a note for the amount of the notes left for discount. W. B. Dawson asked me if it was necessary to obtain his father's endorsement to this memorandum or note of hand. I said no, because his father's endorsement was upon each of the smaller notes. W. B. Dawson wanted of me or of Mr. Hodgson a memorandum of, or a receipt for the smaller notes which he left for discount; and, for his satisfaction, I put down on the bodies of the larger notes, within brackets, the number of the smaller or original notes for which the larger notes were taken. I made a memorandum that I was aware of the agreement between the father, Thomas Dawson, and the son, W. B. Dawson. At the time of the new arrangement, I was aware that W. B. Dawson was a man of straw. I was aware of the agreement: I had either read it, or heard it read. It was never sought to enforce the larger notes against W. B. Dawson: they are in the safe still. Took receipts for the money he got for the notes, in a printed Receipt Book: not for every note. The cheques were drawn payable to order. Believe none of the notes sued on were in that arrangement. Have looked through the list: could see none of them. Have not compared the list in the counterpart which I have seen in Court with Mr. Hodgson's book,—therefore speak from memory only. The new arrangement was between me, Mr. Hodgson, and W. B. Dawson. Never saw old Mr. Dawson about it. It originated with myself. I asked Mr Hodgson for his sanction, and he said, Mr. Bellin keep it in any way you like, or words to that effect.

Cross-examined by Hon J. Hensley:

Went to Mr Hodgson, as his bookkeeper, in Nov., 1866, Mr. McFarlane had held the situation before me. I kept up the old system for about 4 months, entering each note in the maker's name. Did not charge money against W. B. Dawson. The different parties were charged with the notes and money advanced. The money advanced was not all Mr. Hodgson's. Some of it belonged to clients of Mr Hodgson. Took memorandums of the larger notes, and put them into the Bill Book of Bills Receivable. The smaller notes were entered in another book. Made one entry of a batch of notes in W. B. Dawson's name, because he brought up the notes. I did so because I understood he was the manager of the Tannery. Had heard of the agreement between the father and son, before the system of keeping the account was altered Believe I had. Must have. The change was made solely on my suggestion. In Feb. 1867, W B Dawson and I agreed upon it. I think I took good care to have old Mr Dawson's name upon the small notes. Never saw old Mr. Dawson sign his name in my life. I will swear that, on the first occasion of my taking a large note from W. B. Dawson, I do not know that Mr. Hodgson asked W. B. Dawson to get his father to endorse it, and that neither did I ask him to do so, either of my own accord, or at the request of Mr. Hodgson. To the best of my recollection, I did not ask him (W. B. Dawson) to get his father to join him in any such note. The first occasion on which I took a large note from W.B. Dawson was on the 2nd or 4th March, 1867: I do not remember the amount I took fifteen or sixteen of such notes. They were not always in the same shape. Sometimes the numbers of the smaller notes were not upon them. Some were not drawn payable to order. Could not call the large notes security for the small ones, for I knew he was worth nothing I knew that from my knowledge of his agreement with his father. *Mr. Hensley.* At whose request were the numbers of the small notes put upon the large ones? *Witness.* At W. B. Dawson's: he thought it would be the easiest way of shewing what the large notes were for. The numbers of the small notes were sometimes put upon the large ones in pencil. The small notes were in the pass book kept by W. B Dawson. I did not put the small notes in any book. I never saw the old man sign his name, but I have seen a signature which he admitted. Knew one John G. Murphy. There was a note of his in the office before? I went into it. It was overdue when I went into the office. I believe the signature to the note to be his. In Mr. Hodgson's office, he denied that it was his signature. He told me it was not his signature when Mr. Hodgson was not present. Did not tell Mr. Hodgson, at that time, that he had done so. W. B. Dawson took security on his land for the amount of the note—a mortgage, I believe. Presume they settled, for the note was given up *Mr. Hensley.* Was the settlement effected in your office. *Witness* Do not recollect. W. B. Dawson might have settled it by a cheque. The books will shew whether he did or not. Had been requested by W. B Dawson not to say a word about that signature. Will not swear how long ago. Will not say that it was previous to the rumours about the forgeries. Did not believe Murphy's denial of his signature. Think I mentioned it to Mr. Hodgson after W. B. Dawson went away, but not before. There was only one of the larger notes taken up. It was altered and renewed because there had been an error in the discount It was renewed for the same amount. This was about a month after the new arrangement had been commenced, W. B. Dawson desired me to say nothing about Murphy's denial of his signature to Mr. Hodgson. The impression upon my mind is not that W B. Dawson tacitly acknowledged his having forged Murphy's signature; but that Murphy had sent the money to W B. Dawson, and that W. B. Dawson had kept it, and not paid it into Mr. Hodgson's office Was in the office when W. B. Dawson brought up notes. Do not recollect any notes without the words "waiving presentation, demand, and notice." Do not recollect W. B. Dawson's signing notes in the office. Think it was done once. Will not undertake to say that W. B. Dawson did not put those words over his name in the office more than once. I presume old Mr. Dawson's signature was on the note. Have no recollection of a batch of notes being so written. Have no recollection of finding a batch so written. I took some down to the Tannery to have the waiver put on. Only went down with notes once. Think I left them there Made no entry of it Suppose the omission was rectified. I can't charge my memory with having done so more than once Divided the amounts paid among the different parties. *Hon Mr Haviland* here interposed, and objected that a confidential clerk was not justified in answering questions as to whom moneys belonged, and submitted that the Court had nothing to do with it. *Mr. Thompson* said, We mean to shew, if we can, and by his own clerk that the moneys advanced were not the plaintiff's own, and that he had no right to bring the action in his own name. After this point had been argued for some time, Mr Hensley resumed his cross-examination of the witness, who answered as follows: Have seen some joint notes of W B. Dawson and Thomas Dawson in the Books. Do not know whether there are any on hand at present, or not. I can't say that my memory is the best. Mr. Hodgson knows better than I. Do not know whether I opened an account with old Mr Dawson in the books, or not I did not open an account with old Mr. Dawson, on the notes. The Tannery and the discounting were managed by W. B. Dawson and the notes account kept in his name accordingly. In answer to *Mr. C. Palmer*, the witness said, "I do not recollect taking notes down to the Tannery to have the waiver put on. Did not enter the small notes in our Bill Book. The new arrangement, according to which the names of the makers of the notes were not entered, enabled me to look at once into the indexed Bills Receivable Book."

Richard Heartz called and sworn—Examined by Mr. C. Palmer: After the assignment had been made—the evening after I think—old Mr. Dawson and I were talking about the Bank business and about Mr Hodgson's, and he proposed that he and I should go to Mr. Hodgson's and see what notes he (Mr. Hodgson) had, and whether they were all right. We went, and we saw Mr. Hodgson in his own house. The notes were produced, and we looked over them. I am not prepared to say how many there were. The notes, one after another, were handed to old Mr. Dawson, and were separately examined by him. He said there were two notes which he did not recollect signing—one Prowse's, the other A Finlay's—but, upon the whole, the signatures, he said, were like his writing. He did say, then, one note was forged. The only objection made by him to the notes was that of which I have spoken. Old Mr. Hodgson who was present, said to old Mr. Dawson, "I am afraid you have put too much confidence in your son: you signed whatever paper he put before you." Old Mr Dawson replied, "It had been too much the case." Young Mr. Hodgson then said he did not wish to be hard upon him (old Mr Dawson) and that, if he would give him his Bond for the amount of the notes, he would, as he collected them, give him credit for them upon the Bond The old man said he would think of it—he would consider of it. We were not long at Mr. Hodgson's. A short time after, I think I met old Mr. Dawson at Mr. Hodgson's office. I think there was then, in Mr. Hodgson's office, some conversation about the Bank Judgments. I think old Mr. Dawson said, at that time, he had paid enough for William's forgeries I think I said that I did not think William was bad enough to forge his name. You know, he said, he altered the notes for the Old Bank. I can't tell how the money was paid: I don't think he paid. I then left At Mr. Hodgson's house the Tannery was not spoken of to my knowledge. I was absent for some time, having gone to Mr Hodgson's office for the notes, and I left the parties at Mr. Hodgson's. *Mr C Palmer.* After W. B. Dawson had left and the assignment had been made, did old Mr. Dawson state anything about the amount? *Witness.* We had some conversation on the subject of the notes at his own house; but the amount was not named. I told him that Mr. Hodgson ought to be paid; he had been a good friend to them. At that time I think he was inclined to see Mr. Hodgson paid. Drew that conclusion from what he said. He said all the Old Bank paper and Mr. Hodgson's should be paid. He said the Union Bank paper was forged Old Mr Dawson was a stock-holder in the Old Bank, and I was one of the Directors of it.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

(*To be continued.*)

Latest European News.

Arrival of the "City of New York"

HALIFAX, July 29.

By the arrival of the *City of New York* at this port yesterday from Liverpool, we have our regular English fortnightly mails. We glean the following:—

The Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a daughter on the 6th of July. The event took the British public by surprise. Her Royal Highness visited the Crystal Palace on Saturday evening, after dinner, to witness the illumination of the great fountains, and on Sunday afternoon called at the Holland House, where she walked in the charming grounds surrounding that classic mansion. At that time there was no expectation of so speedy an accouchment.

The House of Lords, on the 9th, adopted an address of congratulation to the Queen, upon the birth of a daughter to the Prince of Wales. Lord Shaftesbury's bill for putting down Ritualism was thrown out; and an attempt on the part of the Bishop of Oxford to modify the Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Bill was defeated by a majority of 43 to 18. Lord Malmsbury announced that an amendment had been moved and carried in the other House to the Scotch Reform Bill which would allow occupiers under £4 to vote without having paid rates. This the Government would resist, and Earl Russell promised his support. A conference between the two Houses will now have to take place.

It has already been stated that the Queen purposes visiting the Continent in the course of the recess. The journey will include some parts of Germany, but will also extend to Switzerland The royal tourist will travel incognita. The journey will take place, it is believed, immediately after the 4th of August. Her Majesty, who will be accompanied by Lord Stanley, is understood to have taken two villas near Geneva.

There is a rumor in London that a fresh batch of peers will be created previous to the dissolution. The Government is apparently acting upon the principle that it is as well to make the best use of its lease of power to distribute honors amongst its supporters.

The concession just obtained from the French Government by Baron Erlanger and Mr. Reuter for laying a submarine telegraph line between France and the United States, requires that telegraphic communication shall be established before September, 1869, unless prevented by accidents which cannot be controlled.

The "little reform" just effected by the passing of the bill which removes the restrictions preventing the employes in the revenue departments from acquiring a vote, will affect upwards of 36,000 persons. In Liverpool there are several hundred servants of the executive who will at the next election for the first time possess the right of voting.

Mr. John Bright was entertained at Limerick on Tuesday by 200 of the leading city and county Liberals. In responding to an address which they presented to him, he said he had always desired to be to his countrymen a preacher of political righteousness, upon which the happiness of a state depended. Having referred to the famine and pestilence and political disturbances with which the country had within the past twenty years been afflicted, he dwelt at some length on the Irish Church question, pointing out the impolicy as well as the absurdity and injustice of continuing the state patronage to that church, which he described as anti-*Protestant* and anti-English, as well as anti-Catholic and anti-Irish. In his preoration he asked, in "that city of the violated charter," for a new charter, the basis of which should be "justice on the part of England and forgiveness on the part of Ireland."

Historicus (Mr. Vernon Harcourt) ably exposes the fallacious character of the position assumed by the defenders of the Irish Church in regard to the coronation oath. He says—"That the Sovereign has any *right* to oppose a personal sentiment to the deliberate will of the nation is a doctrine which no constitutional statesman will dare to maintain." The plain moral of the question is that what Parliament makes it can unmake, and the more it is examined the truer it will appear that "to assert it is the *duty* of the Sovereign to oppose the obligation of an oath imposed by Parliament and the nation as a personal obstacle to a modification of its stipulations demanded by the Parliament and the nation is a position which betrays an equal ignorance of the principles of ethics and of those of the constitution."

The long continued drought is telling seriously, not only upon the food of the creature, whether rational or irrational, but upon the public health. The deaths by diarrhoea are increasing rapidly, and even alarmingly. In London the deaths registered last week amounted to 1,516, being an excess of 201 over the computed decennial average, and of sixty-two above the increased mortality of the preceding week This increase is almost solely attributable to diarrhœa, in one shape or other. In the week ended June 6, the deaths from this cause were but twenty-seven, whereas last week they amounted to 305, including nineteen deaths by cholera. The disease is most fatal to infants, the aggregate number of deaths from that cause, including those of 230 children under a year old, and thirty-five under three years. The births last week as registered amounted to 2,093, the two sexes being almost evenly represented.

It is a curious fact that, whilst in England we are suffering from the great want of rain, the crops in Italy are being ruined by the continued wet weather, such a season for rain not having been witnessed for many years. In the Papal States and throughout what used to be the kingdom of Naples, no grain except maize will produce more than a tenth of the average quantity. In Lombardy the quantity of corn utterly spoiled is not so great as in the south, but the quantity of rain that has fallen far exceeds what even "the oldest inhabitants" can recollect. The maize crops are everywhere the finest that have been seen for years.

A private letter from Rome confirms the statement made in the *Monde*, to the effect that the Greek but not the Anglican Bishops will be invited to attend the General Council of the Catholic Church, which will assemble at the Vatican on the 8th of December, 1869. According to the Paris *Univers*, the principle of separation of Church and State is gradually, but surely, gaining ground all over the Catholic World, and nowhere, says the *Univers* more than at Rome itself. The Editor, M. Louis Veuillet, writes as follows:—

"The Bull convening the Œcumenial Council does not invite sovereigns to sit in that ligislative council. The omission has been remarked, and it is indeed remarkable. It implies that there are no large Catholic crowns—that is to say, that the order in which society has lived for the last thousand years no longer exists. What has been called the 'middle age' has come to an end. The 29th June, 1868—the date of the promulgation of the Bull "Æterni Patris"—is the date of its daeth—of its last sigh. Another era begins. The Church and State are separated in fact, and both recognize it. Thus we understand why the Pope has departed from the precedent of the Council of Trent, and has not summoned the representatives of the temporal authority. What place could they hold, and what part could they play, in a programme of the government of mind and morals? What could they venture to do for the object of the council, for the greater glory of God, for the integrity of faith, for the Christian education of youth—in a word, for the eternal salvation of men?"

The recent marriage of Menotti Garibaldi at Bologna, has awakened the enthusiasm of the people of that city. Crowds came forth to cheer the young couple, addresses were presented to them, and when they visited the theatre, "Garibaldi's Hymn" was called for, and given several times, followed by cheers for the hero of Caprera, who was unable to be present, owing to ill-health, for Rome, for Italy, and for the newly married pair. Menotti has proceeded to visit his father.

According to the Indian papers, the expenses of the Abyssinian Expedition, so far as the disbursements in India are concerned, will amount to something less than £6,000,000 sterling. This estimate includes £200,000 for six months' batta to the troops.

The programme of "a new universal Republican alliance" has been published at Florence. It treats of the Republican unity of Italy, of the revindication of the natural frontiers of Italy, and of the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope.

Some movements against Rome appear to be once more threatened. The patrols in that city and its environs have been strengthened, while at the same time news is brought of the arrest of 25 Mazzinians from the Romagna.

THE PREMIER'S POLICY.

It is certain that the Disraeli Cabinet will meet Parliament in a minority. The question to be solved is, will Mr. Gladstone, under these circumstances, defeat the Government, and assume office in December next? This is doubtful, because if the issue turn on the Irish Church question, it may be almost taken for certain that Mr. Disraeli will accept the verdict of the country, as he has done before, and that he will himself, rather than let the sad duty be performed by his opponents, propose the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Certainly the suggestion will not be made in those words. Mr. Disraeli will probably be prepared with a measure for the re-edification, or the reconstruction, or the making beautiful for ever of the Protestant establishment. He will educate his party still further, and as he has made them wise in things temporal, so will he make them little less than infallible in things religious. They will learn, and will thus be able to prove to demonstration, that the true foundations of a Church are not Church foundations, and that the edifice of the Protestant religion is built upon a more solid basis than the glittering dross which constitutes tithes and endowments. Such trifles are beneath the consideration of earnest religionists. Mr. Disraeli will propose to restore to the Church the purity and the poverty of the Apostles; whilst he will assure the perpetuation of its existence upon the guarantee of the Empire and the Rock of Tory Faith. He has such pretty phrases. But the gist of his plan will be to disarm his opponents by stealing their weapons, and then inviting them to mortal combat.—*Owl.*

THE ALARM IN SPAIN.

"It is confirmed," says the *Independance Belge*, "that the French Government was enabled to give the Spanish Cabinet the first information respecting the insurrectionary movement in Spain. It was it, also, that aroused the suspicions of the Spanish Cabinet against the Duke de Montpensier. But it is not known on what data these revelations are founded, or whether there are any facts to justify them." The Madrid correspondent of the same journal writes:—It appears that at the council which preceded the arrest of the generals, several members were of opinion that the insurrectionary movement should be allowed to take place, so that the guilty parties could be rigorously punished. But the majority, doubting, probably of their power to suppress it, adopted a course that was wholly preventive. General Ros de Orlano is the only general of the Liberal Union who has escaped arrest up to the present. In 1834 the Ministry presided over by Count San-Luis arrested and exiled a number of generals. But they escaped, and in a short time after the insurrection broke out, and the Ministry who exiled them were themselves driven into banishment.

ALLEGED CONCURRENCE OF PRUSSIA IN THE SPANISH CONSPIRACY.

The *Gazette de France* gives a curious and improbable account of the late occurrences at Madrid. After mentioning that the object of the alleged conspiracy was to depose Queen Isabella and place the Dachess of Montpensier on the throne, overtures having been made some time before to the Duke, "who had accepted them," it adds that, once the Rubicon passed, the Duke felt that the revolution of which he was become the head could not go on without "a considerable alliance;" and therefore he addressed himself to Prussia. An agent of the Generals who took part in the plot had already made the first overtures at Berlin, so that the ground was well prepared for those of the Duke, which were favourably received. The Prussian Government promised without hesitation its countenance and good offices, and even to give the money demanded of it, but on these conditions—the new Queen should not seek to be recognised by France by consenting to sign a treaty of alliance with the Imperial Government. Spain must consequently remain neutral in case of war breaking out between Prussia and France, and Spain should take no step and make no demonstration calculated to impede the free action of Italy, but should leave her perfectly at liberty to make common cause with Prussia against France in whatever way she might think proper.

MADRID, THURSDAY EVENING.—Previous to their exile, the Duke and Dachess de Montpensier had refused to comply with the orders of the Spanish Government on the ground that an Infanta of Spain could only receive orders direct from the Sovereign. Queen Isabella thereupon signed the decree exiling them from Spain. After this step had been taken, the Generals belonging to the Liberal party were also all exiled without exception. The police continue to take measures both in Madrid and the provinces, for the expulsion of all superior officers suspected of adherence to the Liberal Union or the Progressist party.

THE SEIZURE OF ENGLISH OFFICERS IN MEXICO.

The New York papers publish details of the insult to the British flag at Mazatlan on the 20th of June. The Mexican authorities seized and examined Capt. Bridge and the paymaster of the British frigate Chanticleer, on suspicion of smuggling specie Capt. Bridge demanded an apology from Governor Corona, which being refused, he threatened to bombard the town, but refrained in consequence of the meditation of the American consul, and sent to the British admiral for instructions. The Chanticleer meanwhile blockades the port against Mexican vessels.

THE WAR IN THE BRAZILS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24.—The financial measures announced in the Imperial speech at the opening of the Chambers have not yet been introduced. The Duke of Saxe is journeying in the interior. According to the latest advices received here from the seat of war, the bombardment of Humatia continued. A Paraguayan attack on the Chacos had been defeated. The result of the Presidential election in Buenos Ayres is still uncertain. The Sarmiento ticket has obtained a majority in the capital. At Monte Video the accounts of the Maua Bank had been audited, showing a surplus of £400,-000.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, THURSDAY.—Two Spaniards have been arrested at Porto Marizio accused of enrolling men in aid of the Spanish insurrection and also of circulating insurrectionary proclamations.

A convention was signed yesterday for the restitution to Italy of the manuscripts removed from Venice.

CIVITIA VECCHIA, THURSDAY.—A Spanish frigate has arrived here to convey the Infanta Isabella and Consort back to Spain.

Private despatches from Trieste bring news of disturbances. A large crowd traversed the streets crying out, "Morte a Pio Nono!" "Abasso Bach!" The escutcheons which ornamented the house of the Papal Consul were torn down, and a violent irruption very nearly made into the Capucine monastery. It was, in fact, quite an anti-papal movement, and if no blood was shed the reason is that care was taken not to call out the the troops These hostile demonstrations were primarly directed against M. Edouard de Bach, Governor of Trieste, and brother of the Minister to whom Austria is indebted for the Concordat.

Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

London, 25th

To-day was observed as a holiday on account of volunteer review on Wimbledon Common. No business doing.

Liverpool market quite and unchanged.

Late advices from China state that the entire rebel force which besieged Tien Tsin after an attempt to take that city left the Peiho River and marched off in a southernly direction.

Important news has reached here from Japan via Shanghae. The Nukado has proclaimed a new edict against native Christians. Civil war continued. It was reported that State Pashi had raised an army of two hundred thousand men assisted by a fleet of seven vessels of war was seriously menacing the city of Yeddo. The natives in and around Osaka were throwing obstacles in the way of foreigners to prevent them buying land there according to treaty stipulation

London, July 27.

The following news has been received from Rome:—The Police have discovered a mine to blow up the fortifications on Mount Aventine. Two sentinels were recently attacked in the night and wounded. The police have seized a quantity of red and black Garibaldian shirts. The Licenses have been withdrawn from all wine shops in the Roman Campagna

Political riots took place in Prague last week; the garrison of the city has been increased and quiet has been restored.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia has gone to Kissingen.

The *Germania*, Capt. Coldervey, which left Bergen, Norway, on the 7th of May last, on an expedition to the North Pole, was spoken in lat 72; all on board was well.

London, July 28.

Reports received from all parts of the United Kingdom during the latter part of the week show that the weather has been highly favorable for the crops.

The grand annual encampment of volunteers at Wimbledon, was brought to a close yesterday. The prizes for skill in marksmanship were awarded by Lord Napier of Magdala, who also reviewed the volunteers.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and Longfellow, the American Poet, were among the distinguished persons present, while immense crowds of the nobility and people generally were in attendance. Lord Napier was separately cheered There were about 10,000 men in line at the review, and they presented a very fine appearance.

The weather is clear and pleasant, but intensely hot.

The attendance in the House of Commons was very small yesterday, as a dissolution of Parliament in expected next week.

Advices from Belgrade state that the sultan of Turkey has confirmed the succession of Milan to the sovereignty of Servia.

Paris, July 26.

In the Corps Legislatiff yesterday a Bill was passed providing that four millions francs in rentes be assigned as partial satisfaction of the claims of holders of Franco Mexican Bonds.

Vienna, 24th.

Prince Kara Georgewich has sent a telegraphic despatch to Belgrade denying the jurisdiction of the court over the members of his household, now on trial He denounces the testimony which has been elicited as confessions compelled from the prisoners by torture

LONDON, July 27, (Evening.)—A report has been received by the Government, that the British gunboat *Pandora*, of the African squadron, had landed some men at one of the Portuguese Colonial Stations, on the coast of Guinea, and taken possession of the place by force of arms. Few particulars of the outrage are known, but it is asserted that the Portuguese guard was disarmed and made prisoners, and that the flag of Portugal was hauled down, and the British colors hoisted in its place. The Portuguese Government have despatched two men-of-war from the Tagus, to the scene of the outrage.

Lord Cranworth, the eminent Liberal Peer, who was twice Lord Chancellor, died to-day

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Napier took the customary oaths and his seat.

The Bribery Bill was read a second time, and the School Bill passed.

Earl Malmsbury, in reply to a question from Lord Houghton. [Richard Morton Milnes] said the Ministers would wait for Mr. Rassams report, before considering the value of the service and extent of the sufferings of the Abyssinian envoys, before and during their captivity.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Kingslake put a question to Lord Stanley, Secretary for foreign affairs, as to the condition of the diplomatic relations between this country and Mexico. Lord Stanley replied that Mexico broke off relations with England in consequence of the recognition by the latter of the Empire of which Maximilian was the head. If the Republic should make overtures for their resumption, there would be no difficulty about it, but dignity and self-respect forbid that England should solicit a renewal of official intercourse between the two countries.

LONDON, July 28.—Lord Stanley last night informed the House of Commons that the decision of the Spanish Courts establishing the legality of the seizure of the *Tornado*, have been confirmed by the Supreme Court of Justice, the highest tribunal in Spain. Lord Stanley made no disclosure as to what action the Government of Great Britain would take.

The Court Circular announces that Queen Victoria will leave England on the 5th of August, going first to Paris, whence she will make a tour through France, Switzerland and Germany. It is expected that the Queen will return to England September 1st.

Political disturbances reported to have broken out again in Bulgaria. A despatch from Constantinople state the Turkish Government has ordered troops to that quarter to restore tranquility.

LONDON, July 28. (Evening.)—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Reardon, member for Athlone, moved for a Committee to enquire whether the arrest and imprisonment of George Francis Train for debt, was legal. He thought the step was taken for political causes, and that it was illegal and unjust. The motion was not seconded, and consequently lost.

In the House of Lords the Bribery Bill had passed in Committee, and the Government Bill for the purchase of the Telegraph Lines received its final passage

The propriety of erecting a monument in Westminster Abbey in memory of Lord Brougham and Professor Farrady, is widely canvassed here, and it has been warmly advocated both in and out of Parliament.

It is rumored that a new French Loan is about to be placed in the market.

Advices from Spain report that the Government has distributed troops throughout the Provinces of Catalonia; and that under the operation of martial law, and through the efficiency of a flying column of military, all the insurrectionary attempts have been suppressed.

Consols closed at 94½ a 94⅝.

LONDON, July 29.—The reports are confirmed that peace has been concluded by Russia with Bokhara.

Prince Napoleon has returned to Paris from his tour in the East.

A Naturalization Treaty has been concluded between the Grand Ducal Government of Hesse and the United States.

A despatch from Belgrade say the Assassins of Prince Michael have been shot.

LONDON, July 29—Midnight.

The usual banquet given on the conclusion of the Session of Parliament occurred at the Mansion House this evening.

Mr. Disraeli in the course of his remarks touched upon the relations existing between Great Britain and the United States. He said, "with regard to the misunderstandings which have been so much dwelt on by the United States, every day leads to a better feeling upon them," and he expressed the opinion that their solution is at hand. The result is only what can be expected from the mutual good sense and feeling of two great and kindred nations.

The London *Times* says the passage of the American citizen act will surprise no one. It was to be expected that the majority of the United States Congress would make, through such a measure as this, a direct bid for the Irish vote in the coming election. There is nothing in the general principle of the bill for England to deny or oppose.

The *Morning Post* says the adoption of this Bill by Congress anticipates and consequently delays the settlement of the question of the rights of neutralized citizens between the United States and European powers. The latter may justly resent such action even when making allowances for the exigencies of the approaching Presidental election.

The Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, is to be made a Duke.

Liverpool, July 30.

The Emperor Alexander has called a conference of thirteen members to meet on the 10th August next, at St. Petersburg, for the purpose of arranging the details of an international convention, pledging all the great powers to abandon the use of explosive bullets in time of war

Intelligence has been read from Brazilian sources that the President of Paraguay, Gen. Lopez, had sent propositions for peace to the Allied powers, through the medium of the American Minister to Paraguay, Mr. Washburne.

Madrid, July 30.

The Queen refuses to accept the resignation of Admiral Munez, the Commander of the Spanish fleet in American waters.

Paris, July 31.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree suspending for three months the collection of tonnage dues from all vessels entering French ports with cargoes of cereals. The decree is to go into effect the 1st day of October, 1868.

Shanghae, July 4.

News has just been received from Japan which indicates that civil war in that country is drawing to a close. A compromise has been effected between the Diamios of the North and the South, which will probably lead to a speedy termination of hostilities between the Mikado and the Tycoon.

The particulars of the arrangement have not yet reached here, and it is not known what disposition has been made of the claims of Stats Bashi to the supreme political power.

London, July 31

Parliament was prorogued this afternoon by Royal Commission.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, July 25th.

Baltimore was deluged with a tremendous rain-storm yesterday which partially submerged a considerable portion of the city, causing damage to the amount three millions of dollars and the loss of several lives by drowning.

The report states that the granite mills near Baltimore were carried away, and sixty lives lost Doctor Owen's entire family except himself were drowned.

Harvard Boat, Yale, in the University six oared rowing match at Worcester yesterday—time 17 minutes 48 seconds.

NEW YORK, July 29.

Two fatal cases of Asiatic Cholera are reported in Hamilton, Canada.

The coal miners strike in Pennsylvania has about ended. Most of the mines have resumed work.

Toronto, C W., July 29.

It is reported that large fires are raging on the North Shore of the Lake Superior.

The weather in this neighborhood continues dry and warm The Atmosphere is so hazy that steamers find navigation extremly difficult.

A despatch from Montreal states that navigation on the St. Lawerence is almost suspended from the same cause.

THE FENIANS.—A Convention of the principal Fenians is in season at Buffalo. We presume that this is the Council of War of which we heard before, which is to decide finally about the raid. Councils of War, it is said, never fight; but there are no rules without exceptions, and if the money is forthcoming in sufficient qantity, we may have a movement soon. Fenian picnics are to take place simultaneously at Detroit and Buffalo, and at the latter place a great horse fair comes off about the same time. Under cover of these affairs a very considerable number of persons might be got into Buffalo without giving an excuse for the American authorities to interfere. Our Government knows best whether it is prepared promently to meet any body which may be thrown over the river. We shall say, however, that if Canadian life or property suffer through want of defenders after the warning the Government has received, there will be a heavy burden of responsibility on somebody's shoulders. No raid may take place, but the frontier should not be suffered to remain defenceless, when its assailants are present in large numbers on the other side.—*Toronto Globe.*

THE COMING REVOLUTION IN TRAVEL.—We clip the following paragraph from an exchange paper:—

"The distance from London, by way of Suez Canal, Yokohama, Japan, is 11,509 miles, and the time of travel 60 days; while the distance from Yokohama, via San Francisco, to New York, is 7,520 miles, and the time but twenty-six days—a difference in favor of New York of 3,989 miles, and of time 34 days; and the distance from London, via Suez to Shanghae, China, is 10,469 while the distance from the same place, via San Francisco, to New York, is 8,555 miles—a difference in favor of New York of 1,914 miles."

This is all too true; but fortunately the remarks apply also to Montreal and Halifax, with a difference of some 500 miles in favor of the British American ports. The question now is how long will it take the capitalists and merchants of London and Liverpool, to wake up to a clear realization of their position.—*Albion.*

The Ku Klux Klan continue their outrages in all parts of Southern Kentucky by midnight processions, attacks on Union men, poisoning their animals, and barbarous outrages generally. One man from Franklin county recently lost twenty-five horses in a single night. A community of Shakers in Logan county was recently attacked and a number of their buildings destroyed by fire.

The Shakers were loyal to the Government during the war, and have been the objects of merciless rebel persecutions ever since.

A NEW AND GRAND EPOCH IN MEDICINE.—Dr Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical system. The quantitarians, whose internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite with from one to two of his ordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all healing Salve. Those two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superceding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every boxful taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffices to keep the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no griping and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored, and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorating. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant use of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that MAGGIEL'S BILIOUS DYSPEPTIC AND DIARRHŒA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds Chilblains, Cuts, and all Abrasions of the Skin. MAGGIEL'S SALVE is infalliable. Sold by J. HAYDOCK, 11 Pine street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

"COUNTERFEITS!—Buy no Maggiel Pills or Salve with a little pamphlet inside the box They are bogus. The genuine have the name of J. Haydock on box with name of J. Maggiel, M D. The genuine have the Pills surrounded with white powder"

FRIGHTFUL BURNS! FEARFUL SCALDS!—Dr Maggiel's Salve stops the most violent pain of burns, scalds, etc., at once, while for wounds ails, corns, etc., it is unsurpassed. Sold by all druggists. W. R. Watson, agent for P. E. Island

SOUND AND SENSIBLE.—WOULD YOU HAVE some genuine entertainment? Read the Illustrated Phrenological Journal for August—now ready—containing Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Ole Bull, Napoleon III, Bismarck, Ludwig II of Bavaria; the Prussian General Moltke; Vischer, the German esthetic scholar; Garibaldi, H. D. Stratton, James D B DeBow, and of others; Patterson on Phrenology; Faith in God; Murder of the Innocents; Self-Culture, Brain or Muscle, Ideality and Sublimity, Poets and Poetry: Are you a Romanist? Living for a purpose; What is a change of heart; a very interesting Number. $3 a year, or $1 50 for a half year. Address, S. R. WELLS, New York.

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,

OR WORM LOZENGES. Much sickness undoubtedly, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of worms in children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making BROWN'S "VERMIFUGE COMFITS" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cents a box.

July 29, 1867. 1y

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

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 3, 1868.

NOVA SCOTIA'S PROTEST.

THE Nova Scotia delegates, immediately previous to leaving England, published a protest, which has been republished in most of the Nova Scotia newspapers, and also in last week's issue of this paper. It is a somewhat lengthy document, and bears internal evidence of having been written by the Hon. Joseph Howe. It is much more like the leading article of a partizan journal, or an electioneering broad sheet, than an important state paper. It contains exaggerated statements and rhetorical flourishes, which are not all calculated either to convince or to please thinking men on the other side of the Atlantic. Englishmen are accustomed to see state documents written in a very different style. A plain, unvarnished, unimpassioned expression of the views and feelings of the delegates, would have had a much greater effect upon the minds of the British public, whose contempt for the hifalutin style of both writing and speaking is proverbial. We may be mistaken; but it struck us forcibly, on reading the protest, that the aim of its framers was to please and to influence readers on this side of the Atlantic, rather than those on the other side, to whom it was more immediately addressed. Both in style and matter it is better suited to the American than to the British public. Its studied disparagement of British Statesmanship, and of the advantages of British connection, must be most distasteful to every true Englishman, while its thinly disguised advocacy of annexation to the United States, cannot fail of gratifying the Annexationists of the Provinces and the citizens of the neighboring Republic. The following short paragraphs will give our readers a very good idea of the style and tone of the protest:—

"With Ireland in a state of chronic insurrection, with a million of Fenians hovering upon a long and exposed frontier, annually recruiting by hundreds of thousands of discontented men driven from their homes in utter despair of the resources of British statesmanship, it did appear to the undersigned but reasonable to ask of the Imperial Parliament not to enlarge the area of discontent, or to give a new impulse to these elements of disturbance.

"Nova Scotia fronts the populous, educated, warlike, and prosperous New England States that take all her great staples for which there is no market in Canada. The arsenal and dockyards of Boston and Portsmouth are within thirty hours' sail of Halifax, and behind these stretches a whole continent, free trade with which would place factories upon all her streams, supply capital for all legitimate enterprises; and, although political association with the thirty-four millions of freemen who inhabit this great country might for a time involve high taxation, it would open a career for her children and ensure to them adequate protection forever by land and sea."

If the writers intended that these sentences should be understood in a strictly literal sense, as every sentence in such a document should be understood, they must have considered those whom they addressed extremely ignorant and wonderfully gullible. The assertion, that Ireland is in a state of chronic insurrection, must be taken with many grains of allowance; the truth of the statement that the sole cause of emigration from Ireland is despair of the resources of British Statesmanship will scarcely be admitted by intelligent and thinking men, either here or in Great Britain; but, the picture which the writers draw of the million of Fenians hovering upon the long and exposed frontier, continually reinforced by hundreds of thousands of others, fresh from the sod, is so purely imaginary, and so utterly at variance with the truth, that the reader must be indeed ignorant and terror-stricken, who does not laugh at its absurdity. If the framers of the protest were to travel from one end of the frontier to the other, they would not, we are convinced, find twenty Fenians, besides those living in the towns, and settled on the lands adjacent, along its whole extent. Politicians of all parties, for various purposes, have magnified the importance of the Fenian movement on this continent. The Irish in America are, as a people, too busily employed in the pursuits of honest industry to waste their time and risk their lives 'hovering upon the frontier;' and those Irishmen who are continually arriving at the ports of the New World, are too eagerly intent upon bettering their fortunes in a safe and peaceable manner to think of following a few reckless men to plunder and annoy an unoffending people. Though Mr. Howe may call his million of Fenians from the vasty deep to hover upon the long and exposed frontier, he will most certainly find that these undisciplined spirits will not come when he does call them—they are all too busy, some with their farms, others with their merchandize.

The spirit of the protest is sufficiently indicated by the second paragraph which we have quoted. The prominence given to the benefits likely to follow annexation, while the disadvantages of a union with the United States are in the most distant manner possible alluded to, shows clearly enough the political partialities of the protesters. Any one who reads the protest carefully cannot fail to see that its framers wish it to be believed that the loyalty of the Nova Scotians has been completely undermined by the manner in which they have been treated by the Parliament and Government of Great Britain, and that they look to the United States for escape from the difficulties of their present position. The historical allusion to Franklin's position before the Privy Council, and the parallel attempted to be drawn of his state of mind on that occasion with that of the Nova Scotia delegates on witnessing the contempt with which their petition was treated by the House of Peers, are not without their significance. The language which the protesters hold towards the people of Great Britain seems to us to be "We have applied to "you for redress of what we consider a griev-"ous wrong. You have disregarded our ap-"peal. You have treated us with contempt; "we, therefore, regard the bond which has "hitherto united us to you to be virtually sun-"dered, and now consider ourselves justified "in seeking such new alliances as will, in our "opinion, better suit the geographical position "of our country, our material interests, and the "political bias of our people." This is high ground for a small and weak colony to take. Whether the people of Nova Scotia are prepared to endorse the sentiments of their delegates, remains to be proved. Whether, forgetful of past benefits, and disregarding the many advantages which they at present enjoy at so cheap a rate from their connection with so extensive and powerful a state as Great Britain, they consider the provocation which they have received sufficient to absolve them from their allegiance to a country with which they are connected by so many ties, both of affection and interest, and to which they owe such a heavy debt of gratitude.

The people of Nova Scotia have, doubtless, much to complain of. They have been, in the first place, betrayed by both branches of their own Legislature; and, in the second, they have been slighted by the Parliament of the Mother Country. It must not, however, be forgotten for a single moment, that it is owing to the action of Nova Scotians that Nova Scotia is to-day a Province of the New Dominion. The Parliament of Great Britain merely ratified the deliberate act of the constitutional representatives of Nova Scotia. Had those representatives refused in the first place to entertain the proposals for a Confederation of the British American Provinces, the Home Government would never have forced the measure upon the people of Nova Scotia. It is true that the Parliament of Great Britain refused to hear their petitions, first for delay, and afterwards for enquiry. This is the head and front of its offending. Is this offence sufficient to justify estrangement and revolt? This is the question which the Nova Scotians have to decide. If they follow the path pointed out to them by Messrs. Howe, Annand, Troop and Smith, they will forthwith agitate for annexation with the United States. We do not think that they are at present prepared to do this. Independently of the affection which the great majority of them entertain for the Old Country and its institutions, the advantages of British connection are too obvious, and the benefits of annexation too problematical to justify their rashly taking a step fraught with such important consequences to themselves and to posterity.

HEROISM BY AN ISLANDER.

SOME fool-hardy persons in Chicago, with more money than brains, lately built and fitted up another cockle shell vessel in which to cross the Atlantic. She is called the "Little Western." On the 21st June, being ready for sea, it was determined to make a trial trip on the waters of the lake. There were six souls on board. Before she returned to harbor, a storm arose, in which she upset, but did not right again. She was then between four and five miles from the land. The crowd which was on the shore watching the vessel, saw her disappear, and it was believed, for a time, that she had sunk. By the aid of glasses, however, it was found that she was still afloat, though upset, and that part of the crew, at least, were still clinging to her. The sea was running high, and at intervals made a complete breach over her. The excitement on shore was most intense. It was quite evident that unless assistance could quickly reach the wreck, those clinging to it would, from exhaustion, be unable to keep their hold. Among the crowd was Mr. E J. Fraser, son of J. J. Fraser, Esq., St. Eleanor's, He could not stand idly by, while six of his fellow creatures were perishing within sight of him. He tried in vain to induce a few of those who surrounded him to go to the assistance of the shipwrecked men. There was besides no boat near. Finding that one belonging to the students of the University, was housed at some little distance, he hastened to the spot, broke open the door of the boat house, found the boat, but neither oars nor rowlocks. He immediately sent to the University for these, and for the boat's crew. Some ten of the students came to the beach, carrying with them the oars and other apparatus, belonging to the boat. With much difficulty Mr. Fraser persuaded three of them to attempt with him the rescue of the men in peril. In their first attempt to launch the boat they were driven back by the surf. The students were discouraged, and would then have abandoned the attempt as desperate, but, influenced by the entreaties and the reproaches of Mr Fraser, they made a second attempt with better success. Watching their chance, they launched the boat, waited for the retreating wave, and, jumping on board, were carried by it a few rods from the shore. The brave fellows then pulled lustily for the wreck. The sea was running high, and the wonder is that so small a boat lived in it for a single moment. When after an exhausting pull they came up to the "Little Western," not daring to go near her with their small boat, Mr. Fraser, with a line attached to his body, plunged into the water, swam to the wreck, securely lashed the four persons and the dead body of the Captain to it, and returning to his own boat commenced the home stretch, having the *Little Western* in tow. After rowing for more than an hour, and having accomplished more than half the distance, they were met by a tug boat, which, after an unaccountable delay, came to their assistance. The crews of both boats were taken on board, and amid the rapturous cheers of thousands of spectators landed in safety in Chicago. The newspapers are loud in Mr. Fraser's praise. The undaunted bravery and presence of mind which he displayed on the occasion, show that he has in him the stuff that heroes are made of. The survivors, as an acknowledgment of the great debt which they owe Mr. Fraser, besides publicly thanking him, have presented him with a handsome Gold Medal and Clasp. These we have had the pleasure of seeing. We did not enquire whether similar medals were presented to the gallant lads who shared the danger with him, but we are quite sure that they well deserve them. Their names are, Messrs. Woodworth, Blake and Scott.

Mr. Fraser is at present on a visit to his father on the Island.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

An adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the Market Hall, on Monday night last—Hon. D Brenan, President, in the chair—to take into consideration the expediency of sending two Delegates to attend the Commercial Convention to be holden at Portland, on Tuesday next, the fourth day of August. Considerable discussion took place at the meeting, when it was decided to call a Public Meeting, to be held on the Wednesday evening following. In the meantime, a Committee appointed, was to apply to the Executive for funds to assist in defraying expenses of Delegates. At the meeting on Wednesday evening, two Delegates—Frederick Brecken and W. Heard, Esqrs.—were appointed to proceed to Portland—said Delegates leave this evening in the "Princess," by way of Shediac.—*Isl.*

The Treasurer of the Queen's County V. R. Association thankfully acknowledges the following amounts as donations:—

Lieut. Gov. George Dundas, Esq.,	£2	0	0
Admiral Bayfield,	3	0	0
The Misses Gray,	5	0	0
Hon. Charles Young,	1	10	0

ARTEMAS LORD, Treasurer.

July 27, 1868.

OBITUARY.—It is with much regret we have to announce the demise, on Saturday morning last, of Daniel McAuly, Esquire, of the Firm of McAuly & Johnston, Merchants, Grand River, Lot 56. Typhoid Fever was the disease to which he succumbed after eight days' suffering. As a buisness man, he was enterprising, persevering and successful. In the private and social relations of life, he was exemplary, and was highly and deservedly esteemed. We, who have enjoyed his hospitality, can truly speak of his honorable open-hearted, generous disposition and manly nature. His funeral cortege, which left Grand River for the Catholic cemetary at St. Peter's Bay, on Monday, was the largest ever witnessed in the Eastern part of this Island. He was in the thirty-fifth year of his age, and leaves a wife and a large circle of attached friends to lament his early death.—*Her.*