front to the allies and always soundly thrashes them with inferior numbers whenever they attack him. We cannot understand how it is that Mr Washburn could not find as much comfort, as many nice little dinner parties with Lopez and as agreeable entertainment this last year of the war as in the first two years.

It is unfortunate that we have never been able to obtain the Paraguayan accounts of their internal troubles and of their battles against the allies. We have little doubt they would put an entirely new face upon every phase of the Paraguay question. The arrest of Bliss and Masterman just as they were embarking for Buenos Ayres must have been made for good State reasons.

Our Ministers to South America have, in most cases, sadly misrepresented us. The Paraguayan mission was created and has been maintained without reason. There is nothing there for a Minister to do—at least no one but a member of the ubiquitous Washburn family could find enough in Paraguay to keep his pen or his brains from getting rusty in any State work unless by entering into the politics of Spanish America and getting up a little *pronunciamiento* on his own account. The whole east coast of South America has been sadly afflicted by Mr. Seward of late years. At Brazil especially we are represented by one of our ablest financiers, who, if reports are true, has not given up his old idea of establishing a very extensive national bank on a specie basis, receiving large subscriptions for the purpose even from the Brazilian Government, probably say fifty two thousand six hundred and seventy five dollars thirty-seven and a half cents, more or less.

The latest telegraphic news from the seat of war informs us of a very severe allied defeat at Villeta, to which place the Paraguayan forces were withdrawn after they evacuated Humaita. As we have often heretofore stated, the allies will have little chance of holding more than the shore of the rivers surrounding the country. When they advance from the cover of their iron-clads Lopez is master of the situation. Perhaps the late battle at Villeta will be a practical lesson to the allies that they cannot conquer the country, and may induce them to agree to an honorable peace.

European News.

ENGLAND.

ANOTHER RIOT AT HARTLEVILLE.

Since the riot at West Hartleville, three weeks ago, Flynn, the anti-Catholic lecturer, by whose presence disturbance was caused, has taken up his abode in the town, where he has delivered several lectures in a music-hall, until at length, 'business' falling off, he transferred attention to Old Hartleville, where, being refused a room, he delivered an harrangue on the Town Moor on Saturday afternoon to some 500 persons. Although very violent in his language, he failed to create any breach of the peace. On Sunday, however, he again appeared on the Moor, where the crowd numbered many hundreds of persons. Scarcely had the lecture begun ere a fight, originating in some badinage between lads and women, in Cleveland street, the Irish quarter, which is close to the Moor, ensued between the rival creeds. A fierce cannonade of stones passed between the parties, whom the borough police force, who only numbered some 10 or 12 men, endeavored to separate, and were for a time exposed to great danger. Fortunately, at this moment a body of more than 20 of the county force, under Superintendent Davidson, came up, and the combatants were driven apart before any serious consequences ensued, but many persons, chiefly Irish, were more or less injured by the stones. It has been reported to the borough bench that Flynn has determined to take the Temperance Hall by main force, and a deputation of the proprietors waited upon the bench, at the close of the petty sessions, to ask protection of their property, which the Mayor at once said should be given them.—*Post.*

London, Nov. 11.—The Queen's proclamation dissolving Parliament was promulgated to-day. The writs for the election have been issued, they appoint the 10th day of December for the meeting of the new Parliament.

An address, signed by about 100 persons, including several noblemen, members of Parliament, and business men, has been presented to the Emperor Napoleon, begging his Majesty to give his support to the proposed plan for a sub-marine tunnel between France and England. The memorialists consider that the work by strengthening the bonds which unite the two countries will be of immense advantage to both, and a "memorial example of concord offered to other nations."

While the English papers are dinging with the necessity of sending Bibles to Spain, a home fact may not be without its use. A shepherd was murdered, a few nights ago, on the South Downs; and, at the inquest on the body, the coroner put several questions to one of the dead man's sons, a lad of ten, that he might see what were the witness's intelligence, his idea of truth, and his notions of Christianity. Did he know anything about heaven or hell? Answer—No. Could he say whither boys who told lies went after they were dead? No. Had he ever been to school? No. Did he know anything about the New Testament? No.—Finally came the declaration of the lad, that he had never been sent to Church or Sunday school, and that, although he had seen the clergyman of the parish, he had never spoken to him. Certainly there is work for Christian teachers to do much nearer than Spain.

IRELAND.

The site granted by the Dublin Corporation for the Smith O'Brien monument is on the south side of the Carlile Bridge, nearly opposite Kinahan's establishment. The Statue, which is a beautiful work of art, has been executed by the man who has immortalized Captain Boyd, in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

As an indication of the effect which might be expected to be produced on the market value of land in Ireland from scarcity of tenure, we may mention a sale of tenant right, which took place recently in Donaghmore, county Down. The farm of the late Mr. Thomas Greer, of that place, about twenty acres, Irish, in extent, subject to 9s 6d. an acre, rent and fines, but held by lease with toties quoties covenant of renewal, was sold for £115 per acre. The purchaser was a farmer whose farm immediately adjoined Mr. Greer's.

A correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman* says:—On the evening of the last fair day of Ballinahinch, county Down, a poor man, named Michael M'Gartan, a Catholic, was quietly walking down the street of that town, when a number of Orangemen, who were assembled in the street, espied him, and at once yelled out their war whoop of hatred and intolerence, "He is a Papist." The unfortunate man, well knowing the ill-usage in store for him if he fell into their hands in their then frame of mind, without any hesitation took to his heels, but his brutal persecutors followed and caught him, after which they beat him in a most brutal and savage manner, in the course of which they succeeded in breaking one of the wretched man's legs, and otherwise leaving him in a sadly-abused condition, with his head and face, and in fact his whole body, bruised in a shocking state.

The Dublin *Freeman* of the 14th ult. says: The tenantry of Sir Charles Langdale on the estates of Drumcrrehan, Drumhilla and Inevyarig, in the county of Monaghan, having had a visit on the 8th inst. from Sir Charles and his aimable lady (successors in the proprietory of the estates to Henry Grattan, Esq.) and having heard Sir Charles express his attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty, and his determination to accept no rents, as this was his first visit, took advantage of the circumstance to assemble on Drumcreehan hill and erect a large bonfire, with other illumination. Music and dancing occupied the greater part of the night following, and all separated with expressions of regard and esteem for their respected landlord and his lady, and their equally respected agent, Mr. Fitzsimons.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 15th.—At a Council of Ministers held at the Tuilleries, proof was adduced of the existence of a conspiracy for the overthrow of the existing [illegible] of affairs in France, and a resolution [illegible]ted providing for the use of the most rigorous measures for its suppression. The public journals will be exempted from interference if they refrain from inciting the people against the government.

La Commune Revolutionaire, an association of French Republic refugees, under the Presidency of citizen Pial, has issued a manifesto recommending the overthrow of Louis Napoleon and the Imperial dynasty.

The Paris *Siecle* says that the question has been often asked how the numbers of the *Lanterne* which circulate in France pass the frontier. The police have been greatly puzzled, and might have been so much longer, but for an unknown individual who called the attention of an officer to certain large packing cases at the Northern Railway station. These boxes contained plaster busts of Napoleon III. but on being broken up they were found to be filled with copies of the *Lanterne.*

The present Government of Napoleon III. has, we hear, just taken one strong measure to prevent a certain form of female extravagance, by issuing a police regulation strictly forbidding ladies taking the reins into their own hands—outside doors at least—in driving any horse or horses in the streets or suburbs of Paris. A lady very elegantly dressed, complained bitterly at the Bois de Boulogne a few days ago of the new regulation. 'Yes,' said her sarcastically sympathising friend, 'it is not only cruel but most unjust, to you in particular, since I daresay they allow your mother to drive her car in one of the faubourgs.'

It is horribly hinted that two-thirds of the thirty thousand patients in French lunatic asylum are perfectly sane, but have been placed in them for various infamous reasons. It is exceedingly easy to get a person incarcerated, only the certificate of a police doctor being required; but it is proportionately difficult to procure release.

SPAIN.

Order continues to prevail in Spain but the postponement of a decision as to the future Government of the Country creates uneasiness. The partisans of Don Carlos and of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are said to be active. The *Memorial Diplomatique* of Paris publishes a letter from Don Carlos, referring to his father's abdication of rights in his favor, and pointing to an expectation of succeeding to the vacant throne.

Madrid, Oct. 29.—Senor Figuerola, the Minister of Finance, has issued a financial statement in which he estimates the deficit at two-and-a-half milliards of reals, attributing it to the necessity for extraordinary expenditure in consequence of the prevailing distress and the want of work for the lower classes, though he says, the Government does not acknowledge the right of the citizens to be provided with work by the State.

A little speech after the antique, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is reported to have been made by the King of Portugal's father. In reply to the offer of the Spanish Throne, he said, pointing to his Panama hat, 'You offer me a crown, long since I exchanged my own for this. I find this very much easier.' He then opened his window, which looks out upon his own royal vineyard, and added, 'I have made myself a vintner. I produce wine instead of politics, and that is much more agreeable; for the latter often becomes sour.' We had need not only of sour wine, but of sour grapes. But what a touching *Noloepiscopari.*

ITALY.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO ITALY.

A Florence letter in the *Journal de Bruxelles* makes the following revelations concerning Prince Napoleon's recent mission to Italy, which, if true, are extremely curious and important:—"You know that Prince Napoleon arrived at Turin quite unexpectedly. His Majesty was out shooting when a messenger told him that his son-in-law had come and wanted to see him immediately. The local authorities were ordered not to telegraph the Prince's arrival to Florence, and the Ministers did not know of it till later, when the King chose to tell them. It is said that General Lamarmora was favored with earlier intelligence of the interview. Prince Napoleon's communications to his father-in-law may be divided into three heads. There was, first, a friendly warning; 2nd, a remonstrance; and 3rd, a sort of ultimatum. The Imperial Cabinet knows that the Italian demagogues are only waiting for the signal to raise the standard of revolt and proclaim a federative republic, which form of Government would be *ipse facto* imposed upon the Italian people should the conspirators succeed. It appears that the details furnished of this conspiracy were so circumstantial that the King was greatly struck by the danger which impends over the House of Savoy, and convinced that it is high time to provide for the safety of himself and his children. It is not by conspiring with Prussia and Russia against France and French policy that the House of Savoy can hope to avert its fall. Any such treason could only hasten its ruin, for France would then have only to consult her own interests. The Imperial Government is perfectly aware of the interchange of ideas which took place between Italy and Prussia at the various interviews of last summer, and the projects, plans, and combinations discussed in the view of eventualities. France can well understand, and is disposed to tolerate that Italy should keep up good relations with Prussia and Russia; the moral weakness of Italy, the disastrous state of her finance, the organic defects in the organization of her army, explain and excuse this attitude. But if unified Italy, forgetful of her origin and carried away by an inordinate desire to drive the head of the Church out of Rome, should league itself with the enemies of France, and turn against France those arms which she owes to her patronage, she would do more than be guilty of an ungrateful action, she would do a foolish one, which would draw down upon her chastisement without delay. The only thing, therefore, for the King's Government to do was to give up the pursuit as a vain dream, and break up that demogogical organization which he had hitherto encouraged rather than tolerated. Either the Italian Government could do this or it could not. If it could not, then it was no Government at all; the revolution already consummated in principle would establish itself in fact, and the dynasty would be lost. But if it was able to put down the revolution and declined to do so, then it would place itself in a state of antagonism with France, and France, then knowing what she had to trust to, would consider what course her interest and duty dictated. The impression produced by Prince Napoleon's conversation was immense; it has had the effect of upsetting all pre-existing projects, and the revolution can no longer reckon upon the complicity of the King. If it means to do anything it must act promptly, but cannot be expected to succeed without decisive support. What will be resolved at Berlin and St. Petersburg?"

Piedmont.—The Italian papers, upon the text of Queen Isabella's dethronement, have been commenting upon the private conduct of the King, Victor Emmanuel.

Mizzini is now at Lugano, holding hourly conference with the chiefs of the sect, and plotting for the overthrow of even the shadow of a monarchy that remains in Italy, that he may guide the entire revolutionary forces of the country, and let loose their fury against Rome, the last stronghold of order and religion in Southern Europe. He will succeed in the first part of the project; a republic in Italy is inevitable, and will bring with it in all probability a fiercer persecution of the clergy, of the pious laity and the religious orders, than has been known since 1793. Everything point in that direction, and that a catastrophe can be long retarded there is little hope. The population of Bologne, or rather the playgoing portion of it, made a great manifestation last week in honor of the Spanish revolution. After the first solo of the Prima Dona, cries of Viva! la Spagna Democratica, Viva! Roma Libera, Viva! La Republica, were heard from every part of the house, and the actors were called before the curtain, and joined in the cheers. The hymn of Garibaldi was then vociferously demanded, and the police were unable to interfere, as the temper of the audience was such that it would probably have been a failure.

Enrolments for Spain, where a civil war is confidently expected, and for Rome, are being actively carried on all through upper Italy, and we are probably on the eve of a struggle in comparison with which campaigns of Montana was child's play.—Northern Press.

Rome, Nov. 9th—His Holiness Pius IX, has just paid a visit to the fortification of Civitia Vecchia where he was received by Gen. Dumont of the French Army and by Gen. Kausler. After a thorough examination of the works his Holiness invited the two Generals to his table and complimented them repeatedly upon the magnificent appearance of the troops and the strength of the defence established for the protection of the city.

A letter from Rome contains the following rather mysterious passage:—

There occurred last week in the neighborhood of Ronciglione an affair of which the details are not yet well known. All that is known is that houses were pillaged and burnt; that the battalion of zouaves cantoned in that district asked for reinforcement; and that a company of the same regiment left Rome on the night of Tuesday or Wednesday. Is the affair a mere act of brigandage, or has it a political character, and is it to be attributed to foreign invaders? The Government papers have made no mention of it but their excessive discretion is known as regards all manner of domestic news. It would not be surprising if the Roman Government sought to attribute these misdeeds to Garibaldian bands, and to lay them at the door of the Florence Government. This is probably the fact.

Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Nov. 18, 10 p. m.

According to returns received up to this hour 537 members of the House of Commons have been elected, of whom 287 are Liberals and 150 Conservatives.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli made a speech to-day to his constituents at Aylesbury. After returning his acknowledgements for their unanimity in returning him to the House of Commons, he proceeded to review and justify the action of the Conservative Party on the Reform questions. He then defended the Government from the charge of extravagance. The expenditures were large; the Government could be conducted cheaply; but he maintained that the financial management had been in every way economical. He advocated the extension of Education and favored the creation of a Department of Public instruction with a Cabinet Minister at its head; but insisted that neither a compulsory educational system nor the imposition of a new tax for Educational purposes was in accordance with the opinion of the country. He then contrasted the Foreign policy of the preceding with that of the present Ministry; the relations which now existed with Foreign Powers were those of confidence and sympathy, and all disagreements with the United States were now removed. He concluded with a discussion of the Irish question; the resolutions for the disestablishment of the Irish Church introduced by the Leader of the Opposition could not migitate evils of Fenianism. The troubles of Ireland were greatly exaggerated. Ireland had really progressed within the last twenty years more than England. Disestablishment was dangerous to the rights of property. It would only serve to increase the discontent of the Irish people, while at the same time it would be sure to sever the connection between the State and Religious principles.

London, Nov. 20.

A letter is published to-day from Mon. Garibaldi, urging Spain to choose a Dictator for two years, and then establish a Republic.

Peter Burns and Martin Constantine were arrested at Ashton yesterday, on suspicion of belonging to a Fenian organization. Valuable papers, understood to give details in regard to the organization, were found on the persons of the prisoners.

It is rumored that Gen. Prim is negotiating with the Prince of the Austrias with the intention of making him Prince of Spain and himself Regent.

Letters from Rome report that the Roman Government has come to a favorable understanding with the Emperor Napoleon with regard to Italy.

The decrease of specie in the Bank of England is one million pounds sterling since last week.

London, Nov. 20.—eve.

The corporate authorities of Brighton, yesterday presented an address to the Minister of the United States.

Mr. Johnson in response gave a detailed history of his negotiations with the British foreign office. From what Mr. Johnson let fall concerning the terms of the Convention, for the settlement of the Alabama Claims, it appears that a majority of the commissioners are to decide upon individual claims in case the Board should select an umpire.

The citizens of Sheffield propose a popular testimonial in honor of Mr. Roebuck, the defeated candidate for Parliament of that city.

Violent riots took place at Droghoda, Ireland, during the election. Troops were called out, and fired upon the mob. One of the rioters was killed and several were wounded.

The Prussian Diet has adopted a resolution in favor of entire freedom of debate, and the resolution has been approved by the crown.

London, Nov. 21.

The *Times* gives the result of the elections thus:—For Liberals 310, Conservatives 168. Liberal majority 142.

The *Daily News* says the Liberal majority so far is 146.

Serious riots have occurred at various places in the kingdom during the elections. At Sligo, Ireland, there was quite a formidable outbreak, and before it could be quieted ten houses were sacked by the mob. In the little town of Ripley, in Derbyshire, a sharp fight occurred, and many persons were injured by clubs and stones in the hands of the rioters. The mob partially demolished several buildings, including the vicarage.

London, Nov. 22.

It is announced that Lord Stanley has acceeded to the modifications of the Alabama settlement which permits the commission to sit in Washington.

Hon. Anson Burlingame and the other members of the Chinese Embassy were yesterday taken in a special train from this city to Windsor, and conveyed to the Castle in the Queen's carriages and formally presented to the Queen by Lord Stanley.

Lord Justice Englis chosen Chancellor of the University of Edinburg over Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone.

At the Lancashire nomination of members for Parliament Hon. W. E. Gladstone was declared to have a majority on the show of hands.

London, Nov. 22—eve.

The election returns now in show that the Liberals have, at least, 150 majority in a full House. It is estimated that they will have 150 majority on the amendment which will be proposed to the Parliamentary Address in reply to the Queen's Speech. Some are disposed to think that such strength of numbers will be dangerous to the Liberals, fearing it will produce discord in the party. This apprehension is, perhaps, imaginary, as nearly all the Liberals who have been elected have pledged themselves to to their constituents to sustain Mr. Gladstone; and the fate of the Adullamites, who have all come to grief, is a warning to bolters. Two fortunate results are considered to have been secured, viz., the displacement of Conservatism and the acquisition of power sufficient to exert a decisive pressure on the House of Lords, for pushing through measures for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The aristocratic section of the Whig party is charged with intriguing to have Earl Granville invited by the Queen to form a new Ministry, and the radicals are indignant at this underhand course. It is anticipated that the House will be a remarkably practical and business-like one in character. The exclusion of Osborne, Mr. Roebuck, and other eccentric characters, is a matter of general congratulation, nor is the loss of Conservative lawyers, including the Attorney-General and Solicitor General much lamented. Regret is felt that none of the working men's candidates, who failed for the want of money and orgnization, will be in the House to represent the working men. The elections in some counties have not all been finished, but will be completed before the end of the week.

Madrid, Nov. 23.

The Republican institutions appears to be gaining ground. Barcelona favors the establishment of a Federal Republic.

London, Nov. 24.

Mr. Burlingame and his mission have gained ground daily. His relations with Lord Stanley are intimate and satisfactory.

Advices from Paris say there is growing discontent in France on press seizures; prosecutions are urged by the Government with unsparing energy.

Advices from Spain are to the effect that Gen. Prim is charged with delaying the election, and re-organizing the Army, with the design of making a *coup d'etat*, and establishing an Empire. It is said that handbills have been freely circulated urging his elevation to the Throne, and they emanate from him.

E. Joy Morris, American Minister, has presented to the Porte an energetic protest against the imprisonment of two Americrn citizens at Damascus.

After the funeral ceremonies, and the celebration of a *Requiem Mass*, on Saturday last, Rossia's remains were taken to the cemetery of *Pere la Chaise*. The funeral was of a rather private character. The procession was not large, nor the display universal, but an immense throng of people lined the streets through which the cortege passed, and showing their respect for the great composer, by profound and mournful silence.

At the funeral of a rioter shot at Drogheda, Ireland, during the display in that city on Sunday, great crowds lined the streets, and it is computed that there were fully eight thousand men in the procession.

The Fenian demonstrations in Dublin, and in Hyde Park in this city, proved to be small and unimportant affairs.

The eruption of Vesuvius is subsiding, and there are no fears for the safety of the adjacent villages.

London, Nov. 24—eve.

Mr. Gladstone has been defeated in Lancashire, which will make it necessary for him to retain the Greenwhich seat, which it was proposed to be given to Mr. Mill.

The latest returns from the elections are very unfavorable to the Liberals, reducing what was considered an actual majority of 150 to 117.

Mr. Gladstone has just issued a pamphlet in defence of his change of opinions on Church Establishments.

The French Government continues its prosecutions of the press with severity. The Editors of the *Temps, Journal de Paris, Revil*, and *Oulouverier*, have been summoned to appear before a civil tribunal on Friday next, to answer to the charges made against them for promoting the subscriptions for the Baudau Monument.

Madrid, Nov. 24

Large public meetings have been held in Barcelona by both the Monarchist and Republican parties. Processions, with bands of music parade the streets, and other demonstrations are made, but though political feeling runs high, all the proceedings have been peaceable, and order respected. The Monarchists are largely in the ascendant, though the Republicans seem to be gaining ground. All political parties in Madrid are preparing to make similar demonstrations, and there is every indication of a lively canvass for the forthcoming election.

London, Nov 25.

The "Globe" has an editorial on the reception of the Chinese Embassy by the Queen. It attaches great importance to the mission of Mr. Burlinghame; and, after describing its effect says, America is favorable to a protective system, while England desires uninterrupted commercial intercourse. The interests of Europe and China are not complicating, and the interests of Great Britain and the welfare of China are identical. If there is the smallest chance of advantage accruing from the proposed treaty, let us ratify it with the least possible delay.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Nov. 20.

Money and Gold unchanged. The insurrectionists in Cuba appear to be gaining ground. The latest news by telegraph from Puerto Principie announces that the Government troops who were besieged with the Governor in a convent had surrendered to the insurgents. At Jilava the insurgents wipped the troops.

Joseph Nelson, who lately gained considerable notoriety in Canada by bringing extraordinary charges against Mr Bridges, Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, was arrested at Toronto yesterday for representing himself as an agent of the Canadian Government at New York and procuring a large quantity of coal.

New York, Nov. 21.

The following intelligence is received from Port au Prince:—After the bombardment of Serenaic President Salnave bombarded, for five hours, the town of Borgne, but was finally repulsed. Many of Salnave's pickets on the shore surrendered to the revolutionists. The districts of Borgne and St. Nicholas have joined the revolution. All foreign Consuls have been notified by Salnave that he intended shortly to attack the towns of Jacmel, Aux Cayes, and St. Marc. The commander of the British war vessel "Nobie" had orders to prevent the bombardment of any town where British residents were engaged in trade.

A despatch from Salt Lake says that a mob of two hundred men at Bear River burned the newspaper office and jail. The citizens armed themselves and fired on the mob, killing ten and wounding a number of others. It was feared that the whole town would be burned, and the women and children are fleeing for safety. Bear River City is eighty miles east of Salt Lake.

New York, Nov. 23.

Reports from Cuba are contradictory and very little is reliably known of the state of affairs. The government claims that the insurrection is nearly quelled, while it is asserted on the other hand that the insurgents are daily gaining strength. A despach from Port au Prince dated 7th, says: President Salnave returned to this port yesterday from Cape Haytien with the men-of-war *Petion* and *Salnave*. He put in at Gonaives on the way; both places are without provisions and the people thereabouts are suffering. Gen. Nisage Sagret is concentrating numerous forces around Goniaves.

New York, Nov. 23.

Havana journals of Sunday publish the manifesto of the Provisional Government of Spain, making liberal reforms in the Government of the Island. It has been transmitted by telegraph, railroads, and other channels, to all the towns in the interior. It is the general opinion that the circulation of this document in the disturbed districts will prove a powerful auxiliary in putting an end to the Revolution.

The Captain General has issued orders closing all Coastwise ports to commerce where there are no Custom Houses, forbidding the transportation of war materials by Railroads or Vessels, and rescinding a year's tax upon any farmer or others who may take up arms against the insurgents. War vessels have been sent to Neuvitas and Santiago. Several of the wealthy people in Santiago have left and the insurgents threaten the City. Some 200 troops from the latter City have been captured by the insurgents.

The Railroad between Neuvitas and Principie has been cut. Several citizens of Havana have been arrested.

Despatch from Ottawa states that the Fenian prisoners in jail under the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Act, are to be liberated on bail at once. Buckley, Doyle, and Kenzella, indicted as accessories to the murder of Hon. D'Arcy MacGee, will not be liberated.

The notorious Whelan was removed from jail last night under a writ of *Habeas Corpus* to be present in the Toronto Court at the argument on Friday—application for a new trial in his case. He was heavily ironed and handcuffed, and on the way to the station he indulged as usual in profane and reckless remarks. He will return to jail here, whatever the decision of the Court may be at Toronto.

Gold quiet at 134.

New York, Nov. 25.

H. Rives Pollard, editor of the "Southern Opinion" newspaper, was shot at and killed in Richmond yesterday, by a young man named Grant, for something that appeared in the paper in relation to the latter's family.

Trinity Building on Broadway was burned yesterday. Loss 200,000 dollars.

Elkkin's Hotel, in Southampton, Canada, was destroyed yesterday morning by fire. Two men were burned to death, and three others so badly burned that they are not expected to recover.

State advices from Japan report that British man-of-war "Rattler" was wrecked on the 24th Sept., on a reef near Island of Sojalapennes in Straits. Crew saved.

New York, Nov. 25, p. m.

To-morrow will be observed as a day of general Thanksgiving throughout the United States.

Gold quiet at 134⅞

FROM CANADA.

Quebec, Nov. 19.

The harbor is nearly bare of shipping and but few arrivals or departures; the River is clear of ice except along the wharves. Nearly two feet of snow fell yesterday. The steamship *Germany* sailed this morning with troops for Halifax.

Toronto, Nov. 19

Application for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* in Whelan's case was granted to-day.

Montreal, Nov. 20.

An ice bridge is said to be formed at Yamaska, on the lower St. Lawerence.

The Lachine Canal is blocked up with snow. Weather mild and snowing.

Holloway's Pills.—Furred Tongue, Tainted Breath.—No personal disadvantages can be more annoying than these disagreeable afflictions, which are quickly removed by Holloway's Pills. Their powerful cleansing properties will soon rectify impaired digestion, and take away all its vexatious symptoms. When the constitution, from climate, excess, or other causes, is enfeebled, a regulated course of this medicine will effect a complete change throughout the system, and restore to the worn-out invalid that ease and strength which he thought had flown for ever, so long had be been a stranger to both. An occasional course of these justly celebrated Pills is recommended to all feeling "ill at ease," who, indeed, can rarely point out the origion or seat of their morbid sensations.

The season for coughs and colds is rapidly approaching, and every one should be prepared to check the first symptoms, as a cough contracted between now and Christmas frequently lasts all winter. There is no better remedy than "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." For all diseases of the throat and lungs, it should be used internally and externally.

Lung fever, common cold, catarrhal fever, and nasal discharge of a brownish color in horses, may be checked at once by a liberal use of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ISLANDER.

SIR:

In a leading article published in Saturday's *Patriot*, and headed "The triumph of Principle," I am taken to task for having supported Mr. James Pope at the Summerside election. I recorded my vote in favor of Mr. Pope, in the first place, on the grounds of his being a Conservative; and, in the second, because I have come to the conclusion that, according to every principle of common justice, the Roman Catholic Schools, which are situate in the principal towns of the Island, are entitled to aid from the State, provided they submit to Government inspection, and Protestant children are allowed to enter them, without being subject to any religious test. In pursuance of this principle, I have advocated and carried grants through the Legislature for many years, towards the maintenance of the Georgetown Infant School, and the Charlottetown Bog School, both of which institutions are in connection with the Church of England. By carrying out this principle, there is no occasion to interfere with the Common School system which is now in operation throughout the Colony. In the Provinces of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, grants are annually made by the several Legislatures thereof, in aid of the Roman Catholic educational institutions, without its being considered dangerous to Protestantism. Not long ago the Roman Catholic Priesthood were charged with neglecting the education of their people, and wilfully keeping them in ignorance. Now when they rival us in the cause of Education, and their Colleges and Schools are crowded with the children of influential Protestants, who prefer them to the Prince of Wales College and other kindred schools, we are afraid, and refuse assistance to them out of the common public purse. This is not justice but proscription.

The vote cast by me in favor of Mr. Pope, was not given without counting the probable cost. I supported him, regardless of obloquy; regardless of the risk which I might run of forfeiting the Leadership of the present Conservative party, and of losing my seat in the House of Assembly for Georgetown: of such obloquy, I may say, in the words of a great orator, I have learned to consider it true glory; and, as to the Leadership and my seat in the House of Assembly, I am determined that they never shall be held by an ignominious tenure; and I am sure that they can never be lost in a more honorable way than in doing what I conceive to be right.

I never sought the Leadership. It was thrust upon me by the Conservative party, at a time when if I had consulted my own feelings, I would have accepted the Speaker's Chair, which was offered to me, unasked, by the unanimous vote of the Liberal party, in the present House of Assembly. I am ready to pay the penalty of my recent vote, at a moment's notice, by resigning the Leadership, upon receiving a requisition in writing from a majority of the Conservative party in the Legislature

Yours, &c.,

T. HEATH HAVILAND.

Alma Cottage, Ch'town, }
Nov. 24, 1868. }

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, November 30, 1868.

THE SITUATION.

In this article we intend to review the policy of the Government in its dealings with the Catholic party. We need scarcely remind our readers that the great body of the supporters of the present Administration are Catholics, and that they expected something more than scant courtesy, or positive contempt for their pains, in returning to power the men who form the present Government. The leaders of the Liberal party know right well that they did not do justice to their Catholic supporters. Upon this point we fortunately have the testimony of the *Islander* and the *Patriot*, and now, when the Government find that they are forced to face a difficulty of their own creation, they make a whining appeal to the Protestants to extricate them from their danger. Such tergiversation is scarcely worthy of the political mountebank. No man possessing upright and honorable feelings—no man with the instincts of a gentleman would remain for an hour in a Government which had recourse to such disgraceful shifts to retain power. We thought that Messrs. Coles and Hensley were honorable, upright men. We never for a moment imagined that they would adopt the tactics of such politicians as George Sutherland and Kenneth Henderson, but we have lived to see the error of our ways. Strange things happen in a generation. We do not espouse the cause of the Catholics simply because of their religion. If the Government was returned to power by Turks or Jews, it would not alter in the least our ideas upon the subject. We would still contend that they were treated with great disrespect by those from whom they had reason to expect better things. Just now it may suit the unjust views of the *Patriot* to say that a few discontented Conservatives should rule the Government, and that the complaints of the men who were always true to the leaders of the Liberal party should not be listened to. The editors of that paper may write reams to prove that those who found they were betrayed by the Conservative party, and who wished to revenge themselves on it, should receive all the honors from Messrs. Coles and Hensley; but so long as men retain any idea of justice, fair play and good faith their time will be wasted.

For a number of years past Messrs. Coles and Hensley have been returned by Catholic constituencies. When they were spurned elsewhere, the men whom they now affect to cajole and scorn by turns, rallied to their standard and kept them in public life. It these gentlemen were actuated by principles of justice, they should, at any sacrifice, have been true to their Catholic friends. But we got an inkling of Mr. Coles' ideas of justice and gratitude when in a public building, before a crowded audience, he told his constituents that he "elevated them." Our readers can form some notion of what his language would be in private, and at the Council Board, when he gave expression to the above statements in public. While Messrs. Coles and Hensley were in opposition, and while they thought that they could embarrass the Conservative Government they were very liberal in their views towards Catholics. Then they could move and second resolutions having for their object the endowment of St. Dunstan's College; but now when they possess the power to do so they scout the thought as unworthy of them. Mr. Coles was a great enemy to the "old Tory family compact." According to him that Government was the very embodiment of all that was evil. A few leading families, he said, kept all the honors and emoluments of the Colony amongst themselves, while those who created the wealth of the country were despised. Let us, for one moment, compare the conduct of the "family compact" Government as it existed in 1832, or thereabouts, with that of the Liberal administration of which Messrs. Coles and Hensley are the Leaders in 1868. The former Government, which was in no way indebted to Catholics, granted annually a sum of money in aid of their College at St. Andrew's; while the latter, which owes its existence to that body, refuses to grant them a single penny in aid of their educational institutions! In the memorial which his Lordship sent to the Government, he asks it to do no more than the "old Tory family compact" did for the Catholics of their day. He did not even name the sum which he thought would be sufficient to maintain his schools efficiently. He left that to the generosity of those whom he considered his friends. The Government barely thanked him for his efforts in the cause of education. Indeed, one member of that body had the bad taste to say, on the floor of the House of Assembly, in the debate on the Education question, "that the Bishop had no business to establish schools, and when he did so let him maintain them as he best could."

The Government, we feel satisfied, never intended to do anything for the Catholic party. Messrs. Coles, Hensley, Lord and Davies must have been well aware when they appointed themselves members of the Government, what their Catholic supporters expected from them. They must have known from the moment their Government was inaugurated that no money would be granted in aid of St. Dunstan's College. They should have faced the difficulty at once. They should have had the manliness to tell their Catholic supporters that they did not intend to do anything for them. But the poor, pitiful, shuffling way in which the Government conducts itself in reference to this question, excites nothing but our contempt. Those who, a few years ago, raised the "No Popery howl" avowed their opinions and intentions very plainly. The Catholic party knew that in them they had open enemies to deal with. Their course, in our opinion, was honest and manly compared with that of the concealed enmity of the party now in power. The truckling, sneaking disposition evinced by the leaders of the Liberal party will not save them, when the time comes, from the just indignation of their betrayed constituents. We hear a good deal just now about serving "two masters," and the difficulty of doing so. Do Messrs. Coles and Hensley imagine that they can serve two masters? If so, we can tell them, that at the proper time, they will find that they made a grevious mistake. But when the Government did not intend to grant a sum of money in aid of Catholic Educational Institutions, why did not Messrs. Coles and Hensley see that Catholics had their fair share of the offices in the gift of the Government? It could scarcely have been a matter of accident that no Catholic, except two, who forced the Government to recognise their claims, received offices worth taking. When the Government overlooked their supporters in the educational grant, and the matter of offices, why did they not appoint a Catholic professor in the Prince of Wales College? We fear, gentlemen of the Executive, that the insult offered to the whole Catholic population of the Island was a studied and deliberate one.

The idea is industriously circulated by members of the Government, and the *Patriot*, that the Catholic laity are not in favor of the prayer of the Bishop's memorial,—that none but a "grasping priesthood" desire a grant of money in aid of their schools. We have no hesitation in pronouncing the statement an impudent falsehood. The writer of these articles is not an ecclesiastic, yet he feels as deeply for the success of the educational establishments under the charge of the Bishop as any man in the Colony. He feels perfectly satisfied that the Free School System, as now in operation in this Island, is not so perfect as the *Patriot* would make us believe; and he still further believes that a man who is doing so much for education as the Bishop, deserves more than thinly disguised contempt at the hands of the Government.

We have merely opened up this subject. It will be our duty to return to it from time to time. We shall take care that our readers are duly informed of the action of the so-called Liberal Government towards their supporters, and we shall never cease our efforts until better and honester men supply the places of the leaders of the Liberal party.

IT is very desirable that every elector in Prince Edward Island should be correctly informed as to the true nature of the amendments which the Catholic Hierarchy and many influential Protestants, as well lay as clerical, desire to see introduced into the system of Public Education at present in force in this Island, and also that those who are in favor of the proposed amendments, should understand the nature of some of the objections which the opponents of the scheme urge against it.

It is proposed so to amend the laws relating to Education, as to entitle to aid, from the public purse, all schools which may be established and maintained in any town or village within this Island, whether such schools shall be established and maintained under the auspices of religious denominations, or by private individuals. The conditions upon which such schools shall receive public aid, being: 1st That the schools shall be open to the inspection of the Executive Government. 2nd That children of all denominations shall be entitled to enter such schools on complying with the rules and regulations adopted for the Government thereof. 3rd That no pupil seeking admission to any school shall be required to subscribe any religious test, or to attend any place of worship or religious service, in opposition to the expressed wishes of the parents or guardians of such pupil. 4th That the number of pupils intended shall be not less than ———

The Catholics are taught to regard religious instruction as an essential element in all schools in which their children are instructed. Actuated by the sentiment expressed by a distinguished French writer of the present day, who says: "*Le point capital n'est pas de rendre l'enseignement libre, c'est de le rendre chretien*" —*the chief consideration is not to render Education free, it is to render it christian.*—Catholics in this Island have made important sacrifices in order to provide efficient schools in the towns and villages in which, under teachers approved by their Bishop, Catholic children, of both sexes, and of all classes of society, are now receiving secular education based upon religion. These schools, so far as we are aware, have not deprived Protestants of the privilege of having a school or schools for their children established under the existing Education Act. They have, however, to a great extent, done the work of the District Schools, and the best evidence which we can give of their efficiency, and of the need which existed for them, is the fact that they are largely attended by the children of Protestants of all classes and creeds.

Catholics who pay taxes equally with Protestants, can see no valid reason why they should not be allowed a share of the grant annually given for Education in aid of their denominational schools. St. Dunstan's College is an institution in no respect inferior to the Prince of Wales College. In the former, we believe, there are now as many Protestant students as are to be found in the latter. Every student in the Prince of Wales College costs the Colony between thirty and fifty pounds a year, which is paid out of funds to which Catholics contribute equally with Protestants!! The Catholic schools receive no public aid. Is this justice? Is it not rather proscription? Catholics ask for no exclusive privilege. They are willing to accord to all denominations of Protestants every privilege which they demand for themselves.

In the adjoining Provinces the rights of Catholics are acknowledged. Here, in this Island, where nearly half the population is Catholic, Catholics are proscribed. Those Protestant gentlemen who have taken an active part in the movement now on foot, having for its object the admission of denominational schools to parliamentary aid, have been accused, by the editor of the *Patriot*, of desiring to stir up religious strife. The success of the movement would, in our opinion, be the means of removing the chief cause likely to produce religious strife, and lead to the establishment of permanent peace and good-will between Catholics and Protestants.

Let us consider some of the objections which are urged against the proposed amendment to the Education Act. A body of reverend and *quasi*-reverend gentlemen — constituting the Presbytery of the United Presbyterians—has recently condemned the proposed amendments, on the ground that "no enlightened Protestant can give his sanction to public money (being voted) for such a purpose (aiding Catholic schools) without a violation of his conscience, inasmuch as the Roman Catholic religion is antagonistic to the Bible, opposed to the well being of man, and in all countries where it has the ascendancy, is found to be subversive of civil and religious liberty."

This is equivalent to, "we will tax Catholics for the support of Education, but we will not assist them to educate their children by granting them a share of their own taxes in aid of their schools, inasmuch as the Catholic religion is antagonistic to the Bible and opposed to the well-being of man"!!!

The authors of this amiable *pronunciamento* doubtless regard themselves as the possessors of a religion which is *not* "antagonistic to the Bible," or "opposed to the well-being of man." Their expressed desire to proscribe Catholics, on account of their religion, affords some evidence of the extent to which they would subvert civil and religious liberty, even in this Island, had they the ascendancy, which, fortunately for the cause of civil and religious liberty, they have not.

The Presbyterians of Britain advocate and defend the denominational system in that country; and there, Catholics are allowed aid to their denominational schools equally with Protestants. The Presbyterians of Britain are probably less enlightened or less conscientious than the Covehead Presbytery, or they would not tolerate or perpetuate a system of public education which admits of public money being given in aid of schools in which children are instructed in the principles of the Catholic religion? Were the members of the Covehead Presbytery, when they prepared their amiable resolutions, afflicted with a mental disease known as *Amœnomania*, (pleasant madness), a disease which a distinguished writer tells us discovers itself, particularly in a belief on the part of those who are the subjects of the malady, that they are the peculiar favorites of Heaven, and exclusively possessed of just opinions of the Divine Will, as revealed in the Scriptures? We would suggest that these poor people should be looked after by the medical faculty for their acts show that they cannot be all right. We consider that the Catholic Schools now in operation in the towns and villages of the Island, which are doing good service in the glorious cause of Education, are as justly entitled to aid as any schools established under the Education Act; and we urge upon Catholics the duty of uniting their efforts with the view of obtaining their rights. They may count upon the earnest support of many Protestants of all denominations throughout the Island, and, if true to themselves, they will be successful. The Presbytery of Covehead and the *Patriot* have appealed to the religious prejudices of Protestants, in order to induce them to withhold justice from the advocates of denominational schools. Let not Catholics emulate their evil example. Catholics ask only for their rights. Let them endeavor to obtain them by every constitutional means, avoiding every unnecessary cause of strife. The object of the hypocritical editor of the *Patriot* is to array Protestants against Catholics. It is in the power of Catholics to disappoint him. So often as the *Patriot* appeals to Protestants, invoking the fires of Smithfield and the blood of martyrs, let Catholics remind him that the question which engages their attention is one of Education, with which the fires of Smithfield and the blood of martyrs have no connexion.

WE publish in to-day's issue, a letter of the Hon. T. H. Haviland, on the subject of Catholic Schools, which we are sure will be read with unfeigned satisfaction by every right thinking man in the Colony. The tone of the letter is in striking contrast with the articles which have recently appeared in the *Patriot* on the same subject. It also administers a stinging rebuke to the members of our model Government who refuse to do justice to their Catholic supporters in the matter of Education. In the old proscriptive days the Conservative Party was really respectable. Then it had a great deal of the talent, the wealth, and the respectibility of the Colony attached to it. Latterly the violence and blackguardism of the *Patriot*, is driving every man who values his character out of the ranks of the Conservative Party. We never knew of so impudent an attempt made to coerce a public expression of opinion as that of the *Patriot* in the case of the Hon. T. H. Haviland. Such violence can only recoil on the heads of those who use it. Truly the Colony is ably governed, when Messrs. Coles and Hensley are led by Elder Laird and his assistants—when the *Patriot* and its editors can dictate to the Government! What do the people of this Colony think of the matter? Do they relish the idea of being ruled by the clique who control the *Patriot*? Are the constituents of Messrs. Coles, Hensley and Lord perfectly satisfied with the state of things which exist at present? We think not. In the meantime we recommend them to read the letter of the Hon. T. H. Haviland, addressed to the Editor of the *Islander*, and which appears in another column.

MASONIC.—At the regular monthly meeting of Victoria Lodge, of F. & A. M., held on Tuesday night last, resolutions of sympathy with Brother W. R. Watson and family, and also with Brother Joseph W. Mitchell, in their recent afflictions, were unanimously adopted. The Secretary was also instructed to convey to the parties this expression of the Lodge's feelings.—*Pat.*

WE have seldom seen a finer display of Ladies' Dress Materials than that exhibited by our friend ROBERT YOUNG. They consist of an almost endless variety of Fancy Dresses, from 10½d per yard upwards, Coburgs, in almost every shade and quality, Winseys, good and heavy, from 11d per yard, French Merinoes, in all the leading colors, very cheap, Prints from 8d per yard very good, and nice Ginghams from 9d. Ladies would do well to make a note of this.