

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

MRS. STOWE ON TEMPERANCE AND THE NEW PRESIDENT.—The supporters of the temperance cause met at the residence of Mr. Harrington, an invitation to Mrs. Stowe to attend a public meeting in Derby, in order that a congratulatory address might be presented to her. The Earl of Harrington, who was present, went with one from himself, requesting the honour of a visit from Mrs. Stowe and her husband and two daughters, and they remained during their stay in the neighbourhood. Mrs. Stowe declined the invitation, as her husband had to perform his duties, and she was unwilling to undergo the reception of an audience unassisted by him. In a letter to the Earl of Harrington, she speaks of the advantage of the temperance cause which has been to the State, and adds,—"My heart warms with satisfaction at the beginning of the year in England, I rejoice that the splendid accessions of your lordship's rank and position are being made instruments in the great cause of the improvement, and I trust that the English and American people who have been planted together in your beautiful grounds in commemoration of the inauguration of this year, may be united in the same cause. My branches together—embodiments of our national union in every work of peace and goodwill to which we may be called, and which we may travel in England and Scotland, shall almost all the poverty and misery of the lower classes new arise from the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and the progress of social reform more rapid. The benevolent works of our people, and the progress of social reform, yet this one cause seems to nullify all and keep up misery, vice, and distress. It is my wish, that there is now scarcely any cause of poverty and distress, and the oppression of the liquor traffic would not remove. Since emigration to the colonies has equalled that of the United States, and the colonies might be money and work enough to support the whole labouring population, were it not for the enormous consumption of spirits and gin. The view of your great cities flaming nightly with signs of 'Rum, brandy, and gin,' is to eyes of an American as appalling as the prospect of the Southern States to the Englishman. With the majority of our respectable population in New England these articles are regarded as pertaining only to the degradation of medical practice, and, if we have them in our houses at all, it is with the same preparation and watchfulness as the opium of the East. When we see now they are publicly trotted on the eyes here every night, with all the attractions of brilliant lights and splendid spectacles, and the noise of the music, it is a scene so tempting. But let us hope, that as two countries are both on the eve of new

and better things. It is our hope that the cause of liberty in America will act triumphantly and wisely and good, who too long have slumbered and slept, are awaking in good earnest, and so will the progress of the President who shall consistently uphold the principles of freedom."

SUMMARY NEWS.

EXECUTION OF LIEUTENANT JENNINGS ESTELLE, N. A.—HIS DYING DECLARATION.

(From *The Nicaragua*, Sept. 20, 1856.)
At 5 o'clock P. M., on the evening of Friday, the 19th inst., Second Lieut. Jennings Estelle suffered the extreme penalty of the law by being shot on the Plaza, for the murder of Second Lieutenant Charles Gordon in the Guard-House, at the City of Granada, while acting as officer of the guard.

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

There was a large concourse gathered to witness the execution. Estelle walked with a firm step by the side of a reverend father of the church, who prayed with him during the progress. The request being granted, he spoke in a firm, unflinching voice. In his speech he asked forgiveness of the officers and soldiers of the Nicaragua army. Voices responded from the crowd, "We forgive thee."

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

GRANADA, Sept. 15, 1856.

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

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

Another large nugget of gold has been found in Wicklow by the same parties who were fortunate enough to make a similar discovery in Wicklow, the present one is said to weigh 2lbs. of "pure clean gold," and was found in the clay-slate rock.

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

A convention has been concluded between Great Britain and Denmark, by which the latter Power cedes to the former a portion of the territory of Iceland for sailing fish.

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

DREAPEFUL COLLISION IN THE HELLEN CHANNEL.

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

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

Latest News!

Per Telegraph to Reading Room.
The American Steamship Atlantic has arrived at New York. Dates from Liverpool to New York, 10 days, and to Boston, 12 days. Colton market buoyant, but no change in prices. Breadstuffs generally quiet. Business limited at previous quotations. The market for wool, with small advance on better qualities. Corn buoyant, but sales unimportant. Money market more stringent. Consols quoted at 91 1/2 to 91 3/4. The market for annuities in Spain ended Narvaez succeeds. Steamer Illinois has arrived from California (sixth.) Brings over a million and a half of specie. News unimportant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the President and Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society.
GENTLEMEN,—

From a late number of the "Advertiser" I heard a short paragraph read, expatiating on the wisdom of the Government in the capture of Turnips, and "demanding" to know the "reason why" the turnip premiums are withdrawn. The writer, undoubtedly a Queen's County man—confesses he was not a little surprised at this withdrawal—this single one—Will he not be perfectly astounded, when

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

And now sir, I am sure upholder of the Society since its commencement, and many other demand (we have a right, your reasons for withdrawing from this Branch) of the Queen's County. Through a Branch, are we not partakers of the same? In this Branch, at its formation, were we not promoters? That the same thing would be equally distributed among the three counties?—Did not your delegates from the Queen's County, at the meeting at the Queen's Branch? First, that whatever sum of premiums amounted to, an equal sum would be given to the Queen's County, and the same, whereas, collect what we will, we give to the Queen's County, and the same, whereas you give us. Second—premiums were to be given to the Queen's County, and the same, whereas you give us. Third—premiums were to be given to the Queen's County, and the same, whereas you give us.

Third—You agreed to give a number of premiums for manual ploughing, to stimulate and encourage our young ploughmen. Come to the "Model Farm" I presume to stimulate the same, you regard it as a manager, who, as I have heard, could never manage his farm, so as to get a comfortable living—would require such.

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

Fifth—Your answers, if you can give them, are demanded by subscribers who expect that Prince County members of the Assembly will, by their voting, give to Prince County having a fair share, which is granted to the society.

Yours,
A Member of the P. C. Branch.

HAZARD'S GAZETTE.
Saturday, November 1, 1856.

The Michaelmas term of the Supreme Court commenced its sittings on Tuesday last, and had been busily engaged in hearing appeals, some of them of a very important and delicate nature, and the Court has not yet wanted of our usual editorial in the circumstance of listening to one between John S. Brunner, Esq., Deputy Controller of Customs, and Captain M'Callister, of the *Arcton*. The judgment, it is expected will be pronounced to-day, but not in time for this issue. We shall, however, manage to bring before the particulars, as soon as judgment is given.

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

PLOUGHING MATCH.
The Royal Agricultural Society's Ploughing Match took place at the Society's Farm on Tuesday last, nine ploughs commenced work at 11 o'clock and finished their half acre each at dusk. The morning looked gloomy, and the wind was strong, but the work continued with unabating vigour during the remainder of the day.

It may be expected astonishing to many that so small a number of ploughs came upon the ground. It was accounted for however in this way. The weather was so bad, that it was supposed that all the *old hands* would turn out, the *Junies* therefore, thinking that they would have no chance of obtaining a prize, stepped out, and had the prize won of less value the case would have been reversed, and it may be in future matches to have two *old hands* and one *Junie*, and those who have never taken either.

The dinner and the Judges, who, I doubt not, have met with the usual amount of abuse consequent upon accepting an offer of office from the P. C. Branch, were some difficulty in awarding the prizes. Much praise is due to the Ladies, for the handsome presents they have made. The prizes were duly appreciated by all those interested, and had the weather been sufficiently favourable to have enabled them to appear on the ground, the prizes would have been more than ever been gallant enough to have returned them a vote of thanks.

It may be expected of good ploughing I need my little or nothing, for I should imagine that almost every one with the most trifling pretensions to a knowledge of agriculture, or