

VERSAILLES.—The sudden determination expressed by the Emperor to remain absent from Paris until the first week in December has given rise to much gossiping rumour, which, not having been contradicted, is taking root in the public mind. The reason for the measure, accredited by the sensible portion of the community, is that, in consequence of the still delicate health of the Empress, it would be wise to avoid the Tuilleries until after the vapours which arise from the Seine in the month of November shall have been dispelled by the frosts. It is certain, that Versailles has struck the fancy of the Empress, who from the very first has expressed a repugnance to inhabiting the Tuilleries, and whose aversion to the place has increased to a greater degree than ever, since the birth of the prince imperial. The publicity of the gardens of the palace, the impossibility of enjoying private exercise with the nurse, is said, in a great measure, to cause this fancy for a winter establishment at Versailles. Should the prospect be realized, the whole of the buildings round the palace would be restored to their former uses. The foreign ambassadors would have their allotted hotels, and the different ministers their bureaux—in short, the dead city would be restored to life again. The plan forms part of the system which has long occupied the mind of the Emperor, and is connected with his scheme of the future decentralisation of France. Ever since his Majesty's accession to the throne, he has entertained the idea of withdrawing from Paris some portion of the exclusive power and influence that city has always enjoyed, with the intention of reducing it to the part of a leader, of the fine arts, literature and science, and depriving it of the political position it has held so long, and which it is thought to have abused so often. The sensation caused by such a brusque and sudden change as the transfer of the authorities to Versailles, would mark an epoch in the history of the country.—*Court Journal.*

Mrs. STOWE ON TEMPERANCE AND THE NEW PRESIDENT.—The supporters of the temperance movement sent through the Earl of Harrington an invitation to Mrs. Stowe to attend a public meeting in Derby, in order that a congratulatory address might be presented to her. The Earl of Harrington accompanied the invitation with one from himself, requesting the honour of a visit from Mrs. Stowe and her husband (Professor Stowe), at Elvaston Castle, during their stay in the neighbourhood. Mrs. Stowe declined the invitation, as her husband was obliged to leave England to resume his official duties, and she was unwilling to undergo the reception of an address unassisted by him. In her letter to the Earl of Harrington, she speaks of the advantage which the Maine Liquor Law has been to the State, and adds,—"My heart warms with satisfaction at the beginning of the cause in England. I rejoice that the splendid accostions of your lordship's rank and position are being made instruments in the great cause of human improvement, and I trust that the English and American oaks which have been planted together in your beautiful grounds in commemoration of the inauguration of this cause in England may grow and mingle their branches together—emblems of our national union in every work of peace and goodwill to men. It is my belief, from observation and travel in England and Scotland, that almost all the poverty and misery of the lower classes now arise from the traffic in intoxicating drinks. In no country has benevolence been more energetic and the progress of social reform more rapid. The benevolent works of England strike a stranger as really stupendous, yet this one cause seems to nullify all and keep up misery, vice, and distress. It seems to me, that there is now scarcely any cause of poverty and distress which the suppression of the liquor traffic would not remove. Since emigration to the colonies has equalised the population, it would seem, as if there might be money and work enough to support the whole labouring population, were it not for the enormous taxation and drain of ardent spirits. The view of your great cities flaming nightly with signs of 'Rum, brandy, and gin,' is to the eyes of an American as appalling as the slave-market of our Southern States to an Englishman. With the majority of our respectable population in New England these articles are considered as pertaining only to the department of medical practice, and, if we have them in our houses at all, it is with the same precaution and watchfulness that we use other medicines. When we see how they are publicly obtruded on the eye here every night, with all the attractions of brilliant lights and splendid shops, we wonder that there are any who escape such temptations. But let us hope, that now two countries are both on the eve of new

and better things. It is our hope that the cause of liberty in America is about to triumph—that the wise and good, who too long have slumbered and slept, are awaking in good earnest to wipe out the disgrace of past remissness by placing in our highest national seat a President who shall consistently uphold the principles of freedom."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EXECUTION OF LIEUTENANT JENNINGS ESTELLE, N. A.—HIS DYING DECLARATION.
(From *El Nicaraguense*, Sept. 20.)

At 5 o'clock p. m. on the evening of Friday, the 19th inst., Second Lieut. Jennings Estelle suffered the extreme penalty of the law by being shot on the Plaza, for the murder of Second Lieutenant Charles Gordon, in the Guard-House, in the City of Granada, while acting as officer of the guard.

Estelle had been previously arrested for shooting Thos. Edwards, and was, when he committed the unfortunate act for which he suffered death, a prisoner confined to his quarters. He had a fair and impartial trial, and the gentlemen who sat in judgment upon him gave him every opportunity to establish a defence, but in this he utterly failed. The deed was committed without any provocation, or without any aggravating circumstance. He was sentenced to be hung, but the Commander-in-Chief caused it to be so far mitigated, as to allow him to be shot.

There was a large concourse gathered to witness the execution. Estelle walked with a firm step by the side of a reverend father of the church, who prayed with him and for him from the Guard-House to the place of execution.

When he arrived at the spot where he was to breathe his last, he requested that his hands might be untied, as he wished to address the crowd. This request being granted, he spoke in a firm, unflinching voice. In his speech he asked forgiveness of the officers and soldiers of the Nicaraguan army. Voices responded from the crowd, "God forgive you."

While in prison he wrote the following address, which he requested to have published:

GRANADA, Sept. 15, 1856.

These are the dying declarations of Jennings Estelle: I was born in Marshall, Tennessee, in the year 1833, and was raised from my infancy in Hinds County, Mississippi. I started to California in 1852. On the road, I had a difficulty with a man of the name of Howard, and shot him. I afterward shot a man of the name of Hays, but the wound did not happen to prove fatal. In the same year I had a difficulty with Charles Robinson, and stabbed him in three places. My last two difficulties, while in California, occurred at the State Prison, where I had been employed for the last two years. After getting into the last scrape I came to Nicaragua, and shot Thomas Edwards. I afterward shot Charles Gordon. I must say that in all my difficulties, I was not once in my right mind. Twice I had been forgiven, and hope to be forgiven for them all. I think there is a God in Heaven that will and can forgive, and he knows, and I know, that it was not I that killed Charles Gordon. It was whiskey and my crazy mind that did it. I say that I was not in my right mind, when I did the deed, and God knows it. Forgive me, officers and soldiers, and I can die a happy man. I don't write this because I think I ought not to die, for I think that my time has come, and that justice has been done me. Fellow-soldiers, remember what has brought me to this death—you all know it as well as I do. My humble prayer is, that I may be forgiven. JENNINGS ESTELLE.

His body, as soon as life was extinct, was put in a good coffin and decently interred.

Another large nugget of gold has been found in Wicklow by the same parties who were fortunate enough to make a similar discovery a few weeks since. The present one is said to weigh 11bs. "of pure, clean gold," and was found in the clay-slate rock.

Persia has proposed to refer to the arbitration of a foreign Power its differences with England.

A convention has been concluded between France and Denmark, by which the latter power cedes to the former a portion of the territory of Iceland for salting fish.

They are making visiting cards in Germany whereon, besides the name, the portrait of the party is engraved. Some odd anecdotes have resulted from this novel branch of industry.

DREADFUL COLLISION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.—LOSS OF TWENTY LIVES.

On Wednesday evening, 1st inst., a large ship belonging to Dublin, called the York, laden with timber, from Quebec, arrived in the Liffey, bringing intelligence of a fatal collision which took place early on last Thursday morning between the ships Yeoman, of Liverpool, and the Helen Heilgers, of the same port, at a point between the Kuskar Rock and Ballycotton, and having on board thirty-two persons, who were the survivors of the crews of those vessels. The Yeoman 1100 tons, commanded by Capt. Colquhoun, was on her passage from Liverpool to Castine, British America, with a cargo of salt. The Helen Heilgers, of about the same size, commanded by Captain Harris, with a miscellaneous cargo, worth upwards of £20,000, was homeward bound from Calcutta.—About three on the morning above mentioned, a strong breeze blowing, and the weather being very thick, the vessels came into collision with each other. The Yeoman had her star-board tacks on board, and the Helen Heilgers was sailing very fast before the wind, and the latter vessel struck the former violently at her fore-rigging, knocking in her side. Within eight minutes afterward the Yeoman went down. Four of her crew succeeded in clinging to the bowsprit rigging of the Helen Heilgers, but one of them is missing, and only three have escaped, the names of whom are John King, Thomas Jason and Alfred Creighton. All the rest of the ship's company, including the captain and officers, and numbering 19 souls, perished. The Helen Heilgers was greatly injured by the shock, and the utmost efforts were made with the pumps to keep her afloat. At eight o'clock the same morning the York came to her assistance, and took off her captain and crew of 29 men together with the three sailors belonging to the Yeoman.

After remaining for upwards of two hours along-side the Helen Heilgers, the York left her in a sinking state with 18 feet of water in the hold, and the sea washing her gunwales. The surviving sailors of the two unfortunate vessels were received into the Sailor's Home. They spoke in terms of praise of the manner in which they had been treated on board the York by Captain Farlane and his ship's company.

Latest News!

(Per Telegraph to Reading Room.)

The American Steamship Atlantic has arrived at New York. Dates from Liverpool to 15th inst.

Cotton market buoyant, but no change in prices.

Breadstuffs generally quiet. Business limited at previous quotations.

Flour steady, with small advance on better qualities.

Corn buoyant, but sales unimportant.

Money market more stringent. Consols quoted at 91½ to 91½.

O'Donnell's Dynasty in Spain ended Narvaez succeeds.

Steamer Illinois has arrived from California (sixth.) Brings over a million and a half of specie.

News unimportant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the President and Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst. in relation to the "Advertiser." I heard a short paragraph read, expatiating on the benefits the country derives from the culture of Turnips, and "demanding" to know the "reason why" the turnip premiums are withdrawn. The writer, undoubtedly a Queen's County man—confesses he was not a little surprised at this withdrawal—this single one—Will he not be perfectly astounded, when

informed all premiums for Stock, Crop and Ploughing, are withdrawn from Prince County Branch. This he can scarcely credit—but I am sorry to say, so it is.

And now sir: I a staunch upholder of the Society since its commencement, and many others demand (we have a right,) your reasons for withholding from this Branch, what you so liberally dispense among yourselves in Queen's County. Though a Branch, are we not part and parcel of the same society? At its formation, were we not promised, that benefits accruing, would be equally distributed among the three counties?—Did not your delegates promise, if we of Prince County would form a Branch: First, that whatever sum our subscriptions amounted to, an equal sum would be given by the Parent Society to assist us, whereas, collect what we will, twenty pounds is all you give us. Second—premiums were to be given for Swede and Yellow turnips, Indian Corn, Wheat, Two and Four-rowed Barley. All of which you withdrew at one sweep.

Third—You agreed to give a number of premiums for model ploughing, to stimulate and encourage our young ploughmen. Gone to the "Model Farm" I presume to stimulate the growth of Deputies. A manager, who, as I have heard, could never manage his own farm so as to get a comfortable living—would require such.

Fourth—You promised premiums for almost all descriptions of live Stock, and this year, after tearing every twig and leaf from your branch, you have stripped it of its bark, by withholding these prizes. If you could afford them to Queen's County, why not to Prince County?

Satisfactory answers, if you can give them, are demanded by subscribers who expect that Prince County members of the Assembly will, at their next sitting, see to Prince County having a fair share of what is granted to the society.

Yours,

A Member of the P. C. Branch.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, November 1, 1856.

The Michaelmas Term of the Supreme Court commenced its sitting on Tuesday last, and had been busily engaged in hearing appeals. Some of them of a very important and interesting character. Our apology for the want of our usual editorial is in the circumstance of listening to one between John S. Brennan, Esq., Deputy Controller of Customs, and a Captain Thompson, of the schooner Rapid. The judgment, it is expected will be pronounced to day, but not in time for this issue. We shall not fail however to let our readers hear the particulars, as soon as judgment is given.

The *Agricultural Gazette* says a machine for digging potatoes has been lately in successful operation in several parts of Scotland and Ireland.

The *Glasgow Courier* states that the electors of that city intend to hold a public meeting with a view to calling upon Mr. John McGregor to resign his seat as one of the members of Parliament.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Royal Agricultural Society's Ploughing Match took place on the Society's Farm, on Tuesday last, nine ploughs commenced work at 11 o'clock and finished their half acre each at dusk. The morning looked gloomy, and the rain began to fall about 4 past 2, and continued with unabating vigour during the remainder of the day.

It may appear astonishing to many that so small a number of ploughs came upon the ground. It was accounted for however in this way: the prizes being remarkably large, it was supposed that all the old hands would turn out, the Juveniles therefore, thinking that they would have no chance of obtaining a prize, stopped at home; had the prizes been of less value the case would have been reversed, and it may be well in future matches to have two classes, viz: the Ploughmen who have taken first or second prizes, and those who have never taken either.

The whole of the work was done in a very creditable manner, and the Judges, who, I doubt not, have met with the usual amount of abuse consequent upon accepting an offer of this kind in P. E. Island, had some difficulty in awarding the prizes.

Much praise is due to the Ladies, for the handsome sum they collected; their exertions were duly appreciated by all those interested, and had the weather been sufficiently favorable to have enabled them to appear on the ground no doubt some of the candidates would have been gallant enough to have returned them a vote of thanks.

Of the importance of good ploughing I need say little or nothing, for I should imagine that almost every one with the most trifling pretensions to a knowledge of agriculture, is