Correspondence.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN THE FIRST ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF KING'S COUNTY.

Pursuant to notice the Honorable Joseph Hensley met his constituents at Souris, on Tuesday last, the 10th instant. The meeting was organized by the appointments of John McIntosh, Esquire, as Chairman, and the undersigned as Secretary.

Mr. Hensley made his appearance upon the platform amidst the enthusiastic cheers of over five hundred of the Electors of the District. He reviewed at great length the proceedings of the present Government, especially with reference to the Land Question, referring particularly to the Land Purchase Act and the Loan Bill. He spoke of the present very imperfect state of our so-called Free Education system. He made reference to Responsible Government and the extension of the Franchise as some of the results of the efforts of the Liberal Party. The Honorable gentleman then adverted to the Confederation question. He stated that when he addressed the electors of this District in the winter of 1865, he expressed himself as opposed to Confederation, and said that since that time he had heard nothing in favor of that measure which could induce him to change the opinion so then expressed. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Hensley was loudly cheered.

The Honorable Emanuel McEachen was then called upon to address the meeting. He gave a succinct account of his efforts to benefit the District during his session of the Legislature. He said that he was elected to attend to the local wants of the District, and that he felt satisfied with the success which attended his exertions. He alluded to the Military operations of the Government, the Barracks, &c., towards the close of his remarks Mr. McEachen spoke in terms of praise of his colleague, Mr. Hensley, and complimented the Electors of this District for their support of a gentleman so well deserving of confidence. Alexander Beaton, Esq., Edward Kickham, Esq., and Messrs. Alexander Campion and Gabriel McDonald also addressed the meeting.

The following resolutions were then submitted to the electors present:—

1st. Proposed by Mr. Gabriel McDonald, and seconded by Mr. James Stewart.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Honorable Joseph Hensley and Emanuel McEachen for their firm and consistent opposition to the Quebec Scheme of Confederation.

2d. Moved by D. McDonald, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Alexander Campion.

Resolved, That the Hon. Mr. Hensley be respectfully solicited to continue his a Representative of the District, by allowing himself to be put in nomination at the next General Election.—Passed unanimously.

3d. Moved by Mr. Ronald McDonald, seconded by Mr. James Moynagh.

Resolved, That Edward Kickham, Esq., be invited to permit himself to be nominated as a Representative for this District at the ensuing election, in conjunction with Mr. Hensley.—Carried by a huge majority.

Mr. Kickham spoke in reply to this resolution, and stated that, although not ambitious to enjoy the honor of a seat in the Legislature, he could not do otherwise than accede to the wishes of the majority of so large and influential a meeting.

4th. Moved by Mr. Gabriel McDonald, seconded by Mr. Alexander Campion.

Resolved, That the Hon. Emanuel McEachen be requested to offer himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the Electors of this District at the approaching election.—This resolution did not pass, an overwhelming majority appeared against it.

A vote of thanks was then passed in favor of the Chairman, after which the meeting dispersed.

DANIEL McDONALD, *Sec'y.*

Sogie, July 11, 1866.

On Wednesday, the 11th instant, a Public Meeting of the Electors residing at the above named place, called by the Honorable Joseph Hensley, was held at the Cross Roads, Lot 47. Mr. James McLean was appointed to act as Chairman, and the subscriber to act as Secretary.

Mr. Hensley spoke first, in reference to his own Parliamentary conduct during the period of his representation of this District. Being a member of the Opposition, he said that he could not accomplish as much as he wished; but that he did all he could. He supported all measures that he believed to be advantageous to the country, without regard to political parties. He showed that the present Government were only carrying out the measures introduced by the Liberal party, in reference to the Land Question—that in extending the Land Purchase Act they are passing censure upon themselves. Mr. Hensley also spoke regarding the proposed Confederation of the Colonies, and expressed himself strongly in opposition to the Quebec Scheme.

Hon. Emanuel McEachen was the next to address the meeting. He referred on his own political action during his Parliamentary career.

From the fact of his being a supporter of the Government, he said, he had great advantages for obtaining benefits for the District; and during last session of the Legislature he secured everything that he asked. He said the Government had acted properly in bringing troops to the Island last summer; and made mention of the bringing here of the "Newfoundland Fencibles" as a precedent for that act of the Government. The building of the barracks, and the matter of Education were also spoken of by him. He said that the Government would have been defeated on two or three occasions during last Session, had it not been for him; that he supported them at the "Caucus Meetings" in which they were accustomed to assemble their party, previously to taking a vote in the House; in fact, that it was he who drew up the anti-Confederate Resolutions; and that, had it not been for the manner in which he performed his task, the Government would have been defeated on the question of Confederation, because of their being so many Confederates in the Executive and in the House of Assembly.

After Mr. McEachen had concluded, Mr. Hensley spoke again at great length. He said that the Government were themselves culpable for the disturbances amongst the tenantry, on account of the deception which they had practised towards them. He alluded to the "Caucus Meetings," referred to by Mr. McEachen, as contrary to the principles of Responsible Government. He spoke of the Tenants' Compensation Bill, the Rent Roll Bill, and the Loan Bill, as measures of the Liberal party which would have been beneficial to the country, if they had become law; and which would have become law were it not for the opposition of certain interested parties.

Mr. E. Kickham then addressed the electors. He said that he had been invited to offer himself as a candidate at the approaching election; that if he should be elected, he would give his support to the Liberal party.

The following Resolutions were then put to the meeting, and unanimously carried:

Moved by Dugald Campbell, Esq., seconded by Mr. Peter McDonald.

Resolved, That this meeting is entirely opposed to Confederation on the terms agreed to at the Quebec Conference.

Moved by Mr. Daniel McDonald, seconded by John Stewart, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Honorables Joseph Hensley and Emanuel McEachen for their opposition to Confederation in the House of Assembly last Session.

On a division being taken for Mr. Hensley, almost all present appeared in his favor. The meeting consisted of between one and two hundred electors.

On motion, John Stewart, Esq., took the chair. A vote of thanks was then rendered to Mr. McLean for the excellent manner in which he discharged the duties of chairman. Three cheers were given for the Queen, and three for Messrs. Hensley, McEachen, and Kickham. The meeting then broke up.

D. McDONALD, *Sec'y.*

July 12, 1866.

EAST POINT, 10th July, 1866.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR:—May I beg you to do me the favor of inserting the following few lines in an early issue of your widely-circulated journal, and oblige, Yours truly,

FRANCIS McKINNON.

In the *Examiner* of the 16th inst., there appears an article over the signature of "Daniel McDonald," purporting to be an official account of a couple of public meetings, which came off at Souris and the East Point, at the instance of the Hon. Joseph Hensley, on the 10th and 11th inst. respectively, but which, I regret to have to say, is not only *tremendously* incorrect in several important particulars, but so jumbled and garbled also, as to change completely the substance of the matters which it affects to represent.

Had this report—notoriously untruthful although it is—appeared as an anonymous communication, I would treat it with the same silent contempt with which I have treated every effort of the kind wherewith I have been assailed for the last seven or eight months. But to permit it to pass uncorrected, after having been ushered into existence under the actual paternity of no less distinguished a personage than the *inimitable* Mark and pedagogue of South East, would be a tacit recognition of the truthfulness of a report which I have no hesitation in pronouncing to be a deliberate misrepresentation of facts.

It is not true that at the Souris meeting "I complimented the electors on their support of a gentleman so well worthy of confidence as Mr. Hensley." But what I *did* say to the electors was, that "if they were determined to have a representative in opposition they could not make a better selection than Mr. Hensley."

I did not say as the East Point Meeting "that the Government had acted *properly* in bringing the troops to the Island last summer." What I actually said in reference to this matter was, that although the bringing in the troops, the erection of the barracks, and the suppression of the riots, were all accomplished facts long before the election came off here last winter; yet, with all these facts staring us in the face, I was elected with the distinct understanding that I should support the Government. Neither did I "mention the bringing here of the Newfoundland Fencibles as a precedent for *that* act of the Government." But Alex. Beaton, Esq., having asked me "if the Government were justifiable in building the barracks without the authority of the Legislature," I replied that I thought all Governments—our own included—had the constitutional power, in *extraordinary cases*, of appropriating money for the public service without the immediate authority of Parliament. That to have convened the Legislature for the purpose referred to only, would be only to add a few thousand pounds more, by way of legislative expenses, to the debt of the Colony. And that, in building the barracks without the special authority of Parliament, the Government had not acted without *precedent*, as Messrs. Hensley, Coles, &c., had, when bringing a detachment of the "Newfoundland Fencibles" here a few years ago, acted solely on their own responsibility, without either law or authority to justify them in the act.

I did not say "that the Government would have been defeated on two or three occasions during last session that it not been for me." But I *did* say, in reply to Mr. Hensley, who had been throwing considerably about his independent votes, that it was quite easy for him, or for any other gentleman in opposition, to give an independent vote, as there could be no danger of overthrowing his party thereby, they being already in the minority. But that case is widely different with a member of the majority, particularly when such majority happens to be but small, as was the case with us last session. In such case, he is obliged to vote with his party on all questions having a tendency to affect the stability of the Government. That in consequence of our small majority, and of my own inexperience in parliamentary transactions, I was obliged to proceed with the utmost caution, lest I might, at any time, inadvertently defeat a party who, in consideration of the many substantial benefits they had conferred on the district, and of their manifest disposition to do justice to my constituents, I felt myself in duty bound to support. I did not say that "I supported the Government in caucus." Neither did I assert that it was I who *drew up* the anti-Confederate resolutions of last session, or that it was owing to my *management* of the affair the Government were saved from defeat.

But Mr. Kickham—whose ideas of the constitutional obligations of a member of Parliament seem to be but vaguely defined—having charged *me* with the unpardonable sin of being "too great a supporter of the Government entirely," I replied that he must have very droll notions of parliamentary independence, if he thought a member of Parliament ought sometimes to vote against his own friends, for the mere fun of the thing, or to show the world what an off-handed fellow he was.

I showed, also, that I—like every other supporter of any Government—was bound to vote with my party during the passage of the Address in answer to the Governor's speech through committee. That this address, being a purely ministerial document, to permit the Opposition to amend even one of its least important paragraphs, would have the immediate effect of overthrowing the Administration; and that Mr. Kickham, too, if he had a seat in Parliament, and his friends in power, would *have* to vote with his party on all questions of a purely party character.

I explained further that the address in question, being once safely disposed of, members are at liberty to vote as they please. That whatever diversity of opinion may arise, between different members of the Government, or between themselves and any of their supporters, is generally arranged in "caucus." Where strong debates sometimes arise, but where mutual concessions, also, are generally made. That I had frequently voted against individual members of the Government, and that the anti-Confederate resolutions of last session, in which both Liberals and Conservatives joined, were mine. (I did not state that I drew up these resolutions, as alleged by the veritable correspondent of the *Examiner*), and that had not those resolutions, or something like them, been adopted, the anti-union supporters of the Government, myself among the number, would have gone in for the resolutions of the Opposition, an act, the result whereof would have been the immediate resignation of the Government. Had Mr. McDonald been disposed to do me the least meed of justice, in his report, he might—instead of crediting me with expressions that I never made use of—have stated that although both at Souris and the East Point the most desperate efforts were made to establish some tangible charge against me, not a single one succeeded. That although I challenged my opponents to name even one objectionable vote of mine during the past session, they were unable to do so. That although Mr. Hensley admitted that being in the minority, his chief occupation in the House of Assembly is to find fault with the majority; yet he was constrained to admit that the only fault he could find with me was that I sat on a different side of the House from himself.

I admit that, at the Souris meeting, a majority of the people were against me. But these are the same men who opposed me last winter, and who would still continue to do the same, although I were to fetch every shilling in the English exchequer and distribute it among them—money or local improvements being no object with them, they are so immensely independent. But the same party will not always rule the roost in Souris; my friends will appear on the stage in due time, nor have I any misgivings as to the issue when they do so.

In conclusion, I beg to intimate that whenever Mr. McDonald may be permitted to take with the Queen's English, while composing his bits of poetry, he shall not practise any of the poet's license in my course with impunity.

EMANUEL McEACHEN.

P. S.—Other papers please copy.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, July 25, 1866.

THE PARTY AT VERNON RIVER.

According to announcement, the Vernon River Tea, in aid of St. Joachim's Church, came off on Tuesday, 17th inst. Although it rained very heavily in the forenoon, and the prospects looked gloomy, a large number of people, not only from Vernon River and its vicinity, but also from the distant settlements of Cove Head, Morell, &c., assembled to participate in the day's festivity. On our arrival at the grounds, we were surprised to see such grand and excellent preparations—which must have cost much time and expense—made by the Committee for the entertainment and enjoyment of those who patronized the Tea. Indeed, we think they surpassed, in this particular, anything of the kind we have seen; and, had the weather been favorable during the early part of the day, that it would have been, in every sense of the word, *the* Tea of the season.

The large tent, in which tea was taken, was tastefully decorated and entwined with green boughs. At the end of each tea table was planted a large flag staff, on the top of which floated to the breeze several large flags. A refreshment saloon, no less handsomely decorated, was erected at a short distance from the tent referred to. Here, everything calculated to replenish the inner man was served up cheaply and punctually. The most exquisite jellies, strawberries, well creamed, and different kinds of temperate drinks, seemed to be relished very much—if we may be allowed to judge from the large crowd that flocked around the counter. But it was the Tea Tables that presented the most inviting appearance. They at once showed the high taste of the young ladies who prepared them. The choicest pound-cakes, nicely adorned with flowers, and the large quantities of various other kinds of pastry, almost made the tables groan beneath their weight; and they were, doubtlessly, appreciated by the large number that sat down to tea. We cannot speak too highly of the courtesy and kindness evinced by the young ladies who attended on the different tables. We hope, ere many months shall have passed, we will have the pleasure of assisting at another of their Tea celebrations.

Every kind of amusement was got up to pass the day agreeably. A large platform, nicely covered with canvass, and neatly decorated with evergreens, was erected in a convenient place; where, to the tuneful sound of the violin, youth and beauty stepped it off "on light fantastic toe." We are sure that those who participated in the dancing enjoyed themselves well; and will often remember, with the most pleasing emotions, the incidents of a day so agreeably spent. Sack races, leaping, and various other athletic exercises were spiritedly sustained, and reflected much credit on the competitors—as well on account of the feats they accomplished as on account of the spirit of fair play and friendly rivalry in which they were conducted. The lottery of a silver mounted set of harness and the sale of cake closed the day's proceedings. The conduct of the people who were in attendance, and who, we think, numbered something more than fifteen hundred, was indeed praiseworthy. In such a large concourse, during the whole day, not an angry word was spoken; not the least sign of discordant feeling was evinced. The handsome sum of £140 was, we understand, realized.

Before concluding, we must return our thanks to the Rev. Pastor of Vernon River, and his indefatigable assistant, for the generous welcome we received, and the kind hospitality manifested towards us. We had almost forgotten to mention that excellent stable accommodations were given to those who came a distance; a fact, which, of itself, clearly indicates the excellence of the arrangements made for the occasion.

CONVENT EXAMINATION.

The annual examination of the pupils of this institution, which took place in St. Andrew's Hall on the 12th inst., might be called a brilliant affair. Amongst the visitors, we noticed His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, Gen. Seammon, U. S. Consul, and lady, His Worship Mayor Haviland, the Hon. Charles Young, L. L. D., Hon. Geo. Coles, the Rev. Mr. Beaubien, of Montreal, besides nearly all the Catholic clergy of the Island, a number of members of the Legislature, and a large proportion of the elite of the city. The examination, which was interspersed by vocal and instrumental music, dramas and dialogues, was conducted by the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, Rev. A. McDonald, and the Rev. P. Doyle. The pupils manifested a creditable proficiency in Grammar, Geography, History, Botany, Philosophy and Zoology. In French, too, the advanced classes appeared to be as thoroughly instructed as if it were their mother tongue. Of the music, we will not presume to speak, further than to say, that if all the visitors were as well pleased with the performance as we were, they must entertain no mean opinion of the knowledge which the Convent pupils possess of this pleasing branch of education. The specimens of painting, embroidery, plain and fancy needle-work, which were hung round the walls, attracted much attention, and called forth the encomiums of all.

The number of children present at the examination being about two hundred—all tastefully dressed in white—evidences the high estimation in which the institution is held; whilst the successful manner in which the exercises were gone through with promises to elevate still higher the character of the Congregation de Notre Dame as an educational institution. The unvarying success which has attended it since its establishment has been most gratifying,—exceeding, in fact, the warmest anticipations of its friends; and its prospects for the future are as cheering as could be desired.

The examination having concluded with an address from one of the young ladies—an address which, for the elegance of its language and its well-turned compliments, it would be difficult to excel, and reflected much credit upon its author,—the Rev. A. McDonald, after a few appropriate prefatory remarks, read aloud the names of the pupils who, by their diligence, etc., succeeded, during the past year, in winning prizes. As these were named, His Worship the Mayor distributed the prizes, accompanying each with a few words of well-deserved compliment. When this part of the proceedings terminated, His Worship expressed the pleasure he felt in assisting at so interesting an examination; congratulated the Ladies of the Convent for the success which attended their educational efforts; the pupils for the proficiency they manifested, and the community upon possessing such an excellent establishment, wherein young ladies can acquire an education of the most varied and useful kind. He was followed by His Lordship the Bishop in a brief and appropriate exhortation to the pupils. The National Anthem was then performed in magnificent style, upon pianos, by twenty hands, and the proceedings terminated.

The *Islander* again suggests the appointing of two delegates from this Island to co-operate with those from Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who have just left for Europe, and in order to bait the hook, names the Hon. Messrs. Palmer and Coles as the gentlemen possessing the confidence of the Colony. This is a mere dodge on the part of W. H. Pope, in all likelihood, to get this Island to recognize the principle of Union by taking part in the Conferences at Downing Street; and, once there, the Island delegates might contend in vain for just and equitable terms, but they would have to be bound by the decision of the majority, and by that decision, the fate of the Colony would be sealed forever, whatever instructions or reservations the delegates might receive from this Government. They who loveth danger—the Scripture informs us—shall perish therein; and our best chance to preserve our independence and liberty intact, is to take no part in, nor recognise in any way these Conferences, inaugurated under Canadian auspices. There is no fear of being legislated into Confederation, whatever danger there is in being tricked into it; and it is truly a matter for thanks to know that our foes, Confederate plotters do not possess the power, as they do the desire, in their efforts to better their own "prospects," to barter this Colony to the Canadians at something like eighty cents a-head; for, were it otherwise, the rights of the people would be set aside in the most summary manner, and the bitter Quebec pill forced down our throats right off.

The St. Dunstan's Temperance Tea came off, according to announcement, on the grounds of St. Dunstan's College, on Monday last, and was well patronized. The Temperance Society, headed by the City Amateur Band, and a splendid Banner, recently painted by Mr. John Murphy, marched to the grounds about 10 o'clock, a. m., and on arriving there the sports of the day commenced. Swings were erected, and dancing, cricket-playing and quoit-pitching were almost uninterruptedly sustained until the close of the day. Tea was ready at two o'clock, and the number who attended the tables was so large, that the ladies who presided at them were exhausted in strength as well as in provisions before all the guests were served. The Lottery, in connection with the Tea, took place on the grounds, and the utmost impartiality characterised its management. A Music-box, valued at £30, was the principal article, and was won by a Mr. Furness, belonging to the city. About half-past seven in the evening, the Society re-formed and marched back to St. Andrew's Hall and dispersed. The Dramatic Entertainments, also in connection with the Tea, was likewise well patronized, and seemed to give much pleasure to the audience. Altogether, we think the Tea, the Lottery, and the Dramatic Entertainment were financially very successful. The Committee are deserving of thanks for their arrangements, and the zealous manner in which they labored to render the affair harmonious and pleasing to all.

Blackwood's Magazine for June has been received. Its contents are:—Ginevra da Siena; Sir Brook Fossbrook—Part xiii.; Life of Steele; Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence—conclusion; A Man's a Man for a' that; The Permissive Bill; The Political Crisis; Index. We regret to have to part with our friend, Heros Von Borcke, whom we have followed with unabated interest from his first entrance on the theatre of the late civil war in the United States until his departure for England with shattered health and a Northern bullet in his lungs. His memoirs are as diversified and interesting as the romantic adventures of "Charles O'Malley." However, Blackwood still sustains its interest in the contributions of Bulwer, Lever, and other first-class writers.

Edinburgh Review.—The April No. has been received, and contains the following articles, viz:—1. Grote's Plato; 2. Musæ Britannicæ; 3. Water Supply; 4. Correspondence of Marie Antoinette; 5. Irish Church; 6. Autobiography of Prince Charles of Hesse; 7. Reconstruction of the American Union; 8. Diary of the Right Honorable W. Windham; 9. The Reform Bill.

Capt. Smith, of the detachment of the 4th King's Own, now stationed here, has been appointed Field Inspector of Militia for this Island, at, it is said, £300 per annum. If such an officer is required, we think our authorities might have appointed one of our local Volunteer or Militia officers,—Major Pollard, for example, who is admitted to be quite competent to discharge the duties of Field Inspector. His long service, and the time and money spent by him in forwarding the Volunteer movement, fully entitled him to promotion and reward; but this appointment must convince him and his brother Volunteers that their services and support, however acceptable to "the powers that be," when gratuitously given, stand no chance of being rewarded when those of an aristocrat or a foreigner are put in competition with them.

The Annual Tea in connection with the Wesleyan Sabbath School of this City, takes place to-day, at Kensington. We must say that of all the Teas given by the various societies and institutions of this community, the Wesleyan is by far the best, and we have no doubt their reputation for excellence will be sustained on this occasion.

There will be a public meeting in the City Hall this evening at 7 o'clock, with the object of devising means for placing the Fire Department on an efficient footing.

We are glad to find, and we record the fact with pleasure and thanks, that subscriptions are being raised in various sections of the Island, as also in St. John, Halifax, and other towns in the neighboring Provinces, to assist the sufferers by the late fire in Charlottetown. Assistance is much needed, even by those who are supposed to have suffered little, and will be gratefully received.

What has become of the *Summerside Progress*? We have not received the last No.

Mr. LePage has just published a poetical account of "The great conflagration in Charlottetown on Sunday morning, July 15, 1866," copies of which can be procured from him.

A young man named Wriston, who, on the morning of the fire in Charlottetown drank some Prussic acid by mistake, after lingering in great agony since that time, died on Saturday last.

Personal.—Among the passengers of the *David Cannon*, which sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, G. B., was Mr. L. H. Davies, Barrister, who proceeds to London to complete his studies previous to being admitted as an Attorney of the Supreme Court of this Island. He carries with him our best wishes.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

HALIFAX, July 18, 1866.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Africa* arrived this morning, at half-past seven o'clock, from Liverpool, via Queenstown. London dates are to the morning and Queenstown to the evening, of the 7th instant. After three days heavy fighting in Bohemia between the Austrians and Prussians, a decisive battle was fought on the 3d instant, at a place called Nachod and was won by the Prussians. The Austrian loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is set down at 40,000, whilst the Prussian loss is much less—a result attributed to the murderous needle-gun used in the Prussian service. Marshal Benedek commanded the Austrians, and the Crown Prince, Frederick Charles, the Prussians. A London paper says:—

"At Berlin the greatest enthusiasm prevails. Multitudes parade the streets and serenade the Queen, and the statue of Frederick the Great has, naturally enough, been covered with laurels and trophies. It may be asked how all this unexpected harvest of success has been reaped? The answer is simple—the best and bravest soldiers in Germany, and, perhaps, with two exceptions in the world, led by a General whose skill and courage all tongues and pens proclaim, have been cut to pieces, vanquished and put to the rout by the needle-gun. To this implement alone the Prussians owe their triumphs. The Austrians might have had it if they pleased. Our wise men deliberately rejected it some years ago. It implied breach-loading, and that was considered incompatible with safety in bayonet charges, and with economy in ammunition, and so the needle-gun was rejected as possibly wasteful of gunpowder and as doubtful in a bayonet charge, as if we were living in the age of Brown Bess and the flint-lock, when the order was—when going into action—to reserve fire until within forty yards of the enemy, and even then very few were hit; instead of a time when dead shots are fired from rifles at 1200 yards' range—rather too much ground to traverse after the volley before crossing bayonets. The Prussians have not only been able to fire five or seven shots for one at long range, with effect, but the construction of their weapon has given them an enormous advantage by giving much greater certainty to their aim. The wounded Austrians are five to one, and of these a great number have been hit in the legs and thighs—a pretty conclusive proof that most of the Prussian bullets have had their billet. Everything in this war demonstrates the immense superiority of the needle-gun, which the Prussians had the judgment to adopt, and the absolute necessity of its adoption by other Great Powers, if they wish to keep their own, and to maintain their position in the scale of nations."

The Florence papers regard the cession of Venetia as a stratagem to isolate Prussia, and then resume hostilities against Italy. They declare that Italy will not lend herself to such a proceeding, but will remain faithful to the national cause to the last. The cession of Venetia to France, with a view to its subsequent cession to Italy, would be a violation of the national rights, and a submission to foreigners. Italy will owe Venice to her arms alone.

As a proof of what effect the cession of Venetia has had upon Italy, the army on the Po was preparing for an attack upon the Austrians. Clearly neutral Europe was premature in anticipating peace from the cession of Venetia by Austria. The question as it at present stands has a very unpleasant aspect, and is not without an appearance of a tendency to augment the present complications. A late telegram states that a severe engagement took place on July 5th, between the Prussians and the Bavarians, near Dermbach, resulting in the defeat of the latter.

The following are the latest accounts from the seat of war:—

Eisenach, July 6—In the engagement which took place at Dermbach between the Prussian Gablenz division and the Bavarians, the former captured eight positions. The Prussians are advancing victoriously.

Brescia, July 6—Two Austrian gunboats have opened fire on Gorgnano, Lake Garda, but were repulsed. It is rumored that an Austrian gunboat has been sunk near Sherminos.

Horitz, July 5—The head-quarters of the Prussian army have been transferred to Pardubitz. All the forts on the Elbe between Pardubitz and the Elbe territory are in the hands of the Prussians. Field Marshal Benedek appears to be withdrawing towards Bruun, followed by both the army corps. It is not yet decided where the Prussians will make a division to attack Koniginatz.

The Austrians are said to have abandoned Prague.

The Army and Navy Gazette says:—Now that there is such a rage for breach-loaders, it is but justice to recollect that we owe to Lord DeGrey the fact that we are so forward in our arrangements for introducing them into our own army.

The British Cabinet has been formed. First Lord of the Treasury, Earl of Derby; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. B. Disraeli; Home Secretary, Right Hon. S. H. Walpole; Foreign Secretary, Lord Stanley; Colonial Secretary, Earl Carnarvon; War Secretary, General Peel; Lords of the Admiralty, Sir John Hay, (first Naval Lord; Attorney General, Sir H. Cairns; Lord Lieutenant, of Ireland, Marquis of Abercorn; Irish Secretary, Lord Naas (in the Council); Lord Advocate, (Scotland) Mr. Patton.

The defeat of the Reform Bill and the resignation of Ministers have created much more excitement among the reformers and working classes in London than had been anticipated. Already two great open-air demonstrations have been made at Trafalgar Square, where at least 40,000 persons assembled to express confidence in Mr. Gladstone, to vent their feelings against the Tories, to hoot Mr. Lowe and Lord Elcho, and to pass strong resolutions in favor of Parliamentary reform.

The discount demand at the Bank on the 6th was of a full average character, but in the Stock Exchange advances were offered at 6½ per cent.

The Revenue returns published this week afford a gratifying proof of the progressive trade and resources of the country under circumstances of peculiar difficulty.

Accounts from all parts of the country represent the thunder-storm of June 30th as most destructive to the life of man and beast.

The marriage of the Princess Helena, third daughter of the Queen, to Prince Christian of Augustenburg, was solemnized on Thursday with great pomp at Windsor. No Royal marriage has taken place in this country, within our memory, has caused so much popular dissatisfaction. The great disparity of age—the bridegroom being older than the late Prince Consort—the circumstances which, according to report, led to the engagement, and other matters upon which we do not choose to dwell, have unquestionably created deep prejudices in the public mind against this marriage.