

A PAINFUL AFFAIR.

The recent marriage of Prince Christian of Augustenburgh, to the Princess Helena, of England, has very much pleased and shocked many worthy Englishmen. The young girl has been given by her mother to a man who has already a wife and children living. He contracted a non-matrimonial marriage years ago, and had never been divorced. Now a matrimonial marriage is just as legal as any other marriage. The only thing about it which deprives it of the ordinary consequences of marriage is, that a woman who marries a man of superior rank agrees that she and her children will be in the possession of the rank and possessions of her husband, the dowry or *marriage-portion*—whenever the word "matrimonial" is used in lieu of all other privileges. The matrimonial wife is as legal a wife as any woman can be, and the children are perfectly legitimate. A man, therefore, who has a wife living, and nevertheless contracts a marriage with another woman, commits bigamy, and there may be doubts whether the second marriage is legal as to the woman. This is the condition in which the Princess Helena, the daughter of King and Queen of Prussia, has been placed by the decision of the Emperor, who insisted upon the match, and would not be satisfied until it was indissolubly ratified. It is said that the Princess did not know of this condition until she was married, and that the Emperor of Prussia had been placed by the decision of the Emperor, who insisted upon the match, and would not be satisfied until it was indissolubly ratified. It is said that the Princess did not know of this condition until she was married, and that the Emperor of Prussia had been placed by the decision of the Emperor, who insisted upon the match, and would not be satisfied until it was indissolubly ratified.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, 23d, noon.

The steamship *Asia* from Boston arrived at Queenstown this morning. The steamship *Prussia*, which sails for New York to-day, takes £33,000 in gold.

Quite a number of Fenians have been arrested here to-day. Arms and munitions of war have also been found secreted in various places and were promptly seized.

BOSTON, 21th.

A despatch from Toronto has the following: The *Daily Evening Telegraph* says the Government has issued a circular to County Attorneys and Police Magistrates, instructing them to order the seizure of all arms in the possession of parties whom they consider dangerous to the public peace, and all persons known or suspected of having connections with Fenians will be vigorously prosecuted. Three Fenians were committed to jail to-day, and a list of several hundred names, including some well-known names, is now in the hands of the police and detectives now in the city in regard to everything connected with Fenianism. . . . From this time forward every Railroad train and steamer arriving in this city will be closely watched, and suspicious characters searched and arrested, and if their business is not satisfactory to the Duke of Cambridge, he is committed to jail under the Habeas Corpus Act of last Parliament.

PARIS, Sept. 22.

It is said that the Empress Eugenie will shortly return to Rome, to condescend with the Pope. . . . There is an apparently well-grounded rumor that Mr. Lavalette retains the French foreign office.

DRESDEN, Sept. 22.

The *Gazette* of to-day in an editorial says that the announcement of the conclusion of peace between Saxony and Prussia is premature. It admits, however, that good progress is being made in that direction.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Sept. 22.

A memorial is being extensively signed for the independence of Frankfurt.

VIENNA, Sept. 22.

The affair briefly described above has caused great grief and pain in Vienna, but it is not so bad as it is judged by German laws and customs as it appears to Englishmen or Americans. It is not at all uncommon, we believe, however sinful, for a German noble to have a real wife and a concubine at the same time; and a matrimonial marriage does not legally prevent a king from marrying a real wife who will, none the less, be his lawful consort.

THE LONDON REVIEW SAYS:—

"According to the German law a matrimonial marriage is not a marriage at all, but a contract, and the male solemnly engaged to unite himself with one of his own rank. It gives neither the security of a permanent contract nor civil position to the wife, and to accompany it with a religious ceremony is nothing short of a mockery. . . . The standing these non-matrimonial marriages are still very common among the princes of Germany, and the attention of the people of England has been called to this subject recently by the fact that the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Helena have both allied themselves to German princes who had entered this relationship of doubtful respectability." In commenting on this state of things, the *Review* hopes that all these "petty kings and petty queens" who are now being swallowed up by the prospective mediocrity which Prussia now threatens these little principalities with; "for then," says the *Review*, "when all these petty kings and petty queens are no longer children of our royal family have been accustomed to ally themselves to the condition of subjects, their nominal rank will not be greater than that of our noble houses; it will be an incalculable saving to the State, and our young princes and princesses are brought to marry into the great and wealthy families of England instead of importing their spouses from Germany."

IT WAS A HAPPY THOUGHT for our celebrated townsmen Dr. Knights to make Dr. Severy's Restorative available to those who suffer, or who hereafter suffer from attacks of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, or kindred complaints, throughout the land. For nearly twenty years it was used by one of our most celebrated physicians in his private practice, but since his death, the recipe has been locked up in by the executors—who have lately conveyed it by Dr. Knights, knowing that he would adhere to the original formula with religious fidelity. As the Cholera approaches our shores, Dr. Knights with characteristic thoughtfulness prepares to meet its attacks, and his whole force of employees are constantly engaged in preparing this medicine for sale while shipments are daily made home to all our principal cities and towns, north, south, east and west. Guarded by this preparation, the Cholera is shorn of its terrors. It is an infallible cure in the early stage of the disease, as thousands among us can attest—while for all those whose complaints which arise from a disordered state of the stomach or bowels it is prescribed and used by physicians and people wherever its virtues are known.—*Medical Correspondence of Journal of Commerce.*

RECORDS.—A New York paper contains a sad record of three cases of suicides, in a single issue. Henry or Harris-Calk, Daguerrean artist, poisoned himself by drinking the cyanide of potassium; cause, jealousy of a girl of bad character. The deceased was not known to have any relatives, but the following letter, penned a few moments before his death, leads to a different conclusion:

DEAR MOTHER,—I am compelled to bid you good bye until I meet you in a purer and better world. Do not forgive me, mother, but after a long life of adversity, I find that I cannot do as I would wish, and the easier and shorter way to end it is to get out of it. Tell Albert to give you the money that belongs to me.

Yours as ever, HARRY.

Mrs. Curvan, a German, poisoned herself, in consequence of extreme depression of spirits, by swallowing a quantity of Paris green. Prior to swallowing she made a will, and made mourning dresses for her mother and children, bound her husband's hat with crape, and laid out her own burial clothes.

The third case is thus given: Bernard Conroy, a tailor by trade, who lived at 238 First avenue, while partially delirious, on Sunday night, from the effects of drinking to excess, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a loaded revolver, the muzzle of which he had placed behind his right ear before pulling the trigger. Deceased was thirty-four years of age and a native of Ireland.

MOTHERS, TAKE HEED.

Thousands of children perish annually from one cause, and that is from worms. Will you yield to the first symptoms of these pests of humanity and wait until it is too late before you administer the remedy? JUDSON'S WORM EXPELLER, the only PURELY VEGETABLE existence. If there are no worms it cures, purgative, and cannot harm. WORMS EXIST! It kills them! It will drive out a package of JUDSON'S WORM EXPELLER from the drawers of your wardrobe.

See published that the Bank has suspended payment. A full financial statement of the Bank will be published in the next issue of the *Advertiser*. It is sufficient to cover all liabilities. No apprehensions as to other banks are entertained.

The want of a good condition powder has long been felt by horsemen, which we are pleased to announce has now fully met by the proprietors of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powder.

There were fifty-five deaths from cholera on Sunday last in Nashville, Tenn., and the people are leaving the city. The total number of deaths in Louisville last week of cholera were 202.

AN ESTABLISHED REMEDY. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is extensively known, as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, October 1, 1866.

A POLITICAL REVIEW.

No. 2.

We resume our remarks commenced last week under the above heading, with little relief for the subject, and with no sanguine expectation of pleasing either party to the political situation. There is such a blessed calm in the political atmosphere that it seems a pity to disturb it; but we know we cannot, so we may let fly a shot or two with perfect impunity. Some red hot enthusiasts, of a race now nearly extinct, may exclaim: "Sir, it is your duty to keep up the political agitation in the country. Constant efforts towards that end should be the life and soul of the *Examiner*." We don't take that view of the case just now. We find that the less we say about the small things and called local politics, the less serapes we get in front of us. The Conservatives, as a matter of course, enjoy the present calm immensely, and will be sorry to see it disturbed. If the Liberals as a body will not bestir themselves to create public opinion in their favour, in view of the forthcoming elections, we have no hope of being able to do it for them. It is a most disagreeable task to attempt to instil enthusiasm into a party who are very far from being wide awake.

But to proceed with our Review.

We said last week that the state of the public debt now and the state it was in, when there was a change of rulers in 1859, is a subject worthy of the most attentive consideration. The balance sheet of a country is the most important thing connected with the management of its affairs. It is the true index to its prosperity or adversity; but we know how common it is to find countries prospering under the heaviest loads of debt. These, however, are those which have immense resources—immense reproductive public works of all kinds. In this Colony we have a debt of startling proportions compared to its annual revenue, and no public works to produce a dollar towards paying the interest of it. The only means of providing for the annual expenditure is by levying a tax on merchandise, which, of course, will increase as the debt increases. Now, let us see how the debt stands. On the 31st January, 1859,—just as the Liberals were about leaving office—the public debt was £39,847 10s. 2d.,—which included Treasury Notes not bearing interest: £11,500; and an outlay of £23,500 for the Wharf and Lot 11 estates. On the 31st January last, the debt had reached the handsome figure of £74,640 9s. 1d., or nearly double the amount it was seven years before, and by this time much more than double, when we find out that this has been paid for defensive purposes this year under the munificent vote of last Session, placing at the disposal of the Government the whole revenue, so as to guard the country against invasion. It must be admitted that several proprietary estates were purchased since 1859, costing in all £16,276 16s. 9d.—(not taking, of course, the purchase of the Cunard estates into account), that the debt might appear to have been swollen by such purchases. But then they were all such splendid bargains, such "self-sustaining transactions," we were told, that it does not seem fair to charge the present public debt with the outlay occasioned by the purchases referred to, some years ago. The cost of the erection of the new Barracks last year is another item that may be very fairly dismissed from a notice of this kind, because the Government had funds from the sale of the old Barracks to meet the new outlay. Now, will any organ of the Government—the *Patriot*, we believe, affects that important office at present—tell us what occasioned this tremendous increase of the debt—where are the public works of any magnitude that have been constructed? There are none deserving of special mention connected with the road service. There were, indeed, one or two Light Houses erected; and a very much larger grant given for Steam communication than the Liberals had ever given, in consideration of the increased service rendered in that department. Government officers are, themselves, the recipients of this grant, and we are not at all surprised at the generosity they have shown themselves. But then we must not forget that they have reduced the grant for education, and they give less for roads and bridges annually than the Liberals were accustomed to give. Then where is the cause for the great increase of debt? For the life of us we cannot see it.

But this we do see, as plain as the paper before us, that while the Government have been piling up the public debt to its present proportions, they have been annually increasing the taxes, until they are quite fit not more than double what they were under Liberal rule. Of this there can be no mistake, that the *ad valorem* duty on merchandise—the source whence the revenue is chiefly derived—was, for the main portion of the time that the Liberals were in office, only five per cent., and six and a quarter per cent. for a short time before their offices were transferred to the Conservatives. Now, no one, we think, will venture to say that we have had good financial management under the Conservatives. With the debt doubled and taxes doubled, and nothing to show for either, is a condition of affairs which will not justify the country in renewing their confidence in the present ruling party.

The appointment of Deputies in the public offices was a subject upon which the Liberals were much berated by their opponents. They were told that the principal office-holders should do the work themselves, and save to the Colony the amounts paid for Deputies' salaries. It happens, however, that the Deputies are in no case removed, but their number is very considerably increased. Their number is increased in the Land Office and in the Post Office most especially. Now, we do not complain of this. On the contrary, we think an increase of staff was demanded in those two departments, particularly in the Post Office, by the great accession to the public labour there. We should not refer to the subject at all, only to point out, that the employment of deputies was one of the standing cries against the Liberal administration.

The Government have had the benefit of large annual payments from the owners of those Estates during the whole time they have been in office, swelling their income very considerably. Every Session their party refer in terms of commendation to the purchase of the Warr-Edin estate, and yet that has been to them a very excellent milch cow during their whole term of office.

On further consideration, we do not see that the cost of the Cunard estate should be left out of the calculation of the public debt. This, without the recent purchase, will be little or nothing short of eighty thousand pounds at the close of the financial year on the 31st January next. Add ninety thousand pounds, the cost of the Cunard project, and our people will have to confront a stupendous debt of One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Pounds, which can hardly fail to involve an increase of taxation, no matter what party may be in power.

tion, no matter what amount of work the heads of departments were required to discharge. The Tory party laid down one rule for their opponents, but it is not the one by which they have regulated their own conduct.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has, for several years, dispensed cheap honours to the ruling party at the close of each Session of the Legislature, complimenting them on their assiduity and diligence in discharging a great amount of business. The "business," of course, consisted in passing a very respectable number of Acts; but the number would appear dolefully small were it not for the numerous private Bills which are brought in every Session—Bills to incorporate Churches and Societies, which are always prepared by, or for the parties interested in their passage, and which required no time or attention at the hands of the Government. Private Bills were always acceptable to both sides of the House. There was no fighting about them. They were rushed with the utmost celerity through all their stages; and the first stage of each was marked by an agreeable ceremony, known only to the fortunate members of the House, in their moments of leisure, which was certain to secure an easy and speedy passage of the Bill. Now, suppose we struck from the Statute Book, for the last seven years, all the private Bills—all the Bills to renew expiring laws—(merely *pro forma* things which required no labour from any body but the Law Clerk)—and suppose we struck off a good many pretentious Bills, mere copies of Imperial statutes, without which the country could have got on in its usual jog-trot way well enough, and which seemed to have been introduced merely to swell the legislation of the local Parliament—we should then have a very few original measures, at the head of which must be reckoned the famous Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, and the local Loan Bill, intended to give a "lift"—both of which are, however, impracticable, and now nearly obsolete.

But, then, there is the Militia Bill of last year. No one can dispute the soundness of the principle which underlies this measure. The male inhabitants of every country should be trained to the use of arms, not only in periodical times like these, but in all times and seasons as well, when peace is perfectly secure. There is grandeur in the spectacle of a free people, disciplined in the art of war, suddenly springing to the defence of their altars and their homes, when ruthless bandits assail them. But the poetry of the thing is never likely to be made manifest to our rough senses in this Colony if there be any truth at all in the statements put forth by the advocates of this measure. "Enrol yourselves in the Militia," they say—"turn out for drill whenever the law requires you to do so. You will thereby show the British Government that you are acquitting yourselves as good citizens in preparing for the defence of your country, and will never force upon you a measure" (*ad est* Confederation) "obnoxious to your feelings." But while this is the plea with which they urge compliance with the requirements of the law, they do not hesitate to assure us that there is not the least fear of our ever being assailed by any foreign enemy, but even if we were, they frankly affirm, we would be wholly incapable of defending ourselves, with all the Militia we could muster. The Militia law, then, is a sham, and like all shams, is easily seen through, and treated with scant respect. Militia laws are no where popular; they enforce attendance at muster under a threat of punishment by fine—and the muster, which exhibits a motley crowd, in garments of every hue and fashion, without a solitary free arm among them all, is not calculated to inspire the Militia or the spectators with warlike sentiments. In short, the thing becomes a mockery. The enforced attendance of the Militia—their ridiculous plight as weaponless defenders of their country, who, for the most part, "being mechanical," appear "upon a labouring day," not "without the sign of their profession"—fills them with disgust, and too readily predisposes them to forget every lesson in the art of war thundered in their ears by well-paid Drill Sergeants. Hence, we find all manner of excuses made to evade the law; even places in the Volunteer Companies are sought, or new Companies organized; but it is from no love for the service. It is from an uncontrollable impulse to escape the ridicule, much more than the loss of time, which attaches to a motley Militia muster. The imposition of the oath of allegiance, too, does not help the matter; it implies a suspicion of disloyalty, and will be resented as such. Is it to be wondered at, then, that the whole Volunteer and Militia Forces are what Mr. W. H. Pope described them a few weeks ago? He stated that there was not one effective Company in either, and his statement has not been disproved. It is openly avowed that all our attempts at amateur soldiering are made to keep up appearances in the eyes of the British Government. Now, with all the public money we will squander in keeping up this deception—for it really can be called by no other name—our shores will be, as now, hopelessly defenceless; they are at the mercy of any marauders from abroad; and if any thing can save us, it will be the aid we get from a strong consolidated Government on the mainland, formed upon principles which our people at present regard with abhorrence. At the present time our only dependence is in Her Majesty's Army and Navy. How long can we depend upon these when the other Provinces are confederated?

We have left ourselves very little space to review the relative position of the two parties, the *Ins* and the *Outs*, or the Conservatives and Liberals. It is not likely we will return to the subject until we see other taking an interest in political matters, as well as ourselves, and we will, therefore, offer only a few remarks even at the risk of doing injustice to this branch of our subject by bringing it in at the close of our article. With respect to the Conservatives, it will be admitted on all sides that they are weaker as a party than ever they were since the change of Government in 1851. They have no policy for the future, except it is to oppose Confederation, in which the Liberals will heartily join them. The "religious cry," so called, will not take. Bigotry and fanaticism are pretty well "played out"—political furies of the "G. S." stamp, and the *Patriot*, who have their own selfish ends to serve, will labour in vain to create a general excitement on the score of religion, because the good common sense of the community easily convinces every one that there is not the slightest cause for alarm in that direction. The Conservatives cannot present a clean bill of health as an adjunct to the record of their political voyaging during the last eight Sessions. There is not a measure they have any reason to be proud of—there is not one connected with their whole term of office out of which a good electioneering cry can be manufactured. Three of the ablest men of the party have left the Government—namely, Hons. Messrs. Palmer, Gray and W. H. Pope. Mr. James C. Pope, who is Leader of the Government, is a pushing and indefatigable gentleman

LATEST NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail per Steamship *Cuba*, arrived at Halifax, on Wednesday morning last, bringing dates to the 15th September. The Mail for this Island arrived on Thursday night.

We gather the following summary of news from our latest papers.

THE HARVEST AND CROPS.—In a letter to the *Times*, Mr. James Saunders gives an estimate of the present harvest. He says:—The crops in England are superior to those in Scotland, from the unusual circumstance of their having been a greater and more regular rainfall in England than in the North. Indeed, with the exception of wheat, all the crops in England are average or above average; while in Scotland, with the exception of barley and potatoes, all crops are under average. Taking both together, I estimate the wheat crop at 1 per cent. below the average; barley, above average; oats, average; beans, average; peas, 20 per cent. above average; turnips, duty average; and potatoes above average. Every other pasture is abundant, and taking grass and roots together, the supply of autumn and winter food for stock was never more plentiful. A depreciation in the prices of artificial foods may therefore be confidently expected. A great demand in autumn for store as well as fattening stock will be another consequence. The large supply of winter stock food; but with Ireland to the north of Scotland, and Wales, as well as many local districts, full of surplus stock, no fear need be entertained of the supply falling short of demand. As in the preceding years, sheep have proved by far the most profitable of all farm produce. There are symptoms, however, of prices falling, reaching the culminating point, and as means since the autumn, caused by the high price of sheep, have become solely breeders, so the sheep purchaser is being transformed into the sheep seller. The supply of lambs this season is quite unprecedented, especially among the Border Leicester breed, a breed which is now extending more rapidly than any other in Britain, and which is attracting the eye of Zealanders for a cross with its native flocks. As an instance of the increase of the prolific nature of this breed this season, I may mention that of a flock of 810 ewes which produced all double lambs with the exception of 50, and there were as many triplets as made double lambs for each ewe. Hops, the staple industry for East Kent, parts of Surrey, Sussex, Worcester and Hereford, are far short of the crop of last year. The destructive hop aphid appeared this season in swarms so plentiful as to overcome by their devourers, the common lady birds, and although artificial means in many instances were taken to destroy them, their ravages have been unusually severe. In some gardens hops are good, but generally they are not half a crop.

Collisions, accidents, and offences abound. The Thames was the scene on the 12th of a collision, between a Dublin steamship, the *Essex*, and the *Collingwood*, a Shields steamer. The *Essex*, sunk, but happily all the passengers were saved, though several of them had a narrow escape.

Tuesday's *London Gazette* contains the text of the treaty between Great Britain and Madagascar. The Queen's Majesty has signed that British subjects shall enjoy full and complete protection and security in her dominions. British subjects may freely engage any native not a slave or a soldier who may be free from any previous engagement. The Queen is to receive a British Resident at her capital.

The Queen has declined the invitation to inaugurate the Albert Memorial at Manchester, on the 12th of the month. The reasons might be too much for her. A similar reply to the invitation to inaugurate the Liverpool memorial may now be anticipated.

On the 11th inst., a very disastrous fire destroyed the store of the fishing company at Kinsale, Ireland, together with much valuable property.

Official returns show that for the four weeks ending on the 5th inst. there were 182 cases of cholera in Dublin, of which 112 proved fatal. The death of Mr. Charles Hilday, late Governor of the Bank of Montreal, is announced. He died from a violent attack of diarrhoea.

The cholera continues to subside in London, but it has increased in some Provincial towns, and in Ireland. In many parts of France it has carried off numerous victims, and also in many districts of Italy. The deaths in Belgium were very numerous, but the disease is lessening in that country.

On the 12th, the 13th Regt. of Hussars arrived in Liverpool, and were marched through the town, amidst a shower of great excitement, to the "Huskisson," where with their regiments, they were embarked on board the *Turiff*, to sail for Canada. A number of troops of various arms of the service embarked on board the Cunard steamer *Europa*, and the Allan steamer *Danvers*, for the same destination.

The result of the late war on the Continent has had the effect of agitating the Russian ambition, which has been passing through the great contest with the Western Powers in 1854-5. The present Czar, like three or four of his immediate predecessors, has always looked to the possession of Constantinople as a prize which the constant decay and decrepitude of Turkey could not contain some day or other to place within his grasp. He has, therefore, have openly declared that, as the settlement of Europe in 1815 has been put aside by the arbitrament of force, he will not be bound when the time of action comes by the treaty of Paris in 1856. This declaration, however important, does not signify much from the time at which it was made. It is a fair warning of what Russia intends to do, and a fair warning of non-intervention will be put through a series of treaties which Russia seeks to have one capital at Constantinople and another at St. Petersburg.

The new position of Austria, driven out of Italy, and denied all power in Northern Germany, may induce her to make a long-expected overture of increase of power on the Danube, and find her interest furthered in alliance with Alexander the Second. The Emperor Napoleon is said to be labouring under a disease that may terminate fatally; but, supposing him to live, it is likely, with his own views unaltered, to look with disfavour on such a settlement of the Eastern question. With the experience of the past, he will not be likely to force us into a war to sustain the repulsive rule of the Sultan. The late war, though brief, may possibly have sown the seeds of future wars, the fruit of which time only can reveal.

The news from New Zealand is gratifying, for it shows that the disturbance in the disaffected districts had nearly ceased. Parliament was opened on the 24th of July, and the latest advice is to the effect that the Government contemplated the assembly on the improved condition of the colony. The gold fields had caused a considerable increase of population and of revenue. In the commercial circles of Victoria and New South Wales the news from England had produced some depression; and a violent storm in Australian waters had proved very injurious to shipping.

Several letters from Italy concern in representing the Italian Ministry as very much shaken, torn by internal discussions, and unlikely to last. It seems doubtful whether the whole Cabinet will retire, or only part of it. Some suppose that Ricasoli, strong in the support of Cialdini, will try to form an entirely new Ministry. It seems probable (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) that there will be no change at all until the treaty with Austria shall have been signed. A number of deputies have represented to the Government that it is unnecessary to dissolve the present Chamber, as it is perfectly competent to vote the treaty of peace. Steps are being taken to delay the treaty, and there is no time to be lost. Before the war the deficit in the budget was 300 millions; a Florentine letter says that for the last three months it has been at the rate of 200 millions a year.

A conference of the representatives of Catholic Powers is spoken of as likely to take place at Biarritz, France, being represented by the Emperor, Austria by M. de Metterach, and Spain by General Narvaez. It is also stated in a Paris letter that the affairs of the Papacy were discussed at the recent interview between the Empress of the French and the Queen of Spain; but, strangely enough, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* announces that no such interview took place, and that the statements made by the Paris press upon the subject were false. The sudden illness of one of the

LATEST NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail per Steamship *Cuba*, arrived at Halifax, on Wednesday morning last, bringing dates to the 15th September. The Mail for this Island arrived on Thursday night.

We gather the following summary of news from our latest papers.

THE HARVEST AND CROPS.—In a letter to the *Times*, Mr. James Saunders gives an estimate of the present harvest. He says:—The crops in England are superior to those in Scotland, from the unusual circumstance of their having been a greater and more regular rainfall in England than in the North. Indeed, with the exception of wheat, all the crops in England are average or above average; while in Scotland, with the exception of barley and potatoes, all crops are under average. Taking both together, I estimate the wheat crop at 1 per cent. below the average; barley, above average; oats, average; beans, average; peas, 20 per cent. above average; turnips, duty average; and potatoes above average. Every other pasture is abundant, and taking grass and roots together, the supply of autumn and winter food for stock was never more plentiful. A depreciation in the prices of artificial foods may therefore be confidently expected. A great demand in autumn for store as well as fattening stock will be another consequence. The large supply of winter stock food; but with Ireland to the north of Scotland, and Wales, as well as many local districts, full of surplus stock, no fear need be entertained of the supply falling short of demand. As in the preceding years, sheep have proved by far the most profitable of all farm produce. There are symptoms, however, of prices falling, reaching the culminating point, and as means since the autumn, caused by the high price of sheep, have become solely breeders, so the sheep purchaser is being transformed into the sheep seller. The supply of lambs this season is quite unprecedented, especially among the Border Leicester breed, a breed which is now extending more rapidly than any other in Britain, and which is attracting the eye of Zealanders for a cross with its native flocks. As an instance of the increase of the prolific nature of this breed this season, I may mention that of a flock of 810 ewes which produced all double lambs with the exception of 50, and there were as many triplets as made double lambs for each ewe. Hops, the staple industry for East Kent, parts of Surrey, Sussex, Worcester and Hereford, are far short of the crop of last year. The destructive hop aphid appeared this season in swarms so plentiful as to overcome by their devourers, the common lady birds, and although artificial means in many instances were taken to destroy them, their ravages have been unusually severe. In some gardens hops are good, but generally they are not half a crop.

Collisions, accidents, and offences abound. The Thames was the scene on the 12th of a collision, between a Dublin steamship, the *Essex*, and the *Collingwood*, a Shields steamer. The *Essex*, sunk, but happily all the passengers were saved, though several of them had a narrow escape.

Tuesday's *London Gazette* contains the text of the treaty between Great Britain and Madagascar. The Queen's Majesty has signed that British subjects shall enjoy full and complete protection and security in her dominions. British subjects may freely engage any native not a slave or a soldier who may be free from any previous engagement. The Queen is to receive a British Resident at her capital.

The Queen has declined the invitation to inaugurate the Albert Memorial at Manchester, on the 12th of the month. The reasons might be too much for her. A similar reply to the invitation to inaugurate the Liverpool memorial may now be anticipated.

On the 11th inst., a very disastrous fire destroyed the store of the fishing company at Kinsale, Ireland, together with much valuable property.

Official returns show that for the four weeks ending on the 5th inst. there were 182 cases of cholera in Dublin, of which 112 proved fatal. The death of Mr. Charles Hilday, late Governor of the Bank of Montreal, is announced. He died from a violent attack of diarrhoea.

The cholera continues to subside in London, but it has increased in some Provincial towns, and in Ireland. In many parts of France it has carried off numerous victims, and also in many districts of Italy. The deaths in Belgium were very numerous, but the disease is lessening in that country.

On the 12th, the 13th Regt. of Hussars arrived in Liverpool, and were marched through the town, amidst a shower of great excitement, to the "Huskisson," where with their regiments, they were embarked on board the *Turiff*, to sail for Canada. A number of troops of various arms of the service embarked on board the Cunard steamer *Europa*, and the Allan steamer *Danvers*, for the same destination.

The result of the late war on the Continent has had the effect of agitating the Russian ambition, which has been passing through the great contest with the Western Powers in 1854-5. The present Czar, like three or four of his immediate predecessors, has always looked to the possession of Constantinople as a prize which the constant decay and decrepitude of Turkey could not contain some day or other to place within his grasp. He has, therefore, have openly declared that, as the settlement of Europe in 1815 has been put aside by the arbitrament of force, he will not be bound when the time of action comes by the treaty of Paris in 1856. This declaration, however important, does not signify much from the time at which it was made. It is a fair warning of what Russia intends to do, and a fair warning of non-intervention will be put through a series of treaties which Russia seeks to have one capital at Constantinople and another at St. Petersburg.

The new position of Austria, driven out of Italy, and denied all power in Northern Germany, may induce her to make a long-expected overture of increase of power on the Danube, and find her interest furthered in alliance with Alexander the Second. The Emperor Napoleon is said to be labouring under a disease that may terminate fatally; but, supposing him to live, it is likely, with his own views unaltered, to look with disfavour on such a settlement of the Eastern question. With the experience of the past, he will not be likely to force us into a war to sustain the repulsive rule of the Sultan. The late war, though brief, may possibly have sown the seeds of future wars, the fruit of which time only can reveal.

The news from New Zealand is gratifying, for it shows that the disturbance in the disaffected districts had nearly ceased. Parliament was opened on the 24th of July, and the latest advice is to the effect that the Government contemplated the assembly on the improved condition of the colony. The gold fields had caused a considerable increase of population and of revenue. In the commercial circles of Victoria and New South Wales the news from England had produced some depression; and a violent storm in Australian waters had proved very injurious to shipping.

Several letters from Italy concern in representing the Italian Ministry as very much shaken, torn by internal discussions, and unlikely to last. It seems doubtful whether the whole Cabinet will retire, or only part of it. Some suppose that Ricasoli, strong in the support of Cialdini, will try to form an entirely new Ministry. It seems probable (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) that there will be no change at all until the treaty with Austria shall have been signed. A number of deputies have represented to the Government that it is unnecessary to dissolve the present Chamber, as it is perfectly competent to vote the treaty of peace. Steps are being taken to delay the treaty, and there is no time to be lost. Before the war the deficit in the budget was 300 millions; a Florentine letter says that for the last three months it has been at the rate of 200 millions a year.

A conference of the representatives of Catholic Powers is spoken of as likely to take place at Biarritz, France, being represented by the Emperor, Austria by M. de Metterach, and Spain by General Narvaez. It is also stated in a Paris letter that the affairs of the Papacy were discussed at the recent interview between the Empress of the French and the Queen of Spain; but, strangely enough, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* announces that no such interview took place, and that the statements made by the Paris press upon the subject were false. The sudden illness of one of the

royal family of Spain is the assigned reason for giving up, or at least postponing, the interview. The Catholic journals are very anxious to know whether it is true that England has placed Malta at the disposal of the Pope. Some of them think that Malta would do very well as a temporary shelter for the Pope, well as coming to any decision they urge his Holiness to well weigh the promises of liberty made by the Italian Liberals. There is a report in Paris that the Pope has decided on making overtures to the Cabinet of Florence, and that semi-official notice has already been exchanged between the Government at the Vatican and that of King Victor Emmanuel.

Advices from Sydney contain the details of a fearful shipwreck, off the coast of Australia, by which a fine steamer, the *Guinevere*, with all her passengers, crew and cargo, were totally lost. The vessel went ashore in a hurricane, and the only person on board who escaped was a seaman, who, when the ship went down, dived to a buoy, to which he clung, and was rescued. Every incident of the fearful tragedy was witnessed by crowds of people ashore, who could render no assistance.

According to news from Saigon, Cochinchina, to the 28th July, 50,000 rebel Annamites had advanced upon the city, but were repulsed. The French lost a colonel and two other officers in the engagement.

Mr. Guinness, the noted Dublin brewer, who so munificently restored St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Dublin, is now expending a considerable sum in restoring the ancient abbey of Cong, which stands on his estate on the borders of Galway and Mayo. As it presents some of the finest specimens of Gothic windows and doorways in the country, the restoration of the old abbey is looked on with special interest by both architects and antiquarians. It is the burial place of many of the ancient Irish kings.

The Russian border Muraviev is no more. He was found dead in his bed—some say by a bullet in the forehead, the vengeance of Poland reached him at last.

Intelligence has been received at Constantinople of an invasion of the Lebanon by the Druses, and of an encounter between them and the Maronites, in which several of the latter were killed.

The great Working Men's Congress, assembled at Geneva, has closed. Almost every nation in Europe was represented.

Count Bismarck threatens a dissolution if the Chambers do not agree to the new loan.

The French Government has withdrawn all the ministers accredited to the German States now incorporated in the Kingdom of Prussia.

The *Great Eastern*