

From late Exchanges.

Europe.

The King of Prussia will shortly present to the town of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, a bronze statue of Marshal Keith. This marked honor will be brought about through the instrumentality of Count Von Bismark.

Mr. Mainwaring, the Conservative candidate for the Debitsburg Boroughs, has several times, in the course of his canvass, stated, "on high Ministerial authority," that Mr. Gladstone bitterly repented the course he had been coerced into taking regarding the Irish Church.

A congress of the International Working Men's Association is to be held at Brussels on the 6th September, at which delegates from England, France, Belgium, Italy, and probably the United States, will be present.

It has been announced that the Atlantic Cable of 1866 has "failed;" but where the fault has occurred, and whether it is serious or slight, is not stated.

A monthly steam packet communication between Bremen, Southampton and New Orleans will be established in October next by the North German Lloyd's Company.

A proposal is under the consideration of the Government for the appointment of a bishop for the army, instead of a chaplain-general, as at present. The bishop would have episcopal powers at all stations to which our soldiers are liable to be sent where there is no bishop.

Advices from Berlin state that the health of Count Bismark still continues to improve. He still suffers, however, from want of sleep.

It is said that the Emperor of the French is busily engaged in a work on the neutrality of secondary powers in a European war. This work is to be specially addressed to Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland.

Lord John Manners is spoken of as likely to succeed the Earl of Mayo as Chief Secretary of Ireland.

The Government officials at Liverpool on Saturday, the 1st, issued their usual monthly report of the emigration from the Mersey. From their statistics we learn that under the act 24 ships sailed to the United States, with 85,868 passengers, consisting of 501 cabin, and 85,376 steerage; of the latter, 3829 were English, 311 Scotch, 1649 Irish, and 2727 foreigners; the cabin are included in the nationalities. To Canada there were 5 ships, with 1772 passengers, of whom 763 were English, no Scotch, 96 Irish, and 913 foreigners. To Victoria, 1 ship, with 616 passengers, of whom 247 were English, 93 Scotch, 252 Irish, and 21 foreigners. The vessels which sailed under the act are as follows:—For the U. States, 8 ships, with 673 passengers; Newfoundland, 1 ship, with 6 passengers; Victoria, 3 ships, with 79 passengers; South Sea, 2 ships, with 23 passengers; China, 1 ship, with 27 passengers.

Prince Arthur, having been deputed by her Majesty to open the Royal Albert Park at Middlesbrough, appeared on Tuesday for the first time as the representative of the Queen. The Albert Park is the gift of the town of M. Bolkow, principal of the firm of Bolkow, Vaughan, and Co., the great ironmasters. An address was presented by the Corporation to the Prince on his arrival on the 10th, and on the 11th the festivities took place in connection with the inauguration of the park. His royal highness was entertained at a banquet in the Exchange in the evening.

Mr. George Etienne Cartier, the well-known American statesman, has been this week gazetted to the dignity of a baronet.

There would appear to be quite a movement of European Sovereigns on the Continent. A telegram from Schwabach states that on the 13th the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia had a meeting there, and after a brief interview departed, the former for Kissingen, and the latter for Wiesbaden. The King of Bavaria was expected at Schwabach yesterday, and the Emperor of Austria at the summer residence of the Bavarian Court on the 17th August. The King and Queen of Denmark have proceeded to St. Petersburg, accompanied by the younger members of their family, for a stay of some duration.

United States.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.—President Johnson has one less to trouble him in carrying out his policy of Government. The Pennsylvania Senator was a thorn in his side, and no doubt the passing away of this "Great Commoner" would call forth from the President the earnest ejaculation "Peace to his ashes." Mr. Stevens was the leading man of the Republican party and was acknowledged by all to be a thorough statesman. Even the N. Y. Herald, who did not admire him much, has the candor to acknowledge that "Posterity may forget Sumner, Garrison, and other great lights of abolitionism, but it can never forget him." A poor Vermont boy, he won of his way to eminence by unflinching perseverance, and surmounted difficulties that would have prostrated thousands. From the time he made his speech in 1855, which gained for him the proud title of "the Father of the Pennsylvania Common Schools," he had a fast hold of the hearts of his countrymen, and maintained the high position which his talents and ability had won him in the Republican party until his death. His last great act was the impeachment of the President, and he threw all his strength and influence into the contest, and all but succeeded. No doubt Andrew Johnson breathes more freely, since his great opponent has ceased to breathe.—Union Ad.

GREAT INCREASE OF THE U. S. PUBLIC DEBT.—Secretary McCulloch's financial report for June and July, reveals the startling fact that, in these two months, to August 1st, the public debt of the United States has increased between thirteen and fourteen millions of dollars! The reason of this large increase next July is discoverable. During the month of August of Congress the tariff on a number of articles was reduced, and the revenue, made for political effect, in a communication, stated that, unless the vast expenditure of the government were reduced proportionately, there is a prospect of a deficit of \$10,000,000, and narrow has the form to feed out after for grain in hand.

The policy of Congress has been to make estimates of expenses for the present year which are notoriously inadequate, and which will have to be made up by deficiency appropriations on an unprecedented scale next year, just as many large deficiencies were covered up last session. This is dishonest financing, but it is a political necessity for the radicals to make the people believe that the present year's estimates are less and the taxes are lower, than last year. The fact is that the enormous expenses of the government are not being decreased. A standing army of 50,000 is still kept up to overawe the Southern people. Freedmen's Bureau still dispenses rations and moral pocket handkerchiefs to the idle negroes, and the carpet-bag senators and representatives come to Washington, with a long bill to be paid, for services rendered to the radical party. Secretary McCulloch's statement, however, gives a little inkling of the truth, when it shows in spite of the dishonest hedging of Congress, that the public debt in two months has increased over thirteen millions of dollars.—Buff. Courier.

The New York Times' special says: No doubt now exists that the future policy of this Government towards Mexico will be the establishment, at no distant day, of a protectorate over that republic. It is probable that the Mexican Government will very soon take the initiative step in this matter by legislative action, and that the departure of Minister Rosecrans will be delayed until further information is received on the subject. It is not improbable that, as a remuneration for the protectorship, several of the Northern Mexican States—the real estate of which is now owned by the United States—will be ceded to us, including the peninsula of Lower California.

A report from Nagasaki, Japan, states that 150 Christian Japanese natives had been taken out from Nagasaki in a steamer and cruelly drowned, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Consuls of that port.

Advices received from Yokohama, Japan dated July 26, say that on the afternoon of July 4th an attack was made by 20,000 Southerners on the Takugunians at Yoddo, who were only about 1,500 strong. The Southerners were repulsed. The attacks were renewed the next day, and the Takugunians were entirely defeated, and the half of Yoddo, including two large temples, was burned. A terrible battle had been fought between the Tycoon and Satsuma, in which the latter was defeated with great loss. It was stated that the Southern Princes have made a proposition to refer all differences for settlement to the arbitration of England, France, and the United States; and in case the latter powers accept the responsibility, they, the Princes, will bind themselves for the faithful execution of the arbitration, both on their part and the part of the Mikado.

Dominion of Canada.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—The Hon. J. Rose, Finance Minister of Canada, happening to be in London on business, has been asked to return a prompt and sufficient reply to the question in which some of our contemporaries have indulged upon the emigration policy of that province. The Canadian Government lately saw fit to withdraw, or at least reduce, the grant formerly made from the colony's Treasury to assist emigrants in reaching their destination in the interior. This, it might have been supposed, was a matter of the prudence of which the Government, being on the spot, was infinitely better able to judge than private Englishman seer from the colony by the Atlantic. The grant, it is now explained, was reduced because it was found that the money did not contribute to advance the colony, but was used by the emigrants who were on their way to cast in their lot with them and enrich the country by their labor; they were merely helping new comers on their long journey to Illinois, Wisconsin or other States of the neighboring Republic. Mr. Rose tells us that out of 27,000 emigrants who landed in Quebec in 1866, only 4,000 remained in the province; the other 23,000 went to the United States, with their heavy taxes, are preferred to Canada, which enjoys the protection of the British Crown, and is useful of some other time to inquire. At present, it is enough to recognize, in the high authority on which the statement is made, and to acknowledge in it an admitted reason why the colonial grant should be and is miserably under stricter conditions than formerly. Suitable persons, such as intend to remain in the colony, and are likely to contribute to its prosperity are as welcome in Canada as ever, and are aided on their arrival, when assistance is necessary. This is all we can desire, and more than we have a right to demand, of a semi-independent State.—Wilmington & Smith's European Times, Aug. 1.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle says:—"The United States and Canada are threatened with a cattle plague similar in violence to the rinderpest, which, till a recent period, proved a terrible scourge to Northern Europe, including England. The Americans are greatly excited by the mischief already done by the disease, as well as by natural fears in regard to its future operations. It is believed to have first appeared in a destructive form among herds of cattle in Champlain County, Northern Illinois, whence it has been spread through different portions of the north-western and central States to New York and other eastern localities. The general belief is that the disease has been brought to the North by cattle from Texas, which, or contracted from leaving their native place, or from the long, trying journey to the pasture grounds of Illinois and Indiana. A great number of cattle have died in that section, and many animals have been slaughtered to prevent the spread of infection.

The Halifax Reporter of Aug. 27th, says:—"Mr. Howe having been called upon to 'speak out' by a correspondent of the Recorder, does 'speak out' this morning to some effect. He says he has never been backward at 'speaking out.' When he saw the Anti-Slavery press inciting the people to crude, miserable attempts at violence and insurrection—when he took up one Antislavery paper and found annexation advocated; when he took up another Antislavery paper and found the people were being instructed that treason would not be treason if they only thought it an innocent pastime; if they only certainly spoke out his unqualified disapproval of such disloyalty. His letter appears to recommend peace and quietness for the next six months, at the end of which time the Dominion Parliament will meet.

The Imperial Government has signified its approval of the North Shore Route for the Intercolonial Railway. We presume the Railway Board will be nominated at once, and ground will be broken forthwith at the Nova Scotia terminus, a show of the good time coming.—Halifax Express.

It is asserted, positively, that the Nova Scotia Repealers have received a promise from the Dominion Government, that the Constitution will be so amended as to give Nova Scotia better terms than it enjoys at present. This sort of tinkering with the Constitution is rather dangerous work.—Tel.

Rev. Mr. Chiniquy was expected in this week. He proposes to spend weeks in the Maritime Provinces. We do not yet learn whether he contemplates a visit to our Island or not.—Pres.

"PRECEDENCE."—The following sensible view of the Precedence matter reaches us in a private note from an esteemed clerical friend. We take the liberty of printing it:—"The whole thing seems to be uncalculated for our condition. We can easily understand how such a Table might be needed in a country like England, where much of ancient, aristocratic usage is tenaciously adhered to. But here such a thing might appear necessary only in a Ball-room, or at a public procession. On our ordinary or even state occasions, anything like pretension, where there is so little nobility, so called, to sustain it, will never be brooked by the people.

"Wherever the 'Table' may have originated, it displays a very limited apprehension of the spirit of the present age, and can only meet with ultimate denunciation. There is, I fear, a covert design, however, for which we ought to be prepared. If it is attempted to place the Churches of England and Rome in honorable position, and render all others subordinate, I am mistaken if a tremendous overthrow to all these designs will not result."—Mor. Tel.

THE BIG WOMAN.—Miss Ann Swan, the giantess, late of Barnum's Museum, is now on a visit to her relatives in this Province.—N. Scotian.

MAN SHOT IN WINDSOR.—The Mail says that Thursday night Mr. Michael Gear, while coming out of Mr. Collins' "Acadia House" in Windsor, was fired at by some persons on the street. The pistol shot took effect in the neck, inflicting what it is feared will be a fatal wound. Suspicions have fallen upon an American sea-captain.—L.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.—The "Religious press" or rather that portion of it which represents what are called in England "dissenters," are out on the "table of precedence," which places Archbishops and Bishops in the Dominion in the rank next to Lieut. Governors.—L.

THE REV. W. M. PAUSION, Wesleyan Minister, was married at the residence of Dr. Ryerson, Toronto, on Saturday, 15th inst.

Sir Henry Harvelock, son of the famous general of Indian Mutiny celebrity, is at present on a visit to Halifax.

Very Latest Telegrams.

New York, Aug. 29.

Secretary Seward, in accordance with an informal vote of Congress, has entered into negotiations with Mr. Thornton, the English Minister, for a new Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. It will be based on the old treaty, will be transmitted to the British and Canadian authorities, and will be ready for Congress in December.

London, Aug. 29.

Later advices from Japan state that the country was still in an unsettled condition. The Mikado had driven the rebels to the north. Foreign troops were still guarding Yokohama.

Official advices from Bokhara state that the Emir had made a treaty with the Russian Commander, accepting the terms offered by the Imperial Government and that the Russian troops have evacuated Samarcand.

London, Aug. 30th.

R. A. Card, a prominent merchant of Liverpool, died yesterday. He was largely engaged in the American Cotton trade. It is announced that the new Parliament will meet on the 19th December. This meeting will be merely for the qualification of members and other preliminary business. The Queen's speech will be delivered on the 10th.

The possibility of war on the continent is more and more discussed by leading European journals. The opinion generally expressed is that Prussia, though prepared for war, really desires the continuance of peace, but that to Austria and Russia peace is indispensable. The French Emperor is undoubtedly prepared for a conflict, but his policy is uncertain.

New York, Aug. 31.

A horrible tragedy occurred on Saturday night at Belle River, a small station on the Great Western Railroad of Canada. The saw and grind mill of Van Orden was burned, and Van Orden, his wife, and nephew were consumed in the flames.—It is supposed that they were murdered and robbed and that the mill was then fired.

Liverpool, Aug. 31st.

Steamer Russia, which arrived on the 28th inst., from the bark Custaloga, Captain Nickerson, off the bank of Newfoundland. The Custaloga left Shields on the 24th of July for New York. The bark sank, and the crew were taken on board the Russia and brought to this port.

London, Aug. 31st.

Reverly Johnson, the American Minister, has returned to London from a visit to Disraeli. It is reported that all the French troops will soon be recalled from Rome.

Advices have been received here announcing that a great conflagration had occurred at Mariopola, a town of considerable commercial importance on the sea of Azof. Two hundred and fifty houses of all kinds had been totally destroyed, entailing a heavy loss. The last despatches received from there state that the fire was still burning fiercely, and fears were entertained that the whole town would be reduced to ashes.

The proposed champion fight between Henry Allen and Joe Goss may be regarded as off. Allen has been arrested and bound over to keep the peace for one year.

Dublin, Aug. 31.

McMason Jones, the Liberal candidate for Parliament from Queen's County, has been obliged to retire from the contest. Reports have been extensively circulated among his Catholic supporters that he was a devoted partisan of Garibaldi, and it was thought that this would prove fatal to the success of the Liberal party in that portion of the country.—He had been strongly opposed by the Dublin Nation, which has published these reports, and condemned him on account of his anti-Roman proclivities.

The Dublin Irishman and Irish Times both censure the electors of Queen's County for their bigotry and intolerance, as well as their lack of judgment in that, and necessary the withdrawal of one of Ireland's warmest friends.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

Hon. John Bright publishes a long address to the voters of Birmingham giving his views on nearly all the great questions at issue. He explained to his constituents the defects in the late Reform Bill. Reviews at large the question of suffrage and franchise as will call into exercise more of the enlightened intelligence of the country. He denounces the principle of three-cornered constituencies as applied to Birmingham. He believes that the dis-establishment and disendowment of the Irish Church would strengthen both the cause of Christianity and the Constitution of the country. Mr. Bright closes by announcing his successful champion of the principles above set forth, and offers himself as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons in the approaching general election.

Paris, Aug. 31.

Girgenti, a special Envoy from Madrid, arrived to day and had an interview with the Emperor. It is rumored that the object of his mission is to bring about an agreement that in the event of a European war Spain will send a fleet and troops to Rome, in return for which the French army will be used to sustain the reigning dynasty of Spain should it be attacked.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1868.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guaranty of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

HOWEVER indifferent and apathetic public men in Great Britain may appear two or three years after a General Election, respecting the grievances, real or supposed, which may be retarding the interests of the nation, they are sure to have them arrayed in order and brought forward for the consideration of electors previous to an appeal, on those exciting occasions to the people; hence we learn from our late exchanges that the press, and those men who intend seeking the confidence of the people at the approaching General Election, are diligent and energetic in marshaling forward for the inspection of the public, the various maladies which afflict the nation, and the political remedies which are respectively proposed for their removal.

The European Times says "one of the questions requiring to be dealt with by the new Parliament is the re-organization of the Army, with a view to its greater efficiency and economy," and states that Great Britain keeps up in India an army of 250,000, at a cost of seventeen millions a year, which, from the circumstances of the country, is supposed "to be permanently ready for active service." In the rest of the British Empire an army of 129,000 is kept up, at a cost of fifteen millions—supposed when "necessity arises to be available for duty;" and also spends annually ten millions on a fleet capable, as the people of England congratulate themselves, "of going anywhere, and doing anything;" and yet when a section of this force is required for any specific purpose, the nation is called upon to spend millions more in such a frantic hurry that it raises the price of the things wanted in half the market in the late expedition to Abyssinia was undertaken and carried out. One of the heavy items of expenditure in this case was the transport of the troops, which the Times says "ought surely to be one of the duties of the navy." The same paper concludes an article on the subject by expressing the hope that this vital question may form the topic of some hustling speeches, in some practical suggestions which may lead to beneficial results, and that the householders Parliament may produce the man who shall have the will, the vigor, and the ability to grapple with army abuses.

The Times next asks for a "Law Reform," and believes when the Irish Church question is settled that the subject will force itself upon the attention of public men. It is freely admitted that Lord Brougham did much in his day, but that much, very much, remains to be accomplished, before the grievous abuses of the Law are removed. A number of the most eminent of the present "civility." The Government is said to be in arrears in the pay of the army, navy, and civil service to the extent of four and a half millions sterling; in fact all the symptoms of a financial collapse are said to be unpleasantly apparent, while serious discussions between the civil and military authorities at Barcelona, and insurgent ban's have made their appearance in Arragon.

From Spain we learn that further disturbances against Queen Isabella are reported. "The name of Cabrea, an old Carlist chief, is once more upon the people's lips, and a manifesto in favor of the eldest son of Don Juan is expected, which will be the cause of the present difficulty." The Government is said to be in arrears in the pay of the army, navy, and civil service to the extent of four and a half millions sterling; in fact all the symptoms of a financial collapse are said to be unpleasantly apparent, while serious discussions between the civil and military authorities at Barcelona, and insurgent ban's have made their appearance in Arragon.

The Empress Eugene waited upon the Queen as she passed through Paris en route to Lucerne, where she arrived on the 7th ult., and was expected to remain a month. Lord Stanley is in attendance upon Her Majesty, and although it is understood in England that the journey has been undertaken with a view to the restoration of the health of Queen Victoria, yet the continental papers seem unwilling to believe this, and assert that it has already served the cause of peace.

Authority has been obtained in Paris for the issue of a new French loan to the amount of £17,000,000. The restrictions on the press in France continue to be so severe that it is thought his Majesty is doubtful about the safety of the Napoleonic dynasty.

From Bulgaria news of a sharp encounter between a body of insurgents and Turkish troops was received, in which the latter were victorious. The insurgents were supposed to have been receiving considerable assistance from the Roman side of the Danube. A Turkish gunboat, when passing near Galez, had been fired at, but the Romanian Government arrested a large number of suspected persons of Ibrala.

"THE INTERESTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN NORTH AMERICA" is the title of a pamphlet recently received by us. On the 25th May last, several members of the Canadian Parliament met in the "Immigration and Colonization Committee Rooms" in the Parliament Building at Ottawa, when it was decided that the time had arrived to place that great National work, the connection of Lake Huron with the tidal waters of the Lower St. Lawrence, by way of the Ottawa River, before the Parliament and people of the Dominion, and this is done by the Chairman of that meeting in this pamphlet. It opens up the subject upon which it treats by directing attention to the necessity of carefully considering the political, commercial and military relations which exist between the Empire and the Dominion of Canada, draws attention to the resources of the Dominion, the advantages which would result to Great Britain and British North America, if these were developed, points out in a lucid manner the means which should be adopted to effect this, and the advantages which would result to Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada, and we may add, to this Island and Newfoundland, if the Inter-colonial and other important public works were completed. We shall on some future occasion endeavor to lay some of the statistical information in this pamphlet before our readers.

Mr. Goldwin Smith recently made a characteristic speech at a public meeting. In the course of his remarks he said:—"This England of ours is a great and glorious England, but let us not forget that there are great social sores in her still to be healed;" and drew special attention to the immense wealth of one portion of the British people, and the extreme and degrading squalid misery of another. This can be seen in London.

In the West end of that city the rows of princely palaces, and costly equipages arrest the attention of even wealthy Englishmen, while in the east end of that same city "tract after tract, square mile after square mile, of degradation, penury, and misery" is so great that to use the words of Mr. Smith, "it is shocking to behold," and he expects the new Parliament will find a remedy for this state of things.

Sir Henry L. Bulwar has also twice addressed the constituency of Tamworth. In his second speech he stated his conviction that a Government composed of the middle classes could not be a strong government. He admits their intelligence and usefulness, but believes their weakness to originate in their individuality. Each member of it, he asserts, is so occupied "with his own business" that he cannot "inhale that great breath which gives general life and vigor to a state," and hence in his opinion is unfitted to act in that brave and high spirited manner, so necessary to command respect for the nation. The usefulness of the middle class, he says, consists in its ability to act as a "sensible and useful mediator" between the other classes; but the working class, Sir Henry declares, contains the heart of the commonwealth. It is, he adds, because I sincerely believe that an intelligent, independent working class generate a generous and healthy blood, which infuses itself into all the other classes, and animates whilst it circulates through every section of the people, that I stand forward here as the working man's friend, and feel there is a real sympathy between him and me.

The number of unemployed poor in Great Britain is more than usually large. In London they have recently held a series of meetings, under the impression that their miseries will be remedied by publicity, and agreed to a resolution to the effect that the "cultivation and reclamation of the waste lands of Great Britain and Ireland afforded the best means of support to the large mass of the unemployed." We believe there is much practical good sense in this resolution, and may be permitted to add our belief that if one half the sum annually bestowed to purchase food and clothing for the unemployed poor of England was appropriated in conveying them to this Province and to Canada, and a portion of the money given to those of them who would engage in the cultivation and reclamation of their waste soil—thereby strengthening their hands and encouraging their hearts to overcome the toils which at first is inseparably connected with this mode of life in a new and strange land—the British Government would by thus acting confer a benefit upon her poor which would cause a happiness, a joy, and a prosperity to overtake thousands of them, which will never be their lot while remaining in their own country.

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We omitted to acknowledge earlier the receipt of Blackwood's Magazine. The August number contains an interesting article on the Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli, which contains information as interesting as it is instructive. The excellent ode on Horace is continued, as are also the Letters from a staff officer with the Abyssinian Expedition, and the usual amount of Literature, some of which are continuations from previous numbers. In the article on Disraeli a contrast is drawn in the outset between him and Gladstone. He enters into their respective political history, and in doing so draws attention to circumstances which introduce other great men to the readers notice. We cordially recommend this Magazine.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for September, has been received. The steel plate is entitled the "Happy Mother," and is a very natural scene of affection. The tinted fashion plate contains six very pretty fall dresses. There is a colored plate of work in three different shades, of a table cover border, very handsome, besides the extension sheet. The literary matter is very interesting, Phemia Roland and Unrest, being the leading stories of the day.

At a fire in Saint John, N. B., on Sunday morning last, a young man named McKenny lost his life in the fire while attempting to save the furniture in one of the burning houses.

The Progress says the Convent School now building in this place will be open for the reception of pupils about the last of September.

A quantity of new oats was offered for sale here on Wednesday last for 2s. 3d per bushel, and a quantity of barley for 3s 6d per bushel.

On the 29th ult. the Princess of Wales had on board about 700 bbls. mackerel, 50 do. eggs, and several horses. On the 29th she had about 625 bbls. mackerel, and a quantity of bbls. eggs. On the 2d September she had about 600 bbls. mackerel, 100 do. oysters, 50 do. eggs, and 11 hogs. The mackerel were all shipped in Charlottetown by I. C. Hall, Esq.

The Steamboat recently purchased by the P. E. I. Steam Navigation Co., now being fitted up in St. John, is expected to be on this route in about three weeks.

The funeral of the late Hon. James Yeo took place on Friday last, and was attended by a large concourse of friends and relatives. His remains were deposited in a new vault recently built in the Port Hill Church Cemetery.

Oats are selling in Saint John N.B., for 45 cents per bushel.

A Hook and Ladder Company has been formed in connection with the Union Fire Company of this place.

The days on which the Agricultural Exhibition, to be held in Queen's County, is to take place, will be the 6th and 7th October, instead of the 25th and 29th of September, as previously advertised.

We direct attention to the County Meeting called by the Sheriff of this County, to be held in the Drill Shed to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, P. M. A large attendance is expected, when we hope to hear the subject of Free Trade with the United States freely and ably discussed by the leading men of this part of Prince County, who are expected to be present. We shall endeavor to lay a synopsis of the proceedings of this meeting before our readers.

The English Mail was received here on Friday night last, with European dates up to the 15th ult. The most interesting news will be found in to-day's paper.

On Saturday last, at 4 o'clock, the United States Steamer Hugh McCulloch, having on board the Committee of Congress, a party of distinguished gentlemen from the United States, steamed into our harbor. The names of the gentlemen who form the Committee are: Gen. B. F. Butler, Chairman; the Hon. L. P. Poland, M. C. from Vermont, and the Hon. Jas. B. Beck, M. C. of Kentucky. The Hon. L. P. Poland was formerly a member of the U. S. Senate, and a Judge in Vermont. The Hon. James B. Beck is an able lawyer and an eloquent and distinguished member of the Democratic party. The Hon. A. H. Ladin, M. C. for New York; the Hon. E. H. Derby, an eminent lawyer and statistician of Boston; the Hon. B. A. Smith, of Gloucester, Mass.; William Paw, Esq., Collector of Customs for the same place; Col. E. J. Sherman; Major Ruy Diaz De Kay, formerly on the staff of Gen. Butler, and lately arrived from Crete, where he fought and was wounded in the cause of the oppressed Cretans; Josiah McCleod, Esq., formerly of this Island, and now an officer in the Civil Service of the United States, and Master Paul Butler, son of Gen. Butler, form the party which accompany the Committee on their visit to this Island. Major De Kay is the private Secretary of Gen. Butler, and Mr. McCleod acts in the same capacity for the Hon. L. P. Poland. Capt. Merryman of the U. S. Navy, is the officer in command of the Hugh McCulloch. Rooms have, we believe, been taken for our distinguished visitors at Miss Rankin's, and every facility has been afforded them of acquiring whatever information they may need, and of seeing the country, by the Government. They intend, we understand, to prolong their stay until Thursday. Want of space prevents us making any further remarks in this week's issue.—L. E.

NEW PROFESSOR.—Mr. L. G. Macneill, M. A., has been appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Inglis, in the classical department of the Prince of Wales College. This young gentleman is son of A. M. Macneill, of Cavendish, and grandson of the late Wm. Macneill Esq., formerly speaker of the House of Assembly. We are glad to know that a young man belonging to the colony has been placed in such a responsible situation, and that our Island boys are found to be quite as capable of filling such offices of trust as any from abroad.—N. Star.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. Thomas Duncan arrived in Charlottetown on Friday evening last, from Liverpool by Steamer City of Washington. We feel happy to announce his hearty, healthy appearance, and trust his former usefulness may be increased by his recent visit to his mother country.—L.

The following rumor we clip from the Halifax Express. We give it for what it is worth:—"It is currently reported in the city to-day, that the Hon. Joseph Howe has accepted the Chief Commissionership of the Railways under the Dominion Government, at a salary of \$10,000 per annum. We give the rumor for what it is worth. The report was very general on the streets or we would not have given it."

The trial of Whelan and the other parties accused of the murder of Hon. R. D. McGeie will take place at Ottawa this week. The Assizes at which the trial will be held, were to open yesterday, but the trial will probably not begin before to-morrow. Chief Justice Richards will preside. The case for the Crown will be conducted by Mr. O'Reilly, of Kingston. Mr. O'Farrell, of Quebec, has charge of the arrangements for the defence of the prisoners, and has retained Messrs. Kenneth McKenzie, J. H. Cameron, and W. C. Cameron to conduct the case.—N. B. paper.