

agreement with the British Government, and are said to have the protection and patronage of certain worthy people in England, whose philanthropy seriously embarrasses the local Government. When war breaks out nobody in this country can get at the merits of the controversy. The Colonists are accused of provoking it, that they may depopulate the Mother of their land, or profit by military expenditure; and the policy is seriously entertained of leaving these sixty thousand Englishmen, thousands of miles from home, to fight and slay these savages at their own cost and charges. Then matters become complicated by disputes between the Executive and the Commander-in-Chief, and nobody knows who to blame. We rarely get out of these entanglements without a good deal of bloodshed, and a large expenditure. And scarcely anybody in England can tell, even when the war is over, why it was begun. Now, I would simply all this by saying to the New Zealanders, send over here the best man you have got, clothed with the authority of office, and sustained by the public confidence, and let him explain your case before the Parliament of the Empire. If you are right, you shall be sustained; if wrong, you must give way or change your policy. A single night's discussion in the House of Commons, with the New Zealand Minister there, would do more for the peace and order of the Colony than a year's debate without him. No man would come here with a bad case, and if he did, and if he broke down, no wise man would persist in a line of policy which had been patiently reviewed and condemned in the House of Commons, in his own presence, after a fair discussion in which he had been heard at large.

To be concluded in our next.

### A SAD STORY.

A Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch announces the death in that city of the venerable and unhappy Monsieur M., whose sad history he thus briefly recites:

He was at one time the head of a large industrial establishment. His rectitude was of the severe Roman type, and yet, as sometimes occurs, his son was immoral and unprincipled in the extreme. At the time I am speaking of his wife and daughter were dead, and the unworthy son, then eighteen years of age, alone remained to inherit the father's immense wealth. As I have said, Monsieur M. was severe in the extreme, and, in order to put an end to his son's dissipation, refused to grant him more than the most meagre support.

One evening M. received at his house a friend, to whom he paid a large sum. His son was present, and the three dined together. At ten o'clock the visitor retired, and although he had to traverse the wood of Boulogne to reach his own house, started alone on foot. He carried also in his pistols, which he always carried at night. In the most solitary part of his road his steps were arrested by a man with a blackened face, who presented a pistol to his head, and demanded, in the old-fashioned way, the money or life of the victim. The latter at first resolved to part with neither without a struggle, but a gleam of recognition suddenly flashed upon him. His resolution was quickly made. Without a word he gave the robber his money, and, after waiting till the latter disappeared in the woods, pursued his way.

The next morning, at sunrise, he returned to the house of Monsieur M.—and related to him the event of the preceding night.

"The voice of the robber, his figure and manner, notwithstanding his disguise, make me certain that it was your son!"

"My son!" replied the father with a sickening pang. "Bad as he is, he surely has not fallen so low. But come; we will assure ourselves beyond doubt." And, accompanied by his visitor, he softly entered the chamber of his child. The father, with trembling hand, drew the curtain, and permitted the sun to fall upon the sleeping face. His boy's clothes were muddy and torn; a towel lay upon the floor stained with the black that the guilty youth had washed from his visage; while, half concealed beneath the pillow, was seen the stolen purse. Seizing the pistol that rested upon the table, the wretched father, before his friend could divine his purpose, discharged its contents at the head of his boy.

Monsieur M.—delivered himself immediately into the hands of justice, and was on trial condemned to transportation for life. After serving ten years of his sentence he was pardoned and returned to Paris, where until his death he lived in complete isolation from the world.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.



Arrival of the "Africa."

HALIFAX, NOV. 21.

The R. M. Steamship Africa arrived here this morning from Liverpool, via Queenstown, with dates to the 10th. We glean the following summary:—

First in importance among the events of the week is the positive announcement by the Times correspondent at Berlin that the Emperor of the French has communicated to the Pope, through Cardinal de Reisach, who returned to Rome about two months ago, through Paris, from this country, his fixed purpose to maintain the status quo in the Papal States, and to re-occupy Rome and the Patrimony, in the event of any attempt being made by either intestine revolution or external aggression to disturb the Holy Father's Temporal Sovereignty.

The Queen has placed St. James's Palace at the disposal of her relative King George of Hanover. His Majesty has resolved to accept the offer for himself and daughter the Princess Frederica. Queen Marie, however, has resolved to remain in Hanover with her second daughter.

The Queen of Denmark took leave of her daughter, the Princess of Wales, on Sunday morning, and started on the return journey to Copenhagen. Her Majesty was not favored with a visitation from Queen Victoria, nor does it appear that she was even invited to Windsor. The Bank of England rate of discount was reduced on Thursday to 4 per cent. It had been at 4 1/2 per cent. since September 27th.

The Star hears that the Government is arranging a "brilliant plan" for baffling the reform party next session. A reform scheme of some sort or other will, it is said, be shaped out and laid upon the table, the Government generously offering the house a full opportunity of considering it by undertaking not to proceed with it until the following session.

The Liberal Association have decided to hold a great reform meeting at an early day in Liverpool, and Mr. Bright, Mr. Stuart Mill, Mr. Coleridge, Q. C., and Mr. H. Y. Thompson (who unsuccessfully contested South Lancashire at the last election), are to be invited to attend.

Mr. Bright had returned from Ireland. The Dublin papers (except the Tory organs) are confident that the effect of the honorable gentleman's visit will be to cement a good and enduring understanding between the Irish and the English Liberals, and so lead to the production of measures really calculated to promote the welfare of Ireland. Lord Romilly, the Master of the Rolls, gave judgment on Tuesday in the suit brought by Dr. Cotnam to compel the late Chancellor of the Exchequer and others to pay him his salary, which they had withheld since 1854, on the ground that the bishop had practically refused to hold his office. The judgment was for the plaintiff, and the defendants (who merely acted as trustees) were condemned in costs.

Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery, died on Wednesday. The valuable services rendered to the Atlantic telegraph expedition by Captain Comberell, of H. M. S. Terrible, and Staff-commander Moriarty, who attended to the navigation of the Great Eastern, have been recognized by the Queen, who has conferred upon them the Companionship of the Bath. Ex-Governor Eyre is to be arraigned (at the instance of the Jamaica Committee) at the next session of the Central Criminal Court, which commences on the 17th inst. The case will probably be removed to the superior courts, so that the trial, if it ever takes place, will not commence for months. The Liverpool Mercury says:—"Yesterday, for the first time for more than two centuries, our emporium met free from those fetters on conscience imposed by Parliament which sought to shut out Roman Catholics from all public offices. The only remnant of the so-called 'tests' was removed last session, when the Royal assent was given to Mr. Haile's Qualification for Offices Abolition Bill."

A grand review of the French army by the Emperor Napoleon took place on the 5th in the Bois de Boulogne. The full text of Pope's election is published. His Holiness re-asserts in the most positive manner the doctrine of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, renews the protest against the annexation of the Papal States, and denounces all those who took part in that proceeding. The Papal allocutions are said to have given the Emperor Napoleon and his government great displeasure and dissatisfaction. The declaration by His Holiness "that he was ready to suffer even death to sustain the sacred rights of the Holy See, and to seek, if necessary, in another land, the security requisite for the exercise in the best possible manner of his apostolic mission," is interpreted in Paris as a public answer to the late efforts made by French diplomacy to bring about a reconciliation between Italy and the Papal Government before the French troops leave the States of the Church. The determination at which the Pope has arrived has destroyed the last hope of a reconciliation between Italy and Rome.

The negotiations between France and Italy for the appointment of the public debt are still being carried on in Paris, and it is hoped that a conclusion satisfactory to all parties will be arrived at. The departure of the French troops from Rome is said to have commenced, the sale of stores continues on a large scale, and two regiments will have embarked by Monday. It is thought in military circles in Paris that the Emperor Napoleon has a project of his own for the reorganization of the French army, which will propose to the special commission, and which will most certainly take the precedence of any other scheme submitted to that body. At present, however, the Imperial plan, if it really exists, has not been made known, but two projects by members of the commission has been sufficiently matured to be at once laid before the Emperor. The first recommends as the basis of the new organization that the whole of the contingent shall be called out each year; that a selection shall be made of all the men fit for service, and those found to be unfit shall be sent back to their homes. The serviceable men are to be divided into three classes—the first national guard, to be clothed, armed, frequently assembled, and always ready for service; and the third class to form a stationary national guard, not armed, and not wearing uniform, but liable to be called out in time of war to fill up vacancies and to take the places of the first two classes. The second scheme is of a somewhat similar character, but admitting no exemption whatever from military service except for physical defect or feeble constitution, certified by responsible and competent authority. Marshal McMahon, governor-general of Algeria, and Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, have arrived in Paris for the purpose of taking part in the commission.

Close on the heels of the above information comes the news that Russia is taking steps for the completion of her army—an announcement which has created a great sensation in Paris, and has given rise to the most extravagant and alarming conjectures. The Paris journals generally are silent on the subject, but La France indulges in the following interrogatories:—"What is going on between Russia and the United States? What lurks between that exchange of ardent sympathy between New York and St. Petersburg, which seems to unite the American democracy and the Muscovite aristocracy for an object too obscure to be made out? What is the meaning of these trips which English statesmen are taking to Florence, Rome, Athens, and Constantinople? Chance brings about odd coincidences no doubt, but it can hardly account for the simultaneous presence of Lord Clarendon, Earl Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Milner Gibson, in Italy, Greece, and Turkey. And yet, when the world is thus feverishly moving in an unknown direction, there are actually people who recommend France to reduce her army and weaken her national forces."

La France has always evinced a strong dislike to England, and in the above quotation that journal implies that England is acting in concert with Prussia, Russia and the United States, without France and Austria. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald contends that the only question now pending in Europe is the Eastern question, which could never be settled without England, and that England could come to no arrangement in which France had not acquiesced. The Pall-mall Gazette says that "the strained and dangerous state of affairs in Central Europe awakens great uneasiness and dissatisfaction in high quarters in Paris. The Emperor Napoleon does his best to preserve peace, but events go faster than his plans. He cannot look with indifference on the total annihilation of Austria by her former allies, and the consequent dangers to the countries in the East; but, on the other hand, France is not prepared for war—at least not sufficiently so in order to begin it with the certainty of success. The exhibition, too, stands in the way. All this, added to the probable change of Government in Spain, makes the position a very delicate one."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that "the fact of the treaty of alliance between Russia and Prussia is now accepted by nearly all the French press, and the news received from St. Petersburg and Berlin all tend to confirm it. The feeling in France towards Prussia is more bitter than ever, and even Russia is now out of favor. This is attributable rather to the coquetting of Russia with the United States and neglecting to be equally civil to France, than to any real apprehension of the effect of her designs in the East on French influence." Another writer in Paris says that the Russo-Prussian alliance is spoken of in that city, but that is all, and that it has become a subject of conversation, not credited. It is rumored that a strong party at the French Court is striving to push the Emperor into an alliance with Austria and Italy—in fact, to form a kind of Catholic league.

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### The Herald.

Wednesday, November 28, 1866.

### EDITORIAL RAMBLINGS.

No. II.

The following morning was bright and warm, and after breakfast having settled my bill with Mr. Kirke, the Proprietor of the "Weldon House," whose charges I found extremely moderate, I started for the railway station. The train was to leave at nine o'clock; but owing to the large quantity of baggage to be taken on board, the train was some twenty minutes behind time in starting. From what I had read in the New Brunswick Confederate papers, I was led to believe that since the Confederates came into power, the trains were run like "chain lightning," and that those long and tedious delays complained of by passengers during the Smith administration were unknown. Such, however, was not the case, as a schoolmaster might go

through the six books of Euclid at any stopping place along the road. The conductor I found to be rather a practical joker, who endeavored to make a passenger, whom he evidently took to be "green," to undertake a walk of some four miles between Shediac and Point du Chene, to exchange a ticket which was all right for the trip. The passenger was not quite so verdant as he looked, objected to the pedestrian exercise, and every time the conductor asked for the ticket, he was answered, with a blank expression of countenance, that if he would be so kind as to return to Point du Chene, he would find it all right. Between Shediac and Sussex Vale—some fifty miles—there is scarcely any arable land, excepting, of course, some patches around Moncton. Cedar and elder bushes—whose sickly, yellow hue denoted the departure of summer—are the most productive crop, and the most congenial to the soil. As speed was no object to me, and the day being fine, I rather enjoyed the long ride by "rail." Sussex Vale is about as handsome a spot as any one could wish to see. A beautiful fertile valley, intersected by numerous streams, and enclosed by lofty hills whose summits are covered by oak trees, it enjoys the reputation of being one of the most picturesque localities in the Lower Provinces. Five years ago, when the Exhibition and Shooting Match, in which the Island marksmen gained the first great victory, were held there, I spent a week in it very delightfully; but now when the sounds of revelry, the rifleman's shot, and the busy hum of a vast throng were no longer heard, I looked upon the familiar scene with enhanced pleasure. To be fully enjoyed it requires to be seen as I now behold it in that hazy, dreamy, genial atmosphere peculiar to a balmy day in the early part of October, before "parting summer's lingering bloom" has altogether flown. Nothing can be more enchanting or more grateful to the senses than to behold a scene like this, when the parting splendor of summer mingles with the rich and varied hues of autumn, which are here spread out to the gaze in exuberant profusion in the foliage of the magnificent oaks which clothe these encircling hills. After we leave Sussex, the appearance of the country changes. It assumes a mountainous and rocky character, which reminds one of the descriptions which travellers give of Switzerland or Scotland. Limestone rocks jut out from the surface of the earth, which, while yielding scarcely vegetation enough to feed a goat, tell the geologist of the coal measures and of undiscovered mineral wealth. Already along this line of road industrial enterprise has converted these stones into a source of wealth and fertility. An extensive limekiln has been erected, and immense quantities of lime are manufactured, part of which is exported to Nova Scotia. There can be no doubt that New Brunswick is rich in general wealth, which sooner or later will give her a name and position which she can never attain under Confederation. The train made such speed that by the time we approached St. John the sun had given his last lingering kiss to those handsome villas that crown the surrounding picturesque hills, and the Bay of Fundy Fog (now seen for the first time) dark as Egypt, and chilly as the vaults of the Bastille, had settled upon the city. The "Waverly House," one of the first Hotels in the Provinces, and kept by one of the most obliging and attentive hosts it has ever been our good fortune to meet, brought me up for the night, and here the reader must allow me time to refresh myself before giving my notes of St. John.

### SINGULAR.

WHEN the first Napoleon, in the plenitude of his power and glory, raised his sacrilegious hand against the feeble old man who occupied the chair of St. Peter, and deprived him of his liberty and possessions, he little dreamt of the fate that awaited himself. Mankind generally, may not, perhaps, look upon his sudden fall and long exile at St. Helena as the retributive strokes of Divine Justice for his treatment of Pius VI.; but the strict Catholic, who beholds the Providence of God in all things, and believes in the punishment, even in this life, of great crimes, the last days of the Great Napoleon are not without a moral. Himself a prisoner, and the successor of St. Peter, he now finds the greatest consolation in the practice of that religion, which, in the full meridian of his glory, he attempted to prostitute to his own selfish ends; and almost in his last hours, he acknowledges in those memoirs, written by him at St. Helena, that he had disposed to extend our researches into the history of the past, we could point to other instances where potentates have risen up against the occupants of the See of Rome, and the patrimony of St. Peter, whose subsequent career has been one of disaster and humiliation. When we reflect that the Papacy employs not physical force to protect its rights, and rests for its defence upon the eternal principles of justice and the unerring word of God, we are forced to the conclusion that its permanency is due to something more than mere human agencies. From almost the very dawn of Christian civilization down to the present hour, the manner in which the Popes, without armies or navies, have overcome and survived the most powerful and hostile combinations, is too remarkable to be satisfactorily accounted for by the highest human wisdom. But without going back into the past to illustrate the disaster which not un frequently overtakes those who, to accomplish some ambitious scheme of policy, interfere with the Head of the Catholic Church, we will confine ourselves to the events of the present age. Of all those infamous men who figured in the first French revolution, and sent Bishops to the lamp-post, hardly one was permitted to die a Christian or a quiet death. And in our own day, the fate of the Italian anarchists is fully as terrible. Already two of the Roman triumvirs of 1848 are gone to their dread account, and their chief, Mazzini, may be looked upon as an outcast from the land which he labored so zealously to involve in anarchy and sacrilege. United Italy and the downfall of the Pope have been the shibboleths of Mazzini throughout his troubled career; yet Victor Emmanuel and "United Italy" reject him more sternly than even the Bourbons, or the Fates, or the Lorraine Hapsburgs. Mania, the Disturber and Dictator of Venice, died in exile in Paris. The Abbe Gioberti, whose hatred of the Jesuits was a devouring passion that urged him into the wildest theories, finding all his schemes abortive, and discovering the ingratitude of the Piedmontese monarch—for whose benefit the unhappy man abandon-

ed his sacerdotal character and assailed the Holy See—betook himself to some obscure haunt in Paris, where he lived forgotten and died an infidel. Garibaldi, whose animosity to the Church is something Satanic, in the excess of his vanity, fancying himself the master of Italy, bound himself by a fearful oath to expel the Holy Father from Rome, or perish in the attempt. We know the result. He was encountered on the threshold of his enterprise by a handful of Bersagliers, sent against him by the excommunicated King to whom he presented the Two Sicilies, and the government he created, and he was shot down without compunction by the very men upon whose adhesion he calculated. The filibuster's wound, though not mortal, was fatal, and his life has been prolonged in pain of body and of mind. He drags out a miserable existence, almost incapable of exertion, denounced by his former partisans, and forgotten by the noisier of his admirers. Siccardi, of infamous notoriety, died frantic, and was consigned to the earth without Christian sepulture. Cavour, whose whole life was an unbroken career of intrigue and scheming, died mad, incapable of turning his thoughts to Rome for relief from the anathema of the Church, or of deriving consolation from her sacraments, even if he were repentant at the close of his career. Farini, a subject of the Pope, became a violent enemy of the Holy See. He joined heartily in all the schemes of Cavour and the Mazzinians for the aggrandizement of Piedmont by the spoliation of the Church, and he had his reward. He became Dictator of Parma and Modena, where he gorged himself with plunder, and of Naples, where he no doubt did not forget his own interests. Finally, he became Prime Minister of Piedmont, and, having reached the summit of his ambition, in an instant he was hurled to the bottom by an invisible and inscrutable power, and became a raving maniac. The history of the present occupant of the French throne is not without its lesson. When he first became President of the French Republic, he found it necessary to assist the Pope. The coup d'etat raised him to supreme power, and by his diplomacy and skill, he not only secured himself firmly on his seat, but so directed the affairs of France as to make him influential and powerful abroad, and contented and prosperous at home. Forgetful of the history of his uncle, the splendor of whose achievements can never efface the dark stains that mark his treatment of the Pope—in an evil hour the third Napoleon takes sides with Italian anarchists, and obligingly holds the hands of Pius the Ninth while his enemies rob him. What the objects or ambition of the present Napoleon may be in interfering with the rights of the Pope, or whether they correspond with those of his uncle or not, the events of the past year unmistakably prove that they are terribly shattered. His prestige threatens to leave him as suddenly as it was acquired. In Mexico and Germany, within the past few months, he has suffered a terrible humiliation, which speedily promises to end disastrously for his regime and the interests of France. The beginning of the end is already manifest; and if, in his old age, he should find himself bereft of position and power, his adversity will not be sweetened by the reflection, that when the chance was presented to him to assist an old man in defending the most unalienable rights against unscrupulous enemies, he not only failed to do so, but for reasons and motives known only to himself, he lent his influence and his co-operation to the spoilers. It is superfluous for us to draw the moral from these extraordinary facts—it is imposed by the incidents themselves.

### THE ELECTIONS.

ACCORDING to the last *Islander*, a Proclamation has been issued, calling an election for the 19th of December next for those members of the Legislative Council whose terms of service have expired. These are: Hons. Messrs. Yeo and Ramsay, for Prince County; Hons. Messrs. Henderson and Goff, for Queen's County; and Hons. Messrs. McDonald and Dingwell, for King's County. The nominations will take place on the 12th of December. So far, we have not heard of any excitement having arisen in consequence of these Elections, nor yet have we heard of any candidates being in the field for the vacant seats. The outgoing Councillors are all anti-Confederates, and we presume they will have little difficulty in securing their election. The Confederates, except in one or two instances, have cunningly abandoned the idea of putting avowed advocates of Confederation in the field. Their policy is to sink their unpopular views as far out of sight as possible until after the elections, and, in the meantime, to get the most pliant tools they can—even under the guise of anti-Confederates—into the Legislature, so that they can work them round to their views and policy when they think proper. This dodge is being tried in the several Districts; but we warn the people, if they value their liberty and its accompanying privileges, to beware of returning any such "loose fish" to be their representatives, or they will find out, when too late to remedy it, the serious error they have committed. No man should be elected except one whose past history will warrant the utmost confidence being placed in him. If anti-Confederates of that stamp are selected, no apprehensions need be entertained of the Island being either forced or wheedled into a Union which must of necessity prove fatal to its best interests. The people have now the chance of returning true and faithful men to the Legislature, of saving themselves from becoming slaves, and paying a continually increasing tribute to Canada; but if, through tricks of politicians, they allow this chance to pass by without taking effective steps to ward off the danger which threatens them, it will never return again. Now is the time for the people to decide wisely and well—falling in which, the consequences be theirs.

We learn that Mr. Haythorne has been requested to offer himself as a candidate in Queen's County for the Legislative Council. If such has been the case, we heartily approve of it, and think the districts of Belfast, 49, Fort Augustus, Cove Head, &c., have made a wise and excellent choice. As a friend of the tenantry, and a firm anti-Unionist, we believe Mr. Haythorne is the right man for the right place.

The Canadian Government have to provide for the wants of the inhabitants of the Canadian section of the Labrador, who are represented to be in a starving condition.

The new Catholic Church at Springfield Lot 67, was dedicated on Sunday, 18th inst., in presence of a large concourse of people. Very Rev. James McDonald performed the ceremony of dedication, and Rev. Mr. Doyle, celebrated mass, and preached an excellent sermon. A handsome collection of £44 19s. 6d. was taken up, and the people departed well pleased with the ceremony and the Church, which latter is a really handsome and well-proportioned edifice, and reflects great credit on the builder, Mr. Hugh S. Morrison.

Mr. Maguire, M. P. for Cork, and proprietor and principal editor of the *Cork Examiner*, arrived in Montreal on the 5th inst., and put up at St. Lawrence Hall.

The ceremony of dedicating the new Catholic Church in this town for Divine service, was performed on Tuesday last. At the appointed hour a large assembly from the town, New Glasgow, the Mines, and other parts of the country filled the church. Archbishop Connolly of Halifax, the Bishops of Arichat, Charlottetown, St. John, and Chatham, Drs. McDonald of Charlottetown, McGregor, of Antigonish, the parish priest of Pictou and other clergymen participated in the service. After the church had been dedicated in customary form, Archbishop Connolly delivered an eloquent address appropriate to the occasion, which was listened to by those assembled with marked attention. At the conclusion of his address the Archbishop paid a merited tribute of praise to the congregation who had erected the building, the Architect, and the Priest, for the very splendid edifice which had been raised, and which he considered a credit to themselves, and an architectural ornament to the town. He also referred in complimentary terms to the spirit displayed by the other religious denominations of the community, and handsomely acknowledged the assistance which they had generously bestowed in aid of the erection of the Church as an evidence of that Christian charity which should always distinguish the relations subsisting between Christian religious bodies.

The new Catholic Church is an edifice which has been erected by the Roman Catholic congregation of Pictou. It is a building of the Gothic style, constructed of brick with stone dressings and slate roof, and is surmounted by an elegant spire, and has been built under the superintendence of Mr. Owen Hamill, Architect. It occupies a commanding situation visible from all parts of the surrounding country, and is especially conspicuous on approaching the harbor from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The windows are of stained and enamelled glass arranged in elegant designs, and the building has a fine chancel in connection. The interior is not yet finished, but when completed it will in every respect be a work of great architectural beauty, and if carried out according to the designs of the architect will compare favorably with any ecclesiastical building erected in the Province.—*Pictou Standard*.

In the Dublin Court of Admiralty, on Monday, a sum of £2,000 was awarded to the salvors of the brigantine Margaret Jane, of Prince Edward Island, which, with a valuable cargo on board, was found derelict by the master and crew of the Albion, of New Ross, in lat. 50 deg. 1 min. N., and long. 45 deg. 38 min. W., on the 12th August last, and towed by them to New Ross harbor, County Wexford. The entire value of the Margaret Jane and cargo, as realized by public sale, amounted to £5,628 1s. 6d.—*Liverpool Journal*, Nov. 10, 1866.

The Hon. Mr. McGee, entertained his countryman J. Francis Maguire, Esq., M. P. for Cork, at a select dinner party at St. James' Club, Montreal, on the 8th inst. The party included a number of the leading citizens. A public dinner was tendered to Mr. M., which he declined.

### News by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22. The Herald's Chicago special says that much excitement is caused there by the discovery of a family named Morris, starving to death. The wife says she is a sister of John Morrissey, member of Congress elect, to whom she has appealed for aid in vain. The Herald's Toronto special says ten suspicious characters were arrested yesterday under the Habeas Corpus Act. The U. S. Government has directed its Consul to appeal for a new trial for the condemned Fenian prisoners, which will be done to-day. Large quantities of arms, which were being smuggled across the lines, have been seized. The condemned Fenian prisoners are to be supplied with one substantial meal each day, the U. S. Consul paying the expense. The whole number of British regulars on duty in Canada on Nov. 1st, was 14,000. It is supposed that Major Dennis will be cashiered for cowardice while in front of the enemy at Ridgeway. Gold 157 1/2.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22. Advice from the city of Mexico of the 9th inst., states that the Emperor has not yet returned to the capital; and although expected there on the 10th or 14th, at the departure of the steamer from Vera Cruz, he was known to be still at Orizaba on the 14th. It was still doubtful if he would abdicate or would accede to the views of the Conservative party, which insists on a continuance of the empire. It was still asserted that he was determined not to abandon Mexico. Maintenance had asked of the Minister of the Treasury the necessary orders that the Custom House of Vera Cruz be delivered to the inspector, Quolland, by virtue of the Convention of June 30th, but Layzoms replied that as the said Convention had not been published in Mexico, it could not, therefore, be the law of the State. He would apply to the Emperor for instructions. The Patria asserts that a petition signed by over a thousand Mexicans has been presented to the Emperor, praying him not to abdicate. The Estefetele advises the Emperor to abdicate in an article which plainly foretells the consequences if he does not, viz., a military coup d'etat. Gold 158.

LATEST CABLE NEWS. CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 26. LONDON, 22.—A large quantity of arms for the use of the Fenians has been seized on board a Liverpool Steamer at Cork.—Paris correspondent of the London "Post" says that relations between England and the United States will soon become very critical. LONDON, 23.—A Schooner is seized to-day at Cork on suspicion of having Fenian arms on board. PARIS, 23.—La France editorial admits the departure of Maximilian from Mexico at any moment if not already.—Gold 158 1/2. PARIS, 23.—Popular outbreak against the Government of Spain expected to occur at any moment. Vague rumors that the Queen of Spain will abdicate. Supposed that political storm is approaching. LONDON, 24th.—The Fenian agitation continues. Several persons arrested and arms seized. An American named McGillivray, a Fenian agent, arrested in Dublin to-day and imprisoned. London "Times" believes that Maximilian has abdicated. Nov. 27.—Neutrality Commission soon commences session. 20 Regiments of Militia said to be going to Ireland. National troops ready to move at a moment's warning. Turks defeated with heavy loss by Canadians.—Gold 147 1/2.

### Medical Notices.

Holloway's Pills—These exceedingly purifying and restorative Pills have been honored by the patronage of all classes for more than a quarter of a century. In this uncertain climate a few of Holloway's Pills taken occasionally, at bed time, will prevent or dispel many tormenting attacks of hoarseness, sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, and other throat affections generally very rare in winter. This medicine has been favored with a preference beyond all other medicines in asthmatic and dropsical diseases, when its anti-spasmodic, diuretic Pills, one of Holloway's, taken before dinner, will insure such comfort to the dyspeptic, gradually restore the stomach's digestive powers, and grant relief to such misery. The Mother can rely upon Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup to give rest and health to her child. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and will carry the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

Mr. Maguire, M. P. for Cork, and proprietor and principal editor of the *Cork Examiner*, arrived in Montreal on the 5th inst., and put up at St. Lawrence Hall.