## THE CHICAGO FENIAN PIC-NIC.

EXHIBIT OF AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.—REPUBLICAN BID FOR VOTES.—CULTIVATING PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

(Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

*Chicago, Wednesday, Aug. 15.*

The grand excursion and pic-nic of the Irish republican association came off to-day at Hass Park, nine miles west of the city. The resources of the North-Western railroad company were taxed to the utmost during the entire day. At noon 72 coaches from the city, loaded to overflowing, had set down their cargoes and returned for more. Large numbers of private conveyances were constantly arriving, and a considerable number of persons came from the adjacent country. Not less than 15,000 persons in all were present, a fair portion of whom were Fenians and their friends, but the chief attraction was the announcement that Gov. Oglesby, Speaker Colfax and Gen. Logan would make addresses. The weather was propitious, and the assemblage orderly. At 1½ p. m. Gov. Oglesby was introduced and received with great applause.

### SPEECH OF GOV. OGLESBY.

Gov. Oglesby said in respect to England, amid great applause:—Every English administration has been against liberty. I have never loved the English nation, and I'll tell you why: because it gives all its influence against liberty, here and everywhere else. Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell under him did all they could to break up our free government. I hated these men during the war, and will always hate all men who hate liberty. (Loud cheers.) I meet you not as Fenians but as American citizens, and tell you the whole truth, the truth I wish could be sounded across the ocean to all the furthest shores of Europe. I don't know that we shall ever be able to hurt England much. (Confusion, and cries of "Oh, yes, we will.") But I tell you, before my God, *that I mean to cultivate a public opinion against the English government.* We never have hurt them; we only let them alone, and all we asked of them was to be let alone, but the moment we got in trouble, the moment the bloody head and hand of treason were lifted up in our midst, old Palmerston, old Russell, and old Derby, and every other scoundrel of them set themselves to destroy our free government. There was no other corner of the world where rebel pirates and assassins could find so safe a shelter as under Queen Victoria's (Great laughter.) Now I want every Irishman to help me to notify Queen Victoria we don't mean to forget what she did for these villians.

### SPEECH OF GEN. LOGAN.

Among other things Gen. J. A. Logan said:—"My father was born in the county Monaghan, Ireland, and struggled long for Irish freedom. He taught me the lesson, and I learned it well—the lesson of undying patriotism that swears eternal enmity to all oppressors. (Great cheering.) So, then, when you and the true American, whether he is in favor of Irish liberty and opposed to British oppression, he lays his hand upon his heart and swears before high Heaven eternal fidelity to Irish independence. (Loud cheering.) It has been natural for an Irishman to join the democratic party, misled by the name. My father was a democrat. I have been democrat, but this rebellion changed the status of parties altogether. We can all see plainly now where the line is run that parts patriots from traitors. You must not longer be deceived. Every friend of freedom is the friend of Irish freedom, and to lovers of universal and impartial suffrage only can Irish patriots go to find true friends. The man who would enslave a black man would enslave an Irishman if he could. You have been egregiously mistaken in supposing that the slave holders have been firm friends They have despised you just as they have despised black slaves and all poor white men, and have only fed you with whiskey when they wanted your votes. The neutrality of England during our war, our governor and our Speaker Colfax have well said is good neutrality towards England now. If the Irish patriots want vessels and munitions of war, they shall have them. We ain't afraid of England; why should we be? The United States is a man, a man big enough and stout enough to take care of himself, and needn't be afraid of a woman (Great cheering.)

### SPEECH OF SPEAKER COLFAX.

Speaker Colfax's speech at the Fenian pic-nic near Chicago is not fully given in the *Tribune's* report. Here is a shameful extract from the full report of the speech. Note the way in which it concludes:—

"When the hour of England's trial came; when the Irish army was on the Canadian line; when the brave men who had left the Emerald Isle of the ocean, who came here to enjoy liberty, showed that they loved their native land so much that they were willing to go forth to bleed, suffer, and even die to procure Irish independence. When they, I say, went to that Canada line, if the President had issued a proclamation he should have taken the proclamation of the Queen, and have said.

"'Here is an army of rebels against Great Britain upon the Canada line,—just as there was an army of rebels against us at Fort Sumter.' It was exactly the same case—'they are an army with guns, not stolen from any one, but paid for at our arsenals'—there was an army just as at Fort Sumter, it was exactly the same case—declare them both belligerents. It is a fair fight We will let them go."

"On the contrary as you very well know, the proclamation was issued, and he went out on his way to speak of these men as 'evil disposed persons!' 'Evil disposed!' because they longed to release their land from thraldom under which it had for centuries groaned!

"Those again whom they went to fight were those who had fought for tyranny and despotism over Ireland. They were the very same men, as Gov. Oglesby told you who sustained and sympathised with the rebellion against liberty in our land of America.

"You have stood together on the battle-field. Now stand together at the ballot-box. If you believe in liberty for Ireland, you must go to work and speak for liberty in America. The true way to aid your cause is to fight, as the great Union republican cause does, for human justice and human rights, and impartial justice, and for the downfall of tyranny and oppression wherever it exists."

## VOYAGE OF A YACHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 1, 1866.

The Alice, a Yacht belonging to the New York Yacht squadron, owned by Mr. T. G. Appleton, of Boston, and commanded by Captain Arthur H. Clark, of the same city, arrived at Cowes on Monday evening last, the 30th ult. She left Boston on the 11th of July at ten o'clock, A. M., and arrived at the needles (eight miles from Cowes) at 11 o'clock P. M., on Monday last, the 30th of July, making the remarkable passage across the Atlantic in nineteen days and 11 hours, and the actual time, allowing for the deduction in the difference between America and England in nineteen days, six hours and twenty minutes. She entered Cowes without a pilot. The passage was a remarkable one, considering the roughness of the weather.

For three days off the banks of Newfoundland, she encountered heavy gales, and from the log book I found that she was in company with large vessels under reefs during the storm, passing them with double reefed mainsail and bonnet off the jib. The remainder of the passage the Alice had favorable winds, with only two days calm weather.—The wind was generally from the southwest and northwest. The Alice is the only yacht that has crossed the Atlantic with her racing sails. This is said to be the quickest passage on record. The Alice was built in Boston, and is the smallest yacht belonging to the New York Squadron that has ever crossed the Atlantic. She is 21 tons, American measurement, fifty-three feet long, seventeen feet six inches beam, and draws six feet two inches of water. She spreads 800 yards of canvas. At the recent race at Boston she came in good second, being beaten by only four minutes by a much larger boat, the Edwin Forest, a pilot boat.

The crew consisted in three men and a steward. There were also two passengers, Mr. C. A. Longfellow, the Poet, and Mr. H. R. Stanfield, of New York city.

When only a short distance from the American coast, inward bound Steamers, vessels and pilot boats hailed the Alice, supposing that she had blown out to sea, and were greatly surprised when they learned that she was bound on a voyage across the Atlantic. When about half way across she was an object of great curiosity. When hailed and asked if anything could be done to assist her, if she required a supply of bread or water, the answer invariably was, "No, thank you, we are comfortable enough." When within two days sail of the English coast, in answer to the various questions, and particularly to the reply of how long out, "Seventeen days from Boston," the old salts refused to believe any such statement. But one vessel outsailed her, and she was an East Indiaman.

Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders were invented by one of the most experienced veterinary surgeons in the United States, and are offered to the public with the fullest assurance that whenever used, entire satisfaction must be the result.

## MORTAL AFFRAY IN ST. JOHN HARBOUR.

We announced already the fact that an affray had occurred on board the American ship *S. Carling*, Capt. Morse, as she was leaving St. John harbour on Monday last; and that the third mate William Grant had been stabbed to death by one of the seamen, William Smith. A Coroner's inquest was held next day, and the substance of the proceedings is thus stated by the *Globe*:—

"From the testimony of the different witnesses examined, it appears that after the vessel got outside of the Island, deceased, who was standing on deck, was ordered by the prisoner to slacken a rope near him. Deceased replied, with an oath, that he would thrash the prisoner, at the same time grappling him by the neck. About a quarter of an hour after this, the deceased, who was third mate, was told to order the men from the forecastle, for work on deck, and on going into the forecastle, he told the prisoner to bestir himself or he would "lick him." Prisoner replied that "he had better not lick anybody here." Deceased then struck prisoner in the mouth with his fist, and they at once clutched, deceased trying to catch prisoner's nose with his teeth. Prisoner during this scuffle bit deceased's fingers. They were separated by one of the men. Deceased then passed out of one of the forecastle doors and into the other to where the prisoner was, and opening a clasp knife, made a thrust at him, but did not reach him, and cut the hand of one of the witnesses. He then made a second thrust with the knife, inflicting a wound on the prisoner's forehead, from which the blood flowed freely. Deceased then passed out of the forecastle towards the galley, into which he fell from the deck load, or was pushed by the crowd. Prisoner broke through the crowd and followed, with his sheath knife drawn, falling upon deceased in the galley and stabbing him in the right breast. Deceased neither breathed nor spoke after this. Dr. E Bayard, who made a *post mortem* examination, stated that the knife penetrated obliquely through the breast bone, between the second and third ribs, cutting the lung and entering the heart, which, in his opinion, produced instantaneous death. The lungs were perfectly white and the cavity of the chest filled with blood. Without leaving their seats, the Jury consulted together and returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against William Smith."

The case will be tried at the present sitting of the Supreme Court. The witnesses have all been committed to jail to await the trial.

## MYSTERIOUS MURDER CONTRADICTED.

*From the Halifax Express, Aug. 24.*

A most extraordinary story of murder at Bay St. George, has been going the rounds of the press this week. We have the most unquestionable authority for knowing the whole story as a *wilful malicious falsehood*, from beginning to end. The abominable slander, circulated by Joseph McVane, of Bothwell, P. E. I., condemns itself in the first paragraph, for *Capt. Stirling was not in the "Sirocco."* But passing over the many discrepancies and inaccuracies in this romantic tale of "Mysterious murder and Shipwreck;" we are authorized by Capt. William Messervey, senr., and Capt. Thomas Shaw, of Bay St. George, (both of whom are now in this city), to give *the most unqualified denial* to Mr. McVane's story. From these gentlemen we glean the following particulars:—

Cape St. George, the scene of the wreck, is a headland at Bay St. George, N. F., some 36 miles from the settlement at the head of the Bay. On this lonely spot there are two families living, viz, Louis Laney, two sons, (grown up) and John Simmo, son-in-law to Laney. Laney is over 60 years of age, and is well known at Bay St. George as a quiet, inoffensive man. His sons and son-in-law are considered to be very fine young men, and bear excellent characters in the Bay. Capt. Shaw visited the scene of the disaster about two weeks since, and to him we are indebted for the following:—

The schooners *Sirocco*, Capt. Eisenhaur, and *Hannah*, Capt. Stirling, were discovered ashore, about two miles apart from each other, on the morning of the 22nd of December, 1864. During the previous night a violent gale of wind, accompanied by a snow storm, prevailed to such an extent that any one even succeeding in reaching the beach, would have certainly perished.

The *Hannah*, poor Stirling's vessel, was found bottom up, (leading to the supposition that she capsized before going ashore) about a mile and a half from Simmo's house, on a rough rocky shore. The *Sirocco*, Captain Eisenhaur's vessel, went ashore on a rocky beach; when discovered she was deck up, dismasted, and full of water, and is is not thought likely that she capsized before going ashore. There were 10 men, all told, in the *Sirocco*, and 11 in the *Hannah*. The bodies of five or six were recovered, and buried as well as circumstances permitted. The elder Laney, in conveying two of the bodies found on a cliff, on a sledge drawn by an ox, was nearly washed away by a sea with his ox and sledge.

Such is the true story of the loss of these two vessels. Our informants are well known to several prominent merchants in this city, with whom they have been dealing upwards of 20 years, and their feelings upon reading the atrocious falsehoods already mentioned can be better imagined than described.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

WOODBROOK, August 22nd, 1866.

*My dear Sir;*

I do not often agree with the Hon. W. H. Pope in his political and other vagaries. I must confess, however, his letter in the last *Examiner*, or the greater part of it, coincides entirely with my views on "our defences." But may I ask, in all earnestness, why a late *member of the Government* differs so widely from his late colleagues? I, amongst several others of the Liberal party, voted to place the initiation of *all* money grants in the hands of the Government; and, it appears to me, if the latter have made no provision for the defence of the Colony, and voted away all the revenue after it was unanimously placed at their disposal for defence, the whole thing is a mean farce, and a positive fraud upon the Imperial Government.

The minority, as a matter of course, are not supposed to know (at all events as well as the Government) what the resources of the Colony are; and they accept it as a source of congratulation that a large amount of revenue can be applied to the ordinary requirements of the Colony, while, at the same time, the defence of it is provided for. If Mr. Pope's statements be true, "that there is not an efficient Company of Militia or Volunteers in Prince Edward Island" (who disarmed the Volunteers?) "that we do not own a hundred fire-arms, and that our preparations for defence are limited to the importation from Halifax of three old ship's guns, and to the drilling of a few officers and men in the vicinity of Charlottetown," what are His Excellency and his Government about? what attempts have been made to organize the Militia? why is the service so unpopular? why, until the recent appointment of an able officer of the King's Own, has the Militia service been made so political that men holding opinions at variance with the Government look upon the service with suspicion if not with contempt? These are questions it may not be expedient to answer; they are pertinent, however. Mr. Pope's Confederation proclivities are well known; my opinions on Confederation are known too; but while I oppose a political union of the Provinces which gives Canada the power of taxing us to any amount, I shall never oppose any equitable measure by which we shall be bound to pay according to our means towards the general defence of the Colonies, for we may rest assured that if Canada and the other Colonies fall, we must fall too.

As Mr. Pope, (whose name has been long known at the Colonial Office) is about sending a copy of his letter to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for his information, will you have the kindness to ask him to send mine also? Perhaps he would likewise be kind enough to use his influence in Canada, where his services appear to be so well appreciated, in procuring me one of the prizes which are to be within the reach of all public men, when Confederation takes place!!!

I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
J. WARBURTON.

Hon. E. WHELAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR:—

It has often been remarked by Government aspirants, it was the office of Road Commissioner that was the means of keeping Mr. Thornton in the House of Assembly. After Mr. Thornton was removed from office the people showed their good sense by again returning him to Parliament, notwithstanding he was opposed by Mr. Hamilton who then held the office of Road Commissioner, which proved that it was the moral worth of the man and not the office that would satisfy the electors. But, Sir, at the ensuing election we may expect to see the powers of office tested by one who has had more means at his command than ever a Road Commissioner had or ever will have; and although £5 notes have been freely dealt out to stop proceedings, we shall see whether such means will influence the minds of the electors; or will they give an independent vote, fearless of all consequences. It is time, Sir, for the people to open their eyes and see who their real friends are, and not be galled by political schemers any longer. Let them ask who gave us Responsible Government—who passed the Free Education Act—who passed the Land Purchase Act, under which so many are become freeholders—the One-ninth Bill, and many other bills that gave relief to the poorer classes: and the answer must be, it was the Liberal Party.

Then I ask why allow the mind to be so overcome with prejudice as to be blind to such promoters of good for the welfare of the poorer classes, and support a faction whose only aim is to keep the poor for ever in servitude, and heap up riches to themselves, squander the public money, and pass laws to fetter the tenantry tighter than ever. Hence we are yearly sinking in debt. The expenditure is greatly in excess of the revenue, and if not soon checked the sooner we are united to some other country the better. At the last election retrenchment and a strict regard to economy were promised, but were the *promises* adhered to? No, the staff of officers was augmented, and in some cases their salaries doubled; and worse than all, after eight years of deception the Land Question is not settled; and all the benefit that is derived from their wise legislation, if you except what goes into their own pockets, is under the Land Purchase Act. I said we may expect to see the influences of office tried by one who has had more power than ever any other Road Commissioner had. But, Sir, we shall not see it; and why? because the Government or Political Alliance has the prerogative of sending any man they choose into those Districts where a certain class of people have the majority of votes. Hence the would be candidate must submit to the dictation of his masters, and be content with an office. Now, Sir, I should suppose that any gentleman, having claims to independence would not submit to be snubbed by any party of men, whether they were called the Government or Political Alliance, or both; but in spite of their dictating, he would come out manfully and try his influence with the electors; and show those who would ride rough shod over the people that while he had the good will of the people he would not submit to such arbitrary means. But, Sir, for want of that pluck which is necessary to carry that resolve I believe the office will be clung to tenaciously, believing a fat office with the master's good will is safer than giving offence. I do not blame the people for rejecting such, for we know that Esau was rejected when he sold his birth right for a mess of pottage; and why not serve all Esaus the same, especially in this enlightened age? But, Sir, I blame the electors for allowing any Party to force on them any person whom they choose whether in the shape of big Jemmy or
LITTLE JEMMY.

King's County, July 23, 1866.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

MR. EDITOR:

Knowing you are willing to embrace any cause which may be of public good, therefore if you consider the following communication may lead to that effect, have the kindness to give it insertion in the independent and well conducted columns of the EXAMINER.

In consequence of the dearness and scarcity of cotton, and that same mostly of an inferior and bad quality, folk should now-a-days devote a little more of their time in the cultivation of that desirable and very useful staple of husbandry namely, Flax. I have seen some time ago in the columns of the public press, that Mr. Aldous has taken a prominent part and a leading interest in this subject,—issuing circulars to ascertain the number of acres that may be brought under cultivation of the same, in order to enable him to form an estimate about establishing a flax manufactory, for fetching this beautiful article to perfection. This is certainly the first step in the right direction. I have not the least hesitation in stating that there is a great deal of merit due to this gentleman for his praiseworthy and laudable undertaking — his generous movement in this noble and beneficial cause ought to be duly encouraged and appreciated by the public at large; for, as a general rule, it is quite obvious that the individual who causes an extra blade of grass to grow, or who invents or introduces any new system that may lead to do good to his fellow being, confers more benefit than him who conquers realms or who gains extended victories; for the last achievements mostly perish with himself; whereas the former leaves an imperishable beneficial monument, which time nor circumstances can ever efface or obliterate, and which conveys blessings and benefits to ages yet unborn and which, in the sublime and veracious language of sacred writ, renders him a fellow-worker with his creator himself, in the advancement and improvement of his creation.

As I have already rather trespassed too much upon your valuable time and attention, I shall conclude by subscribing myself

Yours respectfully,
J. H. FITZGERALD.

Mount Hemlock, Aug. 21st, 1866.

P. S. After writing the above I was informed that the circulars issued by Mr. Aldous concerning the cultivation of flax, met with a warm response, as several localities formed themselves into societies for the purpose of sowing as much as possible of this useful article of husbandry. It would be desirable if the teachers of school districts would collect information of the number of acres under cultivation in their several districts, forwarding the returns to Mr. Aldous, or otherwise prepare a report of it for the public press—the publicity of which, I presume, would cause a stimulus for its further advancement and developement.

In this beautiful sweet little Isle of the West,
Where maidens are pretty and men stand the test,
Where all are most zealous, as far as I know,
To do all they can for to make the Flax grow.

You fair rural maidens of the Penelope race,
Or of her who fell glorious 'neath her husband's face,
Henceforth spurn King Cotton and stick to the flax,
'Twill give joy and pleasure, and lighten the tax.

And King Cotton's rule appears to be gone,
Flax I am sure is far better for man;
Therefore for to prosper we must sow the seed,
Which will fetch a treasure in the time of need.

J. H. F.

MR. EDITOR:—

Some weeks ago I conceived the idea of forwarding this communication for insertion in your fair and fearless journal, but my hands were so full of business and other matters that I could not till now find room in them for the pen. Beside I was induced to take a pleasure excursion to your fiery little city of Charlottetown, where I saw the dismal, black spots made by King Fen in one of the most thickly built parts of it, and learnt how you generously quartered on the unscathed portion of yourselves a very great portion of the crowd of the victims so suddenly and so ruthlessly rendered houseless and homeless by the insatiable King. While there the Gathering of the Clans stole away another day, where I saw big Scotchmen pitching big stones and making big jumps, running foot races and hurdle races, throwing large hammers and tossing long-tailed cabers, blowing bagpipes and leaping in bags, and dancing and performing other feats of strength and agility which few but Scotchmen can do. I had also a peep at the big woman they call "the Giantess," and got away without being hurt.

But now having returned home, I snatch a few moments from business to commit the following thoughts to paper:

You no doubt saw, Mr Editor, in the *Islander* of the 6th July last, a boorish burlesque communicated to that paper by some potatoe-headed zany who crouches and cringes at the out-porches and back-houses of the Tories, and does their dirty work to curry their favor, and to catch a few of the crumbs that fall from the Government table. This Mr. Potatoe head has made a sorry attempt to misrepresent a meeting held at Grand or Ellis River on the 25th June last, and to engender a false impression against the Hon Mr. Warburton, who, at that meeting, explained to his constituents his political principles, and the policy he intends to pursue respecting Confederation; and, of course, exposed as he ought to do the misdeeds and wild extravagance of the present Government. Potatohead states that there were only 20 present at the meeting referred to; a falsehood only equal to his usual mendacity. Instead of 20 there were present from 70 to 100 altogether, and these too were people of the highest standing and respectability on the Lot. It is well known in certain quarters that Potatohead was formerly as much addicted to exaggerating figures as he seems now inclined to diminish them. His conscience is of a reverse quality to his head; it is capable of stretching to an indefinite extent when he wishes to encompass his own sordid ends. His remark about Mr. Mackinnon, as being a "true veteran," is in keeping with his customary disregard for truth. I suppose what he means by "true veteran" is a consistent Liberal If so, the public may be told that Mr. McKinnon has voted, even at the last general election, in favor of one of the oldest, if not, indeed, the oldest and most uncompromising Tories in the country. Now, this is not said in disparagement of Mr. M. McKinnon, who, I believe, is a very active and energetic man, and a very useful member of the community, and a man whose character for honesty and uprightness will bear the closest scrutiny; but it is said to show how regardless of truth the sorry sycophant Mr. Potato-head must be.

Now, if Potatohead is out of employment, and is only writing his slander for amusement, or for the purpose of propitiating what many may believe to be a corrupt Government, if he comes to me I shall give him a job which will prove in the end just as profitable, and, perhaps, as congenial too, to his nature, and infinitely more profitable to society—that of cleaning out cellars, and very shortly now, in digging potatoes. But unless he speedily packs himself away from his practises of spitting his venom at the best and most honorable members in this community, he may depend upon it, that some fine morning he will find administered to him a dose of what some call "tarring and feathering." He is well known in this community, and if his vicious slanders should lead him to receive a rather caustic rebuke, he will have to blame his temerity for such a consequence. Here I shall, at present, leave Squire Potatohead, hoping that he will endeavor to decipher and also to realize the ancient aphorism—*Dictum sapienti sat est.*

I am, most respectfully,
SPUD DIGGER.

21st August, 1866.

MR. EDITOR:

SIR—According to appointment Mr. A. A. McSween, Teacher of the G. R. Ferry school, met the inhabitants of Canada Settlement, Lot 13, and vicinity on Monday evening, the 20th inst., for the purpose of delivering a lecture on Education. The Rev. O. D. Murray being present, he was unanimously called to the chair. After imploring the divine blessing, he introduced Mr. McSween as the lecturer for the evening. Mr. McSween opened his lecture with the benefits of Education, urging upon parents the necessity of giving their children the benefits of it, in preference to hoarding up vast treasures, and, to a certain extent, neglecting this great blessing. He then divided his subject into three parts, viz: moral, physical, and intellectual Education. He dwelt some time on the first part, and proved most conclusively that those who hold the teacher responsible for the moral character of the child have got the wrong side of the question. He then passed on to the second part, and pointed out some of the defects of our present school houses and school furniture, and threw out some useful hints to the teacher. Mr. McSween then proceeded to the third part of his subject; and here he seemed as much at home as in any of the others. His remarks, however, were, on this part, necessarily brief, as it was expected that other matters of importance would be brought before the meeting. After the lecturer had finished, the chairman passed a few remarks upon the merits of the lecture. The teacher of the Canada school then gave a short address upon the subject of the lecture. He was followed by Messrs. M. McKinnon and P. Millar in neat and appropriate remarks. The Chairman then addressed the meeting at some length in an intelligent and impartial speech. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer which was replied to in suitable terms. Mr. P. Millar then took the chair, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Rev. Mr. Murray for the able and impartial manner in which he conducted the business of the meeting. The National Anthem being sung and the Benediction pronounced, the meeting dispersed, all seemingly well pleased with the evening's entertainment. The object of this meeting was to organize a Teacher's Association; but, owing to the absence of two or three of the leading heads, the business was postponed until Monday the 27th inst., when the meeting will be held at the Port Hill School at half past 7 o'clock. By giving this a place in your widely circulated journal you will much oblige, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,
A TEACHER.

Canada, Lot 13, Aug. 22d, 1866. } Other papers please copy.


# The Examiner.

Charlottetown, September, 3, 1866.


## LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship *Asia* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning last, 29th ult., bringing dates to the 18th August. Much of the news seems old from its essential parts having been flashed over the Atlantic Cable several days ago. However, there are some interesting details, which will be found in the following selection.

The Marquis of Camden is dead, and is succeeded by his son, the Earl of Brecknock.

Accounts from Spain represent that country in a deplorable condition.

The Hon. Douglas Pennant has been created a Peer, and taken his title from his magnificent seat, Penryn Castle, near Holyhead.

It is stated that the exhausted finances of Italy will be recruited by the imposition of an augmented duty on all the imports and exports of that kingdom.

### THE CHOLERA.

Though the rate of mortality is still very high in London, as shown by the Registrar General's report of the deaths registered in the week, yet we are happy to say that the ravages of the epidemic are on the decline. The deaths last week amounted to 2,299, against 2,661 recorded in the immediately preceding week. The corrected decimal is, however, only 1,366, so that the excess over last week is 933; and this is more than accounted for by the deaths from cholera and diarrhœa, which amounted to 1,046. The victims of cholera last week count, 781; the week before they amounted to 1,053. The decrease in the number of deaths in the Metropolitan Districts last week from cholera and diarrhœa is 362. In the five weeks ended last Saturday the deaths registered in London amount to 10,898—against 6,685, the corrected average in ten years or the same period, being an excess of 4,213; which is more than covered by the 4,454 deaths from cholera and diarrhœa that occurred in the last five weeks. The decrease in the mortality shewn last week was principally in the Eastern districts, which the pestilence has chiefly attacked; but even still the immense difference in the sanitary condition of the west and east ends of London is exhibited in the remarkable fact that the mortality is at the rate of 24 per 1,000 inhabitants, per annum, whereas in the East it is 82 per 1,000 inhabitants in the year. The difference is at once explained by a glance at the two quarters of the capital. Pestilence always revels in dirt, and that is generally the concomitant of poverty. For those who are spared the epidemic it will effect great good, for it has aroused the energies of the authorities and the benevolent action of the rich; and put in motion the skill of the scientific, and improved food, cleanliness, and clothing are already producing a salutary effect. The sewers are made to do their office, disinfectants are copiously used, attention is paid to the purification of the water consumed by the public, and garbage is not allowed to accumulate and decompose, and by its noxious gasses poison the thickly populated quarters of the labouring classs. In seven days the Mansion House Committee have got subscriptions to the amount of £27,000.

### THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Roman question again forces itself into public notice, in consequence of the approach of the period for the execution of the Convention. Although the French Government has the right to wait till the month of December, it is affirmed that, if no event arises to derange the plans agreed on, the commencement of the execution of the treaty will take place early in the ensuing month, by the withdrawal of all the French troops from Civita Vecchia. The Florence correspondent of the *Debats* contradicts the rumor that Signor Vegezzi had gone to Rome again to negotiate with the Pope.

Now that the day on which the Pope is to be thrown on his own resources is rapidly approaching, eager is the competition of "our correspondents" to divine the resolution of his Holiness. The last story is, that he has firmly decided not to quit the capital. Here is the letter in the *Liberte*:—

"According to him his place should always be at home; he has defended the Papacy there by all the means in his power: he has protested against all the encroachments—all the acts of violence committed against the church; he has made an appeal to all the bishops of the Catholic world to obtain assistance. Nothing that has tended to diminish the authority of the church can be laid at his door. "I am resolved to die," he adds, "at the foot of St. Peter's Chair, in which Providence has placed me. were it even the will of Heaven that I should be without force, without authority, and almost in the hands of Victor Emmanuel. The Pope will therefore remain at Rome, and thence will turn his eyes towards France, his only support, in the events by which he believes himself threatened. His relations with the French Government have already been perceptibly modified. Pius IX. was often in the habit of speaking bitterly amongst his intimate friends of the Emperor of the French; he used very frequently to indulge in sharp language on the subject of French policy. He now corrects all this; his expressions are becoming kindly; he pities more than he condemns. He shows himself, above all, satisfied with the autograph letter of the French Emperor, which reached him last week, and which he has communicated to his Ministers. In that communication the Emperor makes an appeal to the heart of the Holy Father; his Majesty implores Pius IX. to march in concert with him, and come to his aid to surmount the immense difficulties with which both himself and the Papacy are encompassed. The terms of this letter, a certain impress of melancholy to be noticed in it, and the demand of support made by so powerful a monarch as the French Emperor to an old and disarmed man, have made a lively impression on the Pope. "The Emperor," said his Holiness to his Council, "is in presence of events which he cannot control; his intentions are good; our support ought not to be wanting to him. We shall pray that it may be efficacious; we shall pray also for him, for France, and for the Church." The relations between the Papacy and the Court of the Tuileries, are therefore assuming an intimacy which they never had before.

### FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Russia pursues with energy her attacks on the Polish nationality. In a letter from Warsaw it is stated that the Government of Poland is now actively destroying the last traces of national institutions which remained in the Congress Kingdom after the insurrection: even the Polish language is prohibited, and has been everywhere replaced by the Russian.

The King of Prussia has received a letter of a very friendly tenor from the Emperor of Russia, who assures the former that he is favorable to the new organization of Germany. Everything betokens that Prussia will be allowed to strengthen her position in Germany, and that she will become a potent and dominant Power in Europe, to which even France may become secondary.

The King of Prussia, accompanied by his son, the Crown Prince, and by Prince Frederick Charles, attended by Count Bismarck and most of the Generals who won his late battles, was, as might be expected, received with wild enthusiasm by the people of Berlin, who were waiting in tens of thousands at the station, to give a cordial reception to the victorious monarch who has made Berlin the capital of Germany, the scene is described as the delirium of delight. Even Bismarck, girt with sword, though his fighting as far as the world has heard, has been confined to dragooning the Prussian House of Commons, was cheered to the echo by the populace which but eight weeks ago was ready to tear him in pieces, but now pardons his insolent despotism at home in consideration of the success that has attended his aggression in Germany by which Prussia is magnified into a power greater even than France.

The convention for the armistice concluded between the Italian and Austrian Governments, has been published. Though the Archduke Albert refused to sanction certain conditions affecting the inhabitants of the Trent, which had been submitted to the Austrian commissioners by Gen. Petetti, an understanding was arrived at, that each party would act indulgently towards the other, and Austria would not levy any forced loan or taxes. The armistice, which commenced on the 13th inst., will last till the 9th of September. Ten days' notice of the intention to resume hostilities must be given by either side. The provisioning of Venice will be free. It is announced in the Austrian *Gazette* that the negotiations for a definite peace between Austria and Italy will not take place at Prague, but that the treaty will be discussed between the Italian and Austrian plenipotentiaries at Paris, with the participation of France as a mediating power.

In the negotiations of Austria and Italy, it is stated that the former insists on holding certain possessions, which will protect the Tyrol from Italian attacks.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that Italy will not obtain possession of the fortresses in Venetia until she has consented to pay an "adequate" part of the national debt. As Austria, with a population of 34,700,000 souls, has a debt of 2,530,000,000 florins, the sum which falls to the share of Venetia, which has 2,450,000 inhabitants, is somewhat more than 178,000,000 florins. In addition to this, there is a separate debt of 65,000,000 florins, for the payment of which the so-called "Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom" is responsible. Should the Italian Cabinet insist on its inability to pay the interest of such large sums as those last mentioned, the Austrian Government will not fail to demand full pecuniary indemnification for the fortresses. This claim cannot well be set aside, but if an attempt should be made to do so, peace will hardly be soon concluded between Austria and Italy. Rather than let the Italians have the fortresses for nothing, or for a "mere song" the Austrians would reduce them to heaps of shapeless ruins.

The Austrians are said to be rejoicing in hope of a quarrel between France and Prussia, so that the Prussians, whom they were unable to subdue, may receive chastisement from the hands of another adversary. Some of the Austrian journals urge France to be expeditious in the matter, and it is said that the Austrian Government, though it cannot announce another war till the first is finally settled, yet evinces a disposition so to shape the course of its internal policy as to enable it to renew hostilities should occasion offer.

A Brussels paper gives currency to a statement that there is great discontent in Vienna. It is stated that many arrests have been made, and that the Emperor, when he went into the streets, was met with cries of "Abdicate." There is little doubt that the people of Vienna are much dissatisfied with the manner in which the war has been conducted. That some difficulties exist is certain from the fact that a change of Ministers has just taken place.

Political circles in Berlin are said to be much occupied with the reported intention of Russia to bring about a European Congress for the purpose of affording help to such sovereigns as may be threatened in their possessions. It is thought that Prince Gortschakoff encourages the efforts in this direction made by the Russian Agents; but Austria is not disposed in favor of such a course of action, and the *Constitutionnel* thinks that Russia will confine herself to an official intercession with the Cabinet of Berlin in favor of those princes in whose fate she is interested.

Writing from Rotterdam on Saturday, a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—"For some days past there have been curious rumors of territorial exchanges between Holland and other States. Luxembourg, it is said, will go to France; the Dutch province of Limenburg will be transferred to Belgium; while Holland will be compensated with a part of Oldenburg and Hanover. Without attaching to these reports more credit than they deserve, this at least is certain, that our Government has to-day laid before the members of Parliament a bill asking an extraordinary credit of 1,618,000 francs for the department of war, with a view to the construction of fortifications in the neighbourhood of Houten, in the province of Utrecht. Our Minister of Foreign Affairs, however, in the yesterday sitting of the second Chamber of the States General, gave the most tranquilising assurances as to our relations with Foreign Powers."

### MR. HOWE'S MISSION.

*(From the London Times.)*

The inhabitants of three of our North American Colonies have come to the conclusion that they are stronger detached than they would be if united together in a common bond with the other Provinces. They reject the theory that union is strength. Union, they say, is weakness—strength consists in being isolated and presenting a broken front to the enemy. This is no caricature of the views expressed by a certain part of the population of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. They are afraid that if they unite with the Canadas the Canadians will get more profit out of the bargain than they will, and therefore they cast aside the obvious advantages which they would derive from Confederation. They would get some benefit by the transaction, but as they are afraid the other parties to it will get more, they turn away from it altogether, and are crying out loudly that they are threatened with a grievous injustice and wrong. They were afraid Her Majesty's Ministers intended to hurry a Confederation scheme through Parliament this year, and they sent over representatives to oppose it, and supplied them plentifully with petitions and protests. *They have now found that they put themselves to much expense and trouble without the slightest occasion*, and it will be easy to show that their alarm and agitation are equally unnecessary and absurd.

Neither the Home nor the Colonial Government has the least desire to force any scheme of Confederation upon the Provinces. They wish to leave the colonists to settle their affairs according to their own inclinations, and the popular judgment has been gradually and surely turning in favor of a Union of all the Provinces. The colonists generally perceive that the basis of their commerce will be enlarged, their interests promoted, and their security immensely increased, by imitating to some extent the example set them in America, and, while preserving their own local government and laws, joining together in defence against attacks which may threaten them from outside, and in all such measures as will be mutually profitable to them. The threatened Fenian invasion this year served to show incidentally the soundness of these conclusions. The colonists did practically unite together in providing themselves with means of protection. Then the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States was abrogated, and the people saw that by Confederation they would open up a new market not less valuable than that which was just closed to them by the illiberality of American Protectionists. The two Canadas, with two millions and a half of population, had long been in favor of Union. Nova Scotia, with her 331,000 people, was against it; so were Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. But last session the Legislature of Nova Scotia, impressed by the circumstances which had lately occurred, gave a glad assent to the proposal for Confederation, and now a remnant of the inhabitants protest against the action of their representatives. The dissatisfied class say that the Legislature did not represent the people, *but this is always the last argument of a defeated minority. They represent the people, no one else possibly can.* There had been plenty of time for discussion upon the measure; it may not have been announced in the Governor's speech, but it was matter of notoriety that it would be brought forward. The fact was even stated plainly in our correspondence from Canada last March. *It is idle, therefore, to pretend that the Nova Scotians were taken by surprise.* They have had nothing else to talk about for several years past except this one measure, and although they are sometimes called "benighted," their representatives cannot persuade us to believe that they were in a state of winter torpor, or hybernation, when the Confederation scheme was brought forward.

The reasons for and against Confederation do not need a long colonial experience to render them intelligible. More than four-fifths of the people of our North American Colonies are convinced that their best interests would be greatly strengthened by entering into a liberal partnership with each other. *The remaining fifth thinks it can do better alone.* For some years its opposition has put an end to the whole plan; but suppose the Government tell the objectors that they may stand out of the partnership if they please, only *they shall no longer prevent others from entering it*? Would the Nova Scotians have any right to complain then? As their neighbours in the United States would tell them, they would "leave themselves out in the cold," and we believe they would soon see their folly in refusing the benefits which union gives to every people. *Nova Scotia ought not to prevent other Provinces from combining*, and, on the other hand, we allow that she ought not to be forced into the Confederation against her will. *And this we have the best reason to believe is the view of the Colonial and Home Governments. The other Provinces can do without Nova Scotia.* Let her and her sister dissentients stand by themselves if they like it better, *but they have no right to say a word against Confederation as applied to the rest of the Provinces.* They cannot be denied the liberty of indulging their selfishness against their own welfare, *but it must not be suffered to prejudice others.* Their representatives have started on a bootless errand. The Confederation scheme is not a compulsory measure—it is a purely voluntary one; *and the dissatisfied petitioners in Nova Scotia will not be able to convince people in England that their Legislature, free and untrammelled as it is did not represent a large proportion of the people fairly when it gave its decision in favor of Confederation only a few weeks ago.* In the petitions which they have prepared for the British Parliament they speak of Confederation as a "revolutionary change:" *but at least it is a change in which they need not participate unless they please.* If their own Legislature adopts it, *the malcontents cannot with any reason come to us and complain.* Let them go to their own representatives—they are the persons to set them right. We in England cannot and do not desire to compel the elected representatives of the people in Nova Scotia to vote against Confederation. The inhabitants of one county speak of Confederation as an "attempt to annex them to the Province of Canada." *The only explanation of such a statement is that the people have been misled by professional agitators.* The language of all the petitions is so nearly identical that it is evident they proceed from a common source; *there has been the machinery for working up a "demonstration" to which we are so well accustomed in this country.* "Preserve our ancient privileges" is the plausible cry of the Nova Scotians; but what they really should have said, if they called things by their proper names, is "*Preserve our ancient prejudices.*"—*Their own legislators are the proper authorities to apply to.* They have voted for Confederation—let the people settle it with them. *It is ridiculous to bring their grievances to England.*

The great fear of the Maritime Provinces is that they will be swallowed up by the greater power of Canada. But they would be fairly represented in the new Legislative Body; their interests would be duly protected, and beyond that their present Legislature can do nothing for them. *Indeed, they affirm that their Legislature has betrayed them; so that we may reverse the proposition, and state that the new body cannot be worse for them than the old.* "The people," says the principal petition, "cannot recognize necessity for change in their present tranquil, prosperous, and free condition." They are so well satisfied that they would rather not do any better. They do not want any assistance, or if assistance be given to them, it would, they tell us, render their prolonged connexion with the "Crown precarious, if not impossible." In other words, *Nova Scotia would declare its independence.* It is with arguments such as these that they address themselves to the English Parliament. They protest against the "Quebec scheme," as if they did not know perfectly well that it had been set aside for one which was adjusted with a view to the equal welfare of all the Provinces. In England we can have but one wish in the question—that it may be settled by the Colonists themselves, for their own good, and without any attempt to drag the Mother Country into the dispute. Three of the Maritime Provinces declare that they do not wish to be united; then let them stay out of the Union. If their own Legislatures vote them into it, *they must not come to the English Parliament to complain. Where their grievances arose, there let them be redressed.*

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## PER ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 28th, evening.

The following despatches have been received:—

*Italy—Florence, Aug. 28.*—Mazzini has refused to accept the amnesty granted by King Victor Emmanuel, and declined to be the subject of a King on any terms, preferring exile to such a position. The immense army which Italy called into the field to reclaim Venetia from Austrian dominion, is being rapidly disbanded. Garibaldi's volunteer force has been disarmed, and the regular army is being reduced to a peace footing.

*Spain—Madrid, Aug. 28th.* Fears are beginning to be entertained here as to the destiny of Cuba. The political article published to-day, argues that the pending collapse of the Mexican Empire will compromise the Spanish possession of the Island of Cuba. One of Her Catholic Majesty's frigates has succeeded in capturing a Chilian privateer, *Tornado*, off the coast of Spain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

The President left Washington yesterday, *en route* for Chicago. His progress is attended by great ovations.

Gold 148¾.

LONDON, Sunday evening Aug. 26.

British Politics present nothing of sufficient interest to telegraph.

BERLIN, Sunday evening, Aug. 26.

The King of Prussia has received a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, who presented the address voted by that body. The King made a speech in reply, in which he professed to feel great joy at the favourable attitude of the Legislative body. He said, however, that if another conflict arose with the Deputies on the questions of the Budget and the Army, or other subjects, which are vital to the interests of the State, he would act precisely as he did before. The King added that he thought another conflict was impossible.

TURIN, Sunday evening, Aug. 26.

The Empress of Mexico is here on her way to Miramir.

Gold 147.

BIRMINGHAM, (Eng.,) Aug. 27, even'g.

The Reform display in this city to-day was grand, and passed off without a riot or disturbance of any kind, which had been to some extent apprehended. Many thousands of people were present. The Platform adopted by the immense assemblage, is in favor of residential manhood suffrage. John Bright delivered an address this evening in support of the platform.

BERLIN, Monday evening, Aug. 27.

Information has been received here, which induces the general belief that the articles of the treaty of peace, signed at Prague, are almost identical with the original preliminaries to peace, interchanged at Nicholsburg on the 26th of July. The details of the treaty will not be made public, however, until it is ratified by all the parties involved.

LEIPSIC, Aug. 27.

A large and influential meeting has been held in this city, which declared in favour of a union of the kingdom of Saxony with Prussia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

Gen. Santa Anna has had Senor Dareo Mazura arrested on a charge of fraud in the purchase of the Steamship *Georgia*. He charges that Mazura exhibited to him a formal letter from Secretary Seward, urging him to come immediately to the United States, as that Government was willing to aid him in behalf of Mexico. The damages are laid at $70,000.

Belize correspondence says that the people are suffering in British Honduras from the burden of Government taxes.

Gold 148¾.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28, p. m.

The *Herald's* Cable special despatch has the following:—

FLORENCE, Aug. 26.

Gen. Manabrea has called on Austria to restore the national relics and objects of art taken from Venice, including the iron crown of Lombardy.

MOSCOW, Aug. 25.

There was a great popular demonstration here to-day, in honor of the American guests. Among the features was a dinner by the Mutual Support Club. Speeches were made by distinguished persons. Assistant Secretary Fox said that the title of the Club must be emblematical of the relations which subsist between Russia and America.

News from Siberia states that the insurgents have organized five squadrons,—part of them armed with the usual arms, and the rest of them with scythes.

LONDON, August 30th.

*Received at A. McNeill's Reading Room, Aug. 31st, 8 p. m.!!*

The Canadian Government has asked the Home Government to send more troops to Canada, owing to apprehension of trouble with the United States Government, growing out of expected Fenian invasion and the modification of the Neutrality law of the United States.... The Home Government has decided to send out ten Regiments.——Consols 89¼.... Constantinople announced to be in a state of siege.

NEW YORK, 31st.—Gold 147¾.

### Latest News per Atlantic Cable.

### TROOPS ORDERED TO CANADA.

### REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

LONDON, Thursday, noon, Aug. 30th.

The Canadian Government has asked the Home Government to send more troops to Canada, owing to apprehended trouble with the United States, growing out of the apprehended Fenian invasion and the modification of the Neutrality law of the United States. The home Government has decided to send two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to Canada, and preparations are making for their departure.

LONDON, Thursday evening, Aug. 30th.

Consols closed at 89¼ for money. The market for American securities steady. U. S. 5.20's. 72¼.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Affairs in a very bad state—the revolt in Candia progresses. The Cretan inhabitants have asserted their independence of the Turkish Empire. Constantinople is announced to be in a state of siege.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Gold 147¼.

PRAGUE, Aug. 28, (evening.)

The signature of the King of Italy to the treaty of peace, is expected in a few days.

PARIS, Aug. 29, (evening.)

The current rumours in relation to Mexican matters are very conflicting. The most probable reports appear to be that the Empress Carlotta will return to Mexico in October, and that a French General is to command the Mexican troops organized by Maximilian. The name of the General is not stated.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29, p. m.

Breadstuffs — the market has a declining tendency.

LONDON, Aug. 29, p. m.

The money market is without change. Consols closed at 89¼ for money. Captain Leland, of the brig *Wichopee*, arrived, reports lost his vessel by fire July 18th, bound from Charleston to Liverpool with a cargo of turpentine, etc. The *Wichopee* was owned in St. John, N. B. Crew saved.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29, p. m.

Despatches from Leavenworth give further accounts of Indian murders and depredations on the plains. The Indians hold the whole country except the military camps in the vicinity of Fort Garland. In New Mexico they are engaged in an indiscriminate slaughter of all Mexican inhabitants. In Northern Texas robberies and murders are of almost daily occurrence.

OTTAWA, Aug. 29.

The rot has attacked the crop in Ottawa county, and the oat crop is much damaged by the rain and wind.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

Advices from Montana state that the grasshoppers have destroyed every green thing in Deer Lodge Valley, except grass and melons. The damage done in two weeks is estimated at $15,000.

A Galveston despatch says that Tupello, Mexico, has been captured by the Liberals, with the entire garrison, 7000 men, besides eight rifled guns, 1100 small arms, and large amounts of baggage and stores.

Gold 147.

## THE FENIANS AGAIN.

It would seem as though the people of Canada are to be kept in a state of constant alarm. We hear of bodies of armed men leaving Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, and New Orleans, bound to Chicago. The Canadian journals say they are armed with "repeating rifles," and expect a second Fenian attack. It is just possible that all this movement of soldiers for Chicago may have something to do with the visit of President Johnson to that city, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the "Douglass Monument" about to be erected. The Government of Canada appear to be on the *qui vive*. They had a lengthened session the other day, when the question of defence was under consideration.—*Halifax Express.*

Six railway car loads of Fenian ammunition have arrived in Buffalo during the past three weeks.