

News by Telegraph.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Ariel, the first ship of the tea fleet, has not arrived at the Thames. She sailed from Foo Chow, the 28th of May, in company with the tea ships Teeping, and Sir Lancelot. The English cricketers sail from Liverpool to-morrow, in the Steamship City of Baltimore, to play a series of five international matches against the United States and Canadian cricketers. They will play one cricket match, instead of two, as was previously reported, in New York, Montreal, Boston and Philadelphia. They are the strongest team of cricketers that could be picked from the leading professionals. Late advices from South America, report some heavy fighting between the Allies and Paraguayans; the latter had evacuated Humaita, after destroying the fortresses, and were entrenched in a new and strong, even stronger position.

New York, Sept. 2.—The result of the late election in Vermont yesterday, shows a Republican gain of eight to ten thousand over last year Gold 144.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—There is considerable excitement about Whelan's trial. Hon. Hilliard Cameron and Hon. Matthew McKenzie will defend the prisoner. O'Reilly will prosecute. The trial will not commence for a few days. The Privy Council hold daily meetings. The Railway Commissioners will be appointed this week.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—Placards have been posted around the streets calling upon loyalists to suppress the contemplated Fenian demonstration to be held on Wednesday, for the purpose of raising funds to aid Whelan and other prisoners. The ship *Alma* has just made the passage between Quebec and Glasgow in 14 days, the shortest passage on record. It is reported that Lord Monck will not return to England this summer, but will be continued in his position as Governor-General for some time yet. An important witness against Whelan was dismissed to-day. He is supposed to have crossed the river at Ogdenburg. Gold 144.

DELRIV, Aug. 31.—Mr. Mason Jones, the liberal candidate for Parliament from Queen's County, has been obliged to retire from the contest. Reports had been extensively circulated among his Catholic supporters that he was a noted paragon of Garibaldi, and it was thought that this would prove fatal to the success of the liberal ticket in that portion of the country. He had been strongly opposed by the *Dublin Nation*, which has just published his reports, and condemned him on account of his anti-Roman proclivities. The *Dublin "Irishman"* and *"Irish Times,"* both censure the electors of Queen's County for their bigotry and intolerance, as well as their want of judgment in thus rendering necessary the withdrawal of one of Ireland's warmest friends. The Corporation of the City of Cork have adopted, by an unanimous vote, a resolution urging the Government to pardon and discharge all persons now serving out sentences of imprisonment for complicity in late Fenian disturbances.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—A despatch has been received from the Colonial Office dated July 30th, refusing the Royal assent to the bill fixing the Governor's salary, passed at last session of Parliament. It expresses reluctance of Ministers to refuse sanction to an Act of the Canadian Parliament, but says the office would be degraded by the proposed reduction. The assent was opened to-day at noon. Whelan's case went to the Grand Jury. The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

New York, Sept. 2.—A Montreal despatch states that Graves the witness who is expected to identify Whelan as the murderer of T. D. Arty McGee, and who fled recently to the United States, has been recaptured. Gold 144.

TORONTO, Sept. 1.—Fires have again broken out in the woods in the neighborhood of Bellflower and Sundale on Northern Bay, on Saturday. The fire at Sundale caught fire and in short time the entire village numbering 25 or 30 houses, was in ashes. Inhabitants were taken to New Lowell and were well cared for. The woods are still burning and other villages on the road are in imminent danger of destruction.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Consols closed at 94. By order from the War Office, recruiting for the Army in Prussia has been postponed three months. The Italian Government is increasing the number of its military posts on the frontier of the Papal States.

LONDON, Sept. 2, p.m.—The French Minister of Finance, at a Banquet given him yesterday, declared at his country residence that peace would continue, because Europe needed, and the Emperor desired it. France was strong enough to preserve peace, and it was no one's interest now to break it. This declaration of the Minister was received with most enthusiastic applause. All the men arrested on suspicion of taking part in the Tipperary disturbances have been discharged, no evidence having been elicited for their further detention. Mr. Scully is suffering severely from his injuries, and his physicians report that his condition is growing worse.

New York, 3.—A letter from Syna, dated Aug 8th, says that the Turks have committed another act of vandalism in Crete which should not escape the notice of civilized Europe and America. The Olive trees, heavy with the crops which promised to sustain the half-starved Christians of the heroic Isle, have been entirely destroyed, that the women and children may be forced by famine to the Ottoman power. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief has also issued an order for the heads of families to bring back to Crete all refugees under penalty of confiscation of their lands and effects. Gold 144.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Clipper ships "Spendthrift" and "Lancelot" have arrived from Hong Kong. An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to launch the steamer "Bermuda" from the dry dock on the Thames. The French Emperor has gone to Chalons.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—Bishop Platsh some time since received an order to send a Delegate to the Catholic Synod then about to convene under direction of the Emperor. The Bishop refused, and has been banished to Siberia for refusal.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—London papers are discussing the treaty between the United States and China. The *Times* regards it with suspicion. The *Sansard*, on the contrary, sees nothing in the treaty to show the United States have acquired a monopoly of privileges.

New York, Sept. 4.—The Contractors who built the Metropolitan underground railroad in this city, have made a provisional offer to construct the proposed underground road in New York City and furnish all the capital required to complete the road, which projects may fall to obtain at home. Saturday, the fish of the present month, will be observed as a holiday, and the Stock Exchange in this city will be closed. John T. Hoffman, Mayor of this city, has received the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York. Gold 144.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4, p.m.—Cotton easier but not lower; Manchester advices less favorable and case dullness. Breadstuffs dull. Flour easier. Provisions generally unchanged. Lard however advanced to 67s 3d. The annual feast of the Cutlers of Sheffield occurred yesterday. Hon. Beveridge Johnson, who was present, made an address in response to a toast to the health of the American Minister, after expressing thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He said he came to this country as a messenger of peace. He was glad to recognize every where in England strong proofs of friendship and which he was certain were reciprocated in his native country; for no people under the sun had America kinder feelings than for Her Majesty's subjects. They were really one people, had like laws and like institutions, and in both countries freedom was the base of these laws and institutions, and in their joint hands, liberty would live forever.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—Whelan's trial opened to-day at nine o'clock. Great excitement was manifested in the affair. Mr. O'Reilly, from Kingston, conducted the prosecution, and the Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. C. Cameron, Kenneth McKenzie, Buckley, and O'Farrell, appear for the prisoner. On empanelling the jury, the prisoner's counsel challenged twenty-two of the jury, and the Crown twelve or fifteen. The Crown witnesses, and about thirty more, have been placed in separate rooms in charge of constables. Mr. O'Reilly opened his case for the prosecution at 11.30 this morning, and is now proceeding with his address to the jury. He says that the Crown will prove that the Hon. Mr. McGee's death was planned by conspirators in Montreal, and Whelan undertook to carry out the assassination.

LONDON, Sept. 4, (eve.)—Despatches have been received announcing that a very serious potato riot occurred yesterday at Cork. The people assembled in the streets in great numbers, and for a time were very violent. Troops were called out to quiet the disturbances, and a charge was made on the body of (about 3,000) rioters, who were dispersed at the point of bayonet. It was reported that Count Sarrigen, who was until recently French Representative at Rome, was recalled on account of his inability to restore friendly relations between Italy and Rome.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Coroner's inquest as to the bodies of the victims of the Aberglow railway disaster, was concluded to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Williams and Jones, the breakmen on the goods train, for criminal negligence. London, Sept. 5.—Advices from Teheran announce that the Heir to the Persian Crown has recently died of Cholera. The Prince's death was a great loss to the empire, and it is impossible to estimate the loss very heavy.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—Advices have been received here that the ship *Germania*, which sailed out on an Arctic expedition, has again been spoken. When last seen she was in lat. 50° 30' lon. 50° E. east. All well.

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our SOLE Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

The Herald.

Wednesday, September 9, 1868.

THE DEJUNER.

In honor of the Committee from the Congress of the United States, was a very creditable and pleasing affair. Mr. Watson Duchemin was entrusted with the DECORATION OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ROOM in which the dejeuner was held, and he discharged his task with much taste. The Union Jack and the Star-spangled Banner were profusely displayed, intermingling each other in graceful folds. Artistic vases, supplied with the choicest flowers, added to the effect, while gratifying the senses. Mr. Murphy, of the North American Hotel, performed wonders in the short time allowed him to provide

THE LUNCH.

for our mast say that we never saw a more varied or bountiful supply spread out with better taste or judgment. The Hon. Joseph Hensley occupied the chair, assisted by the Hon. Edward Palmer, as Vice President. On the right of the former sat Gen. Butler, and on the left Judge Poland. To the right of the latter sat Capt. Meryman, and to the left the Hon. Mr. Lafin. Ranged around the tables were the other guests, American and Colonial, to the number of one hundred. After attending to the comforts of the body,

THE SPEECH-MAKING.

commenced by the Hon. Mr. Hensley proposing the first regular toast, "The Queen and Royal Family"—which he prefaced with a few happy remarks. Galbraith's band, which was stationed in the gallery throughout the evening, responded by playing the National Anthem. The chairman also proposed the next toast—"The President of the United States."—Galbraith's band again doing the honors, as at each subsequent toast. The Vice President proposed the health of "Lieutenant Governor Dundas," to whom he paid a high eulogy. The toast of "the Congress of the United States" being proposed, we allow J. B. Cooper, Esq., to tell what followed—

Gen. BUTLER said it became him, in the first place, to discharge an imperative duty, and at the same time to make a grateful toast, viz: to thank the gentlemen present for the very distinguished manner in which they had received the deputation of which he was the chairman. The reception they had met with could not fail to make the deepest impression on all their hearts; and they would allow him to say that in coming to this Island, they came not with any desire, or hope, or wish to interfere with the happy relations subsisting between this Colony and the Mother Country. They came simply to consider the best means of fostering their mutual interests and adjusting existing tariffs, so that both countries might reap the largest amount of advantage from the free interchange of their respective commodities. They had come to us first because they recognized this Island as holding the key of the fisheries, lying as it did like a tongue in the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to dictate terms with respect to that most important interest. They came to us, further, because they were not likely to create complications, such as must, necessarily, be raised when the question of Reciprocity came to be dealt with in connection with the neighboring Provinces. Here they found the most fertile soil in America, not excepting even the prairies of the West. Here was everything that could be desired in the way of raising immense quantities of valuable products. Why then should not the best markets be secured for those products? Much of the arid and rugged lands in the Eastern States could only be turned to profitable account by Yankee energy and enterprise, whose manufacturing gave employment to large numbers and increased the wealth of the nation generally, and whose productions they would gladly exchange for the productions of this Island. They had come to us to see the country, and they had, among other things, observed that large numbers of Yankee fishermen were now upon these coasts. These hardy fishermen had left their own granite cliffs for the purpose of prosecuting the fisheries, but they had not, he feared, always kept strictly within the three-mile line. The delegation came here not to ask that hospitality which Americans had always received in this country, but to ask, as a right, to be allowed to come into the harbors of this Island whenever it might be necessary to fish within the three-mile limits, and to exchange the productions of both countries whenever it might be advantageous to both parties to do so. They wanted to get all this, and nothing more. He (Gen. Butler) had a complaint to make against our Queen, it was this: no Sovereign had done so much to damage Republicanism as Queen Victoria. The beauty of her private life—the influence of her heart—and the many estimable qualities of mind and heart which she possessed, adorned on all suitable occasions, had rendered tolerable to the Republic of the West, to some extent, at least, a Kingly Government. Coming to this Island with Congress of the United States, as might lead to the happiest results, the delegation find themselves face to face with the descendants of the same great country with themselves. Surely they could not be expected to forget their common language and their common literature. Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, and Moore were viewed as the common property of both nations. Franklin, Fulton, Arkwright, Watt and Stevenson were also considered as common property. "The Mother Country to you," said Gen. Butler, "is the Mother Country to us;" and, although in early days the American people were, perhaps, a little froward,—a little rebellious even,—they would, he hoped, excuse the energy of character so early manifested, or, if not, attribute those defects to the noble Anglo-Saxon race from which they sprang. They had, at all events, the same language, the same English, Scotch and Irishmen could do in a new country. They had shewn the world an army 1,500,000 strong arrayed on one side only. Having accomplished its work, they had seen that immense army melt away like a snow-flake, the individuals of whom it was composed again becoming citizens, and all the better citizens for having once been good soldiers. They would also shew the world, in the coming year, the iron rod stretching across from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The iron horse would start, panting, from the shores of the Pacific, and not stop till it had quenched its thirst in the waters of the Atlantic. They could shew the world the Chinese Empire, a thousand—nay two thousand miles distant, sending them out and knocking at their gates; the Chinese Emperor sending an Ambassador to treat with the United States on commercial matters,—to treat with Great Britain next spring. They had, at all events, the same laws, the same independence, and ought, therefore, cheerfully to hold on the hands of amity. Why not? How could reciprocity be brought about? There was, he doubted not, a reciprocity of feeling already existing; but suppose it were permitted to them, amid the darkening shades, to scan the future with the eye of prophecy—suppose they looked forward into futurity, to what people should it be given to spread their dominion throughout this western world? Before prophesying, however, let them look at the past. Look at Babel, fresh from the wars with the Moors, landing where nature had made an earthly paradise, and yet her Colonies dwindled away and became nations in name merely. France, somewhat more fortunate, established herself in San Domingo. From P. E. Island, and Louisiana, in Cape Breton, to the mouth of the Mississippi, nearly all her own. But she was driven out. In San Domingo the blacks revolted, and your fathers and ours took Louisiana and P. E. Island from the French. So that for all practical purposes the great section that has gone up has been that portion that was first conquered by the Anglo-Saxon race; and from these premises he ventured to predict that this Western Continent was to be governed by the Anglo-Saxon race, by the descendants of the men who had come from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and by the other Anglo-Saxon races, as a whole. "The British Empire and the United States, Assisted together in unity, peace and concord, it is due to their

common origin and common language that they should occupy, subdue and govern this Western World."

On the Toast—"The Congressional Committee of the United States,"—being drawn by the Hon. Judge Poland, formerly Chief Justice of the State of Vermont, and a Member of Congress, remarked that the duty of responding to this toast more properly devolved upon Gen. Butler, as Chairman of the Congressional Committee, than upon himself, but, as Gen. Butler had already spoken in response to another toast, he (Judge Poland) would endeavor, however imperfectly, to take his place on this occasion. The present deputation was entirely owing to the Chairman (Gen. Butler) who represented the great fishing interests of Massachusetts, etc. In making up Committees of Congress, it was the duty of the Speaker to see that, as far as possible, all parts of the country were represented. That officer accordingly, quite unexpectedly placed him (Judge Poland) upon the Committee, and, simply, he supposed, because he happened to represent an interior district, but whose population had very little to do with the little interest. The delegates were, however, he could safely say, extremely pleased with their visit to P. E. Island. Indeed, their visit had been a continual source of astonishment to them from the hour of their arrival to that moment. It was no compliment to him, he said, nor to those who heard him, to say that, when he embarked on this expedition, he was entirely ignorant of everything save the mere knowledge of the inhabitants. But when, on reaching this Island or its inhabitants. But when, on reaching this Island, their eyes beheld this fine agricultural count, when they beheld it peopled with such a fine race of men,—everything, in short, so widely different from what they had expected to find in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, their astonishment was greater than he could undertake to describe. Since his arrival, he had been mainly led to look upon the people of this Island, and he was astonished at the state of advancement—any of perfection—at which the colony had arrived with reference to both these important matters. But more especially was he astonished when he learned how they had dealt with the land titles of the colony. A tenantry on a large scale was totally unadapted to this side of the Atlantic. In a native owner's house was, or ought to be, his home, and his life was his Kingdom. They had the same difficult question to solve which in the United States, and in some cases it was not settled yet; when, however, he found that this little colony had grappled with this question, and had come of conqueror, he was, he would again say, perfectly lost in amazement. With all these things they had been highly pleased. And they found assembled there that evening a set of brothers, who were descended from the same stock as themselves,—members of the same family,—reality and in substance an independent people. There was, he found, a Government of the people,—precisely what the American Government was. The interests of both countries were identical, and the delegates came here to promote that fraternal feeling between them; which ought to exist in all essential particulars between the people of the Colonies and the United States. They came to this Island with no one on the side of those whom he now addressed, and their present visit would, he trusted, result in a further and still more intimate acquaintance. Although he took no credit to himself for initiating the present movement, he would, he said, be the pioneer in a system of excursions which would, he had no doubt, be mutually beneficial. The wealthier portion of the inhabitants of the American cities were accustomed, during the last few years, to visit the beautiful places of resort, such as Saratoga, the White Mountains, etc., but he had seen sufficient to induce him to affirm that this Island was far better adapted for such excursions than the places to which he had just referred, and although not hitherto a leader, he would himself become one in that enterprise, and would, if spared, most certainly visit this Island next summer.

Mr. BECK, Member of Congress for Kentucky, on being called upon by the Chairman, also responded to the toast in a very pleasing and agreeable manner. He agreed with the American party, but he differed from them in that, why either of them had been put upon the Congressional Committee appointed to visit this Island. What he desired to say, however, was this, that although not familiar with trade and the question of the fisheries, he was quite unprepared to find such men and especially such women as they had found in this out-of-the-way corner of the world. They would, he was sure, pardon the allusion to the fair sex, when he told them that he had seen in the way of raising immense quantities of valuable products. Why then should not the best markets be secured for those products? Much of the arid and rugged lands in the Eastern States could only be turned to profitable account by Yankee energy and enterprise, whose manufacturing gave employment to large numbers and increased the wealth of the nation generally, and whose productions they would gladly exchange for the productions of this Island. They had come to us to see the country, and they had, among other things, observed that large numbers of Yankee fishermen were now upon these coasts. These hardy fishermen had left their own granite cliffs for the purpose of prosecuting the fisheries, but they had not, he feared, always kept strictly within the three-mile line. 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with the view of reporting the result of his observations on his return, he had been led to study its history somewhat more minutely and attentively than he had previously done. He found that it was now about four centuries since Sebastian Cabot landed on these shores. Being struck by the beauty of its harbours—the principal of which (that of Charlottetown) was one of the finest in America—and the gently undulating surface of the acter of its surface, he conferred upon this Island the name of the beloved position St. John—quite as euphonious, he thought, as any Royal name that could have been given to it. Subsequently, in the war with France, they raised two regiments of militia in Massachusetts, and captured Louisbourg and its Island-garden (P. E. Island). Referring to the subject of Reciprocity, Mr. Derby here presented, with the view of exhibiting the great importance of the trade resulting therefrom, some valuable statistical information, which, however, our limited space compels us to pass over for the present. This valuable trade, he said, was almost entirely to be attributed to the Reciprocity Treaty which had become defunct. Since then, however, the United States had been subjected to the evils of civil war, and during that continuance the people of some of the Provinces exhibited feelings which, as manifesting an unfriendly spirit towards the North, were deeply to be regretted. But he remembered that during that civil war, an expression of sympathy on the part of the people of this Island was conveyed, through their representatives, to the President and Congress of the United States. From no other Province, however, did they receive any token of sympathy. He gladly embraced that opportunity, therefore, to acknowledge the kindly feeling manifested by the people of this Island on the occasion referred to—at a time, too, he had passed away, and great progress had been made, when they heartily thanked them for it. The old Treaty was glad to observe, in the principles of free trade since the period when that Treaty came into operation. This Island possessed a fertile soil, and the United States possessed great manufactures—the terms of the new Treaty should not, therefore, be limited to the mere productions of the soil, but should embrace manufactures also. He (Mr. Derby) had studied briefly the history of the nation. Massachusetts was a small State, but it had 600,000 acres, and when all their sterile land, as well as that used for manufacturing purposes, was deducted, there would be very little left. They made one great mistake, however, when they took Louisbourg and St. John (P. E. Island). They should, he thought, have at once annexed both these places to Massachusetts. (Laughter.) The French residents of St. John returned to the Island after its capture, where he lived long, and he presumed, was frequently reminded of St. John of Patmos. Whether the little Island was or was not inferior to the former in many respects, he would not undertake to say; but for salubrity of climate St. John was, he had no doubt, a great deal better than Patmos. A previous soaker had observed that the soil of P. E. Island could be made to yield three times as much as it now produced; but he had no hesitation in giving it as his opinion that six times as much could be obtained from it with but comparatively little additional effort. Besides which, there was scarcely a spot on its surface, he understood, more than three or four miles from the sea and low of the tide. In Massachusetts, they had brought almost every portion of the State within four miles of a railway station, but then they had to pay, in the shape of tolls, etc., pretty dearly for the privilege. Here, however, such were the wonderful facilities provided by nature, that the collection of tolls could be altogether dispensed with. Here they might have fog; but, in the States, they had their savannas. In the States they could produce Indian corn; here they produced potatoes, hay, oats, barley, wheat, &c. He had looked into the reports, and he was surprised to find that the Island could raise 40 bus. of oats, 40 bus. barley, 20 bus. of wheat, and 250 bus. potatoes to the acre; and, as a proof of the excellence of the latter, he stated that he had never made a better breakfast in his life than he had that morning on butter and potatoes. Massachusetts, he said, had Reciprocity. 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