the Colony, and instead of being expended for general purposes, they ought rather to be placed to the credit of the Land Purchase Act and the Liberals. The Conservatives, however, having appropriated those receipts to paying their own debts, they cannot object to the same principle being applied to themselves that they applied to the Liberals, of not allowing them the benefit of the proceeds from the lands purchased by them. In that case, we hesitate not to say that the debt of the Island, instead of being £39,847 10s. 2½d., as it was when the Liberals surrendered the reins of Government to the Conservatives, is at this moment £160,000! This, we say, is the actual result of the retrenchment policy and financial skill of the Conservative Government after an undisturbed reign of eight years, and notwithstanding the fact that taxation has been doubled, and the Free Education Act almost destroyed. No wonder that the country has been convulsed, and that widespread dissatisfaction prevails. In reply to all this, the Government organs boast that public securities and Government paper have never been at a discount during the present administration, as they were for a short time only during the eight years the Liberals were in power. In reply to this, it is only necessary to say that the monopoly of monied men which then existed is now broken up, and can never again be established, and the fact that trade is continually increasing—thanks to the legislation of the Liberals—is a sufficient guarantee that the revenue will be quite adequate to meet the ordinary expenses of the country, so that no fear need be entertained that Government paper, such as Debentures or Warrants, will ever again be at a discount. The Colony has made too great an advance in general prosperity to fear a similar inconvenience. To this general prosperity and the establishment of numerous banking institutions, and not to any good management or legislation on the part of our rulers, is due the fact, that the public credit, so severely tried during the past and present season, is not seriously impaired, and the same causes, together with a wholesome change of Government, which shall necessitate the practice of economy in the expenditure of the revenue, cannot fail to perpetuate and improve that desirable state of affairs.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

We have heard it rumored about that the Legislature is to be called forthwith, to submit a proposition from Her Majesty's Colonial Minister concerning Confederation. It is hinted that a sum of £250,000 cy., will be placed at the disposal of the Colony by the Confederate Government as the price of surrendering its independence. We do not know what truth there may be in this rumor, but should there be any foundation for it, and the proposition be submitted to the people for their consideration, it will, no doubt, be thoroughly canvassed before being accepted.

Since writing the foregoing, we learn from reliable sources that the rumor contained therein is substantially correct, and that the Legislature will be convened immediately to consider this important proposition. Before, however, any decisive action is taken by the Legislature, we trust the matter will be submitted to the people at the polls for their decision. As they are most immediately interested, and will be most effected by it, they alone should have the power to decide it. A dissolution of the Legislature upon the Despatch embodying the proposition which was received by the last English mail, should be the first step taken by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and his advisers, as the people's rights and liberties are too sacred and important to be legislated away by a few men whose tenure of office is on the eve of expiring. We have sufficient confidence, however, in a majority of the Legislature that they will do nothing rashly, and, above all, that they will abstain from following in the footsteps of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, by appointing Delegates with unlimited powers to change the constitution of the country without the consent of the people. When the proposition comes to be placed officially before the public, as we presume it will be in this week's *Royal Gazette*, we shall be better prepared to offer an opinion upon it. In the meantime, we think the anti-Confederates have reason to congratulate themselves upon their opposition to the Quebec Scheme, for had they adopted the advice of Messrs. Gray, Pope, Whelan, Haviland and Green, this offer never would have been made to the Colony. These gentlemen having, by their votes, declared the Quebec Scheme to be just and equitable, and even *liberal*, to Prince Edward Island, ought—to be consistent—to oppose this new basis of Confederation; but whatever consistency may require of them, we have no doubt they will be the noisest in their exultations over the Colonial Minister's despatch. At all events, we think the time has now arrived when this Colony must state the terms upon which it will consent to enter the proposed Confederacy. The British Government is apparently determined upon the scheme, for reasons that Mr. Howe's able pamphlet has rendered too obvious, and it may be better for us to make the best terms we can now, whilst a gentleman is in the Colonial Office who is friendly to the Provinces, and who is desirous of securing to this Island the very best terms that can possibly be obtained. We know not how soon a change of Ministry may take place in England; and of this fact we may rest assured, that with the return of Mr. Cardwell to the Colonial office, the danger of being forced into Confederation—terms or no terms—is increased a hundred fold. In offering these remarks, however, we by no means think that £250,000 would sufficiently gild the Quebec pill to make it palatable to this Colony—and, indeed, to confess the honest truth, we have our own suspicions that the whole circumstances connected with the bribe now held out, and which is equivalent to about £3 per head of the population—a sum infinitely less than would buy a nigger—is a cunningly devised plan of the Confederates to rear a platform for themselves in view of the coming elections—in fact, a mere electioneering dodge to delude and betray the people; but before proceeding to state what we think would prove fair and equitable terms—that is, if Confederation is inevitable—we shall await the publication of Lord Carnarvon's recent despatch upon the subject.

ELECTION NEWS.

Judging from the intelligence which we receive from time to time of requisitions, canvassing tours, etc., we should say there was some truth in the belief which prevails that an election is near at hand. Among the many announcements which reach us is one from Belfast, a number of whose inhabitants have called upon Benj. Davies, Esq., to permit himself to be put in nomination. Mr. Davies has, we understand, complied with this request, and we should be inclined to say that his peculiar views are better suited for the meridian of Belfast than for that of the East Point. We also learn that a requisition from the same District is being got up to Jas. Duncan, Esq., and Mr. D. Laird, but with what success the *Patriot* is better informed than we are. From several of the Districts we hear that quite an exciting time may be expected, as there is a probability of half a dozen candidates being in the field for each District, every one of whom is prepared to offer any amount of good things to those who will support him. The arch-Confederate plotter, "G. S.," now that he cannot deprive the people of the privilege of voting by handing them over to the Canadian Government, is going to send every elector who shall support his dear confederate friends straight to Paradise in a hand-cart. What bliss is in store for this "sand-bank," to be sure! Further information will be given in due time.

The London Quarterly Review for the July quarter has come to hand. Its contents are: 1. The Personal Life of Wellington; 2. The Huguenots at the Galleys; 3. Iron and Steel; 4. Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds; 5. Baker's Albert Nyanza; 6. Life of Bishop Wilson; 7. The Value of India to England; 8. Jamaica, its Disturbances and its Prospects; 9. The Change of Ministry. This is a literary bill of fare varied and delectable enough to please the most fastidious taste.

Sudden Deaths.—A man named James Whyte, belonging to Johnston's River, and who left home for Southport to sell sheep on Thursday, the 4th inst., was picked up in a dying state on Lot 48 Road, near the residence of Mr. Robinson, on Friday the 5th. Shortly after being removed to Mr. Robinson's house he died. He was insensible from the time of being discovered until he expired. He left Coady's Public House—where he had been all night—about 10 o'clock on that morning, in a gig in company with one William Lord, of Harbor's mouth. Lord was on his way to Rasa on business, and as Whyte was to take that route on his way home, Lord agreed to give him a ride that far. From the evidence before the Coroner's Court, it appears that both had taken two glasses of liquor previously to leaving Coady's; but whether they drank any considerable quantity between that and the place where Whyte was found—a distance of about two miles—is not known. However, it seems strange that in so short a time both could have become so drunk—as Lord would have the Court believe—that Whyte could fall out of the gig without the knowledge of Lord. The latter proceeded on to Rasa, transacted his business, and on returning, a girl who was with him discovered Whyte lying on the road with his back broke. The case is a mysterious one, and ought to be fully investigated.

A young man named Sheehan, belonging to Rollo Bay, was killed at Moore's Shingle Mill, on Friday last. He was in the act of oiling a portion of the machinery, when, unfortunately, the sleeve of his coat caught in the cogs, which dragged him in among the wheels, and so injured him that he died shortly afterwards.

The First Snow.—On Thursday, the 4th inst., we had quite a sharp fall of snow. This is unusually early for such an event. Perhaps the philosophers of the Summerside *Journal* can explain the cause. The variety of the seasons we know depends upon the length of the days and nights, and upon the position of the earth with respect to the sun. The abstruse mathematical calculations with which our friends have lately been amazing the world, may have disturbed the relations which are supposed to exist during the vernal equinox between the earth's axis and the sun. We suggest to them that by taking the angle formed by the inclination of the earth's axis, the difference of the sun's diameter in winter and summer, and the declination and right ascension of the moon at 0h 30m. a.m. on the 1st of April, for the longitude of the *Journal* office, as a fixed basis, and reducing the same to an *absurd* equation, the result or unknown quantity to be determined may explain to them the cause of the snow-storm last week. Any student of the Summerside Grammar School who is unable to solve this question, will be presented with a copy of the *Journal* for one year, *gratis*, and compelled, as a punishment, to read the stupid and insipid articles contained therein.

The Rt. Rev. C. F. McKinnon, Bishop of Ariathat, was on a visit to Charlottetown last week. He was the guest of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown.

Mr. Gillis, the Proprietor and Publisher of the Montreal *True Witness*, is at present paying his respects to his subscribers in the Maritime Provinces. He was in Charlottetown last week.

The distinguished author, the Right Honorable J. F. Maguire, M. P. for Cork, arrived in Halifax by the last English steamer, and is the guest of His Grace the Archbishop. He is expected here this week, and will, we believe, be the guest of the Hon. J. C. Pope during his stay on the Island.

Mrs. Stevenson will have netted £40 by her concerts here and in the neighboring Provinces in aid of the poorer sufferers by the fire in Charlottetown.

The distinguished Summerside philosophers are going into the "pill" business. Hadn't they better take the renowned Hopkins into co-partnership. "Rhei-rhubarb" must be cheap around their "institution," and the "pills" ought to pay nearly as well as horse-swopping.

☞ Those of our subscribers in Tignish whose names have been handed to Mr. Patrick Phew, will oblige us by paying their respective amounts to him with as little delay as possible.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the "Asia."

Halifax, Oct. 10.

The R. M. S. *Asia*, Anderson, master, arrived this afternoon, with Liverpool dates to the 29th ult. The following is a summary of the latest news:

The *Lancet* says there is nothing in the state of the Emperor Napoleon's health incompatible with long life and activity.

Great Britain is likely to be represented at the period of the Universal Exhibition next year in Paris, by the industrial classes of every grade and distinction, using the words "industrial classes" in their most comprehensive sense. Paris is already visited by enterprising individuals looking out for shops and apartments, where the most varied descriptions of commerce will be carried on.

At the meeting on Thursday of the Atlantic Telegraph Company the directors were authorised to issue the remaining capital, £800,000, as well as to apply to Parliament next session for powers to increase the nominal amount of capital from £2,000,000 to £5,000,000. A vote of thanks was also passed to all who had taken part in the laying of the cable. The chairman, the Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, mentioned that he anticipated at a very early date a great reduction in the tariff, probably to the extent of one-half. In fifty-five days from the 28th July to the 21st of September, the cable earned £46,048, which would make an average, including Sundays and stoppages of the land lines, of £837 per day. Excluding the exceptional days, when the cable could not work at all, the average would be £960 a day. The largest amount earned in any one day was £2,008, for which the shareholders are mainly indebted to messages transmitted to New York, containing a transcript of the King of Prussia's speech at the opening of the Berlin Chambers, and on account of the prize fight between Mace and Goss.

The directors of the Bank of England reduced the rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent.

The *Mark-lane Express* takes a despanding view of the harvest prospects, for it states that, though the absolute destruction of grain by the unfavorable weather is not large, a considerable portion of the crop is in bad condition. The *Express* also fears that the potatoe yield in Ireland will be short.

The Earl of Derby is about to create a batch of Tory peers. Among the list of the selected are the Rev W. C. O'Neill, whose only title for the high honor is that he is the father of a Tory member of the House of Commons; Mr. J. M'Clintock, who tried in vain to obtain a seat in the House of Commons at the last general election, having been rejected at Louth; Sir William Verner, M. P. for Armagh; and Mr. H. G. Stuart, M. P. for Dorsetshire. It is understood that Sir Watkin W. Wynn has refused to accept a seat in the House of Lords.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone is to be invited to a public banquet at Belfast.

Departure of Troops for Canada.—To-day (Thursday) the Canadian war steamer *Hibernian*, sails from Liverpool with the 1st Battalion of the 25th Foot, numbering two officers and 101 non-commissioned officers and men. On Friday, (to-morrow), by which time the National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Pennsylvanian* will have been fitted up for the accommodation of troops, there will sail for Quebec 31 officers, 7 officers' wives, 13 children, and about 800 rank and file, together with 74 soldiers' wives, and about 100 children. The *Pennsylvanian*, in addition to her living freight, will carry about 400 tons of war *material*. We understand that a portion of the garrison at Malta is now under orders for the British Provinces in North America. The *Pennsylvanian* will call at Belfast to take on board the 24th Regiment, which will replace the 100th, (now at Malta), thence proceed to Malta, and afterwards with all speed to Quebec.

FOREIGN.

There is again some talk in Paris of an alliance between France and Austria. News has been received at the Foreign Office of a concentration of Russian troops on the southern frontier of the empire, and it is said that certain overtures have been made in consequence to the Cabinet of Vienna with the object of effecting an understanding between France and Austria on the Eastern question.

A grand banquet for 360 persons was given by the officers of the Pontifical army to the officers of the Roman Legion. The French generals were present during the banquet. M. de Sartiges, the French Ambassador, the Duke de Montebello, and Colonel d'Arcy, drank toasts to the health of the Pope and the Emperor. Next day his Holiness gave his benediction to the Roman Legion, which defiled before him.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that a recent attempt at reconciliation between the Empress of the French and the Prince Napoleon has proved a failure, but the frequent communications held with the Prince from St. Cloud, and the great number of persons who have visited him in the country, lead to the opinion that his star is in the ascendant. It is reported that the Empress, when she leaves Biarritz, may make a tour in the south of France, and possibly in Spain. It is understood that before leaving Paris the Empress expressed her intention to go to Rome and offer the Pontiff her condolence under the many trials through which his Holiness is passing. Should her Majesty continue of the same mind, no serious obstacles will prevent the carrying out of her intentions, and it is thought that her Majesty's arrival in Rome would greatly console the Pope for the loss of the French garrison.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that there are many persons in that city who are thoroughly convinced that when the German war broke out there was a secret understanding between Count Bismark and the Emperor of the French, that the latter was to receive territorial consideration for strict neutrality, and not for forming an army of observation in the direction of Germany, but that when the time came for Prussia to perform her part of the contract, she proposed an equivalent at the expense of a third party, and suggested that France should appropriate Belgium or help herself out of Switzerland. To these proposals, it is said, the Emperor of the French would not agree. The disquiet produced in Belgium and Switzerland by these annexation rumors, has not been entirely removed, in consequence of the *Pays* still openly advocating the annexation of Belgium to France, and another French journal questions the accuracy of the statements recently made to the effect that the Cabinet of the Tuileries had given the most satisfactory assurances respecting the independence and integrity of Belgium.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, which has recently published some very sensational articles upon the state of Europe, and has indulged in predictions which have never received their accomplishment, now declares that, "although the war in Germany is brought to a close, the Cabinets of Europe are acting from a conviction that the nations are only in a transition state of truce. They are consequently actively engaged in the reconstruction of their military organization in view of a new conflagration which appears to be foreshadowed by the events now taking place in the East, and especially the insurrection in Crete." The writer of the article in question also makes the startling announcement that in the next session of Parliament Lord Derby will ask for a vote of 20 millions for the naval and military defences of England. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the report thus put in circulation is not generally believed in that city.

The *Daily Telegraph*, which was the first journal to announce the serious illness of Count Bismark, says that the complaint from which that Minister is suffering assumes the form of swelling in the blood-vessels of the head. His physicians have prescribed absolute rest as the only chance of recovery.

A Dublin correspondent of a New York paper says: The number of Irish emigrants of the agricultural and laboring classes to America who are returning to their native land is daily increasing. This is by no means attributable to Fenian influence, as no doubt some will have it. Probably the state of things at the other side of the Atlantic was not found to be such as was expected by those, the majority of whom went out with exaggerated ideas of the fortunes which are easly to be made in America. Here at home laborers' wages are looking up. During the harvest women engaged in the fields have been paid two shillings and six pence a day, and in addition, have received their diet; and at Waterford, the quay porters, who heretofore were paid five shillings a day, are now in receipt of seven shillings a day, which it has been truly remarked, is more than many men of education and industry are able to secure.

NEW FENIAN MOVEMENT.

A telegraph despatch to a Boston paper says that the anticipated renewal of the Fenian war movement has taken definite shape among the councils of politicians within the last few days. To-day several gentlemen prominently connected with the politics of New York, called upon the President, and in a protracted interview endeavored to secure for the proposed raid a tacit acquiescence upon the part of the Government. It was urged that the United States had been gratuitously severe in the previous enforcement of her neutrality, and that by winking at the forthcoming operations of the Fenians upon the Canadian border, there would thus be insured the support to the Adminstration of a political element which it could ill afford to allow to be doubtful.

The Cape Breton *News* says that Governor Dundas, of Prince Edward Island, arrived here on Tuesday last. During his brief stay His Excellency made a hurried visit to several of the Coal Mines, and would have completed his intended visit to the others, had not pressing public duties connected with his government, made it necessary for him to return to the Island on Thursday. Governor Dundas is possessed of winning and agreeable manners, and unquestionably is a gentleman who will fill with dignity and grace the elevated position he had the privilege to enjoy as Representative of her Majesty in the prosperous and lovely Island of Prince Edward. We have good grounds for the statement that His Excellency was much pleased with this part of Cape Breton and of the encouraging developement which he witnessed of its Mineral resources. As an evidence of his intrepidity, and determination to be fully informed of the workings of the collieries visited, Governor Dundas descended the several "shafts" and thoroughly examined the underground operations, both at Sydney Mines and Little Glace Bay; whilst at Bridgeport and Lingan he gained access to the works through the "slopes."

Our readers will be pleased to learn that Telegraphic communication between this Island and the neighboring continent is again in perfect working order.

During the week as many as thirty-three Prince Edward Island horses have been brought to Mrs. Quinn's Hotel Stables, for sale. Several have been already sold. Mr. Costello, an Island farmer, succeeded in selling six very fine horses, which realized $200 on an average each.—*St. Croix Courier.*

The Civic Elections took place in Halifax on the 1st inst. Mayor Richey—son of the Rev. Dr. Richey, of this City—has been re-elected; and nearly all the Common Councillors.