encounter, I was curious to know his feelings with regard to what he had done, and therefore asked him if he experienced sufficient satisfaction since killing the man whom he believed to have been among the murderers of his brother—in a word, if his thirst for revenge was slaked? He replied with great warmth, his eyes flashing fire as he spoke:

"No, Senor, no! The blood of all the ladrones in Portugal cannot atone for the killing of my brother. He was the nearest and dearest relative I had upon earth, and while I live I'll wreak vengeance on the accursed robbers of the Alemtejo!"

Was not this spoken like a true Spaniard? But the term of my sojourn in Vendas Novas being at an end, I bade the young man "God speed," and took my departure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF SOUTHERN EMIGRANTS FOR BRAZIL IN DISTRESS—HEALTH OF HAVANA.

Havana, July 27, 1867.

The British steamer Red Gauntlet, Captain Cameron, from Mobile on the 13th, touching at Pensacola, arrived at this port in distress on the 25th inst., with 120 Southern emigrants for Rio Janeiro. It appears that there is something the matter with her machinery to be prepared before she proceeds.

According to the official returns of the Board of Health for the past month of June, there was as many as 752 cases of yellow fever in Havana, and 190 in the other parts of the Island; 120 of the former turned our fatally or nearly sixteen per cent mortality—twelve deaths in the Northern department, or about seven per cent, and three in the Eastern jurisdiction, or 8.82 per cent. During the same month last year there were only forty five cases and eight deaths. The same returns state that there were 135 cases of small pox last month, in the whole Island, thirty four of which resulted fatally; Havana only shows twenty-nine cases, of which thirteen were fatal. The result of the mortality was 44.82 per cent in Havana, and 23.69 in other parts. The total in June, 1866, was 158 cases, of which thirty-seven were deaths.

Some of your readers may not be aware that the Captain General has seen fit to notify to the Spanish Consuls abroad that the former regulations about passports continue in full force in Cuba, despite of the Royal Order, dated May 14, 1867, and therefore all persons coming to this "ever faithful Island," of whatever nationality, must bring the necessary passports with them, duly endorsed by the Spanish Consul or Consular Agents, at the port of departure, by their *vises*, or *modus operandi* for collecting the fees.

THE CUBAN PRESS—SOME ESTIMATES OF CIRCULATION.

Havana, July 27, 1869.

To a reading people like the Americans the following account will prove a startling fact, which no correspondent has ever yet brought forward, that I am aware of, and as the result of my investigations, which in figures of plain arithmetic approach as near the truth and reality as anything that can be ascertained in this country, the least comment I make upon the subject will perhaps be the best.

The entire population of Havana proper is supposed to consist of about two hundred and fifty thousand souls, of all colors. There may be about twenty periodicals issued in the capital, including weekly and monthly publications. But there are only five daily papers, and these are only permitted to publish political news and treat on politics, and to such a limited extent as the censor may think proper. These are *Diario de la Marina*, (a joint stock concern,) with nine thousand subscribers; *El Siglo*, (the only liberal paper), with six thousand subscribers; *La Prensa de la Habana*, with three thousand subscribers; *Correo de la Habana*, with one thousand subscribers, and the *Gaceta Oficial*, (which does not trouble its head about politics, and never writes a "leader," except on special occasions about royal obsequies, &c. It is specially used by the authorities for matters official, law business and courts of justice, &c. So we see that, even including the *Gazette*, which is only read by special classes of society, out of two hundred and fifty thousand souls only a very few read the daily papers. Special classes are subscribers, of course, to two different papers, but they are few; and even in the above estimate we must consider that many of the subscribers reside in other parts of the island and elsewhere. These, of course, do not subscribe to the insignificant papers that come to light on the spots where those subscribers reside, and this is one of the causes why the country papers can barely pay for the printing ink and wages.

Matanzas, with a population of about thirty-six thousand souls, publishes two periodicals. The principal daily paper is *La Aurora de Matanzas*. Until two years back the subscription was only about three hundred; but an improvement having taken place in the management, the number of subscribers has increased to about seven hundred. Several attempts have been made at different times to publish others, but their existence has always been of very short duration, being unable to support the expense.

Santiago de Cuba, with a population of twenty-five thousand souls, is next in importance. The *Diario de Santiago de Cuba* is the paper of pre-eminence next to those of Havana. It is well managed, and deserves a better fate; but its subscribers scarcely ever numbered one thousand, and perhaps they do not exceed nine hundred. The *Redactor de Cuba* may have from five to six hundred. It can scarcely cover its expenses.

Puerto Principe, with a population of about twenty-four thousand souls, has only one paper—*El Fanal*—and probably does not count on more than four hundred subscribers. It must be occasionally very closely pushed for resources to keep the paper going at all.

The rest of the newspapers in this island are insignificant in every respect. Very few of them have ever two hundred subscribers; most of them can barely exist.

Cardenas, however, has improved of late. The present population may be about thirty thousand souls. *El Boletin* has about five hundred subscribers, but its proprietors make but a poor business of it.

With the exception of the five Havana dailies—the *Aurora* of Matanzas, the two Santiago papers, the Puerto Principe *Fanal*, and the Cardenas *Boletin*—the rest of the papers only appear twice or three times during the week, else none of them could meet their expenses at all.

HEAD WATERS OF THE OTTAWA RIVER.—A despatch in the Montreal *Gazette* furnishes the following additional facts concerning the fruits of the expedition for finding the headwaters of the Ottawa River:—

"This party reports the length of the river to be about one thousand miles, instead of a few hundreds, as has been supposed. They found, in the course of the river Gros Lake, said to be four hundred miles in circumference, but there is certainly some mistake in the calculation. On their way they were met by a tribe of Indians, who refused to allow them to proceed. Fortunately one of the party, who had been in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, could talk the Indian dialect. After an explanation a council of war was held, and they were allowed to pursue their journey. Navigation from Lake Temiscaming to Gros Lake, is impeded by numerous rapids. Beyond Gros Lake, to near the source of the Ottawa, a distance of two hundred miles, there were no obstructions. The source of the Ottawa is said to be within fifty miles of the waters of the Saguenay. The land along the upper region of the Ottawa is of good quality. The climate is much colder than here. The explorers had to push ice out of the way of their canoes, on Gros or Victoria Lake, on the 24th May. The natives are pagans; the males wear neither hats no unmentionables, their only garment being a loose coat. They have a plurality of wives."

The Indian war which the United States Government have upon their hands does not seem to draw to a conclusion very rapidly. U. S. agents who, receiving some $1500 a This was caused by the extortions of the year pay from the Government, have heretofore managed to retire in about five years worth 40 or 50 thousand dollars. The Indians follow the U. S. troops, declining regular combat, but making a dash at them whenever a chance offers, kill a few, and off again. Agile horsemen as they are, they seize upon the stragglers and shoot them. Sometimes they gather from all quarters, surround a band of soldiers, and shoot them all down. This was the fate of Lieut. Kidder and his little band, who were all found murdered and horribly mutilated.

From a return just presented to the Parliament we learn that the constabulary force in Ireland on the 1st of January last, was 12,079, of whom 27 are first-class and 8 second class county inspectors, 179 sub-inspectors, 251 head constables, 103 mounted constables, 1883 constables, 441 acting constables, and 8985 sub-constables. The number of horses is 330. The total expenditure for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, was £667, 611 17s. 8d. The number of stipendiary magistrates 72—viz, 21 at £500, and 31 at £400, and 20 at £300 per annum.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE LATE STORM.

The Amherst *Gazette* furnishes some particulars of the devastation caused by the late storm in that vicinity. The unusually high tides upon the dykes occasioned the principal damage; carrying them away, and destroying large quantities of hay and grass. Mr. John Baker lost fifteen tons of English hay. Joseph Coates, Esq., had a large barn unroofed. About half of a large area of sugar maples, belonging to Mr. Hazen Black, Leicester, was uprooted. In all directions trees were broken, or uprooted, including many ornamental and fruit trees; gardens were laid waste; windows blown in; telegraph posts prostrated. The grain crops throughout the county were very slightly injured. Not only has the grass been destroyed, and rendered worthless for this year, by the mud left by the tide making it impossible to cut it, but it is feared that its growth next year will also be seriously affected.....At Fort Lawrence, a house partially finished was raised by the wind and moved several inches horizontally on its foundation....MINUDIE.—Almost the entire smaller marshes were submerged by the tide, which forced the dykes. Damages estimated at $5000 to $8000. The result of the sowing of fifty bushels of oats, belonging to Mr. James Seaman & Son, were entirely destroyed....PARRSBORO'—A brigantine lately launched by P. Blake, Esq., was thrown upon Vickery's Wharf, where she must remain until re-launched. The brig *Exile*, owned by the same gentleman, from Windsor for New York, plaster laden, was struck by the gale when off St. John harbor. All her canvas was split or carried away. She is insured. Captain Cannon's schr. *Creeper*, crept upon the bank, where she remains, high and dry. Capt. Newcomb's new packet *Eagle*, without spreading her wings, soared into the woods which line the bank, and will make her eyre there for a time. The main boom was broken. Mr. C. T. Taylor's schr. *Louisville*, partly loaded for Ireland, was thrown high upon the beach, but after a good deal of labor on Saturday and Sunday, she was got off. Schr. *Acadia*, owned by R B Boggs, was thrown upon a wharf, part of which had to cut away that she might be got off.....Three vessels are reported ashore at Cape Blomidon. ....WESTMORLAND.—Tides in the rivers rose to a greater height than was ever known. Mr. H. Humphrey sustained a loss of $1000 at Sackville, by the breaking of dykes. Barns belonging to Mr. P. Etter, Westmorland Point, were blown down; and at the same place a large number of sheep were overtaken by the tide and drowned. ....A fisherman's camp on the shore of Woodpoint, occupied by Mr. Tait, was carried away, with some barrels of shad....At Truro and Londonderry its effects were similar. Railcars were lashed upon the track and could not depart from Truro at 3 o'clock. A. M., as intended for special train, without danger of being blown off. It was feared that many fishermen who were out would be lost, as boats were found broken up on the shores of Cobequid Bay.....From the Liverpool *Transcript* we learn that in that town a number of barns and smaller buildings were blown down, and the new shop of Messrs. Mulhall & Christopher was thrown from its blocking to the ground. Several trees were torn up by the roots and branches scattered in every direction. We have reports of considerable damage in the Northern District, where miles of timber land have been laid in waste. Between Kempt and Maitland, a distance of about three miles, one hundred trees have been thrown across the road, and upward of fifty on the road from Bridgewater to Mill Village. Fruit trees throughout the county, as well as grain and corn, have suffered greatly.....From the Antigonish *Casket*, we gather that the gale caused much injury throughout the county in that direction. A new building erected at the West River for a Catholic Chapel, was blown down—involving a loss of at least $1,200.....At Cape George three barns were blown down by the gale, and two at Hallowell Grant, and one at the harbor. A new dwelling house, belonging to Mr. John McPherson, North Grant, was also blown down. The effects of the gale at Yarmouth are thus described by the *Herald*: The tide rose to an unprecedented height, overflowing most of the wharves, and sending quantities of lumber adrift. A considerable portion of the Queen's Wharf was carried away, and some damage done to other wharves. A number of vessels broke from their moorings or fastenings at the wharves and were driven across the harbor. The destruction in gardens and among the fruit and ornamental trees was immense. From all parts of the County we hear of serious disasters by the gale. A large number of barns were blown down, and in three or four cases cattle killed in them. The orchards suffered severely, nearly all the fruit being stripped off and many of the trees uprooted or badly damaged. The injury done to the crops generally was quite extensive. The corn crop was completely prostrated. A portion of Tusket Bridge was carried away, and a breach made in the dyke at Eel Brook, so as to render the road over it impassible.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

R. M. S. *Delta*, from St. John's 6th inst., arrived here at 9 o'clock, a. m., on Sunday. There is no important news. The accounts from the fisheries are more encouraging than those received by the previous mail. North and West a fair voyage has been made, and there is encouraging intelligence from the Labrador. Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Field are at St. John's. On the 20th July a break was discovered in the Atlantic Cable of 1866, and upon tests being applied, the defect was found to exist about 90 miles from Heart's Content, and in 96 fathoms of water. It is believed the injury has been occasioned by the grounding of an iceberg. No difficulty is anticipated in setting it right, and this work will probably devolve upon the *Chiltern*, which vessel recently took up and repaired the 1865 cable. The *Chiltern* was to leave England on the 7th inst. for St. John's, with the Placentia and Cape Breton submarine line. The troop ship *Simoon*, from Malta, with a battery of Artillery for St. John's, arrived at that port on the 6th inst.—*Halifax Evening Express, Aug.* 12.

A large and splendid new screw steamer, called the *Acadia*, built at Hamilton, Ontario, has just made her trial trip, and is reported to have behaved admirably. The dimensions of the *Acadia* are:—Total length, 144 feet; breadth of beam, 26 ft. 3 in.; depth of hold, 11 feet. Such is the strength and excellence of her construction throughout, that she has been registered to rank as "A1" for fourteen years. Her freight capacity considerably exceeds that of ordinary wooden vessels of her class, and is equal to 1500 bbls. of flour, which she will be able to carry through the St. Lawrence canals to Montreal. She is also designed as a passenger boat as well, and is provided with a full length upper saloon, divided by folding doors, with staterooms on either side, the whole finished and fitted up in the most luxurious style. Her accomodations are for about thirty first-class passengers.

Before leaving London, the Lord Mayor received from Faud Pacha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, a communication in the French language, forwarding a donation by His Imperial Majesty of £2500, to be distributed among the indigent classes of the City of London. Simultaneously with this donation by the Sultan, a splendid present by the Viceroy of Egypt to the Lady Mayoress was received by her ladyship, as a token of the munificent hospitality shown to him at the recent entertainment given at the Mansion House, in honor of His Highness. It is a brooch of exquisite beauty and great intrinsic value, being composed of one magnificent pearl, surrounded by sixteen large brilliants of the finest water, with eight radiations of brilliants terminated by others equally large, while depending from the centre pearl, which is of extraordinary size, are chains of diamonds supporting four large pear-shaped pearls.

A Boston telegram of the 3rd, to the New York *Herald*, says:—"The most severe rain storm known here for years occurred this afternoon, accompanied by high wind. Accounts from the surrounding country state that there has been great damage to the crops, and there have been undoubtedly many disasters along the coast. Four inches of snow fell at Boston in three hours and a half, and three in Concord, N. H., in three hours.

Married Ladies, under all circumstances, will find Parson's Purgative Pills a safe, and in small doses, a mild cathartic—they cause no griping pains or cramp.

The officers and members of Leinster Masonic Lodge, St. John, have presented Past Master Edward Willis, Editor of the *News*, with a valuable gold watch, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Bro. Edward Willis, P. M., by Leinster Lodge, No. 347, I. R., as a mark of esteem and a reward of merit. St. John, N. B., August 2nd, 1867."

A St. Louis telegram of July 30 describes the occurrence of over twenty six fatal cases of cholera in the West, including the death of Father DeMortee, a R. C. missionary priest, who had been among the Potawamee Indians for several years.

BERMUDA.

There was a rumor afloat, said by the *Colonist* to be well authorized, that the Garrison of Bermuda is to be shortly increased to a strength of 1,800 men—the Head Quarters of 1000 to be at Prospect, and 800 at St. George's.

The brigt. *C. H. Trumbull*, of 187 tons, belonging to Summerside, P. E. Island, Capt. Crowley, from London, via Southampton, arrived at Bermuda on the 29th ult. She had for cargo government stores and merchandize. Capt. C. furnishes the following account of his disastrous voyage:—The *C. H. T.* left Southampton 13th June, experienced fine weather until July 20th, when she encountered a severe gale which lasted till the 24th, on that day, then in lat. 32, 20 N., long. 63, 50, at 10 30, a. m., she was struck by a very heavy squall, from N. West, which carried away foremast below slings of lower yard, which in its fall carried away mainmast about 20 feet from deck. The spars got entangled under ships bottom. Ship rolling and pitching very heavily, was obliged to cut away main and fore-rigging to save the ship and cargo. Saved head yards, foresail, lower top-sail, mainsail, and two jibs, badly chafed and torn. Ship making more water than usual, at the time squall struck; ship had foresail, lower top-sail, main stay-sail, fore-top-mast, stay-sail and jib set; and was before the wind at the time. Latter part of the day, being more moderate, rigged a yard on each mast, and set all sail possible. On 28th, arrived off Bermuda, took Pilot on board, wind at time from S. S. W. Being unable to make headway under sail, took steamtug *Raid*, which came to our assistance, and towed up towards the Dock Yard. When within a quarter of a mile of the Yard, ship struck on a rock forward—which rock was marked with a white buoy—ship was raised about three feet forward, starting stem, parting hawser, and receiving other damage—ship under charge of a Pilot at the time and the steam-tug ahead. It was fortunately flood tide at the time, or the ship would have sustained more damage. By kind permission of Capt. Wainwright, R. N., Superintendent of H. M. Dock Yard, the 1st Lieut. in charge of H. M. S. *Terror*, came to our assistance, rescued us from our perilous situation, as she must have sustained considerably more damage, had he remained on the rock till the tide fell,) and towed us into the Cambre, where we moored at 8 p. m.—In lat 32 42, long 64-0, spoke the *Kate Freeman*, Capt. Gardiner, 8 days from New York, bound to Ponce, P. R—all well.

Pain cannot long exist where Blood's Rheumatic Compound is faithfully used. Its reputation as a pain curing agent is unsurpassed by any yet discovered.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 19, 1867.

THE writs for the election of members to the House of Commons and for the several local Legislatures, in the New Dominion, were issued at Ottawa on the 7th inst., and are made returnable on the 24th September. It is understood that the new Parliament will meet in October, when the Confederate Government will announce their policy, after which we may be able to form some opinion of the probable advantages that are confidently expected to spring from the important change which has taken place in the political condition of the continental Provinces. We will see, moreover, before the end of November, whether just and generous proposals will be made to this Colony by the Dominion Parliament, so as to include it in the plan of Confederation. It will be then the duty of our people to consider them, if possible, without passion and prejudice, and we have not the least doubt that their opinions will be tested in the usual constitutional way—by means of a general election. We shall not be at all surprised to see such a thing before the winter begins. We feel assured that if proposals of a liberal nature be made to this Colony a dissolution of our House of Assembly will immediately follow. If we be not noticed by the Dominion Parliament, why, we can go on, as we are doing now, hugging our isolation and obscurity. But we have every reason to express a most confident belief that Prince Edward Island will not be treated in this manner by the Confederate Parliament and Government.

IN the *Islander* of Friday last, the Editor exclaims, in a tone of the deepest pathos, as if he alone of all the public men in Prince Edward Island bore the Tenants in his heart: "How many times have the Tenantry of this Island allowed themselves to be imposed upon by measures designated Acts for the relief of the Tenantry." We can call to mind a few instances of the kind, which, perhaps, the oblivious Editor has forgotten, and others which, though not taking the form of acts of the local Legislature, yet raised sanguine hopes, and ended in grave disappointment. There was the Act to give effect to the Award of the Commissioners—the Act to facilitate the operation of the Award; and last, not least, the 15 Years' Purchase Bill; besides these "Acts" there was a deputation of two Gentlemen to London, of whom the Editor of the *Islander* was one—an enterprise undertaken with the expectation that great results would follow the powerful appeals of the able Editor, but which ended, nevertheless, only in some tall talk with the late Sir Samuel Cunard.

Then, the *Islander* proceeds to indulge in some serio-comic reflections on the part Mr. Haythorne has taken with reference to the Loan Bill, and because he, some months ago, "accused this journal (the *Islander*) of ignoring the plainest principles of political economy." Mr. Haythorne's shaft must have been well aimed, since it rankled so deeply in the Editorial heart, "*manet alta mente repostum*." We have not Mr. Haythorne's communication at hand, but we think his assertion was, that the reason so many able and talented men had failed to convert the people of Prince Edward Island to their views on Confederation, was, that they had sometimes ignored historical facts and principles of political economy. The first of these positions he maintained on the authority of Smollett, Macaulay, and MacCulloch, shewing that Scotland's prosperity dated from Pitt's administration, or about half a century after the Union—during which interval two formidable rebellions, and two seditions, quelled by martial law, had occurred. As to ignoring the plainest principles of political economy, if we remember right, Mr. Haythorne's argument was, that there would be no real gain in buying duty free Canadian manufactures, if protected by a 20 per cent. duty. It had been shewn by other writers, in answer to the assertion, that the high Dominion tariff would not affect the people of this Island, that a Revenue based upon a tariff levied for purposes of protection must prove unproductive. Mr. Haythorne went a step further, and asserted that Dominion goods, being protected by a 20 per cent duty, and competition with the productions of other countries thus prevented, prices might, and probably would, rise at the discretion of the seller to any point within the protected limit. The principle here ignored is, "we fancy," that of buying goods in the cheapest market. If a Sheffield saw or chisel can be sold cheaper than similar articles of Canadian manufacture, it is sound political economy to exclude the cheap British article by a protective tariff, and console the deceived consumer by the fiction, that he is "saving the duty!"

As to the Loan Bill, no doubt Mr. Haythorne will, at the proper time and place, defend the part he has taken in passing that measure. "We fancy" he considers the Leasehold tenure such an incubus on the prosperity, the progress, and the peace of this community, that Government would be warranted in making extraordinary sacrifices for the sake of a speedy settlement. It is not improbable that if the purchase of the Cunard Estates had been completed in 1865, instead of 1866, there would have been no Tenant League "riots;" in that case the money expended in building Barracks and the transport of troops, might have been applied to pay the first, and part of the second instalment of the purchase money; and much of the financial embarrassment, sometimes deplored in the columns of the *Islander*, might, in consequence, have been avoided; but then certain birds would not have feathered their nests—there's the rub.

TEA PARTY AT ST. ANDREW'S.—One of the most interesting Tea Parties of the Season took place on the old College grounds at St. Andrew's, on Wednesday last. Spacious sheds were constructed for the accommodation of the party, which embraced people from all the neighbouring localities, and persons of all denominations. The tables were very tastefully set out and most abundantly supplied with every delicacy usually offered on such occasions. There were places for dancing, and places for athletic games, and the light hearted and swift-footed seemed to enjoy themselves immensely. The object of the Tea Party was to raise funds towards paying off a small debt on the very beautiful new Chapel erected on the College grounds, mainly through the zeal and exertions of the former Missionary Priest, the Rev. Pius McPhee. His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, and nearly all the Clergy of his diocese, were present; the Rev. Mr. Harkins, a distinguished Parish Priest from Quebec, and the Rev. Henry Crawford, the popular Presbyterian Minister at Morell, also honoured the occasion by their presence. We understand that a sum between £90 and £100 was realized by this very pleasant festive gathering.

STATE OF EUROPE.

On the European continent, there is a general expectation of war, and almost a general preparation for it. Without giving credence to the many rumors which are of a more or less suspicious design, there is enough of well-founded report in circulation to establish the fact of Prussia's pugnacious temper, of the steady arming of France, and of a general stir among the Powers to make up as strong a state as possible for the troubles which are thickening. It is felt all round the board that the so-called peace of last year was but a truce, during the continuance of which arming was to go on. Prussia won her victories so rapidly, and their immediate results were so enormously disproportioned to her expectations, that a sudden stretch of her original designs might naturally be looked for. Therefore she lords it as she does over the States of South Germany, consolidates her power in all the northern states, abolishes the ancient rights of the wealthy and once powerful free cities, and slips in a garrison of her own at Luxemburg, in place of the federal forces which had so long been maintained there. And the same temper that has defied France at Sadowa and Luxemburg, after Austria's voluntary cession of Venetia and the displacement of the Federal garrison in the little frontier duchy, continues to show itself, bristling and defiant, in reference to the performance of its obligations to North Schleswig, and the suggestions of France in relation thereto. A sharp correspondence has been maintained between Berlin and Paris for months. Although Napoleon has solemnly declared that the Empire was Peace, it cannot greatly disappoint his secret wishes to pay respectful court to that ground swell of popular sentiment which more and more distinctly declares for war with Prussia every day. He realizes the welcome fact that by leading the nation into such a war, the dissatisfaction which was bred of the Mexican expedition will soonest be buried out of sight. To obey the national will when obedience is both so easy and so advantageous, must furnish the sincerest satisfaction to both sides. France keenly feels two things,—that Prussia has wrested the leadership in Germany from Austria's hands, and openly defied French influence, French presence, and French interest. The national honor has been wounded, and the rash act must be atoned for. Let their ruler be Emperor, King, or President, he would have to represent this common sentiment faithfully, and execute its demands on the letter. Prussia is slow in her movements looking to the enfranchisement of the inhabitants of North Schleswig, and seems inclined to be slower still, now that France betrays her interest in the case. If a quarrel can be hatched from that egg, Bismarck seems perfectly willing for the incubation to proceed. An alliance is apparently going forward between Prussia and Sweden, and between these upper and nether millstones little Denmark may be ground to powder. And the Turkish question without doubt has, with others, been made a part of the Prussian study of late. Russia would march to Constantinople, and find an outlet on the south by water—just as Prussia seeks to do on the north. It will be remembered that Russia kept quiet while Prussia fought her way to Sadowa, and it may naturally be inferred that the latter is under a pledge to restrain other powers, by preoccupying them, from interfering with the Czar's progress to the Golden Horn. The bargain would thus be complete. And the Sultan's visit to Paris, London and Vienna may not be without a direct bearing upon the very contingency. On whichever side of the horizon the eye turns, Europe appears on the verge of a general outbreak. It appears as if the various elements were never in a state of more marked opposition. Alliances are the order of the day. Armaments are furnished with all possible despatch. Gun factories for needles and chassepots are overrun with government orders. Navies are being strengthened or built up from slight beginnings. The money centres are in a condition bordering on a panic. Men talk only of the probabilities of immediate war. The numerical strength of armies is constantly compared. There is no symptom of yielding, but each maintains its own. By many it will be regarded as the struggle of Prussia to vindicate its position in Europe as a first-class power; by others it will be looked upon as a determination of France not to submit to what it considers the offensive dictation of Prussia. Although a contest between rulers alone, the progress of events satifies us that the popular support required to carry it on will be followed by a larger appreciation of popular rights, and rewarded with a possession of popular liberty. The people have been steadily gaining, although the cost has been heavy and the way stained with their blood.

THE SCOTTISH GATHERING, on Wednesday next, will, if the weather prove fine, be the great event of this holiday season. The City will be filled with the sons of the Gael, and we have no doubt they will enjoy themselves in genuine Scottish style. Alluding to the National Games which will be played on Wednesday next, the St. John *Telegraph* remarks:—

"The Scotsmen of P. E. Island invest their Annual Gathering at Charlottetown with the greatest interest. Lieut. Governor Dundas, Lt. Col. Gray, and all other prominent Scots on the Island never fail to be present. If the brethren here in New Brunswick desire to devote a day or two to enjoyment and recreation, they can not do better than pass over to Charlottetown just previous to Wednesday, 21st inst. A steamer leaves Pictou for Charlottetown on the evening of Tuesday, 20th."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE English Mail, per Steamship *Java*, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, with dates to the 3rd inst. from England. Our mails arrived here the evening of the next day. We insert below some interesting details of the foreign news, which, however, are not very important to communities on this side of the Atlantic. English politics mainly centre in discussions on the details of the Reform Bill, but from all we can learn of it, we doubt if it will be of any practical advantage to the nation. It was expected that Parliament would be prorogued on the 20th inst., (to-morrow.)

The harvest in Ireland had commenced, and the crop prospects were considered better than they have been for many years.

NEWS BY THE LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

GEN. DUMONT'S MISSION TO ROME.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes an article on Gen. Dumont's mission to Rome, in which it says:—"The journals are discussing the mission to Rome which had been entrusted to General Dumont, and publish a speech alleged to have been delivered by him. It is necessary to state the exact truth of the affair. The Minister of War has simply requested General Dumont, during his stay in Rome, to inquire into the causes which had led to a certain number of desertions from the Antibes Legion. As regards the speech attributed to General Dumont, suffice it to say it was not spoken. The reports published of it are apocryphal."

The *Constitutionnel* of Thursday publishes an article by M. Paulin Limayrac, in which he shows that France has not interfered diplomatically in the differences between Prussia and Denmark. Instructions have been sent to the French representative at Berlin, from which all idea of interfering in the negotiations now pending between Berlin and Copenhagen was excluded. The *Moniteur* has stated the truth of the situation by declaring that no note has been either presented or read to the Berlin Cabinet relative to Schleswig. It was, however, not stated that the French Government had written no despatches to its Charge d' Affaires at Berlin on the subject. Every one knows that governments almost daily send off despatches containing instructions or directions on the various pending questions, and frequently their representatives read or communicate confidentially such documents. These are mere acts of courtesy, bearing no official character, and in no way affecting the relations existing between the States. The presentation of a Note would have been serious, but the existence of several despatches to our agent in Berlin is hardly of a nature to occupy public attention. Rather would the Prussian Government itself have been astonished had the French Government withheld its opinion on so important a question, and would regard such silence as bad augury; thus creating one of the situations which is seldom produced, but which always creates distrust. Such are not the relations of the two Cabinets.

"WHO DESIRES WAR?"

The *Patrie* in an article entitled, "Who Desires War?" says:—"Neither France nor Prussia desires war. It is only some few of the papers in both countries which are trying to bring it about." The article concludes, as follows:—"France cannot go to war with Prussia excepting in the event of aggression and a flagrant violation of her rights, or she would sacrifice her generous influence over democratic Europe. Prussia cannot enter upon a war with France unless she resolve to lose the fruits of 50 years' political efforts and of three months of sanguinary victories. This is the stake which would be at issue in a Franco-Prussian war." The same journal says:—"It is believed that the arrival of the Emperor Francis Joseph in Paris will coincide with the visit of the Emperor Napoleon to the camp at Chalons, and that the two Sovereigns will return together from the camp to Paris, where brilliant *fetes* will take place. Afterwards the Emperor Napoleon will go to Biarritz, where, not Count Bismarck, but Baron Beust, the Austrian Premier, will also arrive on a week's visit."

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S SPEECH AT WIESBADEN.

King William arrived at Wiesbaden on Wednesday. In reply to an address presented to him by the burgo-master his Majesty said:—"This is the first time that we meet under the altered circumstances. The change has certainly been radical, and we observe it most in this your former Duke's capital. It pained me to have to act as I did, and the decision I came to cost me a great amount of resolution; but history cannot stand still, it must advance. The sentiments with which you have addressed me have been frequently uttered throughout the country, and I hope that you have really expressed the feelings of all good citizens. I also trust that these feelings will become stronger and stronger. My officials shall act with that object in view. Thanks for your good wishes.

AUSTRIAN FINANCE.

The *New Free Presse* publishes a continuation of the report upon the finances in 1866, showing that the revenue fell short of the estimate by 40,000,000 florins.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN AUSTRIA.

On Monday a terrible explosion of fire-damp took place at the Rothschild Colliery near Ostrau (Moldavia.) At the time of the occurrence there were 100 men in the pit, but up to the present time 50 only have been got out, of whom 20 were dead, and a large number terribly injured. The most active efforts are being made to extricate those still in the pit, but all attempts to descend by the shaft are attended with extreme danger.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN ITALY.

The Government has seized a great quantity of arms, principally consisting of revolvers and poinards, at the different Garibaldian agencies established at Venice, Padua, Vicense, Treviso and Udine, for recruiting volunteers for the Roman expedition. At Rovigo the authorities have seized a convoy of arms coming from Brescia, and also a chest containing 20,000 francs.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Bill on the Royal Civil List was passed, and the amount fixed at 12¼ millions of lires annually.

The *Gazette of Venice* says the following resolutions were come to at a meeting held in that city recently:—"The people of Venice in public meeting assembled, considering that the very life of Italy is involved in the Roman question, whilst expressing their sympathy with the insurrectionary movements of the Roman people, demand the immediate execution of the Parliamentary vote which proclaimed Rome to be the capital of Italy. The people of Venice congratulate the National Committee of Rome and the Centre of Insurrection on the occasion of the fusion, and it wishes that this example of patriotism and concord may find an echo in every Italian breast."

SPAIN.

Great preparations are being made at La Granja for the reception of the King of Portugal. The Chilian vessel Alice Ward and her cargo have been declared lawful prizes.

THE CANDIAN INSURRECTION.

The Athens journals publish the following telegram, alleged to have been addressed to their Government by the foreign consuls in Candia:—"The Turks are massacring women and children. The Turkish authorities are neither able to subdue the insurrection nor to put a stop to these massacres. Humanity demands the immediate suspension of hostilities or the transference of the Christians to Greece."

The blockade runner Arcadi had undertaken her twentieth voyage. She was bringing back to Greece 800 Cretan women and children. The Greek Government had called out reserves. Several brigands had been killed.

APPREHENDED FAMINE IN ALGERIA.

Lamentable accounts are being received from Algeria. The whole African colony is said to be menaced with famine. Several years of bad crops and two invasions of locusts have brought the settlers and the natives to the brink of ruin. There is a deficiency of corn in French Africa, and in some places there does not remain any grain in stock. The natives are gradually bringing their flocks, their only fortune, to the towns on the coast, to exchange them for some sacks of wheat or barley, for not only are the inhabitants without food, but there is also a want of fodder for the cattle, and the leanness of the sheep offered for sale by the Bedouins in the markets of Philippeville, Bona, and Oran shows sufficiently the difficulty of providing for their sustenance. The Governor-General has requested M. Levert, Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhone, to give notice of this state of things to the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles, with the hope that the high price given for corn from Africa may induce the dealears of that port to send over some cargoes of grain.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN CHINA.

The *Etendard* publishes intelligence from China which states that the French troops had occupied without resistance three of the western provinces of Lower Cochin China, capturing quantites of munitions and stores, and that the troops were favourably received by the inhabitants.

TERRIFIC EARTHQUAKE AT JAVA.

The Java papers of the 14th June give full particulars of the dreadful earthquake which occurred in the island on the morning of the 10th of June. It was very destructive in the districts of Cheribon, Pekalongan, Banjoemas, Bagelen, Samarang, Djokjdokarta, and Sourakarta. The greater part of the indigo and sugar manufactories, private houses, and military establishments are destroyed at Djokjdo, but in the other districts the damage was not so extensive. The losses, however, are incalculable. The sugar crop, which had just been brought into the barns, is totally lost. A large number of Europeans and natives perished—the report says as many as three hundred. It was feared also that other parts of Java might be visited with earthquakes; even at Batavia shocks were felt on the day the mail started. The accounts of the rinderpest in Java are most distressing. In some districts the whole stock of Buffaloes has died out, and great destitution and misery prevail; indeed, the general effect of the news by this mail is very painful.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES BUSH-RANGERS.

There was a great excitement when it was known that the police were bringing in the two men who had long kept a large district in such dread. Johnny Clarke appeared care-worn and extremely pale, possibly from losing a great deal of blood from the gun-shot wound in his left shoulder. Tommy, on the contrary, appeared to consider that the number who were waiting to get a glimpse of him was a mark of respect to him, and treated it as an hero would a triumphal march into a city after some great exploit of valor. "Sir Watkin," as he calls himself, the black tracker, was shot by Tommy Clarke from the window of the hut, the ball striking him above the wrist of the left arm, splintering the bone very much, taking a zig-zag direction and lodging in the elbow. It was a very bad wound. After Tommy Clarke was handcuffed, Sir Watkin went up to him, and said, "Tommy, you shot me cowardly."—"No," said Clarke, "I merely shot you in defence; you wanted to take my life."—"Well," said Sir Watkin, "I forgive you; shake hands." Tommy raised his manacled hands, which Sir Watkin heartily clinched and shook cordially. On Friday evening when Tommy and Johnny Clarke made for Guinea's hut, they shortly after their arrival laid themselves down to sleep. About daylight on Saturday morning Tommy awoke, calling Johnny, and saying, "Johnny, I've had a dream that Burnes (a senior sergeant at Ballalaba) had trapped us." Johnny exclaimed, "all nonsense!"—"Well," said Tommy, "this day will tell something." This was related by Tommy Clarke while Dr. Pattison was dressing the wound of Johnny. After Sir Watkin and Johnny's wounds had been attended to, Johnny pulled up his trousers to show a wound he had received in the affray, caused by a slug from Sir Watkin's gun. It seems from circumstances that the dream that Tommy had, being fresh in his mind, must have somewhat cowed him, for he made a bolt out of the hut by removing a slab, or otherwise there might have been no possibility of escape; for when Walsh left for Ballalaba for reinforcements, there were only three police and the tracker to guard, and the latter wounded. It was found necessary so amputate the arm of the black tracker above the elbow and extract the bullet, which is from a Tranter rifle. The amputation was performed very speedily, and did not last more than a few seconds; and the patient, with that stoical indifference to bodily pain for which the aborigines, equally with the Red Indians of America, are celebrated, walked from his ward upstairs down to the dissecting room below, and after the operation unconcernedly walked back again, as if he had merely had a finger punctured.—*Sydney Morning Herald.*

AUSTRALIA.

Great floods have occurred in New South Wales. The shipments of gold to England during the month of June amounted to 76,000 ounces.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

It is said that, although Sir William Coblan's plan for operations to be undertaken with a view to effecting the liberation of the prisoners in Abyssinia has been adopted by the Government, the command of the expedition will probably be intrusted either to Sir William Stavely, now commanding a brigade at Poona, or to Colonel Merewether, the political agent at Aden.

Great distress prevails in many parts of England. A meeting was recently held at Cornwall, to enqire into the nature and extent of the distress existing among the mining population. The purport of most of the informations laid before the meeting was that, in consequence of the low price of metal, a large number of mines had stopped working, and the majority of those which had not stopped had so far limited their operations that comparatively few hands were employed. A considerable number of miners had, therefore, been thrown out of employment. All the able-bodied miners, however, who could not obtain work had left the country for other parts of the United Kingdom, or for America or the Colonies, leaving in many cases wives and large families at home. In one parish alone—St. Just—300 families had been thus left. It is among these, and among the aged and infirm, and women and children, who hither obtained a livelihood by surface work, that the distress exists. The Rev. R. Pridmore, of Breage, mentioned one case where five children slept on a straw bed without the slightest covering, and the father, mother, and two other children on another bed in the same room, with only a counterpane to cover them, and that was the only article of bed clothing in the house. The existence of similar destitution was spoken of by other gentlemen, and it was admitted by all that there was every prospect of much more severe distress during the coming winter, as at the present time many persons found employment in haymaking and other agricultural pursuits.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, August 6.—In the House of Lords last night, the amendment to the Reform Bill increasing the basis of the lodger franchise from ten pounds to fifteen pounds per annum, was considered and rejected.—Before adjourning, the House of Lords agreed to pass the Reform Bill to its third reading to-night..... Thirty three Fenians, who have been on trial before the Commission in Tipperary, have been convicted of treason.

BERLIN, August 6.—Hon. George Bancroft, United States Minister to Prussia, has arrived in this city.

PARIS, August 6.—The name of Bishop Dupanloup is prominent among those which are spoken of in connection with the Papacy. It is said that his choice as successor to Pius IX. in the Papal chair will be strongly urged by France, whose influence, it is believed, will largely preponderate at the next election.... It is now denied that any interview will take place between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia.

PESTH, Aug. 6.—It is said that Kossuth declines the seat in the Hungarian Parliament conferred on him by the electors of Waitzen.

LONDON, Aug. 6th, midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, promised to submit to the House before the close of the present session, the correspondence which had passed between the British Government and that of the United States, in regard to the *Alabama* case, and all other documents bearing on the case. In the House of Lords, in accordance with the understanding arrived at yesterday evening, the Reform Bill was read for a third time, and passed.

LONDON, Aug. 6th, evening.—Advices received here from Abyssinia, report that the British captives in that country are no longer in the hands of King Theodore.

BERLIN, Aug. 7th.—The second session of the Parliament of the North German Confederation will commence on the 25th inst. in this city.

BERLIN, Aug 7th, evening,—The Prussian Government has become anxious for the safety of Baron Von Mannius, Minister of Prussia to Mexico. At last accounts the Baron had unsuccessfully intervened to save the life of Maximilian, and it is thought that he hereby provoked the hostility of the Mexican leaders. No despatches from him have been received for a long time past, and nothing is known as to his condition or whereabouts. The Government has taken means to ascertain certainly whether the Juarez Government have treated its Minister contrary to the law of nations. ...The Prussian Army Commission, appointed to examine the Chessepot Rifle, after subjecting it to a series of practical tests, have reported against its adoption by the Prussian War Department.

STUTGART, Aug. 7th.—A convention of the prominent members of the Liberal Party of Southern Germany was held here to-day. It adopted resolutions urging the Southern States of Germany to unite with those of the North German Confederation.

LONDON, Aug. 9th.—The Government will immediately despatch a large body of troops to Canada to repel a threatened Fenian invasion from the United States. In the House of Lords last evening, the Bill to abolish Church rates was rejected by a large majority.

LONDON, Aug. 9th.—A terrible railroad casualty occurred at Bay Head, Wicklow County, Ireland, to-day. The express train from Dublin for Wicklow, when at the above named place, ran off the track, and eight passenger cars were precipitated into the sea; the railroad at that point runs along the summit of a high cliff. The loss of life was frightful, one person only, in the whole train, a man named Morris, escaped alive.

PARIS, Aug. 9th.—Despatches have been received here, which confirm the previous announcement of the occupation of the Province of Cochin, China, by the French forces.

LONDON, 9th, (eve)—In the House of Lords this evening the Government submitted a new postal treaty with the United, States for reducing the rates of postage between the two countries.....In the House of Commons this evening, in answer to an enquiry, Lord Stanley, Foreign Secretary, said that Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, had been empowered to investigate the matter of the recent killing of Captain Speer, by a United States soldier. Thirty persons were killed outright by the railroad accident at Bayhead to-day.

PARIS, Aug. 8th, evening.—The Russian Loan is being more readily taken in the Bourse than was at first expected, and its success may now be said to be established here.

LONDON, Aug. 8th, even.—It is positively denied in Copenhagen that the Government of Denmark has any intentions of entering into negotiations for the sale of the Island of St. Thomas. This denial is necessary by the presence in that city of Senator Doolittle, of the United States, who was reported to be bearer of propositions from the American Government for the purchase of that Island.... Returns from the Bank of England show that the amount of specie has increased £430,000 within the past week. ...The Brighton races were concluded to-day. The Biennial Brighton stakes were won by "Trocadero," and the Brighton Club stakes by "Red Cap."

LONDON, August 9, 1 a. m.—A long and exciting debate took place in the House of Commons to-night on the Reform Bill, which had been returned from the House of Lords. Amendments had been made in the Upper House modifying the lodger copyhold and leasehold franchises, allowing the issue of voting papers, and conferring the franchise upon under graduates of the Universities, all of which were rejected, but an amendment providing for the representation of minorities was agreed to.

PARIS, August 8.—The French squadron which sailed recently for the Island of Candia, to relieve the suffering families of the Cretans, took on board fifteen hundred refugees, mostly women and children and old men, and conveyed them to a place of safety.

NEW YORK, August 8.—At last advices from Washington the jury had not agreed on a verdict in Surratt's case.

LONDON, August 9.—Despatches have been received here which announce the death of Marie Sophie Amelie, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duchess of Bavaria and ex-Queen of Naples.....The Right Honorable Gathorne Hardy, Home Secretary, in the House of Commons this evening, in reply to a question, said that the Fenian prisoners were treated better than any others.....The Reform Bill having been returned from the Commons, a motion was made in the House of Lords to reconsider its action upon the disagreeing amendment. After some debate, the consideration of the subject was fixed for the 13th inst.

LONDON, August 10, (noon.)—Consols 94⅞; 5-30's, 73¼. Markets unchanged. Weather favorable for crops.....Gold 140.

LONDON, Aug. 15—evening.—Advices from Shanghae give the following accounts of a conflict between two steamers of the American squadron in Chinese waters and the Pirates at the Island of Formoso:—"The United States authorities having received neither satisfaction nor apology for the murder of the crew of the American Barque *Rover*, the *Hartford* and *Wyoming* were ordered to the scene of the outrage at the Island of Formosa; they sailed early in June, and arriving off shore a demand was made for the surrender of the murderers, which not being complied with, and in the meantime it being apparent that the natives were preparing for fight, the shore was vigorously shelled by both vessels. Several boat loads of sailors and marines subsequently effected a landing, and a sharp fight ensued with the Formosians, which lasted over five hours. The heat was intense; 15 officers and men were reported sunstruck. Lieut. Slidell Mackenzie, of the landing party, was shot and died of his wounds. At nightfall the fighting party was withdrawn from the shore, and the bombardment resumed and continued until the natives all disappeared, when the *Hartford* and *Wyoming* sailed for Shanghae, where they arrived the 15th of June."....The weekly returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of specie in its vaults has increased £235,000 since the last report.....The action of the House of Lords last Tuesday evening in receding from its amendments to the Reform Bill, placed both Houses in complete accord on that great measure. The Bill has finally passed Parliament, and having received the assent of Her Majesty, is now a law of the land.

LONDON, Aug. 15—midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night, the regulation Park Bill measure, intended to prevent public meetings in the Royal Parks, was withdrawn by the Government.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Despatches from Constantinople state that the Turkish Government, after due consideration of the collective note of the European powers, has come to the conclusion that it cannot admit of intervention of other Governments in the affairs of the Island of Candia, and refuses to consent to the enquiry proposed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.—The Sultan, on his return here, received addresses from the Grand Visier, whom he left in charge of the Government during his absence. In his reply the Sultan, after reviewing his recent journey to Western Europe, says, as the result of his observations, he is prompted to inaugurate an era of progress for the Ottoman Empire, and he promises to submit a series of measures of Reform for the benefit of his subjects.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—A meeting is planned to take place between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 15.—All the members of the Danubian Cabinet have tendered their resignation to Prince Charles of Hokenzol.

LONDON, Aug. 15—Evening.—The House of Lords have decided the appeal in the Bankruptcy case of Overend, Gurney & Co, which was brought before them, in favor of liquidation.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 15.—Last night a disastrous fire broke out in the Dom Kirche or Roman Catholic Cathedral. This structure