UNITED STATES.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER EVENING STAR.

From Correspondence to the Portland, Me., Argus.)

You have heard and spoke of the greatest disaster of the day—the loss of the Evening Star. But few events of a similar nature have ever caused so much comment, so much feeling of sympathy, so much real sorrow among all classes in this city as this last sad and frightful accident, if accident it may be called.

There are many opinions expressed as to the seaworthiness of the steamer, and the capacity, duty and conduct of the officers, some saying the officers seem to have been the first instead of the last to leave the sinking ship, as is generally expected of any and all officers of a passenger vessel. With this matter I have nothing to do. I wish to speak only of the affair as it presents itself to my mind, and to my memory.

Never was a ship considered more safe by the travelling community, never one more generally a favorite for passage than was the Evening Star. Many, very many, had engaged state rooms on her one, two, three weeks in advance; and when the day of sailing dawned bright and clear, it witnessed one of the most animated scenes ever presented on a pier or the decks of a vessel. The ship was crowded to its utmost capacity with its living and precious freight, and hundreds of friends assembled to shake the hand and give the parting kiss to friends near and dear, whom, alas! they were destined never more to meet with us. Wine flowed free, j sts were exchanged amid tears, and sighs and regret. One, young and beautiful, stood and held to the life boat with one hand, while with the other she wiped away the tears that gathered in her eyes, as she vainly endeavored to look cheerfully upon her friends on shore; and when the plank was "hauled" and the good old ship swung off, never have I seen a face that looked more divine, as she smiled for the last time on her friends, while she was blinded by her tears. "That bright smile haunts me still."

Then others, who scarcely had known a tear to dim their eyes in many a year, involuntarily brushed the drops away that would gather in spite of them. But amongst all those on board, lost or saved, none appeared to feel more keenly their situation than those many that thronged the decks—those frail unfortunates of the *demi monde*, who had been picked and chosen from the various *seraglios* of pleasure in this great city for the same class of homes in the Sunny South. Many of them, of course, were buoyant in the extreme, but many of them notwithstanding their lives have made them look life and its events with perfect *sang froid* wept bitter tears as they became aware that they were going far from their homes—not their "houses"—but their homes of virtue, and their hearthstones, from the loved ones, whom, alas! they had left for a life of shame and sin. These women seemed to feel unusually sad, some of them, as though impressed with a vague feeling of impending danger which they could not shake off or conceal. It seems fearful—when those who saw them go, think of the scene of departure,—to think of nearly one hundred of these "poor unfortunates," lovely in form, struggling with the roaring waters which remorselessly engulphed them as they shrinkingly sank to their watery graves, "unknelled, uncoffined and unknown," with all their sins upon their heads!

They have gone to their deaths so sad, and none shall know whence they came, or who they were. The waters have closed over them whose hearts were as good if impulse as those from whose society their course had shut them out.

The many good and kindly hearts that are now still in death, by reason of this sad disaster, is uncertain. But it is certain that they numbered more than the victims of any like occurrence for many years. To those who had friends on board it is one of the saddest of sad events. To those who witnessed the departure of the Evening Star from New York, the startling and awful scene of her destruction and loss at sea with her living freight will ever present itself vividly to the imagination. God rest their souls.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "QUEEN VICTORIA."

—The shipping reports have furnished accounts of the loss of the Provincial steamer *Queen Victoria*, the pioneer vessel in the opening of the trade between the Provinces and the West Indies; but these contained inaccuracies which, under the circumstances, could not very well be avoided. An authentic account of the disaster we find given in our Montreal exchanges. To the *Gazette* we are indebted for the following:—

"The *Queen Victoria*, Captain Pouliot, was on her return from Havana to Quebec with a cargo of cigars, tobacco, and fruit, a crew of 36 men and 6 passengers. On Tuesday, October 2nd, the weather looked very threatening, and preparations were made for a storm which commenced about 9 in the evening, and soon increased until it became a hurricane. Such was the searching fury of the wind during the night that, although the sails were all lashed to the spars, it tore away the greater part of them from the fastenings, and blew them away in ribbons. In the morning some pieces of the mainsail were seen flattering about in ribbons, and the topmast broken, the vessel at this time was off the coast of North Carolina, about 250 miles out at sea. The storm continued the whole night, and the next day, (Wednesday, Oct 3rd), and at about 7 o'clock it was at its highest. At this time the foremast broke and the *debris* was cut away. With this the vessel seemed to be eased. The sea was then breaking heavily over the unfortunate steamer, and Robert Day the first mate, was washed overboard. The storm continued during the day; but abated in fury in the afternoon. It was then believed and reported by the sailing master that all were safe; that the steamer had weathered the storm. But it was soon afterwards discovered that she had sprung one or more leaks, and was making water in some place or places unknown. To keep it down the pumps and buckets were resorted to with all possible energy. But these exertions were insufficient and the water continued to gain. The pumps were not in the best working order, and to some extent became choked. The fires were threatened during the morning of the 4th, and there were no longer hopes of saving the steamer She had two boats, but both, had they remained in good order would not have been sufficient to hold the 42 persons on board. One of them was smashed to pieces on the night of the 3rd; and the remaining one had a hole stove in it. In this state of things with death staring all on board in the face, a brig was descried about 10 a. m. (Thursday), when the signal of distress was hoisted. The brig saw it and immediately hayed to. The remaining boat was now patched up, for the temporary service of removing the crew and passengers to the brig; and this, with two of the brig's boats as well was effected safely, although the sea was still high. The brig proved to be the *Pomcert*, Captain Allan, from St. Mark's Florida, bound for New York, and nothing could exceed the kindness with which the rescued persons were treated. But one unfortunate, Henry Baley, the second engineer died soon after removal to the brig. He appeared to be a strong man, but working below near the furnaces, nearly naked, with nothing on but a pair of trousers, from the great heat he rushed up stairs several times to see how things were, and in his heated and unprotected state, the seas breaking up the vessel, washed over him again and again. The result was a violent congestion of the lungs, and he died. The *Queen Victoria* sunk at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th in 76 deg. min W. long., and N. lat 33 deg 3 min. Very little of the clothing of passengers or crew was saved, and nothing else. The vessel was not insured at Havana, but was at Quebec in different American offices, for $33 600. The rescued passengers remained on the brig two days, when all of them except five were taken on the steamer *James A Geary*, from Wilmington, N. C., to Baltimore.

THE FENIANS AND THE PRESIDENT.

President Johnson performed a praiseworthy act on Saturday last, and one which does much to make us forget past proceedings of a different and particularly disgraceful character. The Fenians, it seems, with their usual effrontery, sent a deputation to wait upon the President. They had the assurance to lay before him the following matters:—

"The case of certain naturalized citizens still held as prisoners in Ireland by the Government of Great Britain, on suspicion of complicity in Fenian revolutionary measures, together with the resolutions recently adopted at a meeting held in New York, making an appeal in their behalf, and asserting "that the honor and dignity of the United States have been seriously compromised in our foreign relations by those having charge of them, both at home and abroad," and asking that Minister Adams, and Consuls West, at Dublin, and Eastman, at Cork, be immediately recalled for having as the resolutions assert, "acquiesced in the declared doctrine of England, that subjects of that country could not throw off their allegiance to that despotic Power by assuming the duties and status of United States citizens."

The President, we are told, received the delegates who asked the recall of the distinguished American minister at the Court of St. James, "with courtesy;" he heard them urge the various other acts which were fitted and intended to get up a quarrel with England, and then he brought the proceedings summarily to a close. We are not told precisely what language he employed, but we learn that it was received by the Fenians with the most intense disgust. This act of President Johnson shows a thorough appreciation of the Fenians. It is the more creditable as being performed in the middle of a great election conflict, and one in which the President and party are sure to be defeated. The Fenians may dispose of their votes as they please—the Johnson party, with all their faults, are not bent on purchasing them. They may they will be defeated, but they will not seek to triumph by means of such despicable allies. The republicans have only disgraced themselves by copetting with such characters. They had better, like their opponents, give them the cold shoulder. It is better to do so than to cherish the viper which will be sure some day to poison and destroy them. Whether they do so or not, let it be remembered to the credit of President Johnson that he has snubbed the Fenian hordes. He did well in doing so; he will do still better if he takes the first opportunity of utterly extinguishing them.

THE ELOPEMENT TRAGEDY NEAR ALBANY.

A brief account of the elopement of the daughter of a wealthy farmer named Palmer, and the shooting of the former by the latter at Coeymans, near Albany, N. Y., was given by telegraph a few days since. The details of the affair run thus:—

"Palmer, the bridegroom of an hour at the time of the tragedy, is a man of merely a negative character. His age is twenty-five, but his knowledge or experience as a man can scarcely be measured by the gauge of time. He had been acquainted with Caroline, his present wife, a long time; had paid attention to her for a year, and in a marked manner for six or eight months. She was the youngest daughter in the family—her father's darling, and after the disapprobation of her father had been plainly marked, contrived clandestine meetings with her lover by the aid of neighbors who lent their assistance. She was but sixteen, an age fitter for school than for matrimony. Mr. Stevens, the deceased, by a long course of economy and prudence had succeeded in amassing a large property. He had several children, but of these there were on Thursday but two at home. They had made three unsuccessful attempts to elope and become united in marriage, but the watchfulness of Mr Stevens prevented this consummation until Thursday last, when Palmer received word from Caroline that her parents were absent, and that the long-wished for opportunity had come. Palmer immediately made arrangements to meet her at the neighboring church with a waggon, whence they both proceeded to Squire Green's house and were married according to law. They were invited to stay there, but Caroline was anxious to escape to New Baltimore to a sister of Palmer's. Her father returned home in the meantime and finding the cage empty and the bird flown, started in pursuit, having guessed where the couple had gone. The road from Coeymans to New Baltimore is a straight one, and pursued and pursuer could see each other a long way off. Stevens being on horseback gained steadily on the runaways, until coming so close upon them they took refuge in the nearest house—that of Mr. Electa Shear. Palmer hurriedly explained the situation to Mrs. Shear, and asked for a room in which himself and wife might hide. They entered a small bed room, but had scarcely fastened the door when Stevens burst it open upon them, and being a powerful man, he seized Palmer by the throat and held him as in a vice upon the bed, saying at the same time, "I'll finish you now." Palmer states that, believing his life in danger, he took out a revolver and held it in his left hand, and warded off a terrible blow with it, but Stevens immediately wrenched it from him and put himself in an attitude to shoot. Caroline then cried out: "Father don't kill him!" and ran out of the room down stairs. A terrible struggle for life then ensued between the two men. Palmer had a second revolver, which he took out, and while lying on his back on the floor with Stevens on him, pulling and biting his ears off, he fired a random shot—as from his position he could not see where the ball would go. This shot was the third one fired and it proved fatal, for in an instant more the lifeless form of Stevens lay heavily upon Palmer's breast. The ball had entered Steven's shoulder, passed down through the lung, heart and liver, and lodged in the stomach. Palmer then extricated himself from under the dead body of his adversary and rushed down stairs and into the yard, where he met Steven's son. He showed the latter his revolver and stated that he only wanted to be left alone. He then took his wife in the waggon and continued his journey towards his sister's house. An inquest was held upon the body of Stevens, and the jury brought in a verdict that the shooting was done in self-defence. The coroner instructed them that such a verdict could not be received, and they returned a second verdict merely announcing death from shooting. Palmer was taken into custody, and is now in the Albany jail. His examination was commenced yesterday. Stevens was in the neighborhood of seventy years of age and weighed 190 lbs. while Palmer weighed only 115 lbs. Both have heretofore been highly respected and have numerous friends. The villagers in the vicinity of where the affair occurred are wild with excitement, but are divided as to justifying the crime. —*Portland Argus.*

IS THERE TROUBLE AHEAD?

There seems to be an impression on the minds of many persons that President Johnson's government, to divert the attention of the American people from domestic affairs, will seek a quarrel with England and unite the masses by an invasion of the Provinces. In the Washington correspondence of the New York Press this new movement occupies a prominent place. The *Herald's* correspondent telegraphs as follows:—

"A number of gentlemen representing claimants for indemnity from England waited to-day upon the President and urged upon him the necessity of taking immediate action. The delay of the British government in responding to the just demands of our government was freely commented upon, and it is reported that the President expressed himself favorably inclined to their views. It was suggested that a demand should be immediately made for indemnity within thirty days, with a threat that in case it was not complied with, Canada should be seized and held as security for the payment of the claim. The political friends of the President here are generally in favor of such action as a question of policy. They argue that a foreign war would have a tendency to heal the bitterness of feeling between the radicals and conservatives. There is no doubt that the President considers the claim a just one, but dreads incurring the expense of a war from financial reasons. He is anxious to reduce the taxation and restore the currency as soon as possible to a specie basis. At the same time the friends of a compulsory demand for immediate action on the part of England in response to our demand for indemnity, openly say that such a demand will shortly be made and an army ordered to the Canadian border in less than eight weeks."

Whatever reason there may be for it, it is a remarkable fact that within a few weeks a number of officers of the Royal Engineers have been preparing a Report on the fortifications deemed necessary for the defence of Ottawa, which report will recommend a series of strong works in and around the Capital city. The energy displayed by the Home Government in pushing forward reinforcements to Canada is also noteworthy. The London *Times* of the 25th September says:—

"In addition to the numerous troops and military stores which have already been sent out to Canada, others in considerable numbers are about to follow immediately. The mail steamer *Hibernian*, which is to sail from Liverpool for Quebec to-morrow, will take out the first battalion of the 25th Foot, consisting of two officers and 101 non-commissioned officers and men. These troops are to arrive in Liverpool from Dublin by one of the city of Dublin Steampacket Company's steamers about nine o'clock to-day (Wednesday morning), and immediately on arrival will embark on board the *Hibernian*, in the Wellington Dock—Besides these troops others are to follow as speedily as possible. For this purpose the National Steamship Company's steamer *Pennsylvania* has been surveyed, chartered, and ordered to be immediately fitted up at Liverpool for the conveyance of 34 officers, 7 officers' wives, and 12 children, and about 800 non-commissioned officers and men, together with 74 women and 67 children. She is also to carry 300 tons of military stores. As soon as the *Pennsylvania* has been got ready, which it is expected will be on Friday, she will embark the military stores and at once proceed to Belfast, where she will take on board the 24th Regiment, and these she will convey to Malta, and there land them. She will then take on board the 100th Regiment, and with all possible speed convey them to Quebec. As the season is now far advanced, the utmost expedition will require to be used to enable the *Pennsylvania* to reach Quebec before the St. Lawrence is frozen."

COLONIAL ITEMS.

DISTRESSING FIRE AT NEW CORNWALL, LUNENBURG CO.—NOVA SCOTIA.

On Tuesday last, at about half-past 3 in morning, the family of the Rev. Augustus Shields were aroused from sleep by the burning of their residence. It appeared to have commenced from the gable end and from the outside. It is feared it is the work of an incendiary. It was with difficulty their children were rescued from the flames. Attempts were made to save some of the furniture, books, and clothing, but in vain. In about an hour all was in ashes, and the family houseless, with only the clothes worn on the previous day.

The above facts were brought to the knowledge of the Granville Street Congregation on Wednesday evening, when a resolution was unanimously passed expressing sympathy for Mr and Mrs. Shields and family, under the distressing calamity.

As several friends were desirous of rendering aid without delay and alleviating the sad misfortune, a committee was forthwith appointed to receive and forward such money, books, &c., as might be contributed by Christian friends The following gentlemen were requested to form the said committee:—Rev. Dr. Pryor, S. Selden, Esq., R. N. Beckwith, Esq., and Alex. Robinson, Esq.—*Halifax Chronicle, Oct.* 20.

The latest reports of the crops in Lower Canada seem to show that they have not suffered so severely as it was apprehended. The greatest difficulty is in peas. A good deal of barley is discolored, but less than reported. Wheat will yield a fair return. Oats are in good quality and will give more than an average crop. Potatoes have suffered chiefly in low ground. The quality is not quite as good as usual, but the crop is abundant. Other root crops are plentiful.

Hon. Mr. Howland has been added to the Canadian Delegation to England. It will consist of Messrs. Macdonald, McDougall, Howland, Cartier, and Langevin.

The Cavalry Condition Powders are gradually taking the lead of all others, and their justly acquired fame must be very gratifying to the proprietors, Messrs. Johnson & Co.

VOLUMES OF CERTIFICATES can be produced as to the efficacy and cures of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is used and recommended by all practising physicians.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, October 29, 1866.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE R. M. S. *China* arrived at Halifax at an early hour on Monday morning last, bringing London dates to the 13th. The Mail for this Island arrived here the same night.

The foreign or general news is not important.

The treaty of peace between Austria and Italy has been ratified, and on the 8th the evacuation of Venetia by the Austrians and its delivery over to the Commissioner of the Emperor of the French commenced. Treasury notes for £3,500,000, the amount of pecuniary payment to be made to Austria, were forwarded to Vienna from Florence, with the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty. By the treaty Austria engages to give up all the monuments, archives, and works of art which at any time belonged to Venice, and Italy undertakes to restore to the exiled Italian sovereigns their personal property of every sort. As a token of good feeling, the Emperor restores the famous Iron Crown of Lombardy, which is at Vienna; and having washed his hands of Italy, he has wisely resolved to renounce the now empty title of King of Lombardy and Venetia, which only brought him and his house trouble when it was a reality.

The news of the conclusion of the treaty of peace has been received with great exultation and gratitude throughout Italy, and even the Vienna semi-official journals regard peace, with all its conditions as a joyful thing. In an article just published in Vienna, the Austrian Government says that in future the renewal of an offensive alliance between Italy and Prussia will be considered a menacing, an unnatural, and an unjustifiable proceeding.

The military correspondent of the *Times* in Venetia says that Italy is pricking up her ears at the rumors of Austria's intention to establish a new naval station, near the south of Dalmatia. It is a measure good in a strategical point of view, and necessary for sanitary reasons. Italy has no good natural harbours on her side of the Adriatic, but she will no doubt do all that is necessary in the way of artificial works, in order to check Austria's power in the Adriatic, an idea which seems a sort of bugbear to the Italians.

But little interest has been shown in France, in the legally constituted freedom and unity of Italy, now accomplished by the conclusion of peace with Austria. No guns have been fired in Paris, nor have any indications of public rejoicing been given, which in some quarters has occasioned surprise, since this great change in the kingdom of Italy has been accomplished mainly through the diplomacy of France. The reasons assigned for this are that the work of emancipation from foreign rule was almost individually the work of the Emperor Napoleon, and that France as a nation took little interest in the Italian campaign.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that very alarming reports still continue to circulate in Paris respecting the Emperor's health. A correspondent says that it is whispered among persons who are usually well informed as to what is going on at court that his brain is affected, and this is only a sample of the stories which are about, and which are obviously exaggerated. Count Bismark's health, too, is, we hear, far from being restored, notwithstanding the reassuring bulletins in the Prussian papers, and gives serious uneasiness to his friends.

In all the Roman Catholic Churches in England, on Sunday, the 3rd, special prayers were offered up for the protection of the Pope from the enemies of his temporal power.

The Queen will return from the Highlands to Windsor on the 2nd or 3rd of next month. Among the reports current in court circles is one to the effect that the Princess Christian (Princess Helena) is in "an interesting condition."

The ceremony of unveiling the Liverpool memorial of the late Prince Consort took place on Thursday, the 11th. The statue was uncovered by the Mayor in presence of from 4000 to 5000 persons.

The question of the reorganization of the French army is the subject of debate in all military circles in Paris. It has been determined to equip the infantry with the celebrated Chassepot gun, which is considered a great improvement on the Prussian needle gun, and has been fired 160 times without any necessity to clean it.

The health of the hapless Empress of Mexico has, we regret to learn, broken down under her troubles and anxieties. Failing in Paris to procure any assistance for her husband's tottering throne, she went to Rome, in order to obtain the Pope's sanction for what her husband has done in Mexico with reference to the Church. It is superfluous to say that though the Holy Father received her Majesty with the utmost kindness, he did not approve of flagrant misdeeds, and her second mission having failed, the strong will of the Empress broke down, and she has gone, under the care of her brother, the Count de Flanders, to Miramar, where we hope, quiet, and change of air and scene, will speedily restore her shattered health.

Garibaldi has returned to his farm at Caprera.

Mr. Bright will not take part in many more Reform demonstrations this winter. In declining to attend one at Aberdeen, the honourable gentleman says—"I can make no further engagements than those I have already made; and these I feel to be a burden, which I am not wise in taking upon myself. If I attempted to attend half the meetings to which I am invited, I should utterly break down before the meeting of Parliament."

The Spanish war steamer Isabel II. has left Madrid for Tangiers for the purpose of enforcing the demands made by the representative of Spain upon the authorities of Morocco on account of the excesses which have taken place at Mazagan, and to take measures for the better security of the Spanish colony at Tetuan. Several murders have lately been committed in the neighbourhood of Tetuan, and so great is the terror felt by the colonists that they are afraid to leave their dwellings to work upon their lands.

According to statements in the Italian journals, the Government intends to dissolve the Chambers immediately upon the treaty of peace being signed; and after the plebiscite in Venetia shall have been taken, new elections are to take place throughout the whole of the kingdom. To the enlarged and complete Parliament thus elected will be submitted for approbation the peace treaty with Austria and a plan for the reorganisation of the State.

The Mexican bonds are a subject of much anxiety to many persons in Paris, and the question as to what course the French Government will pursue in the matter, is often discussed. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* thinks that the justice of the demands put forward by the holders of these bonds has been so distinctly proved, that there can be no doubt the French Government will guarantee the capital of the shares of which it has benefitted for, although 250,000,000 francs were subscribed, scarcely 54,000,000 reached the Emperor Maximilian.

The betrothal of Prince Albert of Prussia, a nephew of the King, with Princess Mary of the Netherland, his cousin, is to take place shortly. The Prince is the last unmarried member among the adults of the royal family, which, exclusive of children under age, consists of eight males and eleven females.

It is expected that the Italian troops will enter Venice on the 15th inst., and that the popular vote which shall decide the future government of Venetia will be taken on the 21st inst. The health of King Victor Emanuel is completely re-established, and his Majesty will in a few days leave Pallenzo for Padua.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* learns in French diplomatic circles that Russia is extremely vexed at finding that France and England are determined not to allow the Eastern question to be opened for the present. She had laid her plans in the expectation that it could not fail to come on the *tapis*, and it was on account of this that she feasted the United States delegates. And now all goes for nothing.

Prussia continues her work of incorporation. The annexation of Nassau, Hesse Cassel, and Frankfort-on-the-Maine, took place on Monday. Speeches were delivered on the occasion, setting forth the benefits which would result to the several countries by their annexation to Prussia, and at Hesse Cassel great enthusiasm prevailed; but at Frankfort-on-the-Maine the inhabitants witnessed the proceedings in silence. The officials, however, gave cheers for the King, and a salute was fired, when the Prussian flag was raised.

A Prussian royal patent, taking formal possession of Hanover, has been solemnly promulgated in the city of Hanover, and that kingdom has become absorbed in Prussia. King George has absolved all his subjects from their oath of allegiance.

It is stated on good authority at Berlin that the King of Prussia is to be soon proclaimed Emperor of Germany, and that the German Parliament, which is to meet in January, will inaugurate its first session by taking the initiative of that proclamation.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY has occured in the Red Sea—the foundering of the Indian Steamship Bhima, in consequence of a collision with another vessel called the Nado. The vessel began to sink immediately after the accident, and, horrible to relate, out of 101 passengers only 22 were saved.

CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.—We learn from *Le Nord* that Cholera has been very virulent in Belgium. Official statistics just published, state that from the commencement of the epidemic to the 15th of Sept., the number of attacks have been 49,558, and the number of deaths 27,340, or more than half the total number attacked. The population of Belgium is 4,910,570, so that the scourge has taken off 1 67 per cent of its inhabitants.

WE have no further information to communicate to our readers touching the correspondence between the Government of this Island and that of Canada on the proposed subsidy of $800,000. Whether Canada will or will not consent to so large a sum, is a point upon which her Government will not, we apprehend, give a very hasty decision; and, indeed, some belief is now entertained that Canada will not consent at all. Should this be the case, all parties who are opposed to the Federal Union will rejoice that the allurement which they indignantly denounce as a "bribe" is no longer before our patriotic people as a means of corruption. We understand there will be a meeting of the Executive Council to-morrow (Tuesday,) after which we shall, no doubt, hear of some new developements.

THE political campaign appears to have opened in the Fourth District of Queen's County. The Hon. Col. Gray, one of the sitting members, called and attended lately two or three public meetings in that district. He was confronted by the Hon. Attorney General and by the Hon. K. Henderson, as well as by D. Laird, Esq., but we are informed that the gallant Colonel met with a very warm reception, and those who know the district best say he will have no difficulty in getting re-elected.

THE *Patriot* again parades his "authority" for stating that there will be no extra Session of the Legislature, and he appeals to the fears of the Government party by saying that such a proceeding would be their death-blow. Well, he ought not to be sorry for that, as the Government, being now fairly committed to a Confederation policy, should be very obnoxious to him, and should be overthrown by any means. The truth is, Mr. Laird does not wish that the people should be informed of the very favourable terms upon which our long-vexed Land Question may be very speedily settled without costing this country a shilling. The proposal to give the Colony a quarter of a million of money for that purpose is gall and wormwood to our *patriotic* contemporary. He would rather see the tenantry doomed to perpetual serfdom, than have his own violent prejudices against a Federal Union overthrown. There can be no more constitutional way of informing the country of a great contemplated change in its condition than by the voice of its Legislature. It is there the fullest information can be obtained. Those who do not want the fullest information touching the proposed subsidy, cannot but be alarmed at the prospect of an extra Session. Whether such an event will happen will be decided, in all probability, at the next meeting of the Executive Council. If it does not happen, it is because the Canadian Government positively refuse to entertain, on any grounds, the proposal which has emanated from the representatives of the Government of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; or, because Mr. Laird and his anti-Confederate friends have influence enough to get rescinded the resolution which was passed at the last meeting of the Executive Council, declaring that a supplementary Session shall be held. We have positive information of this fact, that six members of the Executive Council are favourable to a supplementary Session, for the purpose of fairly putting before the country all the details of the proposed subsidy. Must the *six* succumb to the dissenting *three* Councillors, who wish to keep the people in the dark, and, therefore, oppose the supplementary Session?

"There is no end to the rumors that are afloat. One of those is to the effect that the editor of the *Examiner* and the Hon. W. H. Pope have been exciting themselves to form a coalition to carry the scheme when the House meets, early in December."—*Herald of Wednesday last.*

THE Editor of the *Herald* would do well to publish only such rumours as are probable. We assure him that *the Editor of the Examiner has not been "exerting" himself to form a Coalition Government*—whatever he may say and think of that matter in private. How could a Coalition be formed, even if it were desirable, so long as the present Government do not appear to have made up their minds to resign?

WE respectfully invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement which appears in another column respecting a public sale of Books, to be commenced in a few days at the Auction Room of Mr. Rankin. Mr. Judd, who is the owner of this Stock of Books, is well known here from his former sales, and we understand he has forwarded a very rich collection for the ensuing sales. Catalogues may be seen at Mr. Rankin's Auction Rooms.

DINNER TO F. J. MAGUIRE, ESQ.—On Monday evening last a few of the countrymen of this gentlemen entertained him at a Banquet at the North American Hotel. There was no time to organize for a large public entertainment, even if it were desired; but Mr. Maguire, with innate modesty, particularly wished that no manifestation of that kind should be made on his account. The dinner, notwithstanding that there was only one day for preparing it, was of the best description, comprising every delicacy which the season and the market could afford. The champagne was abundant from the beginning to the close of the feast, and was of the first quality. The regular toasts were very few in number, and were such as are usually drank on all festive occasions, except that, of course, in honour of the guest. In response to this toast, Mr. Maguire delivered one of the most powerful and eloquent speeches we have ever listened to. The topic to which the honorable and learned gentleman chiefly confined his observations was the character and condition of the Irish people at home and abroad For more than half an hour the tide of his eloquence was poured out in a rich and copious stream, and like a river rushing to the ocean, gathered additional force and volume towards the close, when the gifted orator sat down amidst the loud applause of his delighted hearers. There were some volunteer toasts, which elicited admirable speeches; but as the Banquet was mainly a private one, we are precluded from giving a fuller public notice of it.

Some gentlemen were disappointed, we understand, at not being present, but the truth is, there was no Managing Committee appointed, and consequently no organization; and hence some gentlemen were inadvertently omitted to be asked to join the Banquet by Mr. Murphy, of the North American Hotel, the arrangement for the entertainment being altogether in his hands. The party broke up a little before 11 o'clock, when Mr. Maguire immediately proceeded to the *Princess of Wales*, and sailed in her the same night *en route* on his tour.

LEATHER TRADE WITH CANADA.

One of the strongest arguments used by the anti-Confederates against a Confederation of Prince Edward Island with Canada is that we have nothing in the shape of manufactured articles that we can send from here that will pay. The following extract from a letter received by our much esteemed fellow townsman, W. B. Dawson, Esq., proves that at least in one branch of our manufactures, we can compete favourably with the Canadians:—

"*Montreal, 10th October*, 1866.

"DEAR SIR,—I enclose you account sales of Leather consigned by Mr. W. B. Dawson; sales have been made for cash; I hope the prices obtained may lead to further business. The Wax and Grained Upper Leather was of good quality, and will always command the highest market price."

The leather exported by Mr. Dawson not only commanded the highest price, but was pronounced a superior article. It was shipped as an experiment, and, from what we can learn, has proved successful. Mr. Dawson's extensive steam factory is now in full operation, preparing a further supply for export before the navigation closes, and this in the face of a tariff of, we believe, 20 or 25 per cent.

BUILDINGS IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.

The lower part of the City, devastated by fire in July last, now presents a more cheerful aspect than we expected it would assume in so short a space of time. The buildings erected and in progress are quite numerous. We are indebted to the *Patriot* of Saturday last for the following interesting particulars of these evidences of private enterprise:—

On Monday evening last, the mason-work being completed, Messrs. W. R. Watson and Alexander McKenzie, as a mark of approval of their conduct, entertained their workmen and laborers—about thirty in number—in their new four storey brick building on Water Street. Refreshments of a substantial kind were provided in abundance. The party was a most pleasant and social one. Before breaking up, they gave three hearty cheers and one more for their employers, who reciprocated the compliment by proposing three for Mr Heartz and his men. Both parties expressed themselves highly pleased with the other, and concluded the festivities of the evening by singing that loyal old tune, "God Save the Queen."

The Victoria Building—for such it was named—is the first four storey building erected in Charlottetown, and reflects great credit upon its enterprising owners, Messrs. Watson and McKenzie. We hope that ere long many of our citizens will follow their example, and ornament the city, while adding to its safety, as these gentlemen have done. The Victoria Building is 56 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 47½ feet high. The front of the first floor is intended for shops, and the remainder for private residence. The first and second storeys are 11 feet high, the third 10 feet, and the fourth 9 feet between the ceilings. Architect, David Stirling, Esq., Halifax; Superintendent, Silas Barnard, Esq.; and Builders, Messrs. Charles Heartz & Son.

The Hon. D. Beaton has rebuilt his brick store on the corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets, and added an additional storey to it. F. L. Page, Esq., and H. E. Starbird & Co., who occupied that building at the time it was destroyed, have removed thither again. It is cemented in front, and much improved in appearance externally and internally. Mr. Richard Lockatt has erected a neat two storey brick house on Pownal Street, and Mrs Blake and sons are building a three storey private residence of the same material on King Street. D. Hodgson, Esq., Lemuel C. Owen, Esq., William Welsh, Esq., Mrs Reddin, the Bank of P. E. Island, and Messrs. McKenna and Mullens are all, we understand, making arrangements to build with brick next spring. Owen Connolly, Esq., has a large four storey warehouse in frame, and Mr James Peebles is putting up a two storey dwelling house on Pownal Street. The Queen's County Drill Shed is enclosed and partly shingled. The Market Houses is also approaching completion, and will, when finished, be the most commodious and substantial edifice of the kind in the Lower Provinces. The buildings of Messrs S. Barnard, J. G. Eckstadt, Martin Hogen, James Hughes, John McQuillan, James Stanley, Timothy O'Connell, Edward Ryan, and Mrs. C MacKenna are nearly finished on the outside, and some of them are already occupied. They are vast improvements, both in size, appearance, and design, on those destroyed by the late fire.

OWING to the very great storm which prevailed on Saturday, the Steamers were unable to make their return trips to this Island in the usual time. The *Princess of Wales* did not arrive until this morning from Shediac; and the *Heather Belle* came in this afternoon. They were both due on Saturday night.

ANOTHER MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—An Inquest was this day held, before Dr. Beer, one of the Coroners for Queen's County, on the body of Mr. Robert Patterson Carr, of Lot 16, about 16 years of age, late student in the Prince of Wales College, who was drowned last night by falling through a hole in Pownal Street Wharf, the wharf having been damaged by the recent gale. Verdict accordingly. The Jury recommended the wharf to be repaired as soon as possible, to prevent further accidents.

We regret to learn that, after a brief illness, Mr. Peter McNutt McNeill, eldest son of John McNeill, Esqr., of this city, died yesterday in Halifax. The deceased was an affectionate son, and much esteemed by all who knew him. He was a clerk in the Drug Store of Avery, Brown & Co., and gave promise of being a useful member of society. A few weeks ago he caught a severe cold, which turned to inflammation of the chest, and ended in death. His mother proceeded to Halifax on Tuesday to attend him, and his father started on Saturday morning for the same place. We deeply sympathise with them in their heavy and sudden affliction.—*Pat.*

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY FOR 1867.—Just Published Contains—How to Study Phrenology; Names of the Faculties; Hindoo Heads and Characters; Fat Folks and Lean Folks; Immortality—Scientific Proofs; Thomas Carlyle, the Author; The Jew—Racial Peculiarities; Civilization and Beauty; The Hottentot; A Bad Head; Forming Societies; Matrimonial Mistakes; Handwriting; How to Conduct Public Meetings; Eliza Cook the Poetess; Rev James Martineau, the Preacher Rev. Dr. Pusey, the Author; Froude, the Historian; Thiers, the French Statesman; John Ruskin, the Art-writer; Rev Charles Kingsley, the Author; Bashfulness—Diffidence—Timidity; Cause and Cure; Eminent American Clergymen; The Spiritual and Physical; Large Eyes; Ira Aldridge, the Tragedian; Influence of Marriage on Morals; Society Classified, etc. A capital thing, full of portraits and many other Illustrations. Price 20 cents. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ THE Committee of the Charlottetown Reading Room have closed that Institution, and handed over their Subscription list, &c., to Mr. A. McNeill, Proprietor and Manager of the new Reading Room and Merchants' Exchange, Masons's three storey Building, Dorchester street.

Hon. Mr. Cartier is to be entertained at a Dinner in Montreal on the 29th inst—the Delegates to England at Hamilton on the 30th. Messrs. Macdonald, Macdougall and Langevin leave for England on the 7th—the others on the 14th. The Governor-General will proceed some time later.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.

TORONTO, Oct. 17th.—The London Correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says it is confidently reported that Lord Monck, Governor General of Canada, is to be recalled in consequence of the circumstances attending the abduction of the French refugee Lamirande.

TORONTO, Oct. 18.—It is not decided yet whether the Governor General will accompany the Confederation delegates on their journey to England...The probabilities are that he will follow them in a few weeks afterwards... No reliable information can be obtained regarding the discussions in the late Cabinet meetings, but it is supposed the Confederation was the main topic.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—A special despatch from Toronto says that the Fenian prisoners will probably be brought up for trial next Monday. ....The most of the prisoners are apparently without friends, money or counsel....Gold 148¾.

QUEBEC, 18th.

Another person died last night in the hospital from the injuries he received in the late terrible fire. Bread and provisions are being regularly distributed among the sufferers by the Catholic Priests and Sisters of Charity, who are working night and day...In addition to loss of property by the fire, there will an immense loss on the stockholders of the local insurance companies, the stock of which has largely depreciated...Nearly all the English Companies have withdrawn since the fire...At a public meeting the City Government was denounced for the criminal neglect and folly which led to so much loss of life and property.

NEW YORK, 19th.

A terrible hurricane commenced in the Bahamas on the 30th ult., and lasted two days. Almost half the town of Nassau was destroyed by the storm...Houses were blown down, roofs carried away, and trees uprooted... Trinity Church was demolished. Government House lost a part of its roof, and the roof of the Marine Hospital was entirely blown off. Vessels were driven ashore and knocked to pieces, and wharves were demolished...The neighboring islands suffered in the same degree, and a large number of vessels have been lost or destroyed.....This hurricane is the severest that has been experienced since 1813.....Gold 149.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

From Paris, Rome and Brussels we have the melancholy intelligence that the mind of the Empress of Mexico, overtaxed by the importance of her mission and intensely depressed by her bitter failure, has given way, and that Her Majesty became insane after her interview with the Pope, and was taken from Rome to Brussels in this afflicted condition. The latest telegram from Brussels states that the mental "crisis" was alleviated.... The *Herald's* Rio Janeiro correspondence of Sept 24th, says the allied fleet, in moving up the Panama River to attack Fort Curapaity, came upon a masked battery, when the ironclad "Rio de Janeiro" was disabled by a 68 pound shot and was finally blown to fragments by a torpedo. All the crew perished. On the 3d Sept. the army assaulted and captured the fort. Up to the 7th no further advance had been made.....Gold 146.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

Steamer Theodore D. Wagner, of and from Boston for Charleston with merchandise and 25 passengers, was destroyed by fire on Oct. 20th, in lat. 31 N., lon. 74 W....The passengers and crew were rescued by the cr